

Tuesday, 12th December, 1950

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT



THIRD SESSION (FIRST PART)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

(1950)

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

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 12th December, 1950.

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NISSEN HUTS (PURCHASE)

***829. Shri Tyagi:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state if Government recently purchased 'Nissen' Huts for the use of the Government of India Forms Press Aligarh, if so, at what cost and from whom?

(b) Is it a fact that the original cost was estimated at Rs. 9,000/-?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes. A set of 'Nissen' Hut was recently purchased for the use of the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh. The hut was taken from the Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department from the surplus stores for Rs. 6,725.

(b) No. The original cost at which the hut was taken over by the Central Public Works Department from the Defence Ministry was approximately Rs. 10,000.

Shri Tyagi: What is the present cost?

Shri Buragohain: I have already replied that it has been taken over at a depreciated cost of Rs. 6,725.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS (ENQUIRY)

***830. Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to my unstarred question No. 13 asked on the 2nd August 1950 and state if any means have been recommended in any of these committee reports for preventing such accidents in future?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): Yes, such recommendations have been made in many cases and every such recommendation has been carefully consider-

ed by the Railway Administrations and as far as possible, adopted.

Shri Sidhva: What are those recommendations; can the hon. Minister tell us?

Shri Santhanam: There are about 1,292 reports and I do not suppose the hon. Member expects me to give all the recommendations. But I may state some of them.

They include effective disciplinary action against railway staff held responsible for the accident, improvement in the system or rules for working stations, trains, etc., drawing attention of staff, through periodical circulars, notifications in gazettes, etc., to the necessity of strict observance of specific safety regulations, improvements in the design of rolling stock and maintenance thereof and permanent way, etc., provision of additional staff, where necessary, precautions to reduce incidence of fires and so on.

Shri Sidhva: How many of these recommendations have been accepted and operated upon by the railways?

Shri Santhanam: As I have already stated they run into thousands and we do not keep a regular record of every minor recommendation whether it has been accepted or not.

Shri Sidhva: I do not want to know in regard to every one of the 1,292 reports. I want to know what is the effect of the recommendations which have been accepted, so that these accidents may not recur.

Mr. Speaker: What does the hon. Member want—the number of recommendations?

Shri Sidhva: I want to know what is the effect of the recommendations that they have put into operation for the purpose of avoiding accidents in future.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Sidhva: It is a matter of fact, Sir. I want to know the information.

Mr. Speaker: I think we are going into details.

Shri Frank Anthony: In view of the fact, Sir, that when accidents occur to passenger or mail trains, it is usual for the first two or three bogies to telescope, is Government considering adopting the procedure which the German Railways have adopted, that is, having the brake-van or at least three goods wagons placed immediately behind the engine?

Shri Santhanam: I replied to this question some days ago.

Shri Kamath: Have any reports or recommendations been received embodying devices to prevent tampering with the railway track,—fish-plates and such other things?

Shri Santhanam: This question has been asked more than once. We are experimenting with certain devices to prevent accidents, but it is not in the public interest to disclose what those devices are.

INTER CLASS RAILWAY COMPARTMENTS

*831. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state in how many Railways Inter-Class compartments have been re-introduced in pursuance of the recent decision of the Central Advisory Council?

(b) Is it a fact that the Advisory Committee of the B.B. & C.I. Railway suggested that Inter-Class accommodation should be provided on all through trains and for all sections of the railways?

(c) If so, what steps have been taken in this direction?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Inter Class accommodation is provided in certain trains on all Class I Railways.

(b) Yes.

(c) Inter Class accommodation has been provided on all through trains and on all sections except in the suburban trains in Bombay and in the Nagda Ujjain Section branch line trains, where it is to be provided as soon as additional coaches become available. The former exception has the approval of the Local Advisory Committee of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

Shri Sidhva: My question was whether the B.B. and C.I. Advisory Committee had recommended that the Inter-Class should be provided in all through trains, and if so whether that recommendation has been accepted?

Shri Santhanam: I have already replied that Inter Class Accommodation has been provided in all through trains, except in one section where it will be provided as additional coaches become available. The other exceptions, of course, are the suburban trains in Bombay where the Local Advisory Committee has not advised the introduction of the Inter Class accommodation.

Shri Kamath: Is there any proposal to provide more amenities for Inter class passengers?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, Sir. Better type of coaches are designed as for third class and other classes.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN CALCUTTA

*832. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been lodged against the telephone operators in Calcutta for bad service, non-service, negligence, etc.; during the months from January to September 1950;

(b) in how many cases they have been found to be at fault; and

(c) what is the nature of punishment that has been given to them?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) The number of complaints is 12,027.

(b) The majority of the complaints relate to inattention on the part of operators arising from the overloading of the boards, and operators were not found at fault. Where they were at fault, verbal warnings to the operators at fault were given on the spot by the Lady Superintendents or Supervisors on duty.

In 36 cases which were not of a trivial nature and in which it was possible to establish the charges definitely against the operators, disciplinary action was taken against the operators.

(c) (i) In 32 cases operators were warned in writing.

(ii) In 2 cases increment of pay was stopped.

(iii) In one case the services of the operator were dispensed with.

(iv) In one case, the operator was dismissed from service.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I understand Sir, from the answer given by the hon. Minister that telephone girls are not dutiful? What steps are being taken in the matter?

Shri Tyagi: How is the question relevant, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The reference is to the fourth letter of the alphabet; not the second letter.

Shri Khurshed Lal: We are taking all possible steps to improve the standard of telephone girls. The main difficulty has been abnormal absenteeism, which is particularly due to married women now being permitted to work as operators. For obvious reasons they have to be absent on a number of occasions and we have had to increase the leave reserve from 8½ per cent. to 17 per cent. We are also taking steps to train our operators better.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is Government aware that when complaints are made they are not properly taken down?

Shri Khurshed Lal: We are trying our best to see that all complaints are taken down and we have instituted a department for that. If there are any such cases, the best course would be to send complaints in writing and we shall investigate them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is Government aware of cases where persons other than inspectors attend to the complaints and do not take them down.

Mr. Speaker: In such cases, it would be better to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to such instances, rather than put a question here?

Shri B. K. Das: As regards drawbacks due to the bad condition of the equipment, what steps are being taken to improve them?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The Calcutta telephone system suffers from a variety of defects. We took over the system about seven years back from the company. The company knowing that they had to hand it over to Government, were not renewing their equipment for years back. So we got an old and worn-out equipment. That was during the period of the war when it could not be replaced. Further strains were put on the already worn-out equipment during the war years. Immediately after the war plans were drawn up for the automatization of the Calcutta telephone system at a cost of Rs. 14 crores. That scheme is in hand now. But in the very nature of things it will take four years at least from now before the scheme can be completed.

While we are spending such a large sum of money for putting up a new exchange, we are spending some amount for providing temporary

measures. Keeping in view the importance of Calcutta, Government are spending Rs. 65 lakhs on providing what I may call interim equipment for Calcutta before the automatization scheme is completed. As a part of that we are installing, a 4,000 line exchange at 8, Hare Street, another at Raza Bazar and a third one at Burra Bazar. These are the main additions that we are making. In addition to that there are a number of minor improvements that we are making.

Shri B. K. Das: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to criticisms that have appeared in the Calcutta press recently with regard to the recruitment of telephone operators? It has been said that due care and steps have not been taken to have proper operators when they are recruited. May I know what steps have been taken in that direction?

Shri Khurshed Lal: During war years recruitment, not only of telephone operators in Calcutta but all over the Posts and Telegraphs Department, went down, because all sorts of people had to be taken. But my hon. friend will be aware that the normal rule has now been restored and a competitive examination held for all departments of the Posts and Telegraphs, including telephone operators, and I am sure the institution of the competitive examination will bring in the right type of persons.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Has the introduction of the automatic system of exchange resulted in any retrenchment or any reduction of the number of operators?

Mr. Speaker: It is not yet completed; it will take four years.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: In the places where it has been completed.

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into opinions on that question.

Shri A. C. Guha: In view of the fact that telephone operators in Calcutta are lacking in efficiency, have Government under contemplation the starting of some training scheme for the operators?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Oh, yes, we have training courses and we are intensifying steps in that direction.

NIGHT AIR MAIL SERVICES

*833. **Shri Poonacha:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Night Air Mail

Services are going to be extended to connect other important centres in India?

(b) If so, which other cities or centres are going to be so connected?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal for the operation of Night Air Services to any place other than those already served by such service, namely, Bombay, Nagpur, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Delhi-Calcutta route is, however, being organised to enable the operation of a direct air service between these two places by night.

Shri A. C. Guha: When will this Delhi-Calcutta route start operating?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There are certain financial implications, but we are trying our best to expedite it.

Shri Syammandan Sahaya: Is there any proposal to connect Patna and Gaya in this Night Air Mail service?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No.

Shri Kamath: In view of the fact that the Air Transport Enquiry Committee Report deals with this matter, is it proposed to have this Report discussed in this session of Parliament?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The intention of the Government was to have this Report discussed during this session of Parliament, but I am afraid Government have not been able to examine the Report fully and it may not be possible to discuss it in this session.

SAMPLE SOCIAL SURVEY

*834. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to refer to the answer given by him to my starred question number 506-A, regarding Sample Social Survey asked on 10th August 1950, and state:

(a) whether the Survey has been carried out in September and October last as promised; and

(b) if so, the statistical and other data regarding housing and transport conditions in Delhi collected during the Survey?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Buragohain): (a) No. The Survey could not be carried out in September and October last.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Kamath: In view of the fact that the answer given to question No. 506-A during the last session refers to a plan for Greater Delhi, may I ask the Minis-

ter whether Government has got a plan or a blue-print of a plan for Greater Delhi?

Shri Buragohain: Sir, it does not directly arise out of the question. In any case I should like to have notice of the question.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that no spade work has been undertaken at all in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: He wants notice.

Shri Kamath: I am asking about the Sample Social Survey.

Shri Buragohain: Yes. The difficulty has been that the sample survey has to be co-related to some universal system of numbering of houses. In Delhi there are three systems of numbering the ration card numbers, municipal house numbers, and census numbers, and the last one has been decided to be suitable for this purpose. They were not complete so long. They have since been completed and the work will be undertaken as soon as the necessary arrangements are made.

Shri Kamath: Has the number of officers or the staff to undertake the Survey been augmented?

Shri Buragohain: It is proposed to requisition the services of certain volunteers, namely, the student community of the Delhi University.

Shri Kamath: I was referring to the paid staff—the officers and staff.

Shri Buragohain: According to the estimate made by the Chief Engineer of the Central P.W.D. the total cost will be about Rs. 2,000 only.

Shri Kamath: Only for Greater Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

*835. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government for revising the present system of allotting Central Road Fund to different States for road development?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): There is no such proposal before Government at present.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Did the Government receive certain suggestions from State Governments to change the present basis of allocation in the interests of backward areas?

Shri Santhanam: Attempts have been made in the past, and one attempt was made in 1948. But no kind of agreement could be had with the States, and so we have to continue the present system until the States can be brought into agreement. Meanwhile the States which have got the greater part of the allotments agreed year before last to increase the reserve by 5 per cent., thereby surrendering their quota to that extent.

IMPORTED CANADIAN ENGINES

*836. **Shri Juani Ram:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engines imported from Canada that have been damaged in accidents; and

(b) the value of such damaged engines?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the W.P. class of express passenger locomotives which were manufactured in North America. 200 of this type were manufactured in Canada and 116 in U.S.A.

Four such locomotives have been involved in serious accidents so far and the cost of repairing the damages to them is estimated at about Rs. 80,000. The total value of these four damaged engines, when new, is about Rs. 19.5 lakhs.

Shri Juani Ram: How many of these engines have been repaired and put on the line?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I cannot give the number straightway. If the hon. Member would give me notice I will give him the information.

Dr. Deshmukh: What is the total number of engines which have been damaged in this way?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I said four.

Dr. Deshmukh: Those are the Canadian engines. I want to know the total number of engines which have suffered from accidents.

Shri Gopaldaswami: Four, in serious accidents. Minor damage might have been done to some.

Dr. Deshmukh: I am referring to all engines.

Mr. Speaker: That will be wider than the question asked. The question is specifically about Canadian engines.

Dr. Deshmukh: I wanted to know the comparison.

Mr. Speaker: The object is good, but the question does not cover that.

RAILWAY LINE IN VINDHYACHAL HILLS

*837. **Shri Shiv Charan Lal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have promised to the Uttar Pradesh Government to open a railway line in the Vindhyachal Hills in order to help that State in the opening of a cement factory in the district of Mirzapur; and

(b) if so, how much time the Government will take in opening that line?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): (a) Government have under consideration a proposal for the construction of a railway line from Chunar to Robertsganj—a distance of 44 miles—in Uttar Pradesh in order to assist that State in the opening of a cement factory in the South Mirzapur District.

(b) It is proposed to take the construction work in hand in 1951-52 subject to funds being available. The alignment lies through hilly country, and may take upto 3 working seasons to complete.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: Has any work been started as yet?

Shri Gopaldaswami: No.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if Government have any proposal for the extension of line in the Mirzapur District in connection with the Rihand Dam scheme?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I think there was a proposal but that was dropped.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know if Government are aware that a huge quantity of valuable minerals such as coal, Bauxite and corundum are lying useless for the want of a railway line in that area?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I have not got the information. I shall enquire.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the amount of estimated cost of this scheme?

Shri Gopaldaswami: It would cost approximately Rs. 2.95 crores.

REMOVAL OF CINDERS FROM RAILWAY YARDS

*838. **Shri Shiv Charan Lal:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what arrangements are made by the Department for removal of cinders from the railway yards of the stations?

(b) What is the approximate value realised from the sale of such cinders from the different railways in the year 1949?

(c) How is the cinder collected in stations disposed of?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) In the case of the majority of Railways, the work connected with the removal of cinders (partially burnt coal) from station yards is done on a contract basis and in the remaining few cases, it is done departmentally. The terms of these contracts vary from Railway to Railway.

(b) The information is not readily available and is being collected from Railways which were controlled by Government in 1949.

(c) The collected cinders (of sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ " and above) after meeting railways, requirements, e.g., use in stationary boilers, water pumps, shunting engines, small smithies, running rooms, etc., are sold to staff, canteens, refreshment rooms, etc., the surplus being disposed of by the contractors or used as filling.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: Are the contracts given for the collection of cinders or for the disposal of cinders?

Shri Santhanam: The practice varies from place to place. At some places it is given on contract for collecting and disposal and at other places only for collecting and supplying to the staff and for railway uses as mentioned.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: May I ask which is found more profitable?

Shri Santhanam: It is difficult to say. Some Railways get more revenue out of this than other Railways.

LICENCE-HOLDERS OPERATING AIR-LINES

*839. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of licence-holders operating air-lines as on 15th August 1947 and 15th August 1950?

(b) How many operating companies or parties have gone into liquidation during the period 1947—1950?

(c) What amount was given as subsidy in petrol or otherwise to the companies which have gone under liquidation during the said period?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) The number of air transport companies operating scheduled air-services was 9 on 15th August 1947 and 10 on 15th August 1950.

(b) Two companies, namely, Jupiter Airways Limited and Ambica Airlines Limited.

(c) None.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: May I know when the licenses were given to the two companies which have gone into liquidation?

Shri Khurshed Lal: They had licenses before they went into liquidation.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Were they granted licenses before the 15th August 1947?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I am not sure.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What steps are Government taking in order to see that operators who are granted licenses do not go into liquidation?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Government have recently appointed the Air Transport Enquiry Committee; its report has been circulated to hon. Members who will have the fullest opportunity to discuss it.

Shri Himatsingka: Will it be discussed this session?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I answered this question only five minutes back.

Shri Krishnanand Rai: Have Government any proposals before them to nationalize any of the Air lines?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Government are considering the report of the Air Transport Enquiry Committee and the conclusions will come before the House very soon.

Shri Kamath: What exactly, Sir, were the circumstances in which the Indian Overseas Air Line, otherwise known as the Star Line, closed down?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The 'Star' went down on account of financial difficulties.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I repeat the question I put to the hon. Minister last time and which he could not answer then? On account of Rs. 15 lakhs last suffered by the Air Services in India, do Government contemplate to give any assistance in that matter?

Shri Khurshed Lal: What assistance Government will give to Air Lines will be a part of the recommendations of the Air Transport Enquiry Committee, which this House will discuss.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the Managing Director of the Indian Overseas Air Line was also connected with the Exchange Bank of India and Africa, which went into liquidation?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I have no official information about them, but I have read some press reports to that effect.

TELEGRAMS IN DEVNAGRI SCRIPT

*840. **Shri Deogirikar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether inland telegrams in Devnagri script and Marathi language are allowed to be sent from Delhi and other Post offices; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the names of those Post Offices?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) and (b). Telegrams in any language in Devnagri script can be sent between the following telegraph offices in which facilities for acceptance and delivery of telegrams in Hindi are available:

Ajmer
Agra
Allahabad
Banaras
Bareilly
Gaya
Indore
Jaipur
Jabalpur
Kanpur
Lucknow
Nagpur
Ranchi
Patna
New Delhi and
Delhi.

Shri Deogirikar: I have not followed the answer.

Shri Khurshed Lal: I said that telegrams in any language in Devnagri script can be sent between the telegraph offices, I have named.

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether in predominantly Marathi speaking areas, telegrams are allowed to be sent in Marathi?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Apart from the facilities given of sending telegrams in Devnagri script in any language in the stations that I have enumerated, all other telegrams are to be sent in English.

Shri Dwivedi: What is the reason that this facility has not been extended to rural areas even as an experimental measure?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know if the time for sending Hindi telegram is limited to an hour or two? If so, may I know, why?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is much more than that. We cannot give these full facilities unless the telegrams begin to come in. At present the telegrams received is about 85 on an average.

Shri A. C. Guha: Can a telegram be sent in any Indian script other than Devnagri, Sir?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It can only be sent in Devnagri script.

Shri Dwivedi: Have Government sent any telegram in Devnagri script?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if there is any possibility of adding to the telegraph offices which have been enumerated?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is intended to extend these facilities very soon to Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Sholapur, Calcutta and Muzzafarpur.

POSTAL STAFF OF INTEGRATED STATES

*841. **Shri S. V. Naik:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to absorb the Postal staff of the integrated States, Part B; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint special committees to deal with matters such as absorption, c.c., in such States?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) The absorption of the postal staff of the Part 'B' States will be effected in the same manner as other ex-State staff in general taken over by the Government of India. The matter is in hand and the organisation and working of the ex-State systems is being recast on departmental lines in order to facilitate the application of the Central Government scales of pay.

(b) An *Ad Hoc* Committee has been appointed for the grading of the non-gazetted ex-State personnel taken over with the ex-State postal systems.

Shri S. V. Naik: May I know whether the absorption of the postal staff will be on the basis of amount of pay that the staff might be getting at present or on the basis of grade and cadre?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The intention is that no member of the staff taken over from the ex-State should get what he is getting. Of course, what he is to get in Government scales of pay would depend on his qualifications.

Shri S. V. Naik: For example, will the currency of Hyderabad be taken into account? If so, what difference will it make?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Obviously when we are not making it worse than what it was, this aspect will have to be taken into consideration.

Shri S. V. Naik: Will there be difference in grades that way?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the only principle is that those who will be absorbed will not get less. What is his next question for information?

Shri S. V. Naik: I want that the people who would be absorbed should not be taken in the lower grade though they may be getting the same pay.

Mr. Speaker: We are going into an argument. He has said that the man should not be worse off.

Shri S. V. Naik: Will any non-official be taken in the *Ad Hoc* Committee?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is not the intention to take non-officials. It is purely departmental work on departmental lines.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what is the number of members of the staff who are still to be absorbed?

Shri Khurshed Lal: All members of the staff of the ex-States have been taken over by the Government. The question is of fixation of their pays in Government scales of pay. For that the qualifications of each member of the staff have got to be examined with a view to see where he can be fitted into the Government scales of pay.

Shri Ghule: May I know the probable time by which the recommendations of the Committee will be known?

Shri Khurshed Lal: We hope to finalize in the course of the next 5 or 6 months.

CUDDAPPAH-MYSORE RAILWAY LINE

*842. **Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any work has been started for surveying the proposed railway line from Cuddappah, *via* Rayachoti to Mysore (in Madras State)?

(b) If so, what is the progress of the work so far made?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): (a) and (b). The proposal was considered by the Central Board of Transport at their meeting held in Madras on 6th January 1950 and it was decided that the project should be dropped.

Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: I see that no progress has been made. May I know what is the intention of the Government in this respect?

Mr. Speaker: He says that the project would be dropped. The decision has been that the project should be dropped.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know the reasons why it has been dropped?

Shri Gopaldaswami: Government have under consideration a large number of other projects which deserve to be given priority, and the area attempted to be developed by this particular line is not one that requires urgent attention.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether it is dropped for the present or completely?

Shri Gopaldaswami: There is no objection to Government taking it up whenever they think that the time is ripe for it.

GRANT OF LICENCES TO AIRWAYS COMPANIES

*844. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state which are the Airways Companies that were granted licences by the Government during the last two years?

(b) What are the considerations that guide the policy of the Government in granting them licences?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) I lay on the Table a statement giving the information required.

(b) Licences except a temporary licence in a special case, are granted by the Air Transport Licensing Board whose exercise of discretion in this respect is governed by the considerations laid down in Part XIII of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, particularly rule 140.

STATEMENT

Names of the air companies which were granted licences for the operation of scheduled services during 1949 and 1950.

- (1) Air India Ltd., Bombay.
- (2) Air India International Ltd., Bombay.
- (3) Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay.
- (4) Airways (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
- (5) Bharat Airways Ltd., Calcutta.

(6) Deccan Airways Ltd., Hyderabad.

(7) Himalayan Aviation Ltd., Calcutta.

(8) Indian National Airways Ltd., Delhi.

(9) Indian Overseas Airlines Ltd., Bombay.

(10) Kalinga Airlines, Calcutta.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it a fact that recently a licence was granted to an Australian Air Company?

Shri Khurshed Lal: We do not grant any licence to a foreign company.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if besides the ordinary operating licences, is any licence granted for chartering an aeroplane for carrying passengers and goods?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Under the Indian Aircraft Rules, chartering licences are allowed and they are granted by the Director General of Civil Aviation for non-scheduled services.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether any new companies either in India or outside India have applied for licences?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No foreign company can apply and they do not apply. So far as Indian companies are concerned, from time to time they make applications for additional routes, etc.

TOKEN HUNGER-STRIKE

*845. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Employees recently went on a token hunger-strike for a day in Delhi, Amritsar and in some other places in India; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons that prompted them to go on hunger-strike?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) Yes, some postmen and lower grade staff at certain places went on a token hunger-strike for a day.

(b) The strike was in connection with the observance of a 'Demands Day' for urging certain demands, some of which have already been considered and rejected by Government.

Shri Rathnaswamy: How many employees are involved in this hunger-strike?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I have no idea of figures because no official figures have been supplied.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What steps have Government taken so far to meet the pressing demands of these workers?

Shri Khurshed Lal: If the hon. Member looks into those demands, he will find that some of them cannot be met by Government. Others are under consideration.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Was any previous notice given by the employees to the Government about their hunger strike?

Shri Khurshed Lal: No; not that I know of.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Since some of the resolutions passed by the employees are of a political nature, such as supporting the Nepal Congress, about responsible Government in Nepal, may I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position of Government servants in respect of.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; not in the Question hour. Next question.

FINANCIAL AID TO IRRIGATION PROJECTS

*846. **Shri Deogirikar:** Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any irrigation projects in Bombay State for which financial aid is given from the Centre; and

(b) if so, what are those projects and what is the aid given to those projects?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Buragohain): (a) None in so far as major Irrigation Projects are concerned. Assistance is, however, mainly given by the Ministry of Agriculture towards Minor Irrigation Schemes under Grow More Food Scheme.

(b) Three statements showing the amounts sanctioned out of G.M.F. Funds for Minor Irrigation Schemes of Bombay Government during 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 8.]

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether the Koyna valley scheme submitted to the Central Government by the Bombay State for examination will receive any aid from the Central Government?

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): That is obvious because it is one of the major schemes.

As soon as the report submitted by the Government of Bombay is studied completely, the next stage will be sanction of an adequate loan to the Government of Bombay.

Shri Deogirikar: How long will it take to examine the scheme?

Shri Gadgil: As much as is necessary. It is a very big report and the amount that would be involved is to the tune of 90 crores.

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether the Bombay State has submitted the Kakrapara scheme for execution to the Central Government?

Shri Buragohain: Yes, Sir.

Shri Deogirikar: When this scheme was submitted to the Central Government, was it examined by the Central Government?

Shri Gadgil: Which scheme?

Shri Deogirikar: Kakrapara scheme.

Shri Gadgil: The Kakrapara scheme is entirely being financed by the Government of Bombay. Only, the Central Government is actually executing it.

Shri Sonavane: For how long is the report of the Koyna valley project pending with the Central Government?

Shri Gadgil: The first copy was received on the 24th October, 1950.

SHIFTING OF OFFICES FROM DELHI

*847. **Shri Jagannath Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state how many offices have moved outside Delhi since his announcement during the last budget session that 19 offices would move by the end of March 1950?

(b) If none, what is the reason for this?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Buragohain): (a) Three offices have actually moved out of Delhi so far, and one other is in the process of moving.

(b) Three offices—all semi-Government Organisations, have been permitted to stay on in Delhi on their making their own private arrangements for accommodation, and releasing all Government accommodation (both Office and residential), in their occupation in Delhi. The move of two Railway Offices has had to be indefinitely postponed pending decision on the proposed regrouping of Railways. The move of

the remaining 10 offices is held up mainly for the following reasons:

(i) Difficulty in obtaining adequate and satisfactory residential accommodation at reasonable rent and price for the staff at stations selected by the offices concerned.

(ii) In view of the changed financial position, it has become more necessary than ever before to examine specific proposals for the move of offices with reference to the expenditure involved in the moves. The proposals are, therefore, being examined in this new perspective.

Shri Jagannath Mishra: To which places have the offices been proposed to be shifted?

Shri Buragohain: I believe this question came up in the last two sessions, and replies were given in the form of statements.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether officers have been visiting various places to investigate the possibility of shifting more offices?

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): That is so.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What has been the expenditure so far incurred on the visits of these officers to the various places?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice of that.

Shrimati VeJayudhan: May I know whether the hon. Minister has decided to shift any of his offices out of Delhi?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

EXTENSION OF TAHA-BADAMPAHAR RAILWAY SECTION

*848. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any survey has been made for extension of Taha-Badampahar section of the B.N. Railway and if so, with what results?

(b) Do Government contemplate to undertake construction of this line and if so, when?

(c) Is it proposed to link this extension with the Howrah-Waltair section of the B.N. Railway and if so, at what point?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) to (c). A survey was partially carried out for the conversion of the Rupsa-Talbandh narrow gauge line into broad gauge, and its extension from Bangriposi to Rairangpur on the Tatanagar-Badampahar Branch Line; one of the objects of the project being to provide a direct broad gauge link between Tatanagar and the Howrah-Waltair line. It was

found that a broad gauge line between Bangriposi and Rairangpur would be prohibitive in cost on account of a Ghat Section. The scheme together with an easier alternative connection between Kuldihā on the Tatanagar Badampahar Branch and Bhadrak on the east coast line were considered by the Central Board of Transport and it was decided that the question of surveying the alternative alignment should be reconsidered, in due course, after a decision is taken on the siting of New Steel Works.

Shri M. Naik: My question was about the extension of the Tatanagar-Badampahar line towards the east coast. I wanted to know whether any survey has been made for its extension towards the east coast.

Shri Gopaldaswami: No, Sir. The whole thing has for the time being been hung up. It will be taken into consideration after the site of the new Steel Works is definitely fixed.

RAILWAY CATERING

*849. **Shri Nandkishore Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Central Advisory Committee for Railways have recently decided to do away with the system of monopoly in respect of Railway catering?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): The last meeting of the Central Advisory Council for Railways at which the subject of Railway Catering was discussed was held on the 19th—22nd March, 1950 and an extract of the Recommendations made by the Council—which were accepted by Government—is placed on the Table of the House. (See Appendix VII, annexure No. 9.) At the request of certain Members of the Council, this subject is included for discussion again in the agenda of the next meeting which is to be held shortly.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Sir, may I know if it is a fact that some local advisory committees have protested against this decision?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, Sir. The opinions of the local advisory committees have not been unanimous in this respect.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: May I know whether the Government is aware that sub-contracting by the main contractor, to vendors and stall-holders is very largely prevalent in large stations and the only duty of the main contractor is to collect the daily fees from such vendors?

Shri Santhanam: That is so, in some cases.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, 572 small and large station contracts on the B.N.R. have been given to one contractor, in spite of the fact that by a resolution of the Central Advisory Board for Railways, in the case of small stations the contract should go to local professional men, may I know why only 22 such contracts have been taken away as yet. May I know the reason for unnecessary delay?

Shri Santhanam: Sir, in reorganising these things which have come down during many years, we have to carefully consider the position, and we are taking as fast as possible steps to give effect to the resolution of the Central Advisory Council.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Sir, which are the companies against which complaints have been received during the last year for bad catering?

Mr. Speaker: It will be too wide a question.

Dr. Deshmukh: Sir, may I know if the sub-letting of these contracts is done with the connivance of Government or in spite of the Government's supervision?

Shri Santhanam: By the terms of the contract, sub-contracting is prohibited. But these things are done clandestinely. I do not think it is necessary for me to answer about connivance of Government.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Sir, arising from the reply given to Shri Khandubhai's question, may I know what steps the Government is taking in respect of this sub-contracting by the main contractor?

Shri Santhanam: Wherever we can establish such sub-contracting, we give notice to the contractor and dispense with his services.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know if any contract has been cancelled as a result of complaints of this kind?

Shri Santhanam: Yes, in some cases.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Sir, is there any proposal of the Central Advisory Council to give the catering at Stations to some of the cooperative societies?

Shri Santhanam: The Central Advisory Council has recommended that some preference in certain cases may be given to these cooperative societies.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Sir, may I know which of the local advisory committees are against this monopoly system?

Shri Santhanam: There is no such thing as monopolistic system. It is true that some contractors are catering at a large number of stations. I have not got the details of the opinions of the various advisory committees.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, how long has this question of giving the contracts at small stations to local vendors been pending before the Government?

Shri Santhanam: In many cases the catering at such stations has been given to local contractors, and the old contracts have been terminated. This is being taken up when the time limit for a contract expires, and then the new rules are put into force.

Shri Satish Chandra: Is uniform treatment given to the Indian refreshment rooms, and to the restaurants run on European style by European firms? Or is any discrimination made between the two?

Shri Santhanam: I presume the hon. Member means the refreshment rooms run in the European style and those in the Indian style. There is no question of discrimination. The fact is the European restaurants and the dining cars do not earn any profit at all, often running at a loss, while the Indian refreshment rooms are highly profitable in many cases. Therefore the difference arises from the circumstances, and not from any policy of discrimination.

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay: Are we running these services with any profit?

Shri Santhanam: Generally the contractor pays something, whether it is large or small depends upon the particular station. So far as these contracts are concerned, Government gains but the amount of the gain varies.

CATERING CONTRACTORS (APPOINTMENTS)

*850. **Shri Jagannath Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many displaced persons have been appointed as catering or vending contractors in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): 73.

Shri Jagannath Das: May I know how many of them are from East Bengal?

Shri Santhanam: I do not know whether they have got any distinction between the refugees. All the information I have is that 73 of these contractors are refugees.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Sir, is it the policy to exclude the existing contractors entirely from the catering work of the railway stations?

Shri Santhanam: Generally, where there is a big contract, it is split up into parts and some parts are given to refugees. It is not our policy to oust existing contractors wholly.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will the Government collect information as to how many East Bengal displaced persons have been given these contracts?

Shri Santhanam: Our instructions to the Railway Administrations are to give preference to the refugees. I do not think they are entitled to discriminate between refugees coming from one part of Pakistan or from another.

Shri A. C. Guha: How many refugees have got such contracts in the eastern states, like Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar?

'OWN YOUR OWN TELEPHONE' SCHEME

*851. **Shri Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest is paid by Government on the deposits for telephone connections under 'Own your own Telephone' Scheme; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the amount of interest paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) Interest on the deposits is payable where telephone connections are not provided within a period of 6 months from the date of deposit, the interest being for the period in excess of the first 6 months.

(b) No interest has been paid so far.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Sir, how many such applicants are there who have not been provided with telephones though six months have elapsed?

Shri Khurshed Lal: The total over the whole country is 1,777.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: How many are there in which this six month period has not been over and who have not been provided with telephones?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I would require notice.

Shri Chattopadhyay: What is the total deposit accepted?

Shri Khurshed Lal: It is near about Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Is this system to continue for ever or will the telephone be allowed without deposits?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Even now persons in the exempted categories are allowed to have them without payment of the money. As soon as the telephone position eases, the Government will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Shri Kamath: In how many cities has this system been discontinued?

Shri Khurshed Lal: Nowhere has it been discontinued.

Shri Kamath: Not in Nagpur?

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: What is the amount on which interest is payable?

Shri Khurshed Lal: There are 1,777 applicants pending. The figure for Bombay and Calcutta is Rs. 2,500 and for other places Rs. 2,000. The numbers are—for Bombay 1,224 and Calcutta 399.

INCOME FROM TELEPHONES

*852. **Shri Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the total gross revenue from subscribers for the telephone system (i) in Bombay, (ii) in Ahmedabad, (iii) in Calcutta and (iv) in Delhi for a full financial year before the coming into force of the Message Rate System of charges;

(b) the total gross revenue, both from rentals as also from charges for calls, excluding amounts received by way of deposits, from the telephone system (i) in Bombay, (ii) in Ahmedabad, (iii) in Calcutta and (iv) in Delhi for a period of one year after 16th of May 1949 when the Message Rate System of charges was introduced; and

(c) if Government revenues have increased as a result of the Message Rate System, what reduction in the rate of charges do Government propose to bring into force with effect from the next financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) and (b). A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]

(c) The figures in the statement show that at Bombay and Delhi there has been an increase in revenue while at Ahmedabad there has been a decrease.

It is too early to come to any definite opinion about increase in revenue on account of message rate. Moreover the apparent surplus in revenue will considerably be reduced if the rentals and call charges due to additional telephone connections given after the introduction of message rate system, are deducted therefrom. I may, however, say that the message rate system has been introduced for the provision of better grade of service by eliminating unnecessary calls and consequent congestion on lines, equitable levy of call charges from subscribers according to use made of the telephone service, and preventing undue wear and tear of service equipment, and not with a view to increase revenue, and this aspect will be constantly kept in view in fixing the charges for message rates.

VILLAGE POST OFFICES IN CHHOTA NAGPUR

*853. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village post offices allotted to the Chhota Nagpur Division in Bihar for being opened in the current year 1950-51; and

(b) the number of such post offices opened till the end of October 1950?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) 38.

(b) four.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कोई ऐसी स्कीम तैयार की गई है जिसके मुताबिक हर जिले में कितने पोस्ट आफिस हों। इसका निर्णय हो गया हो।

[**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** May I know whether the Ministry has formulated any such scheme of its own whereby the actual number of post offices required in a particular district has been determined?]

श्री सुशोब लाल : जी नहीं, हम जिले के हिसाब से तो नहीं चले। जैसा माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा हमारा इरादा दरअसल यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर गांव में जिसकी आबादी दो हजार की हो, चाहे वह किसी जिले में हो डाकखाना खोल दिया जाय।

चुनांचे इस स्कीम के मुताबिक इस साल हिन्दुस्तान भर में ४८०० डाकखाने खोलने का इरादा था। मगर रुपये की कमी की वजह से सिर्फ २८०० खोले गये हैं, बाकी आयन्दा खोले जायेंगे।

[Shri Khurshed Lal: No, Sir, we have not adopted a district as the basis for our calculations. As the hon. Member may be aware that originally the intention was to open a post office in every village having a population of 2,000 or above irrespective of the consideration as to which district it may happen to belong. We had accordingly intended to open 4,800 post offices throughout India during the current year. But due to financial stringency only 2,800 have been opened; the rest will be opened at some future date.]

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : यह जो नियम है कि दो हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों में पोस्ट आफिस खोले जा सकते हैं तो क्या इस नियम के मुताबिक दो हजार की आबादी के लिये कई गांवों को मिलाकर जो इलाके होते हैं उन इलाकों में खुल सकते हैं या नहीं ?

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh: With reference to the rule that a post office can be opened in any village with a population of 2,000, may I know whether or not it could be opened for areas consisting of several villages and jointly having a population of 2,000?]

श्री खुरशेद लाल : जी हां, स्कीम यह थी कि वह गांव जिसका रेडियस तीन मील का है और उसकी आबादी दो हजार है वहां डाकखाना खोला जाय। मगर चूंकि उनका नम्बर बहुत ज्यादा होता था इस लिये इस स्कीम का हिस्सा लिया गया कि दो हजार की आबादी वाले जो इलाके हैं उनमें खोल दिये जायं, बाकी को अगले साल के लिये रक्वा गया है ?

[Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes, the Scheme as it stood was that a post office be opened in every village having a radius of three miles and a population of 2,000. But because their number was exceedingly large, it was decided that for the time being only that part of the

scheme may be adopted which concerns the opening of post offices in areas with a population of 2,000 and postpone the work in respect of others till next year.]

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : यह पोस्ट आफिस खोलने की बात लोगों के दरखास्त देने पर होती है या गवर्नमेन्ट अपनी ओर से भी पोस्ट आफिस खोलती है ?

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Are the post offices opened on representation being made by the people or do the Government open them on their own accord also?]

श्री खुरशेद लाल : यह दोनों तरीकों से खुलते हैं।

[Shri Khurshed Lal: Both these considerations count in opening post offices.]

Shri Kamath: Is there any proposal before the Government for the opening of mobile post offices in rural areas?

Shri Khurshed Lal: One scheme of a mobile post office was being tried in Nagpur and I am afraid it has not been very successful. We will therefore have to consider twice before we extend it.

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या कोई ऐसे भी डाकखाने दो हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों में खोले गए जो किसी कारण से बन्द हो गये ?

[Shri Dwivedi: Have any such post offices been opened in villages with a population of 2,000 that had ceased to function for some reason or the other?]

श्री खुरशेद लाल : जी हां, लेकिन उनकी तादाद बहुत थोड़ी है।

[Shri Khurshed Lal: Yes, but their number is very small.]

Shri Sonavane: May I know how long the mobile post office system was given a trial?

Shri Khurshed Lal: I have not got the exact details just now.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : छोटा नागपुर डिवीजन में सरकार ने अपनी ओर से कोई पोस्ट आफिस खोले हैं।

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Have the Government opened any post offices in the Chhota Nagpur Division on their own accord?]

श्री खुरशेद लाल : जितने डाकखाने खुले हैं उनकी तादाद में दे दी है, कौन से दूसरों को दसविस्त पर खुले और कौन से डाकखानों के अफसरों की रियायत से खुले यह मैं नहीं कह सकूंगा।

[Shri Khurshed Lal: I have given the number of post offices opened so far. I am unable to tell as to how many were opened on peoples' representation and how many as a result of the officers' favours.]

INTEGRATION OF RAJASTHAN RAILWAYS

*854. Shri Jainarain Vyas: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what capital has been transferred to the Government of India on account of integration of Railways of Rajasthan in the form of:

(i) Buildings including Workshops buildings, Bungalows, Stations, Quarters, etc. ;

(ii) Railway Line, etc. ;

(iii) Stores;

(iv) Locomotives and Vehicles;

(v) Machinery in Workshops, etc. ; and

(vi) Miscellaneous?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami):

(Figures in lakhs)
Rs.

(i) Buildings including Workshop buildings, Bungalows, Stations, Quarters, etc.	193
(ii) Railway Line, etc.	720
(iii) Stores.	91
(iv) Locomotives and Vehicles.	346
(v) Machinery in Workshops, etc.	44
(vi) Miscellaneous	28

Total 1,422

Shri Jainarain Vyas: Will the hon. Minister state how much amount has been transferred from Jaipur, Bikaner, Mewar and Jodhpur Railways separately?

Shri Gopaldaswami: Jodhpur Railway 545 lakhs; Bikaner Railway 464 lakhs; Jaipur Railway 206 lakhs; Rajasthan Railway 185 lakhs; Dholpur Railway 19,69,000.

Kanwar Jaswant Singh: At the time of the integration of the States the services were assured that their conditions of service will not be adversely affected. Does that assurance in particular hold good with regard to the officers of the Rajasthan Railways?

Shri Gopaldaswami: Certainly.

Shri Jainarain Vyas: Does the Government propose to compensate the Rajasthan Government for the assets which have been transferred to the Centre on account of the transfer of the railways?

Shri Gopaldaswami: No.

HEAD QUARTERS OF RAJASTHAN RAILWAYS

*855. Shri Jainarain Vyas: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what place has been recommended as Head Quarter of the zone in which Railways in Rajasthan and a part of B.B. & C.I. Railway are situated?

(b) What decision have Government taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): (a) and (b). The question of the location of the headquarters of the Western Railway which on regrouping will include railways in Rajasthan is still under consideration.

Shri Jainarain Vyas: Have the Government consulted the Rajasthan Government in the matter? If so, what are their recommendations in the matter?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I do not think we had consulted the Rajasthan Government as such but we have consulted many people interested in the railways. Recently I sent out the Financial Commissioner of Railways to go about and ascertain local opinion.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know how soon the decision with regard to the location of the headquarters is going to be taken?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I think in about a month or two.

Shri Jainarain Vyas: May I know if any officer has been sent to different places to find out the exact position as to what place is most suitable for locating the headquarters? If so, what are his recommendations?

Shri Gopaldaswami: As I said, we have had investigations made of that and we are awaiting a formal report about it and on that report we will consider the matter.

Shri Kamath: Has this matter been placed before the Standing Committee of Parliament for the Railways Ministry?

Shri Gopaldaswami: It will be placed before the Central Advisory Council.

Shri Jainarain Vyas: What are the probable places under the consideration of the Government?

Shri Gopaldaswami: We will consider Jodhpur, Jaipur, Ajmer, etc.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What are the factors that are taken into consideration in determining the place of the headquarters?

Shri Gopaldaswami: The factors that usually enter into our judgment are what will be the most convenient place for railway operations.

Mr. Speaker: The list of questions is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NEW POST OFFICES

*843. **Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Post Offices opened during 1948-49 and 1949-50?

(b) What has been the approximate expenditure incurred on opening such offices?

(c) Is there any yield of revenue from such Post Offices and if so, to what extent?

(d) Has there been corresponding decrease in the revenue of the Post Offices from which these new centres have been disaffiliated?

(e) Has there been any increase in the supervisory set up of the Department to inspect their new Post Offices and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) The number of Post Offices opened in 1948-49 and 1949-50 was 3,021 and 2,893 respectively.

(b) The approximate expenditure in 1948-49 and 1949-50 was Rs. 8,80,853 and 12,22,370 respectively on the new post offices opened in each of these years.

(c) Post Offices always earn revenues as soon as opened. 2,299 post offices out of the total of 5,914, or about 39 per cent. are already self-supporting. The annual loss in the case of others is less than Rs. 750 in each case which is the permissible limit of loss.

(d) It is difficult to estimate the effect on parent offices accurately. When a new post office is opened, the income of the parent office is no doubt adversely affected at the beginning but new traffic soon develops. Steps are taken to reduce the cost of establish-

ment of the parent office so that it may be made self-supporting. On the whole, the opening of new post offices has not resulted in a large number of parent offices becoming unremunerative.

(e) Yes, 26 additional Inspectors of Post Offices have been appointed. This matter is kept under examination and steps are taken to sanction such supervisory staff as may be necessary.

NEW POST OFFICES FOR ORISSA

43. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number and names of District Headquarter Stations in Orissa, where conversion of Sub-Post Offices into Head Offices is under contemplation?

(b) How many sub-post offices have been opened or are contemplated to be opened in the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa by the end of the current year or during the next year and what are the places?

(c) What are the places in the above District where opening of new Departmental or Extra-Departmental branch post offices has been recommended by the local authority and how many of the recommendations have been given effect to and where during the current year?

(d) How far the Government policy of allowing a post office for a village or group of villages containing a population of 2,000 has been given effect to in respect of the District of Mayurbhanj in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) There is no case where such conversion is under consideration.

(b) The following Extra Departmental Sub Offices have been opened during the current year:

(1) Rairangpur Bazar—15th April 1950.

(2) Baripada R.S.—2nd June 1950.

(3) Baripada Court—30th June 1950.

There is no other proposal for opening sub-post offices.

(c) The following seven villages were recommended by the local authority for opening post offices. The Post Offices have been opened in the first three villages on the dates noted.

against each and the remaining are under examination.

- (1) Tato—11th April 1950.
- (2) Bijatala—4th May 1950.
- (3) Jamda—28th October 1950.
- (4) Amarda.
- (5) Badra.
- (6) Sakruli.
- (7) Ghagarbera.

(d) There are three villages, Khanna, Kulaisila and Dungalimal, with population of 2,000 and above which had no post offices. Khanna was given a post office on 27th April 1950. Besides a compact group of villages was also given a Post Office on 4th April 1950 when a Post Office was opened at Kusumbandhi.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OFFICE, SIMLA

44. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Senior Project Officer, Central Electricity Commission, is situated at Simla; and

(b) the average expenditure per annum incurred in connection with the travelling of the Officer and his staff between Simla and Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil): (a) There are a

number of Senior Project Officers in the Central Electricity Commission. The head of the Commission is its Chairman. The headquarters of the Central Electricity Commission is located at Simla.

(b) The average annual expenditure for the last three years is as follows:

Chairman—Rs. 3,153.

Staff—Rs. 35,814.

TELEGRAMS IN TELUGU FOR MADRAS

45. Shri P. Basi Reddi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the languages in which telegrams for Madras are now being received at Delhi; and

(b) if Telugu is not amongst them, when do Government propose to introduce telegrams in Telugu into the new system?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal): (a) and (b). Telegrams for Madras are accepted if written in (1) English, (2) any language written in Roman Script. In addition to these, phonocom messages in Tamil and Telugu are admitted at New Delhi C.T.O. for Madras. It however appears that in spite of the facility offered, no telegram in Telugu has been sent by anybody so far.

Tuesday, 12th December, 1950

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)
OFFICIAL REPORT

1545

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 12th December, 1950

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(See Part I)

11-42 A. M.

**PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE
AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED
VEGETABLE OILS BILL**

Secretary: Sir, under Rule 106 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, I have to report that 7,611 petitions as per statement laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 11] have been received relating to the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils which was introduced in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) on the 16th December, 1949, by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

In addition, opinions on this Bill were received from time to time. They were printed and circulated to Members on various dates between the 8th November and the 11th December.

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY
OF EDUCATION**

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that upto 12 Noon on Monday, the 11th December, the time fixed for receiving nominations for the purpose of election of a Member to serve on the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Education, in place of Shri M. Satyanarayana resigned, only one nomination was received. As there is only one candidate for the vacancy I declare Shri Abdus Sattar to be duly elected to the Committee.

1546

**PRIORITY FOR INTRODUCTION OF
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS**
SUSPENSION OF RULE 22(2)

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): Sir, before you proceed to take up item after item on the Agenda I would like to make a submission. You will see from the Order Paper that there are eight Bills notices of which have been given either for consideration straight-away, or for reference to Select Committee or for circulation. Items 11 to 88 are Bills to be introduced. Some of them are the same Bills notices of which have been given by other hon. Members also. Ignoring them there are as many as 19 Bills which seek introduction. Out of these 12 Bills have been pending since the Budget Session of 1950. Apart from these there are eight other pending Bills which have already been introduced. There is absolutely no chance of these Bills coming up at all in any stage if they are not allowed to be introduced, unless you, Sir, exercise your power under Rule 180 to suspend rule 22(2) and allow the introduction of the other Bills.

No doubt I am making a request which ought not to be allowed in the ordinary course, but here for two or three sessions at a stretch a number of Bills are kept waiting and other Bills are blocking them. Private Members have got only a day or two for introducing their Bills. We have not got even an opportunity to ascertain the views of Government and what steps may be taken thereon. Therefore, my formal request is that sub-rule (2) of rule 22, which regulates the manner in which Private Members' Bills ought to be proceeded with in the House, may be suspended for today. After those Bills, notices of which have been given, are introduced, the other Bills could be discussed. Under rule 180 you have got the power to do so. Rule 180 says:

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

[Shri M. A. Ayyangar]

the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

I, therefore, beg to move:

"That sub-rule (2) of rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, in so far as it requires that Bills which have already been introduced by Private Members shall have priority over all other business, be suspended for this day, and that Bills in respect of which motions for leave to introduce have been entered in today's List of Business, be taken first."

I may also inform you, Sir, that I have approached the hon. Members in whose names the other Bills stand for which they have given notice for consideration or reference to Select Committee or for circulation. They have agreed, with the exception of Sardar Hukam Singh who is not here and who therefore is not competent to move his Bill.....

An Hon. Member: He is here.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I am sorry. I wanted to approach him but he was not there this morning. I hope he will fall in line with the other friends who have been kind enough to agree. I have obtained the signatures of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri R. K. Sidhva, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, and Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab): I too would give my consent.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: Now, Sir, oral consent is given by Sardar Hukam Singh. These are the only hon. Members in whose names the other Bills for consideration stand.

Not only is there a rule but on a previous occasion, in 1932, the then Deputy-President, Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty made a similar application to the President to waive the Standing Orders so as to allow in preference the Bills to be introduced before the Bills for consideration were taken up. After all, you know it may not even take half a minute for introduction of the Private Members' Bills. I crave the indulgence of the House, with your permission, to allow this procedure by suspension of the rule for this day.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Sir,

Mr. Speaker: I don't think any further argument is necessary over this question. All that is required of me under rule 180 is to give my consent to

the motion being moved. In view of the special circumstances mentioned by the hon. Member, I have no hesitation in giving that consent. It is for the House now to decide as to whether they will accept the motion, and in view of the consent already obtained of the five hon. Members, who have got a priority, I do not think any further argument is necessary. I will put the motion for the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That sub-rule (2) of rule 22 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Parliament, in so far as it requires that Bills which have already been introduced by Private Members shall have priority over all other business, be suspended for this day, and that Bills in respect of which motions for leave to introduce have been entered in today's List of Business, be taken first."

The motion was adopted.

HINDU MUTTS BILL

Mr. Speaker: Now I will call upon the hon. Members who have given notices for introduction of Bills. Shri Phani Gopal Sen.

Shri P. G. Sen (Bihar): Sir, as the Bill has been circulated under the name of our Deputy-Speaker, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, I would wish that he moves it.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras): The same Bill stands in my name also. I am much obliged to the hon. Member for waiving his right to move.

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of certain Hindu religious institutions known as Mutts.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of certain Hindu religious institutions known as Mutts."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN BAR COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 4, 6, 8, ETC.)

Sardar Hukam Singh (Punjab): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (Amendment of sections 4, 6, 8, etc.).

1549 *Indian Bar Councils* 12 DECEMBER 1950 *Prevention of* 1550
(Amendment) Bill *Adulteration of Food Bill*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (Amendment of sections 4, 6, 8, etc.)

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I introduce the Bill.

MONOGAMY ENFORCEMENT BILL

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to enforce monogamy and to prohibit and penalise future bigamous marriages and to declare them illegal.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to enforce monogamy and to prohibit and penalise future bigamous marriages and to declare them illegal."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I introduce the Bill.

PUNISHMENT FOR ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS BILL

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bihar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment of those found guilty of adulteration of foodstuffs.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment of those found guilty of adulteration of foodstuffs."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jhunjunwala: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN BAR COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2, 4, 5, 6, ETC.)

Shri Kazmi (Uttar Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (Amendment of sections 2, 4, 5, 6, etc.).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (Amendment of sections 2, 4, 5, 6, etc.)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kazmi: I introduce the Bill.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2, 4 AND 15)

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915 (Amendment of sections 2, 4, and 15).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915 (Amendment of section 2, 4 and 15)."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT OF FIFTH SCHEDULE) BILL

Shri P. K. Ramiah (Madras): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri P. K. Ramiah: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(INSERTION OF NEW SECTIONS 138A AND 141A)

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Insertion of new section 138A and 141A).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (Insertion of new sections 138A and 141A)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sidhva: I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD BILL

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment for adulteration of foodstuffs.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment for adulteration of food-stuffs."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(REPEAL OF SECTION 309)

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code (Repeal of section 309).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code (Repeal of section 309)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh): I beg to oppose this Bill which deals with suicide.

Mr. Speaker: He may oppose the Bill at the consideration stage. The motion has been carried and the hon. Member concerned has introduced the Bill.

HINDU MARRIAGES VALIDITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 2)

Shri Himatsingka (West Bengal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriages Validity Act, 1949 (Amendment of section 2).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriages Validity Act, 1949 (Amendment of section 2)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Himatsingka: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 124A)

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Code, 1860 (Amendment of section 124A).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Amendment of section 124A)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA AND ITS MEMBERS (POWERS AND PRIVILEGES) BILL

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to define certain powers and privileges of Parliament of India and of its members.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to define certain powers and privileges of Parliament of India and of its members."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Sidhva: I introduce the Bill.

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 2 AND 4)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amendment of sections 2 and 4).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amendment of sections 2 and 4)."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I introduce the Bill.

✓ HINDU MUTTS BILL

12 NOON.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of certain Hindu religious institutions known as Mutts.

Mr. Speaker: I may inform the House that although the title of this Bill is the same and for the most part the subject matter also is the same as that of the other Bill introduced earlier

by Shri M. A. Ayyangar, there is one small addition in this Bill, and this is in respect of the powers and duties of the head of the Mutt and of his agent regarding the management of the endowment fund of the Mutt which shall be deemed to be the same as the powers and duties of a trustee under the Indian Trusts Act. This is a new provision which makes this Bill distinguishable from the other Bill.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of certain Hindu religious institutions known as Mutts."

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): May I ask whether the word 'Mutt' should be spelt as 'Mutt' or as 'Math'?

Mr. Speaker: We shall leave it to the Draftsman.

The motion was adopted.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 496 AND 497)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Amendment of sections 496 and 497).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Amendment of sections 496 and 497)."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 100)

Shri Kazmi (Uttar Pradesh) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Amendment of section 100).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Amendment of section 100)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kazmi: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 302)

Shri Kazmi (Uttar Pradesh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Amendment of section 302).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Amendment of section 302)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Kazmi: I introduce the Bill.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 492)

Shri K. P. Sinha (Bihar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Amendment of section 492).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Amendment of section 492)."

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. P. Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OILS BILL

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव: माननीय स्पीकर साहब, मैं निहायत नम्रता से और अदब से आप से इजाजत चाहता हूँ कि मुझे मेहरबानी फरमा कर इस बात की इजाजत दें कि मैं अपने इस मोशन (motion) के बारे में कुछ अर्ज कर सकूँ। यह मोशन जो मैंने दिया था, वह इस ब्याल से दिया था कि रूल (Rules) के मातहत इस मोशन का देना जरूरी था, और अगर जनाब की इजाजत होती तो इसे कनसिडरेशन (consideration) के बास्ते भी दे सकता था, लेकिन यह सोच कर कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी (Select Committee) में जाने से इस बिल में

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भागवत]

अगर कहीं खामियां रह गई हैं तो हाउस को इसका पूरा मौका मिलेगा कि वह उसको ठीक कर दे और गलतियां निकाल दे। अभी मालूम हुआ तकरीबन सात हजार पिटीशन (Petition) हाउस के सामने पेश हुई हैं और पहले भी कई हजार पिटीशन पेश हो चुकी हैं। तकरीबन छे लाख आदमियों के दस्तखत से वह हाउस में पेश की गई हैं। इसी तरह से लख्खा आदमियों की दस्तखत शुदा पिटीशन अभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में पड़ी हैं और जैसा सैक्रेटरी साहब ने फरमाया इसके मुतालिक रायें जो आई हैं वह calculate की गई हैं, कुछ तो आज सुबह ही पहुंची हैं और उनको देखने और पढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिला।

इसके अलावा भी मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि एक वजह और भी है जिसकी वजह से मैं इस मोशन को आज पेश नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन इस मोशन को पेश न करने से जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन (frustration) देश में होगा और जो मायूसी मेरे बहुत से दोस्तों को भी जो इस हाउस में मौजूद हैं, होगी, उसको हटाने के वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी इजाजत से मैं अगले सेशन में इसके कन्सिडरेशन का मोशन जनरल के रूप में दरखवास्त करके पेश करने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि अगले सेशन में यह बिल ऐसा ही पड़ा रह जाये। लेकिन अगर ईश्वर की कृपा हो जाये और हमारी सब की किस्मत अच्छी हो, तो मुमकिन है कि इस बिल के मुतालिक शायद आयन्दा कोई मोशन लाने की जरूरत

ही न पड़े। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट जो इतनी उत्सुक है फूड प्रॉब्लम (food problem) को हल करने के लिये, वह कान्स्टीट्यूशन की दफा ४७ की रू से पाबन्द हूँ कि लोगों के level of nutrition को बढ़ावें इस लिये खुद गवर्नमेंट कोई कदम उठायेगी जिससे निहायत तसल्लीबक्शा नतायज पैदा होंगे। मैं लीडर आफ दी हाउस (Leader of the House) से दरखवास्त करूंगा कि वह मेहरबानी फरमा कर इसके मुतालिक एक स्टेटमेंट (Statement) फरमायें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हाउस में हमारे लीडर साहब जो स्टेटमेंट फरमायेंगे, उस से सारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ी भारी तसल्ली पैदा होगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो कमेटी बनाने की तजवीज शायद पेश करेंगे, तो इस कमेटी का जो फंसला होगा, उस पर गवर्नमेंट कारबन्द होगी और उसके मुतालिक अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहेगी तो एक ऐसा बिल लायेगी जो एक समस्या इस बनास्पति से पैदा हो गई है, उसको दूर कर सके। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह कमेटी ऐसी तजवीज पेश करेगी जो सारे देश को भंजूर होगी और इस बिल की फिर शायद कोई जरूरत ही न रहे, लेकिन अगर अगले सेशन तक इस कमेटी का कोई तसल्लीबक्शा नतीजा नहीं निकला, तो मैं जानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मुझे लोग कितना कोसेंगे। मैं कोसा जाना नहीं चाहता। १९ पर सेन्ट आबादी हिन्दुस्तान की चाहती है कि इस समस्या को हल किया जाय और मुझे मालूम है कि हाउस के बहुत सारे मेम्बरान जिन में बुजुर्ग भी शामिल हैं और छोटे भी शामिल हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि जितनी

जल्दी यह बिल हाउस के सामने लाया जाये, बेहतर है। मैं इन अल्फाज के साथ जनाब की इजाजत चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपना मोशन न पेश करूँ और जब मैं इसके कनसिडरेशन के लिये दरखास्त दूँ, तो जनाब हमदर्दी से उस पर गौर फरमायें, क्योंकि जितनी इसके होने में देर होती जाती है, लोगों में फस्ट्रेशन भी बढ़ता जाता है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Sir, with all humility I beg to seek your kind permission to speak something about the motion moved by me. The motion which I have presented, was necessary because according to the rules it was essential to move this motion, and if I had your consent I could have presented it for consideration, but I thought that if there were any flaws in this Bill, the House will have a good chance to correct them by referring the Bill to the Select Committee. It is now known that nearly seven thousand petitions are present before the House and several thousands have previously been presented. The petitions presented to the House have been signed by six lacs of people. Similar petitions signed by lacs of people are lying with the States Governments and as the Secretary has stated the suggestions so far received have been calculated. Some have come this morning and he had no time to go through them.

Besides this, I want to submit that there is another reason due to which I do not intend to present this motion today. But to avoid the frustration which might prevail in the country and disappointment to several of my friends present in this House, I want to submit that in the coming session I will with your permission present a motion for its consideration. I do not want that the Bill should remain as it is in the next session also. But God willing and for our good luck, it is possible that there may not arise any necessity of bringing any motion regarding this Bill. I hope that our Government, which is so anxious to solve the food problem is duty-bound under section 47, of the Constitution to increase the level of nutrition of the people. Therefore the Government should take such steps as may bear most satisfactory results. I will request the Leader of the House kindly to give a statement in this connection.

I hope that the statement which the Leader of the House will give in this House will cause great satisfaction throughout the country. I am sure probably he will propose for a scheme to form a Committee, the Government will take action on the decisions of this Committee, and accordingly the Government, if willing, will bring forward such a Bill which might solve the problem that has arisen due to *Vanaspati*. I hope that the Committee will propose such a scheme that would be acceptable to the whole country and there may not be any necessity for this Bill, but I know if by the next session the results of this Committee are not satisfactory, then how the people in India will curse me. I do not want to be cursed. 99 per cent. of India's population wants this problem to be solved, and I know that several Members of the House, including the elderly and the younger ones, want that a Bill should better be brought before this House as soon as possible.

With these words, Sir, I seek your permission not to present the motion and I request you that when I move for its consideration it may be considered with sympathy, because the more it gets delayed, the more frustration prevails.

Mr. Speaker: So, he does not wish to make a motion at this stage.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have requested the Leader of the House to make a statement.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जनाबे सदर, यह जो तजवीज पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत पेश करने वाले थे, इस में बहुत सारे मेम्बरों को बहुत दिलचस्पी है, गवर्नमेंट को भी है, मुल्क की भी है और इस बारे में लोगों की रायें ली गई हैं, और लोकों की मुस्तलिफे रायें हैं इस के बारे में। इस वक्त तो मैं इतना आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह की तजवीज थी, उस को तो गवर्नमेंट को मंजूर करना नामुमकिन था, क्योंकि उस में बहुत दिक्कतें थीं, और उस का असर भी बहुत दूर तक जाता। लेकिन जो उस में एक बात है, वह बहुत गौरतलब है और वह यह है कि इस बनावट के सिलसिले में घी के सिलसिले में काफ़ी बेईमानी आज कल हो रही है और काफ़ी

[जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

मिलाया जाता है और इस बात को रोकने की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये। यह बात सही है।

शुक्ति गवर्नमेंट तैयार है कि इस मामले पर पूरे तौर से गौर करने के लिये एक कमेटी बनाये, एक बात में साफ अर्ज कर दूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की राय में और जितने उन क सलाहकार हैं, उन्होंने उनको बतलाया है कि बनास्पति के खाने में नुकसान कुछ नहीं है। अगर नुकसान होता, तो उसको फ़ौरन रोकना पड़ता, चाहे फिर उसका कोई नतीजा होता। लेकिन चूँकि नुकसान नहीं है, इसलिये उस पर गौर करने का मौका भी मिलता है। लेकिन हम जरूर चाहते हैं कि यह जो घी में मिलाया जाता है, उसको रोकने की पूरी कोशिश की जाये। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट तैयार है कि एक कमेटी इस मामले पर ख़ास गौर करने के लिये जल्द बनाई जाये।

(English translation of the above speech.)

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, a number of Members, the Government and the country as well are interested in the Bill, that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was to was ascertained. The public has dif-ferent opinions about it. I want to submit at this time that it was impos-sible for the Government to accept the Bill in its present form because there were many difficulties in that and these would have had far-reaching effects. There is one thing of great importance that a good deal of dis-honesty and adulteration is going on in Ghee and Vanaspati and every effort should be made to check it. This is correct.

As the Government are willing to appoint a Committee for going over this matter thoroughly, I would like to make it clear, that the Government and all their advisors are of the opinion that the use of Vanaspati is not at all harmful. If it were harmful, it should have been stopped at any

cost. But as it is not harmful so we have an opportunity to think over this matter. But we certainly want that all possible efforts should be made to check adulteration in ghee. There-fore the Government is willing to appoint a Committee to consider over this problem specially.

SOCIETIES REGISTRATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): My Bill refers to amendment of the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This is a very simple Bill.

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): May I, with your permission, make a statement on the Bill, so that my friend Mr. Sidhva may be in a position to determine the course that he should follow?

Last time when the Bill was before the House I promised that I would enquire from the various States as to what they thought about Mr. Sidhva's measure and that I would communi-cate to Mr. Sidhva as well as to the House the replies received from the various States. Now the position is this.

So far as Part A States are con-cerned, they are desirous that the im-provement suggested by Mr. Sidhva should be made, but they have made this reservation that they would like to initiate legislation themselves. The Government of India, on a further con-sideration, do not think that, in view of the wishes expressed by the Gov-ernments of the Part A States, they should themselves undertake all-India legislation. They do not think that this is a matter of such character as to require common uniform legislation throughout India. They are prepared to leave the matter to the different States. So far as Government are con-cerned, Part A States must be excluded from this Bill.

In regard to Part B States, they have no such law and consequently the Gov-ernment of India did not consult them. The standing rule which the Govern-ment of India observe in the matter of initiating legislation falling within the Concur-rent List is of a very long-standing character, namely, that they shall not undertake legislation without the consent of those States. There-fore, what remains for us to operate upon is States in Part C. Therefore, if Mr. Sidhva wishes to proceed with this Bill he must agree to confine this particular measure to Part C States. That is one limitation which I am afraid we shall have to insist upon.

Then, the other thing that I find is this, that Mr. Sidhva's Bill will require considerable amendment—almost every clause of the Bill requires amendment. As I said last time, I am myself in favour of the legislation and I do not wish to obstruct it in any way. In fact, I have here before me drafted such amendments as I think are necessary to make in this Bill. I am quite prepared to pass on those amendments to Mr. Sidhva so that he may himself move them and take the credit for initiating this legislation.

Therefore my suggestion to Mr. Sidhva was this that he might move for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill to the next session, have these amendments from me, give notice of the amendments himself, and, next time when the Bill comes up, move them. And I promise that I shall accept the amendments that I myself am suggesting, if that course is agreeable to him.

Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh): it is not a very great promise.

Dr. Ambedkar: As I said, I am committing myself to the acceptance of these amendments, so that the Bill may not have the defects which we certainly find it is full of now. It is for Mr. Sidhva to decide what course he would follow. I thought I might help him by this statement.

Shri Sidhva: I was glad to hear the statement of my hon. friend the Law Minister. What I was suggesting was that my Bill was a very simple Bill, namely, an addition to Section 4 of the Societies Registration Act. As the Law Minister has rightly stated, the Part A States have sent their opinions favouring the adoption of my Bill, but they said that they would themselves like to initiate in making the legislation. I would like to point out that Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have all supported my Bill. They all say that they are taking steps to see that the legislation is brought in their own States. Punjab has already made legislation on the lines suggested by me. As regards Orissa, it is the only State which does not desire it as they do not feel that such a measure is necessary. Therefore my point as regards the Part A States has been considerably minimized, and I accept the position which the hon. the Law Minister stated that it will be desirable for the States themselves to accept the proposition and initiate the Bill. I have no objection. And from that point of view I have already sent in an amendment that my Bill should be related to Part C States only.

As regards Part C States, Delhi is the principal State in which the opinion was sought, and I would like for the benefit of the House to read the opinion which was received from Delhi:

"Delhi: Letter dated the 20th March, 1950.—The defects which the Bill cited as subject seeks to remedy also exist in this Province. It is a fact that Societies are not sending regularly the list of their managing bodies as required under Section 4 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860. According to the provision of this section, the Societies are required to send such lists within 14 days from the date of their annual General meeting which should be held in the month of January every year, but most of the Societies registered in this State are not sending these lists for years together. This appears to be due to the fact that there are no provisions for penalty for such irregularities in the Societies Act. Instances are not few in which the lists of Managing Committees have been found to be wrong and fraudulent.

As regards the filing of copies of alterations which the Societies may make in the rules from time to time, there is no such provision in the Societies Act as enforced at present. The public interests demand that the Societies should be required to file all such alterations with the Registrar as soon as they are effected together with the amended copy of the rules of the Society concerned.

In view of the above defects, this Administration favours legislation on the lines indicated in the Bill.

In this connection I am to suggest that the period of filing the alterations in the rules of the Society should be one month and not 15 days, as the latter appears to be too short a period to serve the purpose in view."

Ajmer favours it. Coorg supports it. Andamans has nothing to state because there is no such legislation there. Himachal Pradesh supports it. Kutch states that there are no such societies, and therefore they do not make any comment. Bilaspur is in favour of it. Bhopal is in general agreement with the Bill. Manipur states that there is no such instance but that the provisions of the Bill are certainly worthy of consideration and may be introduced. Tripura supports the proposed amendment of the Societies Registra-

tion Act. And Vindhya Pradesh states that the situation which the Bill seeks to remedy does not exist in the Province.

This is the position of this Bill as far as Part C States are concerned. From this you will be pleased to observe that this fraudulent procedure is being adopted in almost all the States and therefore they have found it necessary that this amendment should be made as early as possible.

My hon. friend Dr. Ambedkar has made a suggestion. I am thankful to him that he accepts the principle of my Bill. But he suggests that there are various amendments which require to be made. I do not know what are the other amendments. My amendment was only to section 4—rather an addition to section 4, namely new section 4A—where I desire a penalty should be levied. Under the Indian Companies Act and the Indian Trade Unions Act there is already a provision for penalising anybody who does not send in the returns within the period mentioned, and the correct list. So I have suggested nothing new except what is already contained in the clauses of the Indian Companies Act and the Indian Trade Unions Act, which have been borrowed and introduced in this Bill. I certainly welcome the suggestion mentioned by my hon. friend Dr. Ambedkar. He says there are many amendments. If there are such further amendments which would make this Act in an increasing measure of such a nature as to avoid any kind of fraudulent practice on the part of the members of the Societies, I would certainly welcome it. But my point was that this should not be delayed. The reports that I have read before this House and the manner in which the States have agreed that this Bill requires to be initiated by themselves go to show that such a fraudulent practice by the members of various Societies is prevalent in the country and therefore the measure should not be delayed.

My Bill was already before the House for nearly a year, and, on account of certain legal points which my hon. friend raised at the previous instances, I accepted his suggestion to postpone it. After receiving the opinions I felt that it should be restricted to Part C States. I entirely agree with him there, and I have already sent in an amendment to that effect. I therefore suggest, if he would accept my proposal, let the Bill be passed, and if he has any amendments let him pass them on to me or he may move them himself. It is a good initiative he has made. Previously I have noticed the tendency on the part of

Government that they used to copy the things suggested by Members and propose the same thing with small amendments in their names. It is not a question of credit, but it is only fair that when a Private Member takes all the care and pains of proposing a Bill, —as I said there is no question of credit—anything on behalf of Government should go to that Member. My amending Bill is a very innocent one and I would desire that it should be accepted—as he has accepted it. As far as other amendments are concerned, I am prepared to give him the credit. He may move them and the House may accept them if they are desirable. My only point is that this should not be further postponed. I only wish to avoid delay. No doubt the Budget Session will be soon coming. But I do not know the pressure of business in that session and what time would be available to me. I do not also know whether I would get the ballot position which I have got today. These are my difficulties. If these difficulties are solved whether by you, Sir, or by the Law Minister by giving me an assurance that in the next session the first Bill will be mine to be taken up, I have no objection. Or if the Bill is taken into consideration today and if he could move the amendments himself, or pass them on to me I shall be very much thankful to him and I shall accept them. I would therefore submit that this Bill be taken into consideration. Of course, I hope that Dr. Ambedkar would be good enough to accept my suggestion. We do not want to wait any longer to see that the fraudulent procedure that is being practised by various societies is continued. Now that the hon. Law Minister has accepted the provisions of the Bill, there is no difficulty. The question is only of time and I hope the Law Minister will accept my suggestion.

I therefore beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860, be taken into consideration.”

Dr. Ambedkar: I am sorry. I think my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva has misunderstood me. He is probably under the impression that while accepting his Bill as it stands, I am seeking to amend some other provisions of the original Act. That is not so. I am amending his amendments because I find it impossible to accept the Bill as drafted by him without the amendments that I am suggesting. Therefore, as I said, I have not the least objection for the Bill going through, provided the amendments I am suggesting are made in the Bill of Mr. Sidhva. Here are the amendments.

I am prepared to hand over the papers to Mr. Sidhva, but of course, there has been no notice of these amendments and I do not know what view the House will take, but as I said, he can take the amendments, give notice of them and have the matter discussed.

Mr. Speaker: I was just thinking as to whether—I am not clear yet—whether we could get a priority in respect of this Bill on the assumption that the consideration motion is moved and then have the further consideration postponed.

Dr. Ambedkar: That may be done.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps he will be coming in ballot. The only difficulty is that he loses the priority.

Dr. Ambedkar: If I may say so, the Bill is very small and I am speaking without the authority from Government, but I do not think it would be difficult for me to persuade Government to give, for instance, half a day to Mr. Sidhva from one of the Government days in the next Budget Session.

Mr. Speaker: There is another alternative to it also; supposing instead of taking it now, we postpone the consideration of this Bill say, at five minutes to five, and we may then take up the Bill and leave it as part-heard, so that it may take care of itself.

An Hon. Member: Dr. Ambedkar will accommodate Mr. Sidhva on a Government day.

Dr. Ambedkar: I can arrange that.

Mr. Speaker: I think it is no use taking further time now from the Private Members' day. The other legislation must have precedence.

Shri Sidhva: I have the assurance of the Law Minister that he will see that half a day is provided in the next session to get this Bill passed. At the most it will take only half an hour. I am only stating that they will provide some time earlier in the Budget Session. It may go on up to May or June. I would request that it may be in February. I only want that some time should be provided as stated by him and in that case I move formally that the second reading should be held over. That is the best thing.

Mr. Speaker: I shall place the motion before the House and then, of course, we proceed to postpone the further consideration.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): In view of the fact that Part A States have

expressly desired to have similar legislation moved in their own Houses, the hon. the Law Minister does not want that this Bill should extend to Part A States. That really takes away the concurrent jurisdiction of ours.

Mr. Speaker: There is a complete misunderstanding. All that he said was that the convention for a long time has been that in respect of matters in which there are concurrent powers, they would not legislate unless there is consent of those Governments. That is an ordinary thing. It does not mean giving away the power. The House has got the power. If the House is inclined to legislate, it can, but it is certainly more discreet and wise not to legislate unless there is consent.

Shri Hussain Imam: Then what about Part B States? Many of the States have no legislation, and therefore to defer it.....

Mr. Speaker: That will be on merits.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Member himself is agreeable to have it limited to Part C States.

Shri Hussain Imam: The House also is seized of the situation.

Shri Himatsingka (West Bengal): I beg to move:

"That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed to the next session."

Mr. Speaker: I will put it in another form: That the debate on this motion be adjourned till the next session.

The question is:

"That the Debate on this motion be adjourned till the next session."

The motion was adopted.

USEFUL CATTLE PRESERVATION BILL

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Punjab): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the preservation of useful cattle in the Centrally administered areas, be taken into consideration."

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

POINT OF PRIVILEGE

PUBLICITY BY PRESS OF EXPUNGED PROCEEDINGS

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): May I with your permission, Sir, at this stage raise a question relating to the privileges of this House? I have waited to raise this question, Sir, until you came over to adorn the Chair because that question is associated with the ruling which you were pleased to

[Shri J. R. Kapoor]

give yesterday. As you know, Sir, there was a little unpleasant incident in the House yesterday and a few angry remarks of an acrimonious character were exchanged, but later on you were pleased to direct that none of those remarks shall form part of the proceedings of this House. Those remarks were made in a moment of heat and ultimately the whole incident had closed gracefully, but in spite of that ruling from you, Sir, I regret to find that those remarks, which were ruled by you as not forming part of the proceedings, have been published by certain newspapers. That, I think, Sir, is something we should take notice of. I understand that a long standing practice and convention has been that anything said or done here, if it is ruled as not forming part of the proceedings, should not be published in any newspaper. It is a matter of regret, Sir, that some newspapers should have not observed this long-standing practice and convention. I need not mention here the names of those papers. I may pass on their names to you if you so desire, but suffice it to say for the present that some newspapers have gone against that well-established convention. Newspapers are a power; they have a great responsibility resting on their shoulders and we expect them to co-operate with us in maintaining the dignity of this House and not to do anything which exposes it to ridicule. I have very great respect for the Press and I am inclined to think that this breach of the privileges of this House has been committed by those papers unknowingly and inadvertently and it was perhaps none of their intention to do anything contrary to the ruling which you were pleased to give, but even as it is, I think, a matter of this nature should not go unnoticed. I have, therefore, thought it necessary, Sir, to bring this fact to your notice, so that you may be pleased to take such steps in this regard as you consider suitable and advisable.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): The gentlemen of the Press have been given the privilege of attending the meetings and the Chair gives them the permits to attend. It would be a breach of the privilege if they would not observe the restrictions which are placed by the Chair on the Press. It is a very small matter but the possibilities would at times be serious if it is not properly checked. I hope that the Press will in future observe this restraint.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): With reference to the proceedings of those few minutes yesterday, the remarks that you made with regard to the expunction of that part of the proceedings, were, to my mind at any rate,

not very categorical. You were not pleased to tell the House which part of the proceedings should be expunged and which part not. You made a general observation to the effect that "all this is closed and we should not consider this any more". So far as I remember there was no ruling from the Chair that the entire part of the proceedings should be expunged from the records of Parliament and that the Press should also make a note of this, and should not give publicity to it. Therefore, to my mind, it is not fair to lay the blame at the door of the gentlemen of the Press, who inadvertently and without any specific ruling from you on the point, gave publicity to certain remarks made here. In the absence of a categorical ruling from you, I do not think it is proper to blame the Press for having given publicity to certain remarks which were not definitely expunged by your order.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: May I remind my hon. friend Mr. Kamath, if his memory is so weak, that you were pleased to make a definite remark to the effect that those acrimonious remarks which were exchanged shall not form part of the proceedings. You definitely and categorically stated so. I do not think there is any doubt in the mind of any other hon. Member of this House, with regard to the definiteness of your ruling or suggestion, call it as you like. The other thing is entirely different whether the Press has done it inadvertently or advertently. My object is not very much to accuse the Press; but I thought it necessary to bring this fact to your notice so that even such mistakes should not be committed inadvertently in future because that tends to bring the House to ridicule before the public. A thing which is not considered worthy of forming part of the proceedings should not be widely broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country; these are likely to be published in foreign lands also. In the interests of the dignity of the House and national self-respect, such things should not even inadvertently be allowed to be repeated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been brought to my notice and I also found it this morning reported in some of the newspapers. It is highly regrettable that what the Speaker decides in the interests of peace and amity, ought not to form part of the record, should have been published and broadcast. Papers and newspaper correspondents are allowed to come here to report the proceedings; but those proceedings which do not form part of the record, they have no right to publish. I distinctly mentioned to the House that

those recriminatory statements shall not form part of the proceedings of the House. I need not say that they should be expunged. If they do not form part of the record at all, there is no further need to say that they should be expunged. I do not know why those papers have published this. It is not the P.T.I.; but some other papers have published. Such things ought not to be published. They must watch the proceedings from beginning to end. Why should they not wait until the proceedings of the day are over? Only such things as are allowed to be published ought to be published. The Speaker need not again and again say to the Press that they ought not to publish whatever does not form part of the record. Whatever does not form part of the record is not intended for publication. It would not serve any purpose to expunge or not allow anything to form part of the record if, outside the House, all these things were published. I hope the Press will take due notice of this. I do not think it is necessary to pursue this matter so far as the present incident is concerned.

Shri Kamath: In saying that the acrimonious remarks should not form part of the record, you did not specify what those remarks were.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not necessary; we know what they are.

Shri T. N. Singh (Uttar Pradesh): May I ask one question, Sir? Supposing a newspaper, while giving the proceedings of the House, does not refer to such an incident, but in what are called 'lobby notes', says that there was an unpleasant incident following which the Speaker ordered that such an incident need not be reported in the proceedings, will such reports in a paper be in order? That may be used as an excuse for bringing the whole details later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it arises, I shall refer to that. I do not want to decide points on a hypothetical basis.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not hypothetical. In one of the papers, in the lobby notes or political notes or correspondent's notes, there is a reference to the incident, but in the actual proceedings there is no reference. Therefore, I have raised this specific point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Of course, in any such talk in the lobby or outside, when it is said that these things ought not to be published, they ought not to be published. The wholesome rule ought not to be circumvented in an indirect manner.

Now, we will proceed with the other work. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

USEFUL CATTLE PRESERVATION

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे नाम में जो आइटम (item) नम्बर ४ पर दर्ज है वह मैं ने मूव (move) कर दिया है। अब मैं इस के बारे में कुछ अज्रं करना चाहता हूँ। यह बिल (Bill) जो मैं ने हाउस (House) के सामने रखा है यह काफी अरसा हुआ जब पेश हुआ था। यह बदनकिस्मती है कि इस बिल को अब तक इस हाउस में अने का मौका नहीं हुआ। मेरी यह शिकायत उस सीरीज (series) में से एक शुमार की जाय जिस का जिक्र जनाब वाला ने आज खुद शुरू में किया था और जिस का बोड़ा सा जिक्र मिस्टर सिक्खा साहब ने अपने बिल को कंसिडरेशन (consideration) के वास्ते मूव कर बक्त किया है। इस हाउस में नान आफिशियल बिल्स (Non-official Bills) की जो मिट्टी पलीत होती है वह नान आफिशियल मेम्बर्स (Non-official Members) को खूब अच्छी तरह मालूम है। बेहतर होता कि या तो रूल्स (Rules) में यह फैसला ही कर दिया जाता कि नान आफिशियल मेम्बर्स को कोई अस्तियार बल्स के मूव करने का नहीं है और या उन के बिल्स के वास्ते सरकार ज्यादा अरसा देती। जब कोई बिल पेश होता है तो सारा का सारा दिन उस में खर्च हो जाता है और जब एक ही दिन सारे सेशन (Session) में नान आफिशियल बिल्स के लिये दिया जाय तो इस के सिवा कोई चारा नहीं कि अगले सेशन में वह बिल जाये। अब अगले सेशन में पता नहीं कि उस को बैलट (Ballot) में नम्बर मिले या न मिले। तो नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे छोटे बिल जो नान आफिशियल मेम्बरस पेश करते हैं उन के लिये तौबत ही नहीं आती कि वे प्रेश

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गवा]

हो सकें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हाउस आयन्दा कभी अपनी कनसिडर्ड ओपिनियन (considered opinion) जाहिर करे कि नान आफिशियल बिल्स के लिये ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिये।

अब मैं इस बिल की तरफ आता हूँ तो मैं तो जानता हूँ कि इस बिल की अहमियत को देखते हुए यह वह बिल है जिस को सारे गवर्नमेंट लॉजिस्लेशन (Legislation) पर प्रायोरिटी (Priority) होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन यह बिल बदकिस्मती से ऐसे वक्त आया है कि मैं नहीं जानता कि गवर्नमेंट अब इस बिल का क्या बनायेगी। मैं जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी (Policy) आम तौर पर नान-आफिशियल बिल्स को न आने देने की होती है। अगर आ जाये तो उस के बीच में बीस रोड़े अटकये जाते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आज जिस बिल के मुतालिक प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कमेटी बनाने की बाबत कहा है वह भी एक रोड़ा है। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि वह कमेटी जल्दी से जल्दी कायम हो और वह काम कर के एक रिपोर्ट पेश करे। आज का जो दिन जाया गया है उस में उस बिल की कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकी है। अब जनाब की इजाजत से वह फिर पेश होगा और जिस शकल में वह आना चाहिये वह शकल देने का भी हम को काफ़ी मौका मिल जायेगा। मैं उस बिल का इस वास्ते बिकर कर रहा हूँ कि वह बिल और यह बिल एक शील्ड (shield) के ही दो पहलू हैं। दोनों में आपस में इस तरह मिलाबट है कि एक दूसरे को हम जुदा नहीं कर सकते। यह दोनों बिल इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को दुस्त करने के वास्ते मैंने पेश किये हैं। इन दोनों बिलों का एक

ही मकसद है और वह यह है कि जहाँ तक इस देश का सवाल है वह आज एक तरह से कृषि प्रधान देश है जिस के अन्दर ज्यादा लोग खेती के वास्ते बैलों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और जिस में बहुत सारे लोग दूध को अपनी खुराक के वास्ते इस्तेमाल करते हैं। तो इस देश में न खुराक की तरक्की हांगी और न कृषि की तरक्की हो सकती है जब तक कि हम ऐसे स्टेप्स (steps) न लें जिनसे कि हमारी कैटल इंडस्ट्री (cattle industry) को फायदा पहुंचे और हमारे कैटल प्रिजर्व (preserve) किये जाये।

मैं जानता हूँ कि यह बिल बहुत से उन लोगों को जो गउ भक्त हैं, यह पसन्द नहीं आयेगा, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि उनका ख्याल है यह मकसद इस बिल से पूरा नहीं होगा, जो मेरे बहुत से दोस्त रखते हैं। मैं इस में कोई बात छिपाना नहीं चाहता कि अब तक मैंने इस हाउस में जो कार्यवाही की है और जिस हद तक हम पहुंचे हैं, मुझे यकीन है कि अगर इस बिल पर अमल किया गया तो दूसरे दोस्त जो चाहते हैं उन का मकसद भी पूरा हो जायेगा और जो गउ भक्त चाहते हैं, वह मकसद इस बिल के पास हो जाने से पूरा हो जायेगा। इस बिल को किसी रिलीजस सेन्टीमेन्ट (Religious sentiments) के मातहत नहीं लाया गया है और चूंकि हिन्दू लोग गाय की पूजा करते हैं, इस लिये गाय का स्लाटर (Slaughter) बन्द कर दिया जाय, इस बिल की हरगिज यह मंशा नहीं है। यह मैं डंके की चोट पर कहता हूँ। इह देश में जरूरी है कि जहाँ तक गाय का सवाल है, उस का स्लाटर बन्द कर दिया जाये और ऐसा कहते हुए भी मैं तो यही चाहता

हूँ कि कम से कम गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी है, उस पर मजबूत रहे, उस पर कायम रहे।

कांस्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) के डाईरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल (directive principles) उस असूल के खिलाफ नहीं हैं जो कि गाय के भक्त चाहते हैं और जो इस का बन्द होना बतौर रिजल्टिंग सेन्टीमेन्ट के मातहत ज़रूरी मानते हैं। जो कांस्टीट्यूशन हम ने पेश किया है, वह हरगिज़ हरगिज़ इस के खिलाफ नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो हम ने पास किया है, वह ऐन उस के मुताबिक है, जो कि वह लोग चाहते हैं कि हर तरह से इस देश में जहां तक गाय का सबाल है हत्या न की जाये। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो सर्व-सम्मति से यह पास हुआ, जिसके अन्दर हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख, और ईसाई एक समान थे, और उन सब ने इस के मुताबिक पास किया, वह जनाबवाला दफा ४८ में दर्ज है और वह इस तरह पर है :

“The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle”.

दरअसल यह चीज़ दफा ४८ में है, और जो गाय भक्त चाहते हैं उस से कहीं आगे बढ़कर चढ़ कर है। -लेकिन इस के अन्दर हर तरीके के मिल्क कैटिल (Milch cattle) की प्रोटेक्शन (protection) मौजूद है। और अगर ऐसे जानवरों का स्लाटर बन्द कर दिया जाये, तो वह बिल्कुल कांस्टीट्यूशनल होगा। गवर्नमेंट ने जो सन् ४७ में एक कमेटी बिठाई थी और जिस का नाम था कैटिल प्रीज़रवेशन एन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट कमेटी (Cattle Preserva-

tion & Develoment Committee) उप कमेटी ने जो रेजोलुशन्स (Resolutions) पास किये थे उन रेजोलुशन्स की बिना पर भी यह बिल नहीं पेश किया गया है बल्कि उस के मुताबिक हमारे ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बयान दिया था, उस बयान के मुताबिक यह बिल पेश किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर गवर्नमेंट इस रिपोर्ट को पूरी तौर पर क्यों मंजर नहीं करती। जब ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने १४ अप्रैल को या किसी दूसरी तारीख को साफ अल्फाज़ में इस बात का इकबाल किया था कि वह इस हद तक कैटिल प्रीज़रवेशन एन्ड डेवलपमेन्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को तस्लीम करते हैं, तो मैं तो उसी हद तक इस बिल को लाया हूँ। इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह जो दूसरे आदमी कहते हैं, उन की बात भेरे दिल को नहीं लगती और मैं उस से इखतलाफ रखता हूँ लेकिन जब हम सब एक चीज़ को मानते हैं, एक चीज़ पर कारबन्द होने का इक़रार करते हैं और सारा देश हम से उस को डिमान्ड (Demand) करना है, तो आप किस नुकते निगाह से किस ख्याल से किस जस्टिफिकेशन (Justification) से आप इस के ऊपर अमल नहीं करते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि सन् ४८ में यह कमेटी बिठाई गई, उस की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई और आज तक गवर्नमेंट के कान पर जूँ तक नहीं रेंगी, क्यों नहीं रेंगी। गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम को बहुत सारे काम हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ३५ करोड़ आदमियों की इस बारे में एक राय होते हुए भी इस का अभी तक कानून न बनना और उस पर अमल न होना क्या मानी रखता है। आज बजट सेशन (Budget Session) ४९ को एक साल के करीब होने ला है।

(English translation of the above)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have moved the Bill standing in my name at item 4. Now I wish to submit a few words regarding the same. The Bill that I have moved before the House was introduced long before but unfortunately it did not get an opportunity of being moved in the House. Let this complaint of mine be taken as one from the series which was today referred by you, Sir, in the beginning, and a slight reference to which was also made by Shri Sidhva while moving his Bill for consideration. The non-official Members are quite aware of the indifferent attitude with which the non-official Bills are treated. It would have been better if either the rights of the non-official Members to move Bills would have been ruled out by law or, in the alternative, the Government should have allotted more time for their consideration. When a Bill is moved it takes the whole of the day. But if in the entire session only one day is allotted for non-official Bills there is no way out from postponing them for the next session and then too there is no certainty of their finding a place in the ballot. Consequently the small Bills introduced by the non-official Members do not get even an opportunity of being moved. Therefore I want the House to express its considered opinion in the days to come demanding more time being allotted for non-official Bills.

Now I turn to the Bill itself. In my opinion this Bill should have been given priority over the entire Government legislation in view of its importance. It is unfortunate that this Bill has been brought forward at a time when I fail to imagine as to what treatment it will receive at the hands of the Government. I know that usually it is the policy of the Government not to allow the non-official Bills. However, if they are brought forward, many obstacles are put in the way. I do not mean that today's statement of the Prime Minister about the formation of a Committee in regard to another Bill is also an obstacle. But this much I do wish that the said Committee be formed at the earliest possible opportunity and that it may submit its Report after finishing its work. No action regarding that Bill could be taken today. The Bill will be moved with your permission at some other time and then we will also get ample time to give final shape to it. I am referring to that Bill for the reason that the Bill in question and the present Bill are only two aspects of a single shield. So inter-related these two Bills are that we cannot separate

them. I have moved both these Bills in order to improve the country's economy. Both of them have a common object. So far as India is concerned in a way it is an agricultural country. In this country a large number of persons use bullocks for agricultural purposes and many others consume milk as part of their regular diet. Unless we take such steps as may benefit our cattle industry and help the preservation of cattle, there is no possibility of any improvement in the food situation and the agricultural position of the country. I know that many persons who are devotees of cows will not approve of this measure because they think it will not serve their purpose. I do not wish to conceal the fact that what I have done till now in the House and the extent upto which the matter has reached have made me sure that if this Bill is passed the purpose of my such friends will also be served. The objects desired by the devotees of cows will also be achieved, if this Bill is passed. This Bill has neither been brought forward under any religious sentiment nor it means that the cow slaughter should be prohibited on account of the fact that cows are worshipped by the Hindus. This I can declare from the house top. So far as the cow slaughter is concerned, it is imperative that it should be prohibited in this country. I would like the Government to be firm in their policy and also to adhere to it.

The directive principles laid down in the Constitution are not in conflict with the fundamentals aimed at by the devotees of cows and also by those who deem it necessary to prohibit cow slaughter under religious sentiments. The Constitution adopted by us does not oppose such fundamentals but on the contrary it is quite in keeping with the desires of those persons who want that cows must not be slaughtered in this country. Our Constitution which has been passed unanimously by all including the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians alike, provides for such actions under the section 48 namely:

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle".

Such is the provision in the Section 48 and it is indeed a step ahead of what the devotees of cow desire. In every respect it provides protection to the milch cattle and if the slaughter

of such animals is prohibited, the action will be quite constitutional. This Bill is not based on the resolutions passed by the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee formed by the Government in 1947, but it has been brought forward in accordance with the statement made by our Minister of Agriculture regarding the resolutions. I want to know why the Government do not accept *in toto* the Report of that Committee. As the hon. Minister of Agriculture had openly admitted on the 14th April, or on any other date, that he had accepted the Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee to a certain extent, so I have moved this Bill that seeks to take action only upto that extent. This certainly does not mean that what others say does not appeal to my heart or that I do not agree with them. But when all of us accept a certain thing and agree to adhere to it and when the entire country demands it, then from what point of view and with what consideration and justification we do not implement it? I regret to submit that though this Committee was formed in 1948 and though it has already submitted its report, yet the Government did not pay the least attention to it. Why did they not do so? They say that they have many pre-occupations. I ask as to what is behind the fact that in spite of 35 crores of persons being unanimous on this issue neither any law has yet been enacted on lines of this report nor has it been implemented, although it is already about a year since the Budget Session of 1949 was held.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): May I assure the hon. Member that he need not proceed on the assumption that Government have not accepted the recommendations of this Cattle Preservation and Development Committee. That Committee's Report is before Government and with most of what the hon. Member wants to achieve, Government have already agreed and so they are preparing a comprehensive Bill including several aspects of the problem which have not been touched by this present Bill. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member in charge of this Bill not to proceed on the assumption that Government are altogether opposed to the aims and objects of this Bill.

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): Then why not accept this Bill?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I will make the position clearer after the hon. Member completes his speech. I only want him not to imagine that the Government is opposed to the Bill on the merits of the case and then develop his arguments. But he may speak

whatever he wants to say, in support of his Bill.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Then what is the Government's view?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I will state it; but there is not much difference between Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and ourselves.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अबब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने समझने की कोशिश तक नहीं की। मैं ने एक मतवा भी यह नहीं कहा कि गवर्नमेंट के जो ऐम्स और ओबजेक्ट्स (aims and objects) हैं उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं ने तो यह अर्ज किया था कि जो ऐग्रीकलचर मिनिस्टर साहब ने बयान दिया था, उसी के आधार पर मैं ने यह बिल बना कर दिया है। मैं यह कब कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के ऐम्स और ओबजेक्ट्स इसके खिलाफ़ हैं।

An Hon. Member: Why not speak in English?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I can understand him.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अबब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे अंगरेजी बोलने में कोई इंकार नहीं है, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि मिस्टर विश्वमल राव हिन्दी निहायत अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं और बड़ी अच्छी तरह से बोल सकते हैं। मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलता, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस ज़बान में मेरी आवाज़ सारे देश भर में पहुंचे, और सारा देश इन पर जोर डाले, तो वह उसी ज़बान में बोलना चाहिये जो मेरी मादरी ज़बान है। इसलिये मैं हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता हूँ। इस के अलावा मैं अंग्रेजी अच्छी तरह से नहीं जानता हूँ।

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): But the Press is in English.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अंग्रेजी में मैं अपनी बात अच्छी तरह नहीं कह सकता

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हूँ। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि हिन्दी में मेरी स्पीचेज़ (speeches) जो रिपोर्ट होती हैं, वह आधी रिपोर्ट होती हैं, क्योंकि प्रेस वाले बहुत से हिन्दी को समझते नहीं हैं। लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मैं समझता हूँ कि रिपोर्टिंग (reporting) दुस्त होती जायेगी। हम लोग हिन्दी में बोलते जायें और यह रिपोर्ट्स तरक्की करते जायेंगे। प्रेस वालों को शर्म आनी चाहिये कि वह हिन्दी ठीक तरह नहीं समझ पाते।

मैं सोधी साहब से अंग्रेजी की हिमायत में बराबर सुनता हूँ। मुझे तो उन की यह बात सुन कर शर्म आती है, उन्हें मालूम नहीं शर्म महसूस हुई कि नहीं।

श्री सोधी : मैं तो बोलता ही नहीं भईया।

एक आवाज : गवर्नमेन्ट आप के ऐम्स को मानती हैं और उस के इरादे ठीक हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं ने एक मर्तबा भी अर्ज नहीं किया कि ऐम्स वेण्ड बायजेक्टस गवर्नमेन्ट के अच्छे नहीं हैं या इरादे अच्छे नहीं हैं।

But the way to traditional place is paved with good intentions. You may have good intentions; but what have you done, in spite of those good intentions? Have you solved the problem? Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, used to say, "Put in one scale Swaraj and on the other scale Go-Raksha and I will prefer the other scale". But have not Government been sleeping over this problem? Have they done anything? Have Government brought in any Bill? Did I ask Government not to bring in a Bill? Did I not offer to withdraw my own Bill? What have they done? Nothing. They are deceiving the people. I have seen all the Bills which Mr. Munshi has proposed. I have read them many times. They are not like the Bill that I have brought forward. They do not have the provisions that I have suggested here. I beg of this Ministry kindly to ponder over the consequences of their indifference in this matter, and I am just going to

submit what their indifference is resulting in and what kind of administration is going on in this country.

जनाब वाला, इस बिल के अन्दर कोई तजवीज़ ऐसी नहीं है जिस से गार्भों का दूध बढ़ जाये, इस बिल के अन्दर कोई ऐसी तजवीज़ नहीं है जिस से रुपया आ जाये गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में। अगर गवर्नमेंट के पास रुपया नहीं है तो जो पब्लिक का रुपया हो जो गी रक्षा के वास्ते खर्च हो सके जिस में गऊशाला का खर्चा हो। मिस्टर मुन्शी का बिल गऊशालों के मुनातलिक है और बहुत सी बातों के मुतातलिक है। उस के पचासों सेक्शन (sections) हैं। इन सेक्शनस् में से एक सेक्शन इस तरह का है कि एक कौंसिल बना दी जायेगी जो रूल (rule) बना देगी, जिस से गोबध रोका जा सके।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मौजूदा बिल स्पेसिफिक प्राविजन्स (specific provisions) का बिल है। आप इस के मुकामले में एक ओवर आल बिल (overall Bill) पेश कर देंगे जिस में दो सी प्राविजन्स होंगे। उस में एक कौंसिल बनेगी, वह कौंसिल रूल्स बनायेगी और जो उन रूल्स (rules) की खिलाफवर्जी करेगा उस को सजा दी जायेगी। यह दोनों एक दूसरे की मुखालिफ हैं। मैं हकीकत में मजबूर हो कर अर्ज करता हूँ कि कितनी मर्तबे मैं ने इस सबाल को उठाया। जिस वक़्त यहाँ मि० जयरामदास दौलतराम साहब ने उनके सामने बिल पेश हुआ। उन्होंने मुझे ऐश्योर (assure) किया कि वह इस बिल से बिल्कुल ऐग्री (agree) करते हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह का बिल पास हो जाय।

और मुझे ऐश्वर्य दिया कि अब अगले सेशन में इस बिल को जरूर लायेंगे मुझे इस का लालच नहीं है कि मुझे इस का क्रेडिट (credit) मिल जाये, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि काम हो जाये, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट बिल लाये वनस्पति के बारे में। मैं कतई क्रेडिट नहीं चाहता मगर यह बहुत शर्म की बात है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस तरह का बिल नहीं लाती है और प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स (private Members) को लाना पड़ता है। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, देश की आवाज आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह देश नहीं मानता कि गवर्नमेंट किसी तरह का कोई अच्छा काम करना चाहती है। तीन बरसों में डेढ़ सेंटेंस (sentences) का बिल नहीं आ सकता था। अगर आप की मंशा यह थी तो आप ने वयों १९४८ में कमेटी बँठाई थी और जब उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई तो आप क्या करते रहे। दो दो कोड़ी के बिल आते हैं और आप वक्त खराब करते हैं और यह बिल जो नेशन बिल्डिंग बिल (nation-building Bill) है इस की तरफ ध्यान भी नहीं देते हैं। और बिलों पर हम आज बहुत बहुत समय खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस बिल की थोड़ी भी परवाह न करें, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक तरीका नहीं है। मैं आज चाहूँ भी कि सरकार के ऐश्वर्येन्स देने पर इस बिल को वापस ले लूँ, मगर मुझे अब इन ऐश्वर्येन्स (assurances) पर यकीन कम हो गया है। बहुत से लोग यह सोचते हैं कि बाखिर उन के यहाँ आने का मतलब क्या है। सब लोग नहीं चाहते कि उन का नाम अखबारों में छप जाये, या उन को यहाँ

का ऐलाउन्स मिळ जाये और सब जगह उन की तारीफें हों। वह यहाँ काम करने आये है। आखिर यह कौन नहीं चाहता कि हमें बहुत सा क्रेडिट मिले मगर इस के लिये आप यह कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हम आप के मतलब की बात करते रहेंगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ जो बिल आप के सामने प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स की तरफ से आते हैं उन में से आधे लेजिस्लेशन (legislation) इस लिये होते हैं कि आप की तबज्जह उस की तरफ जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव पास नहीं होगा, और कोई भी बिल पास नहीं होगा, और इस के लिये गवर्नमेंट ऐसी पोच और नामाकूल दलीलें पेश करेगी कि अगर बाहर जा कर देश को बह बताया जाये तो आप की गवर्नमेंट शर्म से सर झुका ले।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप अपनी छाती पर हाथ रख कर गौर कर के फ़ंसला कीजिये। अब तो एक मिनिस्टर भी नहीं है, एक मिनिस्टर फूड (Food) में लगा हुआ है एक ऐग्रिकल्चर (Agriculture) की तरफ देखे। आप हमें यकीन दिलाइये कि अगले सेशन में आप एक बिल लायेंगे जो इस से बेहतर होगा। लेकिन अगर यह बेहतर है तो आप आज फ़ंसला कर दें कि इस को पास करेंगे। इस में ऐम्स ऐंड आवर्जेंट्स की शक्तियाँ नहीं रहेंगी तो आप वादा कीजिये कि आप इस को मंजूर करेंगे। आप इस को मंजूर कीजिये अगर आप इस के लिये जरा भी सीरियस (serious) हैं। अगर मैं ने इस के अन्दर कोई खराब बात पेश की है तो आप इस को उठा कर फँक दीजिये मगर अगर गवर्नमेंट इस

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

के ऐम्स और आबजेक्ट्स से बहुत है तो इस को मंजूर कीजिये। अगर आप को मालूम हो कि मुन्शी साहब इस के खिलाफ हैं तो आप इस को रिपील (repeal) कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप कंस्ट्रक्टिव (constructive) काम करना चाहते हैं तो इस की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। यह बिल किस तरह का है जिस को हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों ने, ईसाई भाइयों ने हर एक ने सपोर्ट (support) किया है और इस को सक्कीबन यूनेनिमसली (unanimously) पास किया है। जिन लोगों को मालूम है कि कान्स्टिट्यूशन (Constitution) में क्या है और कान्स्टिट्यूशन में दफा ४८ किस तरह से बढ़वाई गई थी वह जानते हैं कि हाउस के अन्दर किस तरह से हर एक ने इस की तारीफ की थी। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान कोई भी भक्त नहीं हैं उन्होंने हम से पहले इस को पास कर दिया है, क्या शर्म से हमारा सिर नहीं झुकता। उन्होंने अपने आर्थिक प्वाइन्ट आफ विउ (point of view) से यह काम किया जिस को हम अब तक नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट क्या चाहती है। अगर उस को अपने कान्स्टिट्यूशन की दफा ४८ का जरा भी ख्याल है और उस के डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल (Directive Principle) को आगे बढ़ाने की थोड़ी भी इच्छा है तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि पेश्वर इस के कि यह हाउस बर्खास्त हो, इस बिल को पास कर दीजिये। इस के लिये मैं चन्द बज्जाहत आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

(English translation of the above)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want to submit that the Deputy Minister has not even tried to understand the point. I never said that I do not agree with the aims and objects of the Government. I had said that I had based this Bill on the statement of the Minister of Agriculture. I do not say that my aims and objects are opposed to that.

An Hon. Member: Why not speak in English?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I can understand him.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I submit that I have no objection in speaking in English but I know it for certain that Shri Thirumala Rao can speak and understand Hindi very well. I could have spoken in English but I want to use a language that can be understood in every corner of the country so that the country as a whole may press the Government to accept it. This can only be done through the mother-tongue. Therefore I want to speak in Hindi. Moreover, I do not know English well.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): But the Press is in English.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I cannot express myself well in English. I also know that my speeches in Hindi are reported only in parts because most of the Press is ignorant of Hindi. But I hope that gradually the reporting will improve. Let us continue speaking in Hindi and these reporters will improve themselves. It is a matter of shame for the Press that it does not follow Hindi well. I find that Shri Sondhi is always supporting English. I am really ashamed to hear these things from him. I do not know whether he is also ashamed for this.

Shri Sondhi: I never speak.

An hon. Member: The Government agree with your aims and their intention is good.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have never said that the aims and objects or the intentions of the Government are not good.

But the way to a traditional place is paved with good intentions. You may have good intentions; but what have you done, in spite of those good intentions? Have you solved the problem? Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, used to say, "Put in one scale

Swaraj and on the other scale *Go-Raksha* and I will prefer the other scale." But have not Government been sleeping over this problem? Have they done anything? Have Government brought in any Bill? Did I ask Government not to bring in a Bill? Did I not offer to withdraw my own Bill? What have they done? Nothing. They are deceiving the people. I have seen all the Bills which Mr. Munshi has proposed. I have read them many times. They are not like the Bill that I have brought forward. They do not have the provisions that I have suggested here. I beg of this Ministry kindly to ponder over the consequences of their indifference in this matter, and I am just going to submit what their indifference is resulting in and what kind of administration is going on in this country.

Sir, there is no such provision in this Bill which may increase the milk of the cows or which may bring money to the Government. If the Government has not enough money, then the public money meant for cow-protection should be spent on *Goshalas*. Shri Munshi's Bill deals with *Goshalas* and so many other things. It has many sections and one of the sections seeks to set up a Committee which will frame rules so as to stop further slaughtering of cows.

I submit that this is a Bill with specific provisions. As against this, an overall bill will be presented with two hundred provisions. It will provide that a council should be set up and that that council should formulate rules and anybody breaking those rules will be punished. Both of them are against each other. I am really forced to submit that I have raised this question several times. This Bill was presented in the time of Mr. Jairamdas Doularam. He had assured me that he totally agreed with this Bill and that he wanted such a Bill to be passed. He had also assured me that he would certainly bring such a Bill in the coming session. I have no desire to take the credit for myself but I wish the aim of the Bill to be realized. I say that the Government should bring a bill regarding *Vanaspati*. I do not want any credit. But it is a matter of shame that such a bill is being brought forward by private Members and not by our Government. Sir, I want to submit respectfully to you and want to voice the feelings of the country before you. The people of the country refuse to admit that the Government intends to do something useful for them. Three years have passed and this small Bill could not be presented. If it was so desired, why a Committee was set up in 1948 and what they had been doing

after the Report of the Committee was submitted. Useless bills are brought forward and time is wasted on them, but no attention is being paid to this nation-building bill. We are spending much time on other bills but it is improper not to pay even the slightest attention to this Bill. I could have withdrawn this Bill on an assurance from the Government, but I have lost confidence in such assurances. Many people think as to why they have come here. All of them do not wish to get their names published in the papers or only to get their allowances or to be praised everywhere. They have come here to work. After all, every one likes to take as much credit as possible on oneself and therefore how can the Government expect us to continue doing things as they wish. I want to submit that nearly half of those Bills which are presented by private members are meant to draw the attention of the Government towards them. I know that this Bill, and as a matter of fact all other bills, will not be passed. The Government will put such hollow and unreasonable arguments that if people in the country were to know of them the Government will have to hang its head in shame.

I submit that the Government should decide after a careful consideration. Now there is not one Minister only. If one is busy with the food problem, the other should look to agriculture. The Government should assure us that a bill better than this will be brought forward in the next session. But if this one is better, then the Government must decide to pass it. If its aims and objects are right, then the Government should promise to accept it. The Government must accept it, if they are even a bit serious about it. If I have provided anything bad in it, the Government can delete it but if the Government agrees with its aims and objects, then they must accept it. If the Government is aware of the fact that Shri Munshi is opposed to this Bill, then the Government can repeal it but if they want to do something constructive, they must consider it. It is a bill which has been supported by Muslims and Christians alike and has practically a unanimous support. Those who are familiar with the provisions of the Constitution and are aware of the fact as to how section 48 was got added to it, they fully know how everybody had supported it. I want to submit that Muslims of Pakistan are not the worshippers of cow, but they have passed such a measure long before us. Are we not ashamed of this? They have done that from an economic point of view, and that we have not been able to do as yet. I want to know what this Gov-

ernment desires. If the Government has the slightest regard for section 48 of the Constitution and the least desire to promote its Directive Principle, it must pass this Bill before the House adjourns. I will like to submit a few reasons for this.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

पंडित ठाकुरदास भागंब : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं जनाब वाला की खिदमत में यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जहां तक इस बिल की अहमियत का सवाल है यह नम्बर एक की अहमियत रखता है। मैं इस को साबित करने के वास्ते जनाब वाला की खिदमत में चन्द एक ऐसी बातें अर्ज करूंगा कि जो मुस्तनद बातें हैं और जिनसे यही नतीजा निकलता है जिस की तरफ मैं आप की तबज्जह दिला रहा हूं।

पेशतर इस के कि मैं उन बातों की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाऊं मुझे अफसोस है कि मुझे पता लगा कि हीट (heat) में मेरी जवान से चन्द एक ऐसी बातें निकल गईं जो कि मुझे नहीं कहनी चाहिये थीं। मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे मित्र श्री यिहमल राव इस का बुरा नहीं मानेंगे, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे नदामत होती है कि गुस्ते में मैं कोई ऐसी बात कह बैठा जिस से रुवाह मरुवाह उन के दिल को ठेस न पहुंची हो लेकिन मेरे लिए ऐसे अल्फाज इस्तमाल करना वाजिब न था। तो अगर कोई ऐसे अल्फाज मेरे मुंह से निकल गये हों तो उन के लिए मुझे अफसोस है।

तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि किसी मुल्क में वहां के लोगों की खुराक अब्बल दरजे की चीज है

जिस पर सरकार को तबज्जह देनी चाहिये। स्वीडन (Sweden) और नारवे (Norway) में जहां अभी हमारे स्पीकर (Speaker) साहब तशरीफ ले गये थे, जैसा कि अखबारों से मालूम होता है, हर एक आदमी को जो १८ बरस से कम उम्र का है सरकार की तरफ से मुफ्त दूध पिलाया जाता है। इंग्लैंड (England) में भी, जहां मैं पिछले साल गया था, स्कूलों में १५ बरस तक की उम्र के लड़के लड़कियों को दूध पिलाया जाता है। अगर आप वहां की तादाद देखेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि पर कैपीटा (per capita) वहां १६ आउंस (ounce) का कंजम्पशन (consumption) है। अगर वहां स्कूलों में लड़कों और लड़कियों को दूध न भी पिलाया जाता, तो इस तादाद से मालूम होता है कि वहां हर आदमी के हिस्से में इस कदर दूध आता है। मैं आप को दूसरे मुल्कों के कंजम्पशन फिगर्स (consumption figures) दिखाऊंगा और बतलाऊंगा कि वहां कितना कंजम्पशन होता है, लेकिन इस मुल्क के कंजम्पशन की तादाद मुझे यह अर्ज करते हुए अफसोस होता है, जहां शहद और दूध की नदियां बहती बतलाई जाती थीं, वहां इतना कम है कि ऐसा मालूम होता है कि घी तो सिर्फ वैद्यों के नुस्खों में लिखा जाया करेगा और दूध भी किसी किसी आदमी को ही मुयस्सर हो सकेगा। आज के दिन हमारे जानवरों की तादाद शायद किसी मुल्क से कम नहीं है लेकिन हमारी दूध की तादाद प्रोडक्शन (Production) की तादाद नहीं बल्कि पर कैपीटा कंजम्पशन की तादाद सारे मुल्कों से कम है। मैं आप की तबज्जह डाक्टर राइट की रिपोर्ट

के मुफ़हा १५५ की तरफ़ दिलज़ंगा जिस में उन्होंने ने कुछ दूसरे मुल्कों के कंज़म्पशन की पर कौपीटा तादाद दी है और उस से मालूम होगा कि कई मुल्कों का कंज़म्पशन ५६ आऊंस है, कई का ६२ और ६८ आऊंस तक है। मैं उस सब को पढ़ना नहीं चाहता और अपने दोस्तों का वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। मगर मैं अफ़सोस के साथ अर्ज़ करूंगा कि सब से कम कंज़म्पशन इंडिया (India) का है जहाँ का पर कौपीटा कंज़म्पशन सिर्फ़ ७ आऊंस है। और यह वह मुल्क है जिस में आम लोग मांस नहीं खाते। यहाँ पर ज्यादातर लोग वैजेटेरियन (vegetarian) हैं और जो वैजेटेरियन नहीं हैं उन को गोश्त नहीं मिलता। ग़ज़ैक नतीजा वही निकलता है कि यहाँ की बहुत बड़ी पापुलेशन (Population) सब की सब वैजेटेरियन है। जो नानवैजेटेरियन (non-vegetarian) हैं वह भी बेचारे वैजेटेरियन के बराबर ही हैं क्योंकि गोश्त मुसीबत से मिलता है और वह उस को हासिल नहीं कर सकते। यह जो मैं ने फ़िगर्स (figures) दिये हैं यह स्वराज्य के पहले के हैं। स्वराज्य के बाद तो यह और कम रह गये हैं। यह मैं गवर्नमेंट (Government) की रिपोर्ट (Report) ही से जनाब की ख़िदमत में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह रिपोर्ट अभी सन् ५० में शायद हुई है गोकि यह लिखी तो पहले गई थी शायद सन् ४८ में। अभी चन्द रोज़ हुए हैं कि यह हमारे हाथों में आई है। इस में जो मुफ़हा ५० पर दर्ज़ है उस की तरफ़ मैं आप की तबज़्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

"There are, therefore, practically no data available to indicate the trend of Indian consumption. इस बदकिस्मती का मैं जनाब की ख़िदमत में क्या अर्ज़ करूँ कि जो चीज़ सब के

ज़रूरी रूरी है उस का कोई डेटा (data) नहीं है। यह मेरी शिकायत इस गवर्नमेंट से नहीं है पर यह शिकायत तो पहली गवर्नमेंट की है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने तो जब से वह आई है डेटा जमा करना शुरू कर दिया है, लेकिन यह डेटा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता एवेलिबल (available) होगा और इस में कई साल लग जायगे और कई साल पहले हम इस का फ़ायदा नहीं उठा सकेंगे।

"As has already been pointed out, the human population of India has increased by over 27 per cent. against an increase of only 5.3 per cent in the cattle number, during the 20 years ending 1941. This apparently shows that the per capita consumption of milk and milk products in India is on the decrease....."

यानी यह जो सात आऊंस था वह भी कम हो रहा है।

".....unless the milk yield of the cattle is improving. Unfortunately, however, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the milking quality of animals in the country has deteriorated and not improved during this period."

और यह फ़िक़र तो हिन्दुस्तानियों के खून से लिखा जाने वाला है :

"According to the 1931 human and 1935 cattle census the per capita consumption worked out to 6.6 oz. per day. On the basis of the 1940 cattle and 1941 human census this figure is reduced to 5.8 oz. for pre-partitioned India."

जनाब वाला, मैं अपने तज़रबे से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे इलाक़े में जो गाय दस से बारह सेर तक दूध देती थी आज वह दस से आठ सेर तक ही दूध देती है। वहाँ पर इतना डिटेरिओरेशन (deterioration) हो गया है। मैं इस की वज़ूहत में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन यह वाक़या है कि डिटेरिओरेशन हो रहा है।

"According to 1945 cattle census and 1941 human census, the daily per capita consumption in the Indian Union is reduced to 5.3 oz. It is further reduced to 5.1 oz.

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

if the increase in population (estimated) during 1941-45 is taken into consideration."

तो जनाब वाला, सात आउंस जो सन् ३५ के करीब राइट साहब न लिखा था वह अब ५ आउंस रह गया है और ५ आउंस जो है वह दूध की तादाद नहीं है बल्कि मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि इस में मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स (Milk Products) भी शामिल हैं। इस में जो लोग छाछ वगैरह पीते हैं और दही वगैरह जो खाते हैं वह भी शामिल हैं। जनाब वाला, इसी रिपोर्ट में सुफ्रहा ४८ पर मुलाहिजा फ़रमायें कि किन अल्फ़ाज़ में यह चीज़ अदा की गई है कि लोगों की हालत यहां दूध के मुताबिक़ क्या हो रही है। अगर मैं अपने तजरबे से बतलाऊंगा तो यह कहा जायेगा कि यह मुबालगा है इसलिए मैं वही बतलाता हूँ जो कि गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है :

"Many persons, including children, have to go completely without milk. Even in the dairying tracts, where much larger quantities of milk are produced, 16 per cent. of the families do not consume any milk or its products at all."

This is taken from a report on a Village Enquiry regarding Cattle and the Production and Consumption of milk in Seven Breeding Tracts of India.

म जानता हूँ कि जो सात ब्रीडिंग ट्रैक्ट्स आफ़ इंडिया (breeding tracts of India) हैं उन में १६ परसेंट per cent कास्तकारों को दूध क़तई नहीं मिलता। तो जिन इलाक़ों में जैसे मद्रास वगैरह में जहाँ कैटल (cattle) न ज़यादा हैं और जहाँ न दूध ज़यादा है वहाँ के लोगों की क्या हालत होगी, यह सिर्फ़ अन्दाज़ा ही लगाया जा सकता है।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि भी इज़ लाइफ़ (is life), भूती अमृतम्।

और इस के अलावा जितने तेल वगैरह ख़ाये जाते हैं उन के अन्दर ख़ास-गुण नहीं होते हैं। कोई ज़माना था कि जब सिवाय मिल्क के फ़ैट (fat) के लिये कोई और चीज़ फ़ैट की इस्तेमाल नहीं होती थी। लेकिन अब जो हालत है वह निहायत शोचनीय हालत है। यह हालत ऐसी है कि जो हमारे देश के फ़ायबर (fibre) को अफ़ेक्ट (affect) करती है। पता नहीं अगर यही हालत होगी तो यह देश कितने ज़ेनरेशन्स (generations) के बाद ख़त्म हो जायेगा।

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: Population is increasing, my friend.

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव : मेरी अदब से गुज़ारिश है कि अगर पापुलेशन (population) इनक्रीज़ (increase) कर रही है तो इस के लिए यह खुद भी जिम्मेवार है। और इसलिए आप को चाहिये कि मिल्क की भी पैदावार को आप बढ़ावें। बाज़ फ़ूड (Food) में भी यही प्राबलैम (problem) है। पापुलेशन के बढ़ने की वज़ह से हम फ़ूड भी तो इनक्रीज़ करना चाहते हैं, वरना भूख़े मर जायेंगे। मेरे लायक़ दोस्त बैठते तो हैं ट्रेज़री बेंचेज (Treasury Benches) के पीछे, लेकिन उन्होंने ने कितना बुरा रिमार्क (Remark) किया, मेरी समझ में तो गवर्नमेंट इस से सख़्त नाराज़ होगी। जब पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है तो फिर क्यों नहीं गवर्नमेंट मिल्क की पैदावार को बढ़ाने की भी कोशिश कर रही है। वह इस के लिये कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा : ज़रूर कर रही है

पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव : अगर कर रही है तो मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता है कि

किसी मुल्क के नेशनल डिफेंस (National Defence) की गारंटी उस की फौज है। आज से चन्द बरस पहले फौज के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट अच्छे से अच्छा घी मोहय्या करती थी। लेकिन अब चन्द सालों से उस ने फौज में वनस्पति देना शुरू कर दिया था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वनस्पति से फायटिंग एफ़ीशियेन्सी (Fighting efficiency) का क्या बनेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी फौजें हैं उन को अच्छी से अच्छी खुराक मिले। अगर नहीं मिलती है तो उन की फायटिंग एफ़ीशियेन्सी कम हो जायेगी। हमारे जो रोहतक के सिपाही हैं वह कहते हैं कि हमें घी खाने को नहीं मिलता। सरदार बलदेव सिंह हमारे ही सूबे के रहने वाले हैं और उन के ज़िम्मे फौजों का इन्तज़ाम है। उन्होंने कहा कि फौजों को घी देना चाहिये। लेकिन मजबूर हो कर जब घी नहीं मिलता तो वह क्या करें। जब घी में वनस्पति मिला हुआ मिलता है तो दाम- तो दै घी के और मिले वनस्पति तो मजबूर हो कर गवर्नमेंट को यह करना पड़ा है। मैं नहीं कहता कि इस में गवर्नमेंट का कोई क़सर है। लेकिन जब तक घी की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। अब इस पैदावार को लीजिये। सन् १९३५ में इस देश में दो करोड़ ३० लाख मन घी पैदा होता था। सन् १९४० में उस घी की तादाद १ करोड़ ४० लाख मन रह गयी और सन् १९४५ में जा कर वह तादाद एक करोड़ १२ लाख ९६ हजार मन ही रह गयी। मैं अदब से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हालत निहायत ऐसी हालत है जिस पर कि लोगों को आंसू बहाना चाहिये। इस देश में क्या बनेगा जब कि दूध ही

यहां नहीं मिलेगा। और अकेले दूध का ही सवाल नहीं है। बदक़िस्मती से सायन्स (Science) का आप के पास बड़ा जोर है, शायद दूध को किसी चीज़ से भाप बना लें। लेकिन आप यह बतायें कि क्या आप ट्रैक्टर (tractor) ले कर यहाँ खेती कर सकते हैं। मैं ट्रैक्टर के कोई खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ, आप ट्रैक्टर ज़रूर मंगायें और खेती करें। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मुमकिन है कि सारे देश में आप ट्रैक्टरों के जरिये से खेती कर सकते हैं। आप बग़ैर बैलों के इस्तेमाल के देश में खेती नहीं कर सकते। जब तक कि यहां अच्छे बैल नहीं होंगे आप किस तरह खेती कर सकते हैं। इसी गरज़ से मैंने यह एक छोटा सा बिल पेश किया है इस में वह चीज़ें नहीं हैं जो मुन्शी साहब रखना चाहते हैं। मैं इस क़िटिसिज़्म (criticism) को मानता हूँ। लेकिन यूज़फुल कैटल (useful cattle) को प्रिज़र्व (preserve) करने के लिये आप कमिटेड (committed) हैं। तो आप इस मेरे बिल से सारे देश को गैल्वेनाइज़ (galvanise) कर सकते हैं और यह हमारा पहला स्टैप (step) होना चाहिये जिस से कि सारे देश को लीड (lead) मिल सके। इस देश को यह एक लीड देने का सवाल है।

आज, जनाब वाला, क्या होता है ?
कितने कैटल स्ट्रे (stray) फिरते हैं इस का कोई अन्दाज़ा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस पहलू से आप को नहीं कहता हूँ। मैं आप के ऊपर उन का बोझा नहीं डालना चाहता कि आप यूज़लैस कैटल को खिलावें। जिस दिन गोसदन गवर्नमेंट इस देश में क़ायम कर देगी जहां कि लंगड़े लूटें

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कैटल रह सकें तब ऐसे जानवरों का इन्तजाम हो सकता है। मैं आज इतना सारा बोझ आप के ऊपर नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ। आप जब चाहें वह बिल लावें और उन बातों का इन्तजाम करें। आज तो मैं इस वक्त बिल्कुल यह छोटा सा बिल ही पेश कर रहा हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना ही पास कर दिया जाये कि यूजफुल कैटल को प्रिजर्व (preserve) किया जाये।

जनाब वाला, मैं ने इस सिलसिले में कई प्रीर जगहों के बिलों को देख कर यह बिल बनाया है। मैं ने बरमा के बिल को देखा है और सी० पी० में भी इन्हीं लाइन्स (lines) पर यह बिल मौजूद है। आज सीराष्ट्र में टोटली स्लाटर (totally slaughter) बन्द है। आज बम्बई वगैरह में भी यह बिल मौजूद है। मेरी अर्ज सिर्फ यही है कि यह बिल सिर्फ सेंट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज (Centrally Administered Areas) के लिये पास किया जाये। और यह बिल आप के हिन्दुस्तान के और हिस्सों में मौजूद है। लेकिन जहां यह मौजूद है वहां क्या होता है। मैं खुद बम्बई गया और वहां मैं ने क्या देखा कि जो जानवर एक बार बच्चा दे देते हैं उन को वह बाद में जिबह कर देते हैं। बड़े अच्छे अच्छे जानवरों को वह वहां जिबह कर देते हैं। वह उन के लिये अच्छी रकम दे देते हैं और फिर वहां स्लाटर हाउस (Slaughter House) में वह जिबह कर दिये जाते हैं। अब बिल तो वहां बम्बई में भी मौजूद है लेकिन मैं ने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा कि एक

भैंस जिस के दस बारह सेर दूध बतलाते थे उस को काट दिया गया। इसी तरह बम्बई में २५० और कलकत्ते में करीब ३०० जानवर जिबह किये जाते हैं।

डाक्टर देशमुख : हमारे स्लाटर हाउस कम हो जावेंगे तो गेहूँ का क्या होगा ?

People eat them as food. You will have to supply cereals instead of that.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं कुछ और चीज तो समझ सकता था लेकिन अब तक डाक्टर देशमुख से इस आरग्यू-मेंट (Argument) को सुनने के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं था। मैं नहीं समझता था कि डाक्टर देशमुख एक ऐसी चीज कहना चाहते हैं जो कि कांस्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) के खिलाफ है। आज इस सारे देश में ३२ करोड़ हिन्दू बसते हैं, आप उन के बरखिलाफ यह बात कह रहे हैं। हिन्दू आम तौर पर यह गोश्त नहीं खाते और मुसलमान लोगों ने अपनी राय से यह कानून बनवाया है कि वह इन यूजफुल कैटल को मार कर गोश्त नहीं खाया चाहते। जब कभी यूजलेस कैटल (useless cattle) का बिल आये उस वक्त मेरे दोस्त यह कहें तो कुछ बजान हो सकता है। यह तो डाक्टर देशमुख साहब ने इस तरह कहा कि अच्छी चीज को बुरी चीज के लिये सैक्रिफास (sacrifice) कर देंगे। इस विषय में कालीदास ने कहा है :

अल्पस्य हेतोः बहु हानुम इच्छन् विचार
मूढो प्रतिभासि मे त्वम।

You want to kill the hen laying golden eggs and sacrifice the more vital interest for the less vital.

डाक्टर बेशमुख : जबरदस्ती नहीं ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : लेकिन आप ऐसी चीज की इजाजत देते हैं जो कि नेशनल (national) इंटरैस्ट (interest) के बरखिलाफ है ।

मैं, जनाब वाला, अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस बिल में तो सिर्फ यूजफुल कैटल का जिक्र है। मैंने तो इस बिल के दायरे को बहुत ही तंग रखा है। आज जो यह यूजफुल कैटल मारे जाते हैं तो इस की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर हो जाती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बिल की सख्त जरूरत है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर दूध की पैदावार बढ़े, घो की पैदावार बढ़े तो यह बिल जल्द पास होना चाहिये। आप ने कहा कि गो सेवा सदन का इन्तजाम पहले होना चाहिये। लेकिन आप वहाँ पर एक दम कूटना चाहते हैं। आप पहली सीढ़ी पर न चढ़ कर ऊंची मंजिल पर कैसे जा सकते हैं? आप की सारी निति से मालूम होता है कि आप इस को लम्बा कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतना अरसा हो गया और फिर भी आप उस बिल को पेश नहीं कर सके जिस में सब जानवरों का इन्तजाम हो सकता। आप तो गज़ेट (Gazette) में छाप दें तो इंट्रोड्यूस (Introduce) कानूनी तौर पर हो जाता है। और आप ऐसे बिल को यहाँ पेश करते तो सारा हाउस (House) नाच नाच कर आप को मुबारकबाद देता। लेकिन आप की तो यह मंशा मालूम नहीं होती है।

श्री थिरुमल राव : नाच नाच कर?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हाँ, नाच नाच कर, मैं आप को कहता हूँ कि सारा हाउस आप को उस बिल पर बधाई देता।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Perhaps will be done by all Members of the House.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: Including yourself.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब वाला, जिन लोगों ने कभी दूध नहीं पिया हो वह क्या नाच को जानें। मेरे तो कृष्ण महाराज माखन चुराया करते थे, रोज खाया करते थे और नाचा करते थे, वह फ़िलासफ़ी (Philosophy) ही और है। मैं इस फ़िलासफ़ी में जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन दूध ही नाच की स्पिरिट (Spirit) पैदा करता है, वाइन (wine) नहीं।

आज कल जहाँ दूध बनना चाहिये, वहाँ बूचरखाने बना रखे हैं, शराबखाने बना रखे हैं। दूध ज्यादा लोगों को पिलाईये, तभी आप की शराब बन्दी की स्कीम कामयाब होगी और प्राहिबिशन (prohibition) की समस्या हल होगी। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि यहाँ पर इस चीज की बेहद कमी है और दूध को बढ़ाना हमारा फ़र्ज है और उन बूचरखानों को बन्द कराना हमारा फ़र्ज है। यह बिल जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया था, सारे बिलों को देख कर बनाया गया है। इस की तरतीब यह है कि बम्बई और कलकत्ते में जो कामयाबी नहीं होती उस की वजह यह है कि वहाँ पर एक डाक्टर को मुकर्रर कर दिया जाता है और उस डाक्टर की जेब गर्म होती है अगर कोई जानवर अपना पास कराना चाहे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस के लिये एक कमेटी (Committee) बनाई जाये जिस को कि कोम्पीटेन्ट आथोरिटी (Competent Authority) कहा जाये जिस में एक डाक्टर वेटिनरी (Veterinary) हो, वहाँ लोकल म्युनिसिपैलिटी (local Municipality) का प्रधान हो और कैटल (Cattle) में इन्टरेस्टेड (interested) जो सोसाईटीज (Societies) हैं उन का एक मेम्बर (member) हो उन तीनों को एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जो करार कि यह कैटल यूजफुल (useful) है और उस का बध नहीं

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हो सकेगा, अनओथोराईज्ड जगह नहीं हो सकेगा और यह जो प्राविजनस हैं, यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस (State Governments) के स्वीकृत प्राविजनस (provisions) हैं, जो मैं ने रखे हैं। इस के अन्दर कोई कन्ट्रोवर्सीयल (Controversial) चीज नहीं है। मुझे उस बिल में चरूरे ऐतराज है, जो डिपार्टमेंट न सरक्युलेट (circulate) किया था और जिस में लिखा गया था कि रिलीजस शैक्रीफ़ाईस (religious sacrifices) की आज्ञादी होगी, गो हत्या की और मेडीकल परपोज़ (medical purposes) के लिये गो हत्या की छूट होगी। इस बिल के अन्दर ऐसी बातें रखना हरगिज मुनासिब नहीं है।

आप जो चाहें कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि यह इजाजत देने का इस में आप क्यों इंसिस्ट डालते हैं, गो हत्या की यह इजाजत होगी और वह इजाजत होगी। पाकिस्तान में तो इस का कोई झगडा नहीं है। आप यहां क्यों कुरेद कुरेद कर नये नये ओब्जेक्शन (objections) उठाते हैं? यह बिल बड़ा सीधा है, इस में भैंस और गाय के दूधकी तमीज नहीं रखी गयी है, दोनों के वास्ते इस में बचाव की सुरत रख दी गई है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां तक बिल के जनरल प्राविजनस (general provisions) का सम्बन्ध है, उन को मानने में किसी क्रिस्म की तकलीफ़ नहीं होनी चाहिये। बकरी के वास्ते मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस बिल के अन्दर नहीं आती है। हालांकि जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ, वहां बकरी उतना दूध देती है जितना दूसरे इलाकों में भैंस दूध देती है, तीन सेर से पांच सेर तक। यह तो इकोनामी (economy) का सवाल है और आज कोई बकरी को मारना नहीं चाहेगा। आज गाय

को कोई मारना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मुसीबत तो यह है कि यहां से जो गाय ले जाते हैं, और चन्द दिनों में ड्राई कैटिल (dry cattle) की प्राबलम (problem) उन के सामने आ जाती है। सन् २८, २९ में जब मैं असेम्बली (Assembly) का मेम्बर था, तभी इस बारे में मैं ने इन किया और गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया कि ऐसे जानवरों को वापिस लाने का किराया घटा दिया जाये। लेकिन उस वक्त तो दूसरी गवर्नमेंट थी और उस वक्त माहौल दूसरा था लेकिन अब तो अपनी गवर्नमेंट है, और इस के लिये मैं इस गवर्नमेंट से लड़ाई भी करने को तैयार हूँ, क्योंकि यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट है। इस चीज के लिये प्रेस करना जरूरी है ताकि हमारे देश के अन्दर अच्छे जानवरों की कमी न रहे और नसल नष्ट न हो। हमारे कान्सटीट्यूशन के हिदायती असूलों का तक्राजा है कि यह नेशनल गवर्नमेंट (National Government) हमारे ख्यालात के मुताबिक, लोगों के जनरल पब्लिक (general public) के ख्यालात के मुताबिक और मैं इस वक्त ९९ परसेन्ट पापुलेशन (population) की आवाज को जाहिर कर रहा हूँ जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह बिल बिना किसी पसोपेश और बिला किसी मज्जीद बहस के और किसी तरह की मुखालिफ़त के युनैनीमसली (unanimously) पास कर देना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि और दूसरे मेम्बरान भी इस में हिस्सा लें, इसलिये मैं बाक़ी चीजों पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता।

[English translation of the above speech]

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I was submitting that as far as the importance of this Bill is concerned, it stands first. In order to prove that I will put before you something which is a certified fact and towards which I am drawing your attention.

Before drawing your attention towards them, I am sorry to state that in

the heat of the moment I had uttered some words which I should not have said. I know that my friend Shri Thirumala Rao will not take them ill, but still I feel ashamed for the fact that an anger I had uttered some words which though might not have hurt his feelings yet it was not fit for me to have spoken like that. If I had used such words, I am really sorry for them.

I was submitting that in a country the diet of the people is of foremost importance and Government should give it proper consideration. In Sweden and Norway, where our hon. Speaker had paid a visit recently according to newspapers every person there below the age of eighteen years is provided with pure milk. Also in England, which I visited last year, students below the age of fifteen years are provided with free milk. If we calculate the quantity we will find that the *per capita* consumption of milk is sixteen ounces. If students had not been provided with milk still we would find that every person consumes a fair quantity of milk. I will put before you the figures of milk-consumption in other countries but I feel ashamed in putting the figures of milk-consumption in our country. It is said that milk and honey used to flow in this land of ours but today it appears that soon *ghee* shall come to be prescribed only in the prescriptions of *Vaidyas* and milk will be available only to the selected few. At present we can favourably compare with any other country of the world as regards cattle wealth but we are far short in the production of milk and are lowest in the *per capita* consumption. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards page 155 of Dr. Wright's Report in which he has given *per capita* consumption of milk in other countries. According to it the *per capita* consumption varies from 56 ounces to 68 ounces in different countries. I do not want to waste valuable time of my friends by reading out all that. But I am sorry to say that the lowest *per capita* consumption is that of India, it is only of 7 ounces. This is a country where generally people do not take meat. Here people are mostly vegetarian and meat is not available even to those who take it. Therefore, the conclusion is that most of the population is vegetarian. Non-vegetarians are in no way better off than vegetarians as meat is not easily available. The figures that I have quoted were for the pre-Independence period. After the Independence, the figures have further gone down. I am quoting this from the Government Report. The Report has been published in 1950 though it was com-

pleted in 1948. It is only a few days back that it came to me. I would like to draw your attention to page 50 of this Report.

"There are, therefore, practically no data available to indicate the trend of Indian consumption".

No data is available regarding essential things and I do not know how to complain against this misfortune. I have no complaints to make against the present Government but all the complaints are against their predecessors. Our Government have started collecting data from the very start. But this data will be available gradually. It will take years to collect them before we can make use of them.

"As has already been pointed out, the human population of India has increased by over 27 per cent. against an increase of only 5.3 per cent. in the cattle number, during the 20 years ending 1941. This apparently shows that the *per capita* consumption of milk and milk products in India is on the decrease..."

It means that consumption *per capita* is decreasing even from 7 ounces.

"...unless the milk yield of the cattle is improving. Unfortunately, however, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the milking quality of animals in the country has deteriorated and not improved during this period."

This sentence should be written with the blood of us Indians:

"According to the 1931 human and 1935 cattle census the *per capita* consumption worked out to 6.6 ounces per day. On the basis of the 1940 cattle and 1941 human census this figure is reduced to 5.8 ounces for pre-partitioned India".

Sir, I can tell you from my experience that cows which used to give ten to twelve *seers* of milk are now giving only eight to ten *seers*. I do not want to go into the details but it is certain that deterioration has set in.

"According to 1945 cattle census and 1941 human census, the daily *per capita* consumption in the Indian Union is reduced to 5.3 ounces. It is further reduced to 5.1 ounces if the increase in population (estimated) during 1941-45 is taken into consideration."

Sir, therefore, the seven ounces mentioned by Dr. Wright in 1935 have come down to five ounces and these five

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ounces do not indicate the quantity of milk alone but also include milk products. It includes butter, curds etc. as well. Sir, if you turn to page 40, you will find a graphic description of the difficulties which people have to confront with regard to milk supply. If I speak from my own experience it may be considered as fallacious, therefore, I read only what is written in the Government Report:

"Many persons, including children, have to go completely without milk. Even in the dairying tracts, where much larger quantities of milk are produced, 16 per cent. of the families do not consume any milk or its products at all."

This is taken from a report on a Village Enquiry regarding Cattle and the Production and Consumption of milk in Seven Breeding Tracts of India.

I know that sixteen per cent. of cultivators in these seven breeding tracts of India do not get milk at all. Therefore, you can well imagine the conditions of those regions like Madras etc., where there is scarcity of cattle and consequently of milk as well.

I beg to submit that *ghee* is life and there are no vitamins in any other kind of edible oils. There was a time when no other fat was used in place of milk fat. But the present conditions are most deplorable. It is affecting the fibre of our country. If the same conditions continue I do not know after how many generations our country will be doomed.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma (Uttar Pradesh): Population is increasing, my friend.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I submit that we are ourselves responsible for the increase of population. Therefore, we should also increase the production of milk. The same is the problem with food today. We want to increase the production of food as the population is increasing, otherwise we will have to starve. My worthy friend sitting behind the Treasury Benches has made a bad remark which I think even Government would not like. If population is increasing why the Government is not making efforts to increase the production of milk as well. The Government is not doing anything in this direction.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: Of course, it is doing.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If it is doing, then I submit that in any country the guarantee for national defence

is its army. Some years ago the Government used to supply the best quality of *ghee* to the armed forces. But for the last few years it has started supplying *vanaspati* to the armed forces. I ask the Government what will happen to the fighting efficiency? I want that our armed forces should be provided with the richest available diet. If we do not provide them their fighting efficiency will suffer. Our soldiers from Rohtak complain that they do not get *ghee*. Sardar Baldev Singh belongs to my province and he is responsible for the armed forces. He had said that we should provide *ghee* to soldiers. What we can do if we do not get *ghee* at all? We pay for *ghee* and get *vanaspati*. As a result of this the Government had to make this change. I do not blame the Government for it. But we cannot do anything till the production of *ghee* is increased. Now come to production of *ghee*. In 1935, two crores and thirty lakh maunds of *ghee* were produced in this country. In 1940 it came down to one crore and forty lakh maunds and in 1945 it decreased to one crore, twelve lakh and ninety-six thousand maunds. I submit that people should shed tears on this state of affairs. What we can do if we do not get milk, and milk is not the only problem. Unfortunately, the Government are too much dependent on science and it is possible that they might manufacture milk from something. But can they do agriculture by using tractors? I am not against tractors. The Government can import tractors and do agriculture. But my question is whether it is possible for them to do agriculture in the whole country with the help of tractors. Agriculture can not be done in our country without bullocks. No crops can be raised unless and until we have good bullocks. With this end in view I have tried to place before the House this small Bill. It does not contain those things that Shri Munshi wants to be included. I agree with the criticism. But the Government are committed to the preservation of useful cattle. They can galvanize the whole country by my Bill. This should be our first step so that the country may get a lead. The question is of giving a lead to the country.

Sir, but what are the conditions today? Nobody knows how many stray cattle are there. But I do not take that view. I do not want that the Government should feed useless cattle. No useless and lame cattle would be seen the day the Government makes provision for *Gaushalas*. I do not want to burden the Government to such an extent. The Government may bring forth that Bill whenever they like and

manage those things as they please. Today, I am simply putting forth this small Bill and I would request them that it may be passed only as far as it relates to the preservation of useful cattle.

Sir, I have drafted this Bill after consulting many other bills on the subject. I have studied the Burmese Bill on the subject and a bill has been drafted on similar lines in C.P. as well. Slaughter has been totally stopped in Saurashtra. This bill exists in Bombay as well. I submit that this Bill should be enacted for Centrally Administered Areas only. It already exists in other parts of India. But what are the conditions where it exists? I myself went to Bombay and saw that they slaughter those cattle who have given birth to their first issues only. They slaughter fairly useful cattle. They pay good price for them and cattle are sent to the slaughter houses. Now there is a bill in Bombay too but I have seen with my own eyes that they slaughtered a buffalo which was giving ten to twelve *seers* of milk. Like this about 250 cattle in Bombay and about 300 in Calcutta are slaughtered daily.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): What will happen to wheat when the number of slaughter houses are reduced? People eat them as food. You will have to supply cereals instead of that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I could understand any other thing but I was never prepared to listen to this argument of Dr. Deshmukh. I never thought that Dr. Deshmukh will put such an argument which is against the Constitution. You are making a statement against the thirty-two crores of Hindus who live in this country. Hindus generally do not eat this kind of meat, and Muslims have given their consent for enacting this bill as they do not want to eat meat of these useful animals. If these friends say something on presentation of Useless Cattle Bill, I can understand their opposition. Dr. Deshmukh has stated it in a manner as if he wants that good things should be sacrificed for bad ones. Kalidas has written on this:—

*Alpasya heto bahu hatum ichhan
Vichar mouro prati bhasai tuame*

You want to kill the hen laying golden eggs and sacrifice the more vital interest for the less vital.

Dr. Deshmukh: But not by force.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But you allow something which is against our national interests.

Sir, I was submitting that in this Bill there is mention about useful cattle only. I have limited the scope of this Bill. Today if any useful cattle is slaughtered the responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Government. I know there is dire need of this Bill. If you want to increase the production of *ghee* and milk the Government should pass this Bill immediately. The Government had said that arrangements should be made for *Gaushalas* first, but they are taking a long jump. How can they reach the top without stepping the first rung of the ladder? It seems that the Government want to prolong the passage of this Bill. I want to know why the Government have not been able to present a comprehensive bill on preservation of useful cattle by now? It will be supposed to be legally introduced even if it is published in the Gazette. If such a bill had been introduced here, the House would have danced with joy and congratulated the Government. But it seems that the Government have no intention of doing so.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Danced with joy and congratulated?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes, they would have danced with joy and the whole House would have congratulated the Government.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Perhaps this *nach* will be done by all Members of the House.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Uttar Pradesh): Including yourself.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, those who have never tasted milk how can they appreciate dance. My Lord Krishna used to steal butter and dance. That is another school of philosophy. do not want to discuss that. But I will say that only milk and not wine creates the spirit of dancing.

Today where milk should have been produced, we have butcher-houses and breweries. Your scheme of prohibition cannot be successful unless milk is made available to more and more people. It is why I was emphasising the fact that due to acute shortage of milk, it becomes our duty to increase the quantity of milk and close down the butcher-houses. This Bill has been prepared after studying all other Bills on the subject. The reason of failure of such schemes in Bombay and Calcutta is that the doctor appointed there approves the cattle only when he is bribed. My suggestion is that a Committee should be appointed comprising of a veterinary doctor, the head of the local municipality and a member of one of the Societies interested in cattle.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

That Committee should be considered a competent authority and it should declare that a particular cattle is useful and could not be butchered and that no slaughter should be done at any unauthorised place. There is nothing controversial about it, for the provisions that I have put are only the accepted provisions of the State Governments. I have, however, certain objections in the Bill that the department had circulated in which it was mentioned that cow slaughter would be permitted in case of religious sacrifices and for medical purposes. It is in no case proper to incorporate such things in the present Bill. But I would ask the Government not to involve themselves in the worry of giving permission about cow-slaughter for this or that. In Pakistan there is no provision like this. Why do the Government then raise new objections here? This Bill of mine is a very simple one. It does not take into account the difference between the cow's or the buffalo's milk, it provides for protection of both. So far as the general provisions of this Bill are concerned, there should be no difficulty for anybody in accepting them. Regarding goat, I would submit that it has not been included in the Bill although in the region where I come from a goat gives as much milk as a cow or a buffalo elsewhere, that is, from three to five seers per day. Moreover, this being a question of economy, no one would like to kill goats in the present circumstances. Today, nobody likes the cow to be killed, but the difficulty is that those who take cows from here are faced with the problem of dry cattle after a short time. In 1928-29, when I was a member of the Assembly, I had put a question in this connection and had asked the Government to give them the facility of reduced fare for bringing back such cattle. But then it was not our Government and environments were altogether different. But now we have our Government and I am ready to fight out the case since it is our own. It is necessary to press them in this regard so that there may not remain dearth of good cattle in the country and the breed may not deteriorate. The Directive Principles of our Constitution demand that the Government should take account of the sentiments of the general public and for that reason this Bill should be passed un-animously, without any hesitation and much discussion or opposition. I am sure that by saying so I am expressing the voice of 99 per cent. population of the country. I would not discuss the other aspects of the Bill for I wish that other Members may also participate in the Debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the preservation of useful cattle in the centrally administered areas, be taken into consideration."

पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल की पूरी तौर से तारीफ करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि गांवों की जिन्दगी के लिये खेती का होना जरूरी है, क्योंकि ७५ फ्री सदी मनुष्यों के लिये कोई खाने का गुजारा करने का जरिया नहीं है, सिवाय इस के कि वह खेत में जायें, अपने हल ले जायें और वहां काम करें। यह सब को मालूम है कि इंसान बगैर किसी दूसरी मदद के अगर वह अपने आप को जानवर की शक्ल में अस्तियार न कर ले, तो अपना गुजारा नहीं कर सकता। उस के लिये दूसरा साथी सिवाय बैल के, घोड़े के और गवहे के और कोई दूसरा जानवर नहीं हो सकता। हमारे यहां खेती के लिये बैल निहायत जरूरी है और मैं तारीखी तौर पर अपने दोस्त को बतलाता हूँ कि हम ने अपने इतिहास में गाय को माता कर के पूजा, लेकिन बैल को कभी एक दफा भी बाप कह कर नहीं पुकारा। इसलिये इस बिल की बहुत आवश्यकता है और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बिल अघूरा है। इसलिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो जानवर मुफ़ीद हों, और जो खेती के काम में आ सकते हों और जो जानवर दूध देते हों, या वह इंसान की रोज़ी कमाने में उस का हाथ बटाने वाले हों, उन को कायम रखना। उन को जिन्दा रखना बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन जब असली सवाल है वह यह है कि उन की नस्ल को बेहतर बनाया जाये। अगर देखा जाये तो मालूम होगा कि हमारे यहां जो गायें होती हैं, जो रद्दी भूसा, सानी बैल का बच रहता

है, वह गाय की किस्मत में आता है। न तो वह ज्यादा दूध दे सकती हैं और न वह अच्छा दूध दे सकती हैं। इसलिये यही जरूरी नहीं है कि जो जानवर मुफ़ीद हैं, खेती के लिये या दूध देने के लिये या दूसरे तरीके से इन्सान की जिन्दगी में मददगार साबित हों, उन को कायम रखा जाये, उन को मारना मना किया जाये। यह ज्यादा जरूरी है कि पहले तो उन की नस्ल को बेहतर बनाया जाये। किसी भी मुल्क में आप देखेंगे कि जिस तरह से खेती में बेकार की घास फूस और कबाड़ नहीं पैदा होने दिया जाता, और उस को उखाड़ दिया जाता है, उसी तरह से ऐसे जानवर जिन का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है, जो न दूध दे सकते हैं और जो न खेती के काम में आ सकते हैं, उन के रहने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा तो उस की नस्ल को बेहतर बनाया जाये। एक ज़माना था जब कि आदमी यह समझता था कि हर एक जिन्दगी पाक है, मुफ़ीद है और पवित्र है और चूँकि वह पवित्र है, इसलिये उस का कायम रखना जरूरी है। लेकिन जिन्दगी की कशमकश ने इंसान को यह सबक सिखाया कि यह जरूरी नहीं है। जो इंसान, या जो जानवर इस दुनिया में आया है, वह जरूर ही कायम रखा जाये। लेकिन जरूरत यह है कि जो नस्ल आजकल पैदा हो, उस में बेहतर नस्ल पैदा की जाये और इस ज़मान की जिन्दगी की कशमकश में जो बेकार नस्ल है, जो बरबाद होती चली जा रही है, उसे बेहतर बनाने में हमें खास हिस्सा लेना चाहिये। तो मेरी राय यह है कि यह बिल अपनी जगह बिल्कुल ठीक है, लेकिन इस बिल के साथ साथ एक दूसरे क़ानून की जरूरत है जिस में गाय, भैंस और बैल और दूसरे जानवरों की नस्ल को बेहतर बनाया

जाये। जहां तक यह सवाल है कि इस पर ख्याल नहीं किया जाता कि मुफ़ीद जानवरों को मार दिया जाता है यह इस ज़माने में हमारे लिये बड़े शर्म की बात है कि कोई इंसान महज़ अपने कुछ रूपयों के लिये, अपने नफ़े के लिये ऐसा काम करे। यह चीज़ हमारे मुल्क के जज़बात के खिलाफ़ है, हमारे सेन्टीमेंट (sentiments) के खिलाफ़ है, हमारे मुल्क की जिन्दगी के लिये मुज़िब है इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है? वह उस जानवर से भी बदतर है जिन को हम बूचरखाने में ले जाते हैं और वहां पर उन को मारा जाता है। यह ठीक है कि जो जानवर बेकार हैं, तो वह मुफ़्त में अनाज खाते हैं, लेकिन वह ऐसे इंसानों से ज्यादा बेकार नहीं हैं जो ऐसे काम में ऐसे जुल्म में, हिस्सा लेते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि जो क़ानून और क़ायदे पहले बने हुए हैं, जानवरों की जिन्दगी को कायम रखने के लिये और मुफ़ीद जानवरों को न मारने के लिये जो इस में बात है, उस पर क़ाफ़ी सख्ती से काम लिया जाये और अमल कराया जाये। इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ में अपनी तज़वीज़ की तार्ईद करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech]

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: Sir, I fully support this Bill. Cultivation is essential for the village life because 75 per cent. of the population has no other means of livelihood. They must go to the fields with their ploughs and work there. Everybody knows that man cannot earn his living without outside help unless, of course, he himself toils like a beast. No other animal than bullock, horse or donkey can be his helper. Bullock is indispensable in our agricultural operations. But I can tell my friend on grounds of historical facts that while we have worshipped the cow as mother, we have never called the bullock as father. Hence the Bill is very necessary. I think, however, that this Bill goes only

[Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma]

half way. The question relates not to the necessity of keeping those cattle alive that are useful for agricultural purposes or provide milk or help human beings to earn their living. The real question relates to the necessity of improving their breed. In our country, cows get very inferior type of fodder, mostly that which is left over by the bullocks. So they neither yield more quantity nor good quality of milk. Thus while it is necessary to maintain and prohibit the slaughter of those cattle, that are useful in connection with agriculture, milk production or human livelihood; it is even more necessary to improve their breed. In other countries we find that just as weed is not allowed to grow in the field and is eradicated, so the uneconomic cattle, that are not useful, that can neither give milk nor be used for agricultural processes, are not allowed to remain as such, their breed is improved. There was a time when man thought that every life was holy and useful and should, therefore, be preserved. But the struggle for existence has taught him that it was not necessarily so, that any man or animal, who has taken birth, must be preserved, but the need of the day is that those which are born should be of better breed. Special attention should be paid to improve the breed that is deteriorating in the struggle for existence. So I think that the Bill is fit in its place. But we need other legislations beside it to improve the breed of our cattle. So far as the question of the slaughter of useful cattle is concerned, it is indeed a matter of shame that anybody should slaughter them for personal gain, for the sake of some money, in the present circumstances. This is against the sentiments and feelings of our country and harmful to the life of the country. What greater discredit could there be? Such persons are worse than those cattle whom we take to the butcher-houses to be killed there. This is right that those cattle, which are not useful have to be fed for nothing, but they are not worse than those men who are a party to such a crime. Therefore, the Government must strictly enforce the legislation that already exists in connection with maintenance and protection of useful cattle. With these words, I support the motion.

श्री श्रीराव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंडित जी जो बिल लाये हैं वह बहुत जरूरी बिल है बल्कि जरूरी ही नहीं, इसको तो तत्काल पास कर देना चाहिये। दुनिया में इस बिल

गोवंश का ह्रास होता जा रहा है और इसी लिये हिन्दुस्तान में भी इसका कितना ह्रास हो रहा है इसको देखते हुए इस बिल को पास कर देना बहुत जरूरी है। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान तो गो वंश पर ही निर्भर करता है। मनुष्य का जीवन ही जो है वह गो वंश पर निर्भर करता है। यदि इसी तरह गो वंश का ह्रास होता रहा और उसकी उन्नति नहीं हुई तो याद रखिये इस बात को कि आप लोगों का, मनुष्य जाति का एकदम अन्त हो जायेगा, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। आज आप लोग देख रहे हैं कि कितने भूमि से जमीन से पैदावार लेते लेते, जमीन बराबर पैदावार देते देते जैसे मनुष्य वृद्ध होकर मर जाता है उसी प्रकार मर जायेगी। इसका कारण क्या है, वह यह है कि अब जब कि गो वंश का ह्रास हो गया है, खाद जो जमीन में पड़नी चाहिये, वह मिलती नहीं है। बराबर उस में खेती करते चले आ रहे हैं, खाद जो डालते हैं वह बरसात में बह कर चली जाती है, और इस तरह से जमीन नीरस हो गई है। अब उसमें नये तरह से युवापन लाने के लिये सिवा गो वंश के और कोई चीज नहीं है। उस को जोतने के लिये बैल चाहिये, खाद डालने के लिये मवेशी चाहिये लेकिन इस तरफ अभी किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। इस गवर्नमेंट के पहले यहां अंग्रेज गवर्नमेंट थी, वह कृत्रिम खाद बनवाती थी, लेकिन उन कृत्रिम खाद की हालत में आप को बतलाता हूँ। हमारे रांची में पांच सात लाख मिलिट्री के लोग रहते थे। उनके लिये सब्जी पैदा करने के वास्ते जब जरूरत पड़ी तो उन लोगों ने काफी खाद की मदद हमें पड़े किसानों को दी। लेकिन जहां पांच सात बरस खाद दी गई उस के बाद उन लोगों को जो बिल्कुल पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं उन को अनुभव हो गया कि यह खाद

जमीन को खराब करती है। यहां तक कि उस खेत को वह खाद देने से दो तीन बरस तो बहुत पैदावार होती है, जितनी पैदा होनी चाहिये उस से चौगुनी, पंचगुनी, उसके बाद उस खाद को देने से भी पैदावार बिल्कुल नहीं होती है। यह सब हमारे यहां जो छोटे छोटे गृहस्थ लोग हैं, जो पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं उन को भी मालूम हो गया है। इसलिये हम लोग यदि चाहें या गवर्नमेंट भी चाहे कि कृत्रिम खाद वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बना कर, ट्रैक्टरों और हल चला कर भी जमीन को उर्वरा करें तो यह कभी नहीं हो सकता है, इसका हमें अच्छी तरह अनुभव है। इसलिये आप लोगों को याद रखना चाहिये कि यदि गो वंश का ह्रास होता गया जैसे दिन दिन गो वंश का ह्रास हो रहा है और मनुष्य की जितनी गो वंश की तरफ उदासीनता आती जा रही है यही हालत रही तो हिन्दुस्तान कभी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। गवर्नमेंट की जो योजना है कि अमुक साल में यहां की खाद्य की कमी पूरी हो जाये वह एक बारगी ही असफल हो जायेगी। हमारा देश चाहता है कि हम अपने मुल्क को धन सम्पन्न बनायें तो उस के लिये एक ही चीज है और वह है गो वंश की रक्षा। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया था कि बिल जरूरी है लेकिन उन्होंने भी थोड़ी कठिनाई बतलाई, हालांकि खुल कर नहीं बतलाया लेकिन क्या कठिनाई उनके सामने है इसको हम जानते हैं। लेकिन पुरानी बातें ब्याल करके उन्होंने ऐसा कहा। आज वह बात नहीं है। १९१६ में छोटा नागपुर में गोरक्षिणी सभा कायम की गई थी। उस में हमारे साथ मुसलमान बर्कर और ईसाई बर्कर सभी थे, कितने अच्छे अच्छे मुसलमान उस में हमारे साथ थे और उस को काफी सफलता हुई। मारवाड़ियों के पास वहां की

जितनी गोशालायें हैं उन से पता लगता है कि गो रक्षा कैसे की जाती है यह हमें उसी समय मालूम हुआ। इलाहाबाद में आल इंडिया गोशाला सम्मेलन हो रहा था उसमें भी मैं रांची से आया हुआ था, उसमें गोवर्धन संस्था, पूना, बम्बई, और काऊ कान्फरेन्स (Cow Conference), कलकत्ता के बड़े बड़े विद्वान गये थे। राजा रघुनन्दन प्रसाद सिंह बिहार के प्रेजिडेंट थे। वहां हमारा डेढ़ घंटे भाषण हुआ। उस में हम ने कई बरस काम किया। गोवर्धन सभा ने एक बरस तक अपने पेपर (paper) में हमारे भाषण को निकाला। एक मर्तबे मैंने कलकत्ते में बिरला जी के मकान पर पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय जी को उस की रिपोर्ट दिखाई थी, कि इस तरह से सफलता हो रही है जो काम हम कर रहे हैं उसमें। उन्होंने बनारस से हम को चिट्ठी लिखी कि यदि हमारी संस्था जीती जागती रही तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक आदर्श संस्था बन जायेगी। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भगड़े की बात नहीं है, पेट का सवाल नहीं है, धार्मिक दृष्टि से नहीं, अधिक दृष्टि से काम शुरू किया। अगर अधिक दृष्टि से काम करें तो हिन्दू मुसलमान किसी को दुःख नहीं होगा क्योंकि अन्न की जरूरत सब को है और बराबर है। इसलिये कोई आदमी इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकता है लेकिन अगर धर्म की बात चला कर भगड़े पैदा किये जायें तो इस से नुकसान के सिवा और क्या होगा। मैं तो यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में धर्म नहीं है ऐसा कहना भी अनुचित है, जिस बात से मनुष्य मात्र का फायदा हो, मुल्क का फायदा हो वह धर्म का काम है पाप का काम नहीं कहा जा सकता। इसलिये हम लोगों को यह बिल फौरन और इसी बेशन में पास कर देना चाहिये। यदि

[श्री ओरांव]

हम अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भरना चाहते हैं और आदमी बनना चाहते हैं न कि मरीज। यहां पर करोड़ों की आबादी है, लेकिन अगर हम लोग इस तरह से मरीज बनते रहेंगे तो करोड़ों की जगह लाखों की भी गिनती नहीं होगी। मरीज आदमी से क्या हो सकता है दुनिया में।

मैं अब और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन एक बात आप सब के लिए कही जाती है कि अंग्रेज लोग चले गये और हम स्वतन्त्र हो गये। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि अंग्रेज लोगों के जाने से हम स्वतन्त्र नहीं हुए, अब भी गुलाम हैं। इस हाउस में हम देखते हैं कि कोई हिन्दी में बोलना चाहता है तो लोग मुँह बिचकाने लग जाते हैं। जब अभी भी अंग्रेजी सभ्यता, अंग्रेजी संस्कृति और अंग्रेजी भाषा आप के सिर पर सवार है तो आप लोग स्वतन्त्र कैसे हुए। आप को स्वतन्त्र कहना तो दूसरों को धोखा देना है। इसलिये आप लोगों से मेरा कहना है कि जब तक आप लोग हिन्दी नहीं जानते, अपने को स्वतन्त्र कह कर हम लोगों को और दूसरों को धोखा न दीजिये।

(English translation of the above speech)

3 P.M.

Shri Oraon (Bihar): Sir, The Bill which Panditji has brought forward is an important one and as such it should be passed immediately. Cattle wealth is diminishing in the world, and therefore considering the case of India in this respect, it is necessary to pass this Bill, because India depends upon cattle wealth. Human life depends upon cattle wealth. We should bear it in mind that there is no doubt about it that if the cattle wealth continues to diminish and nothing is done to improve it the human race will completely perish. You know that a man dies on getting old. Similarly the land will not yield production as it is being cultivated from unknown ages. The reason of this is that now with the diminishing of cattle wealth, the manure is not available for mixing with soil, and

the land is under constant cultivation. Whatever manure is mixed with soil is washed away by the rains and thus the land has been rendered unproductive. In order to reclaim this land there are no other means than the cattle wealth. Bullocks and cattle are needed for the ploughing and fertilizing the land, but so far no one has paid any attention to it. There was British Government before the present one and it used to manufacture artificial fertilizers, and I tell you something about those artificial fertilizers. Military personnel, numbering five lacs or so were stationed in Ranchi. They needed vegetables for themselves and for that purposes the Government distributed manure to illiterate cultivators. But after using the fertilizers for five or six years the illiterate cultivators came to know that these fertilizers affect the productivity of land, so much so that the use of these fertilizers increased the yield four or five times within the period of 2 or 3 years, and after this period even after the use of these fertilizers the soil failed to give any yield. Even the illiterate people having small holdings have also realised it. We have enough experience that land can never be made fertile with the help of tractors, even if we or the Government wanted to do so with scientific fertilizers. Therefore we should remember that if the cattle wealth continues to diminish as it is diminishing at present and people are getting indifferent towards cattle wealth, if condition remains such then India can never prosper. The Government's scheme of making up the deficiency of food in the country by a particular year will fail totally. Our country wants that we should make it wealthy and prosperous. Then in order to achieve that there is only one way and that is the protection of cattle wealth. The Prime Minister had stated that the Bill was an important one, but he also mentioned of some difficulties, though he did not state them clearly, yet we know the difficulties he is facing. He stated so, considering the previous conditions. Today the condition is not so. A cow protecting Society was formed in Nagpur in 1916. Some good Muslim and Christian workers were with us in that society and the society achieved considerable success. We came to know about cow protection from the *Gaushalas* owned by Marwaries. From Ranchi I had gone to attend the All India *Gaushala* Conference, in which the active workers of Govardhan Organisation of Poona and Bombay and of Cow Conference of Calcutta had also participated. Raja Raghu Nandan Prasad Singh of Bihar was the President of

this Conference. I delivered a speech in that Conference lasting for one and half hours. I worked in that Conference for many years. The Govardhan Organisation reprinted my speeches for over a year. Once when Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was staying at Birla House Calcutta, I showed him the progress report of this Organisation. He wrote from Banaras that this Organisation would become ideal for whole country if it continued functioning. I want to say that we have started it only from economic point of view and not for raising any disputes religious or otherwise. If we work from economic point of view the feelings of Hindus or Muslims would not be injured, because everyone needs food. Therefore no one can oppose this work, but it would only be harmful if disputes arise in the name of religion. I also want to submit that it would be improper to say that religion has nothing to do with it, as what is beneficial to humanity and country is all religion and not sin. We, therefore, should pass this Bill in this very session if we want to feed our children and want to remain healthy, and not to fall sick. The population of our country numbers in crores, but if we would continue to remain sick then the population will fall even below lacs. The sick are of no use in the world.

I do not want to say anything more now, but there is one thing for all, that the Britishers have left this country and we have become independent. But I observe that we have not become independent even with the departure of Britishers. We are still slaves. We see in this House that when a Member wants to speak in Hindi, the other Members do not like it. In what way are we independent when we still think in terms of English culture and civilisation and speak it. To claim ourselves independent is to give wrong impression to others. Therefore it is my humble submission that until and unless we are not well up in Hindi we should not try to impress on others that we are independent.

श्री चन्द्रिका राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे भाई ने जो अपील की और उस के बाद भाषण दिया, इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि मैं भी अपने ख्यालात अपनी भाषा में ही जाहिर करने की कोशिश करूं।

यह हम सब जानते हैं कि हम आजाद हो गये और आजादी के बाद हमारे सामने बहुत से सवाल आये लेकिन इन सब सवालों में सब से बड़ा सवाल

जो हमारे सामने आया और आज भी है वह खाद्य की समस्या है। आप को अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि खाद्य की समस्या हम हल नहीं कर सकते जब तक कि जो जानवर इस में मदद करते हैं उन की नस्लों को न बढ़ायें और उन की वृद्धि न करें।

और इस तरफ गवर्नमेन्ट ने अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं किया है यह सभी को मालूम है। दो बरस हुये जब कैटिल प्रिजरवेशन कमेटी (Cattle Preservation Committee) की रिपोर्ट निकली थी। उस के बाद ही उस समय के खाद्य मंत्री माननीय जयरामदास न हाउस को आश्वासन दिया था कि इस पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी। इस के अतिरिक्त आप जानते हैं कि आप के विधान में इस के लिए, प्राविवन (Provision) है कि ऐसे जानवरों को जो हमारे फायदे के हैं, जो दूध देते हैं या और दूसरे दूसरे कामों में आते हैं उन को कभी भी मारने के लिए या निगलेक्ट (neglect) करने के लिए अवसर न दें। लेकिन उस दिशा में भी अभी तक कुछ बात नहीं हो सकी है। इसलिये इतन आश्वासनों के बाद भी हम नहीं समझते हैं कि सरकार के लिए यह उचित है कि वह चुपचाप बैठी रहे। हमारे पंडित ठाकुर दास जी जो बिल प्राइवेट तरीके से लाये हैं जहां तक इस के आपरेशन (operation) का सवाल है यह केवल पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स (Part C. States) में लागू होता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस तरफ कदम उठावे और जहां तक हो सके सारे हिन्दुस्तान में उन नस्लों को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे जिस से खेती के काम में, खाद्य के काम में और दूसरे दूसरे कामों में हमारी भलाई हो सके। अभी हमारे डिप्टी

[श्री चन्द्रिका राम]

मिनिस्टर साहब ने आवासन दिया है कि वह एक ऐसा बिल ड्राफ्ट कर रहे हैं जो इस काम के लिए इस हाउस के सामने पेश होगा लेकिन मुझे इस में शक है। सरकार के सामने बराबर ऐसे सवाल आते हैं। और जब सरकार किसी काम को नहीं करना चाहती है तो वह यह कह देती है कि हम बिल ड्राफ्ट कर रहे हैं, या अगर ऐसा नहीं करती तो जैसा कि आज इस से पहले बिल के बारे में किया है, यह कह देती है कि एक कमेटी बिठाई जाती है। फिर वह कमेटी ६, ८ महीने में या एक साल में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और उसके बाद मामला कन्सीडरेशन (Consideration) के लिए गवर्नमेंट के सामने आयेगा और उस के बाद बिल ड्राफ्ट होगा और पास होगा। इस तरह से सरकार लोगों को और अपने आप को धोखा दे रही है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : बहुत ठीक।

श्री चन्द्रिका राम : मेरा मकसद यह है कि सरकार इस तरफ़ कबम उठावे और जल्दी से जल्दी कोई ऐसा कम्प्रेहेंसिव बिल (Comprehensive Bill) लावे जिस से यह काम केवल पार्ट सी० स्टेड्स में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हो सके और जिससे जानवरों की नस्ल बढ़ सके और जो हम आज खाद्य की समस्या को हल करने के लिए बाहर से गल्ला मंगते हैं और उस के लिए इतना खर्च करते हैं और दूसरों पर निर्भर रहते हैं यह स्थिति दूर हो जाये। आप किसान को गल्ला बढ़ाने के लिए कहते हैं और उस को इस के लिए सबसिडी (Subsidy) बाँट देते हैं, पर अगर आप देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि अगर उस के पास जानवर नहीं है तो वह उपज को बढ़ा नहीं सकता। आप को यह मालूम होगा कि गत लड़ाई

के ज़माने में इस देश में पहले जो सरकार कायम थी, वह विदेशी सरकार थी उस ने इस तरफ़ कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया कि जो जानवर काम के हैं, दूध देने वाले हैं और उपयोगी हैं उन को न मारा जाये और इसलिये बहुत उपयोगी जानवर मार दिये गये और मुझे मालूम है कि वह सिलसिला आज भी जारी है। आज भी बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में गाय भैंसों को जब वे दूध देना बन्द कर देती हैं तुरंत बूचड़ खाने भेज दिया जाता है। इस से यह होता है कि अच्छी अच्छी नसलें खराब होती जा रही हैं। सरकार को चाहिये कि यही नहीं कि ऐसे जानवरों को मारने से रोकें बल्कि उनको तो यह चाहिये कि जो गोशालायें कायम हो चुकी हैं या जो होने जा रही हैं उन को काफी इमदाद दे और जो गोशाला कायम नहीं हो सकी है पर लोग चाहते हैं कि ऐसा हो वहाँ भी मदद करनी चाहिये और किसानों को अच्छे नसल के पशु खरीदने में भी सरकार को मदद देनी चाहिये क्योंकि किसानों का सब से बड़ा मित्र बैल है। हम और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर (Minister of Agriculture) के इतने बड़े दोस्त नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि किसान की बाँह को मजबूत बनाया जाये जिस से वह अपनी खेती को बढ़ा सके और जिस से अन्न की समस्या जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है हल हो सके। इसलिये जरूरी है कि सिर्फ़ पार्ट सी० स्टेड्स ही में नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो खाद्य के मामले में हम दूसरों पर निर्भर रहा करेंगे और अपना

पेश विदेशों को भेज दिया करेंगे। यह बिल बहुत जरूरी है जिस को पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने पेश किया है और इन थोड़े शब्दों से मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Shri Chandrika Ram (Bihar): Sir, after my friend has made an appeal and submitted what he had to say, I think it necessary that I also should express my views in our own language.

We all know that we are an independent nation and we had to face many problems after getting independence, but biggest of all that we had to face and which we are still facing is the problem of food. We know it very well that we cannot solve the food problem unless we improve the breed of our cattle and also increase their number. Everyone knows it that the Government have not taken any step in this matter. Two years have passed when the Report of the Cattle Preservation Committee was published. Just after that, the then Minister of Food and Agriculture Shri Jairamdas Doulat Ram, had assured the House that steps would be taken in that connection. Besides this we know that there are provisions in our Constitution providing for the preservation of such cattle which give milk or serve otherwise. But so far nothing has been done towards that. We, therefore, do not think that in spite of these assurances, it is proper for the Government to remain indifferent in that matter. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has brought forward a private Bill and so far as its operation is concerned it is applicable to Part 'C' States only. The Government should take steps towards it and, as far as possible, try to improve the cattle breed so that we may be benefited in agricultural, food and other problems. Just now our Deputy Minister has assured us that he is drafting a Bill for this very purpose and it will come up before this House for consideration, but I have doubts about it. Such questions always come up before the Government, and when the Government do not propose to do a certain thing, they declare that a Bill is being drafted to that effect, or otherwise it is stated that a Committee would be formed, as they have done today in connection with the previous Bill. Then that Committee will submit its report within six months or a year, then the matter will go before the Government for consideration and the Bill will then be drafted and passed. In this way the Government is deceiving itself and the public as well.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): Quite so.

Shri Chandrika Ram: What I want to submit is that the Government should take steps in that matter and should very soon move a comprehensive Bill, making it operative not only in Part 'C' States but in the whole of India so that the cattle breed may be improved, and the problem of food, for which we have to depend upon foreign countries and for which we have to pay huge sums, may thus be solved. The Government asks the agriculturists to increase the food production and gives them subsidies for that purpose. But if the Government were to study his position, then the Government will find it that he cannot increase his production if he is not in possession of good cattle. The Government must be knowing this fact that during the last war the Government of our country was a foreign Government and it paid no attention towards the fact that useful and milch cattle should not be killed, and the result was that many useful cattle were killed, and I know that this thing still continues. Even today in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta the cattle are sent to the slaughter houses when they cease to give milk. As a result, better breeds are deteriorating. The Government should not only prohibit the slaughter of such cattle, but should also give sufficient help to the established *gaushalas* or to those that are being established or which could not be established and public want them to be established should also be given help. The Government should also give help to the agriculturists for purchasing good breeds of cattle as the bullock is agriculturists' best friend. We or the Minister of Agriculture are not such friends to him. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the peasantry so that they may improve their farming and the food problem, which is the biggest problem today, may be solved.

It is, therefore, necessary that the Government should make attempts to solve this problem not only in Part 'C' States, but in whole of the country. If we do not do so, we will depend upon others for our food and will have to pay huge sums of money to foreign countries. The Bill which Pandit Thakur Das has presented is of great importance and with these words I support the Bill.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I think so much heat need not have been generated on a topic on which Government and hon. Members have got perfect agreement as far as the main principles are concerned. (Interruption.) Probably that may be comfortable on-

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

account of the cold existing outside, as a set-off for it but I am surprised to hear the words *dhoka dena* used by my hon. friend Mr. Chandrika Ram, who is accustomed to speak in a very respectful and restrained manner and I do not know why he has chosen to use those words against Government, but I may tell you there is no purpose in attempting to deceive anybody.

Shri Chandrika Ram: I think you did not follow the words properly.

Shri Thirumala Rao: You cannot tell me that I do not know Hindi. I know enough Hindi. Therefore, I know what is good or what is bad. If the hon. Member disavows the meaning which that word connotes, I am satisfied with that. This Bill is intended to cover only a certain section of the activity designed with regard to cow protection. The Committee that has submitted its report some two years ago has given very valuable information and has given some useful recommendations. The hon. Mr. Jairamdas, when he was the Minister of Food and Agriculture, made a statement in this House referring to this and assured the House that the subject matter of this report is receiving the consideration of Government. Now, as a result of that further consideration Government are contemplating to introduce a comprehensive Bill in this House at the earliest opportunity.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: In this century?

Shri Thirumala Rao: As my friend Babu Ramnarayan Singh has been here since the beginning of this House, let us hope he will not see the end of this House—it will be within his jurisdiction and his time as a Member of this House that the Bill will be brought forward for his criticism and approval. There is only one aspect, namely, the aspect of prohibiting the cow slaughter and then the punishment for any violation of that law, that is being sought to be provided in this Bill brought about by my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. There are several aspects with regard to the recommendations made by this Committee. I just want to mention one or two of them. The final recommendations of the Committee contain the following:

The first stage has to be given effect immediately which will cover the total prohibition of slaughter of all useful cattle. Others are indicated below:

"Animals over 14 years of age and unfit for work or breeding (This is the

exception) and animals of any age permanently unable to work or breed owing to age, injury or deformity. Unlicensed and unauthorized slaughter of cattle should be prohibited and made a conizable offence under law."

With regard to these things, Government have tentatively prepared a draft Bill which has to be finalized completely and you are aware, Sir, how the time of this House is being rather unconsciously taken from day to day. For instance, when we started with the initial debate on the President's address, we thought that we could complete that in two days. Then there was the foreign affairs debate and then there was the Tariff (Amendment) Bill. We thought we could finish it in two days but it has taken four days.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Does it justify your not bringing a Bill.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I know Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava is an experienced lawyer, but I may tell him . . .

Shri Sondhi: We are prepared to sit longer, if you want it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is for Government to decide. It is a question of priorities; it is a question of adjustment of the business and the time of the House. There are several other things which are engaging the attention of Government and as far as our Department is concerned, I may assure the House that we are ready with the Bill.

Shri T. N. Singh (Uttar Pradesh): Have you got a draft Bill ready on the subject?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I have got it ready. It has to be finally touched and it is only a matter of drafting in order to escape the attention of friends like Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad; we have to touch it here and there. You are aware that there are several varieties of cattle in the country. Several of them are unclaimed. If you go to Rishikesh or Hardwar, or the Himalayan regions, you can see hundreds of cattle going about without being owned by anybody. They spoil the streets of the municipalities with cowdung and urine and there is nobody who can touch or beat them. Our worship of the cow has gone to that extent that we have even neglected hygienic principles. Today, if you go to the New Delhi Municipal grounds, you can see so many stray cattle impounded. Periodically they are auctioned. Without making any provision for all the old cattle and stray

cattle as to where they should be kept, where they should be preserved, you want to bring a Bill . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know whether these provisions will even be implemented in the coming two years?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am dealing with the Bill; there is no use asking me about what is going to happen in the next two years. You will see what happens in the next session.

Shri Sondhi: Why don't you send them to Jubbulpore?

Shri Thirumala Rao: To Seth Govind Dasji?

Shri Sondhi: Yes.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Let him come; I will convey your request.

In our Bill, we are providing for the constitution of a Central Council, with the Minister of Agriculture in the Central Government as the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Animal Husbandry Commissioner, one person to represent each State nominated by the Central Government, one person to represent the registered *goshalas* in each State, elected in the prescribed manner . . .

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer): Are we now discussing that Bill?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am taking the House into confidence and explaining the various provisions that we propose to make in our Bill, which deals with all the matters that are germane to cow protection.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Best of intentions.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes; we are all your colleagues in that matter. There are then the several donors who are running *goshalas* and *pinjarapoles* in this country. There is a comprehensive Bill before Government.

Not only that. There should be provision for having veterinary dispensaries and veterinary doctors attached to these *goshalas*. We must also see that proper arrangements are made to see that contagious diseases do not spread among these animals. If you want to make a law that no animal should be killed, whether it is decrepit, whether it is old and useless, you must also see that such of those animals which are prevented from being killed for food should be looked after properly. This Bill has made

no provision in this behalf. In the Bill that we are contemplating to bring forward, we have made adequate provision for all these unprotected and unprotectable animals. My hon. friend's Bill does not contain any provision except authorising Government with some rule making power. When you have the confidence to authorise Government to make rules, why not extend the confidence a little more and allow Government to bring in their Bill for your approval. Nothing happens without the seal and approval of this House. My hon. friend can come into the Select Committee, incorporate all the penal provisions of his Bill and see that a comprehensive measure is enacted.

I want to say one more thing. You want money for all these things. This Committee has very generously pointed out that they want a non-recurring expenditure of 24 crores for the implementation of these proposals and an annual recurring expenditure of 12 crores. Which Finance Minister will be able to provide all this money? Therefore, you must be able to provide some source of income for all this activity. This is what we propose to do. They say that there are 28 lakhs of unserviceable cattle for which they have provided a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 16 per head which comes to Rs. 4.48 crores. The annual recurring expenditure at the rate of Rs. seven per head, comes to Rs. 1.96 crores. There are 1,12,00,000 unproductive animals for which there has to be a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 17.92 crores. They do not produce anything. They are pensioners and they should be allowed to live to the end of their lives and die peacefully in the *goshalas*.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend is talking about useless cattle. My Bill covers useful cattle.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We want to cover every variety of cattle.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will Government provide this amount? Will Government be in a position to implement this in five years?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I have not interrupted my hon. friend. It is not a question of a discussion across the table.

I beg to submit that if the recommendations of this committee are to be implemented, they have put up a bill for Rs. 24 crores non-recurring and Rs. 12 crores recurring expenditure. Should we not at least make

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some provision for a part of this expenditure? The provision that we have made is this. A cess on the sale of bovine cattle. My hon. friends have said that about 1½ to two crores of cattle are sold in this country. Most of them, at least 50 to 60 per cent., go to the market, cattle shandies as they are called. If we levy a cess of one rupee or Rs. 1-8-0 per head of these cattle, it may not be difficult to realise at least Rs. five or six crores, to meet a part of the expenditure estimated by this committee.

Then, we have made provision for the control of the *goshalas*. We have made provision for asking for an account of the lakhs and crores of money collected by these charitable institutions. With regard to the where-withal, with regard to the management, with regard to the effective maintenance of the *goshalas*, and construction designed and approved on a standard type, we are bringing a comprehensive Bill before this House. Will the hon. Member allow Government also to share in his enthusiasm for these animals? Let us be partners in this matter. Let us not rush through with this measure which simply says like a Penal Code, if a man kills an animal, he shall be punished with imprisonment for six months or a fine of Rs. 500, or imprisonment for one year or a fine of Rs. 1,000. This is the operative portion of his Bill.

Shri Sidhva: Is there no penal provision in your Bill?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is open to the hon. Member to come into the Select Committee and examine the Bill. There is punishment provided in the Bill for violation of the provisions of the Bill. I claim that that Bill is a comprehensive one to deal with all the recommendations of this Committee, and for the implementation of the article in the Constitution which my hon. friend has so kindly quoted before the House. No Government can afford to lose sight of the cardinal principles of the Constitution. We are trying our best to do it. What we say is, give us a little more time. We are now in December. The Budget Session is bound to begin in February. Can't you wait for another two months before this partial Bill is passed into law? I am suggesting that this Bill may stand over for a more comprehensive treatment through the Bill which Government are bringing forward. I would request Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava not to press his Bill now and if he accedes to my request, he will obviate the necessity of my having to oppose his Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I, with your permission, Sir, say a few words in reply to this later portion of the remarks of the hon. Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is going to accept, it is all right. If it is a question of a general reply, I think . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not a general reply; a few words with regard to my hon. friend's last remarks; only on that aspect.

So far as my hon. friend's request is concerned, I am extremely sorry that I have to make such a reply to him. This Bill, of which he has been so eloquent, has been with me for the last seven months and I had stated to the hon. Mr. Munshi that the provisions of this Bill do not satisfy me, as those provisions are not sufficient. Therefore, I am extremely sorry to say that I do not agree that this Bill may stand over. I would request the hon. Members to so arrange matters that this Bill may be passed, which, according to my friend, is not in conflict with the Bill which he proposes to bring forward. If this Bill is acceptable to the House, the House can certainly pass it. I understand Mr. Munshi's Bill will not satisfy this House, and I know this Bill of mine is much more satisfactory. Therefore, I am sorry I cannot accept the suggestion of the hon. Deputy Minister.

Shri Thirumala Rao: But there is going to be a Select Committee to go into the Government Bill and the hon. Member, if he wants, can make all the adjustments and changes that he may think necessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Minister may circulate the copy of his Bill among the Members.

श्रीधरी रत्नबीर सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव के बिल (Bill) का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर (Deputy Minister) साहब ने हमें यह बताया कि वह एक बहुत बड़ा बिल लाने वाले हैं, जिस का कि यह एक छोटा सा हिस्सा होगा, इसलिये बाबू जी को चाहिये कि वह इस बिल को वापिस ले लें। मैं जिस वक्त पहले बाबू जी बोल रहे थे, और बीच में भी मैंने यह सुझाव रक्खा था कि जिस वक्त आप उस बिल को लायेंगे तब

यह बिल जो बाबू जी का है, रिपील (repeal) किया जा सकता है। मुझे तो इस बिल को आज पास करने में कोई आफ़त नज़र नहीं आती। इस बिल के पास होने के खिलाफ़ उन का जो आरग्युमेंट है, वह कोई अपील करने वाला आरग्युमेंट नहीं मालूम होता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वह कहते हैं हमें और कुछ समय दीजिये। जिस समय यह आर्टिकल (article) पास हुआ है, मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम अभी दो साल होने वाले हैं और जब से हमारा विधान लागू हुआ है, उस को भी इस २६ जनवरी को एक साल होने वाला है और यह वह चीज़ है जो हमारे देश के कोई एक लाख आदिमियों के लिये नहीं, जैसा कि हम बहुत सारे क्रायदे कानूनों में देखते हैं, आज भी हमारे जो मंत्री महोदय ने जिन का मैं यहां पूरा नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, सबेरे कहते थे कि अगर बनास्पति बन्द कर दिया गया तो दिल्ली वालों का क्या बनेगा, यह महज़ कुल शहरियों के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं पेश किया गया है, बल्कि यह बिल तो इस देश के ९० फीसदी आदिमियों के फ़ायदे को सोच कर रक्खा गया है। और यह तो ऐसा कानून है जिस में सरकार को एक धेला, पाई भी खर्चनी नहीं होगी, अगर पैसा खर्चने वाली बात होती, तो सोचना भी था। बाबूजी हमारे एक बड़े होशियार वक़ील हैं उन्होंने बड़ी होशियारी से बहुत अच्छा प्रोपोज़ल (proposal) बनाकर वह हमारे सामने लाये हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि चार करोड़ और १२ करोड़ रुपये का बहाना लेकर इस कानून को शेल्व (shelve) न किया जाये। मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि भारतवर्ष में एक नहीं, लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन की यह प्रबल भावना है कि हर एक जानवर जो

हो उस का कल्ल होना बन्द हो। लेकिन जैसा मैं भी आज वह नहीं चाहता और जैसा कि स्वयं बाबू जी ने भी ऐसा इस बिल से नहीं चाहा और चाहने की बात तो दूर रही, लेकिन यह समझ कर कि शायद यह आज मुमकिन न हो, इसलिये उन्होंने यह फैसला कैटिल (Cattle) का लिया। बाद को जब बाबू जी बोल रहे थे, तो हमारे माननीय डा० देशमुख साहब के कुछ रिमार्क (remark) दिये थे। मैं डाक्टर साहब के साथ उन के प्रान्त में गया हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि डाक्टर साहब ने जो रिमार्क दिया, उस का भी एक कारण है और बाबू जी जो इस बिल को ला रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के भी दिमाग़ में इस का एक खास कारण है जिस ने उन को मजबूर किया है कि इस किस्म का कानून (प्रोपोज़ल) वह सामने लायें और वह कारण मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ और जिस की तरफ बाबू जी ने भी इशारा किया था। यह बात दुरुस्त है कि उन के सोचने के ढंग में और हमारे सोचने के ढंग में फर्क है और जिस तरह से उस का वह हल कई दफा सोचते हैं, मैं उस के बिल्कुल विरोध में हूँ। यह ठीक है कि इस बिल के नीचे वह चीज़ नहीं आती है, लेकिन यह एक लीड (lead) होगी दूसरे प्रान्तों के लिये और अगर दूसरे प्रान्त भी सेंटर (Centre) को फ़ॉलो (follow) करेंगे और ऐसे क्रायदे कानून बनायेंगे, तो इस चीज़ का हल हो जाता है। उस चीज़ को हल करने के लिये इनडायरेक्ट तरीके से उन्होंने कोशिश की है, क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि दूसरी स्टेट्स के अन्दर जो क्रायदे कानून हैं या जो दूसरे स्टेट्स वाले सबजेक्ट्स (Subjects) हैं, उन के बारे में यह हाउस कम्पेटेंट (Competent)

[चौधरी रनबीर सिंह]

नहीं है, इसलिये बाबू जी जानते थे कि अगर उस को बढ़ा कर अगर वह रखना चाहेंगे, तो उस को यह बात कह कर उस क्रायदे कानून के प्रपोजल को उड़ा दिया जायेगा कि हाउस इस पर गौर नहीं कर सकता। मैं कारण बता रहा था। वह कारण यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि हमारी वह भैंसें, जो दस, दस और पन्द्रह और बीस, बीस सेर दूध देती हैं, और जो पक्का एक सेर ही नहीं बल्कि सवा सेर पक्का घी देने वाली भैंसें हैं, वह हज़ारों की तादाद में हमारे प्रान्त से बम्बई और कलकत्ता में ले जाई जाती हैं और मद्रास में भी जाती हैं। जहां तक उन के वहां जाने की बात है, यहां पर मेरा और बाबूजी के विचारों में विरोध है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्हें जाने देना चाहिये। लेकिन वह भी जाने देने के, मैं जानता हूं कि विरोध में नहीं हैं, लेकिन चूंकि वह समझते हैं कि वहां उन की जिन्दगी एक साल में ही खत्म हो जाती है, तो उन का ख्याल है कि आज की जैसी हालत है, जैसे आज क्रायदे कानून है, उन क्रायदों और कानूनों के होते हुए यही मुमकिन है, और यही आसान होया कि पंजाब सरकार कोई पाबन्दी या बैन (ban) लगा दे कि वह जानवर उधर न जायें जिस से हम अच्छी अच्छी नस्ल जो हिन्दुस्तान के डंगरों की हैं वह बचा सकेंगे। इस बात में मेरा उन का हमेशा से विरोध रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ी गलती है। अगर हम आज सिर्फ इसलिये बंगाल को या मद्रास को या बम्बई को अपने जानवर देना बन्द कर दें कि वह कोई ऐसा क्रायदा कानून या ऐसा तरीका नहीं बना सकते, जिस से ऐसे जानवरों की रक्षा हो सके जिन्होंने एक साल के अन्दर दस सेर और पन्द्रह सेर दूध रोजाना दिया हो, ऐसे दूध देने वाले डंगरों

की अगर वह रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो मैं कहता हूं कि वह अपनी रक्षा भी नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिये वह ऐसा कानून बना दें जिस से उपयोगी पशु मरने बन्द हो सकें। इसलिए मैं इस का जोर से समर्थन करना चाहता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि यह क्रायदा कानून उन के ऊपर लागू नहीं होता है, लेकिन जैसा मैं ने पहले बतलाया है कि यह दूसरे सूबों के लिये लीड होगी और वह इस बात पर मजबूर होंगे कि वह इस कानून को अपने सूबों के अन्दर भी बना लें। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे अच्छे अच्छे डंगर और हमारे वह जानवर जो घी, दूध पैदा करते हैं और लोगों में शक्ति प्रदान करते हैं, उस का हमारे सारे देश वाले क्रायदा उठायें और उस का हमारे देशवासी, कलकत्ते वाले, या मद्रास वाले या बम्बई वाले तभी क्रायदा उठा सकते हैं, जब कि वह यह मान लें कि उन डंगरों को नहीं मारा जायेगा और उन डंगरों को मारने नहीं दिया जायेगा। जैसे कि माननीय डाक्टर देशमुख साहब ने आपत्ति की थी, मुझे पता है, मैं उन के साथ रहा, मैं ने देखा है कि उन के वहां ऐसे ऐसे बैल होते हैं जो मुश्किल से दो मन वजन भी नहीं ले जा सकते। उस के खिलाफ हमारे यहां के बैल मजे में ३५ मन और ४० मन बोझ की गाड़ियां जो मैं ने डाक्टर साहब को दिखाई, घसीट कर ले जाते हैं। डाक्टर साहब को मालूम है कि हरियाने के बैल ४० और ४५ मन बोझ की गाड़ियां खींच कर ले जाते हैं और वहां गाय भैंस दस दस और पन्द्रह सेर दूध देती हैं। और बकरी के बारे में जैसे कि पहले बाबू जी ने दिक्र किया था और मैं आप से सब कहता हूं कि हमारे इलाक़े में ऐसी ऐसी बकरियां हैं जो माननीय डाक्टर देशमुख साहब के इलाक़े की ठेद

भैंसों का मुकाबिला कर सकती है। डाक्टर साहब के यहां गाय और भैंस मुश्किल से दो सेर दूध देने वाली होती हैं। हमारे यहां काफ़ी ऐसी बकरियां मिल सकती हैं जो चार सेर तक दूध देती हैं, विल्कुल सही बात मैं आप से कहता हूं। तो मैं आप को यह बतला रहा था कि डाक्टर साहब ने जो रिमार्क किया, उस में भी कोई दूसरी भावना नहीं है। उन के ऐसी सोचने का कारण जो बना, वह दूसरा है और बाबू जी का जो कारण है वह बिल्कुल दूसरा है। बाबू जी के दिमाग में तो वही हरियाने के डंगर हैं, और डाक्टर साहब के दिमाग में सी० पी० के डंगर हैं।

अगर बाबूजी को फंसला देने के लिये कह दिया जाये तो शायद ठाकुरदास जी भी मध्य प्रदेश के पशुओं को यूजलेस कैटल (Useless Cattle) के अन्दर रखें। डाक्टर साहब इस बात को याद रखें कि जो मांस खाने वाले हैं उन को मांस मिलता ही जायेगा। एक और बात में इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भाई हमारे मांस खाते हैं और जो यह समझते हैं कि अगर हम ने एक तरफ अनाज कम पैदा किया और दूसरी तरफ डंगर का मारना बन्द कर दिया तो खुराक कहां से पूरी होगी तो मैं उन को एक रास्ता सुझाता हूं, और गवर्नमेन्ट तो इस को एफ़ेक्टिवली (effectively) सुझा सकती है कि कुछ दिन के लिये इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही खाद्य के तौर पर डंगर का मारना बन्द कर दिया जाये तो इस से देश का भला जरूर होगा और वह इस लिये कि अगर एक साल के लिये खाद्य कानून बना कर कह दिया जाय कि मांस खाने वाले सिर्फ़ वाइल्ड ऐनिमल (wild animal)

के अलावा और किसी का मांस नहीं खा सकते हैं तो इस से देश की समस्या का बहुत कुछ हल हो जायेगा। यहां बड़े बड़े मगर मच्छ हैं, बन्दर हैं, जैसे हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक रोज़ फरमाया था कि इतने बन्दर हैं जितने यहां पर बूढ़े हैं और सवाल यह है कि हम अपने बूढ़ों को रखें या बन्दरों को रखें। तो मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो मांस खाने वाले हैं वह इन चीज़ों की तरफ़ ध्यान दें, एक साल के लिये हमारे डंगरों को भूल जाइये, तो शायद उन को हम कुछ सुधार सकें। आप वारधा के अन्दर जाइये, वारधा के अन्दर उन्होंने जो सुधार किया, और कुछ दिन हुये मैं नासिक गया, वहां नासिक में मैंने एक गोशाला देखी। उस गोशाला के अन्दर उन्होंने हमारी गाय ले जा कर खराब नहीं बताई गयी वल्कि उस इलाके की गाय जो डाक्टर साहब के इलाके की थी, जो सेर डेढ़ सेर दूध देती है सुधार की है।

डा० देशमुख : यह हमारी गायों की बड़ी बदनामी है।

चौधरी रनबीर सिंह : मेरी ऐसी कोई मंशा नहीं थी कि मैं किसी प्रान्त की गायों की बदनामी करूं। मैं कोई अपने प्रान्त की गायों का प्रोपेगेन्डा (propaganda) करने के लिए इस फोरम (forum) को इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से मैंने जो फ़ैक्ट (fact) है वह बतलाया है और वह भी इसलिए बतलाने के लिए मजबूर हुआ क्योंकि डाक्टर साहब ने एक खास किस्म का रिमार्क किया था।

मैं अभी यह बतला रहा था कि अगर मांस खाने वाले दूसरी तरफ ध्यान दें तो

[चीधरी रनबीर सिंह]

इस में देश का भला हो सकता है और जैसे कि नासिक की गोशाला वालों ने थोड़ा थोड़ा दूध देने वाले पशुओं का सुधार किया उसी तरह से वह डंगर जिन को हम आज यूज़लेस (useless) समझते हैं शायद वह यूज़लेस न रहें।

दूसरी बात यह कि मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह अब खेती करने वालों पर अपने मसौदा कानून से और टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं। यह मैं जानता हूँ और जैसा कि उन्होंने इशारा भी किया कि आठ आने पशु की बिन्नी पर कर लगा दिया जाये, तो आखिर-कार वह कहां से और किन से लिया जायेगा। वह कर हम से ही लिया जायगा और उन से नहीं जिन को इस का फायदा होने वाला है, यानी दूध की पैदावार बढ़ने का फायदा होने वाला है वह भी बगैर उन की लात खाये हुए, बगैर मेहनत किए हुए, बगैर गाय की सेवा किए हुए, बगैर उस को चारा दिए हुए जो दूध पीने वाले हैं उनसे इस के लिए कुछ नहीं लिया जाने वाला है। उन्हीं आदमियों पर जिन्होंने गायों को पाला है, जो रात दिन उन के लिए मेहनत करते हैं उन्हीं पर यह आठ आना पड़ने वाला है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप इस आठ आने को दूर रखिये और जो आप के हाथ में है, आप की सरकार के हाथ में है, सरकार से मतलब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट (Central Government) नहीं, बल्कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट के बारे में बतलाता हूँ। यू० पी० सरकार के पास गोशाला स्थान के पास एक फार्म है उस का जो फाल्टू चारा है उस चारे को वहां से कोई मोल ले कर लाने वाला नहीं है। इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि देश के अन्दर चारा फाल्टू हो गया है, क्योंकि दिल्ली में चारा किसी

भाव भी नहीं मिलता है, कारण यह है कि चारे को वहां से यहां पहुंचाने के लिये रेल नहीं मिलती है, वह चारा किसी खास आदमी का नहीं है, बल्कि वह सरकार का है और उस से फायदा यू० पी० सरकार को मिलेगा। वह दिल्ली तक अपने चारे को नहीं ला सकती है इस में आप को कुछ खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा, मगर यह चीज तो आप कर नहीं सकते हैं। अगर आप ऐसी कुछ बात कर लें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप डंगर सुधार का काम काफी कर लेंगे। यह जो आप कमेटियां इतनी बड़ी बड़ी बनाने चले हैं, मैं अपनी बात नहीं कहता देश के बहुत से लोग उन के अन्दर विश्वास नहीं करते, आप का गोरक्षा का जो ढंग है उस पर लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा ऐतबार नहीं है। हो सकता है कि इस बिल के पास होने के खिलाफ इस वक्त कुछ लोग आवाज उठायें मगर अगर आप इस को मान लें कि इस की कोई मुखालिफत नहीं होगी, तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप बाबू जी का मासूम बिल मान लें तो इस से कोई हर्ज होने वाला नहीं है। हां, इस से आप के ऊपर लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ेगा। आज दो महत्वपूर्ण बिलों को आप ने टाल दिया है। एक तो वनस्पति का था जो टेढ़े तरीके से गायों की नस्ल को बढ़ाने का काम करने वाला था, उस को आपने दूसरे तरीके से कह कर कुछ दिनों के लिये उठा कर रख दिया और इसी तरह दूसरा कानून भी यह कह कर कि हम दूसरा कानून लाना चाहते हैं, आप ने रोकने की कोशिस की। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप इस तरह पर देशवासियों का विश्वास अपनी तरफ ज्यादा खींचेंगे बल्कि कुछ लोगों को तो पहले से ही शक है कि यह हाउस और जितनी इस की डिगनिटी (dignity) है उसके हिसाब से कोई अच्छा कायदा यह बनायेगा

जनता में इस तरह का कोई भाव नहीं है। उन के अन्दर यही भावना है कि साहब यहां पर एक ही भावना आम तौर पर रखी जाती है कि शहरों का लाभ ही देश का लाभ होता है उन को ही इस का फायदा और नुकसान उठाने का हक है, दूसरे किसी को फायदा उठाने का हक नहीं है, यह भावना पहले ही लोगों के अन्दर है, अगर आप उस को ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो बेशक इस मासूम कानून को आप ठुकरा दीजिये। चाहे यह कह कर ठुकरा दीजिये कि आप दूसरा कायदा और कानून लाने वाले हैं। मुझे भी पता है, मैं भी आप की स्टैंडिंग कमिटी (Standing Committee) का मੈम्बर हूँ। कई महीने पहले यह मसौदा हमारे सामने आया मगर आज तक आप ने कोई घोषणा उसके बारे में नहीं की। अगर आप चाहते थे कि इस बिल को टाला जाये तो आप के लिये यह अक्लमंदी थी कि अब से पहले उस का नोटिस (notice) आप दे देते। यह आप के लिये बहुत मुश्किल नहीं था। अभी जैसे आप ने नजीरउद्दीन साहब का हवाला दिया, मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि नजीरउद्दीन जैसे बहुत से दोस्त हैं। उन्हें सरकार चालीस रुपया रोजाना देती है तो इसलिये कि अगर सरकार के कायदे कानून में कोई कमी रह जाती है तो उस को पूरा किया जाये। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि यह हाउस इसलिये है कि कुछ आदमियों को बैठा दिया जाये और जो कायदे कानून का मसौदा आप पेश करें उन्हें उन के अन्दर तरमीम करने का मौका न मिले तो आप का यह सोचना ठीक नहीं है। अगर आप को इस कायदे कानून को अपोज (oppose) करना था तो उस की दूसरी तरकीब थी, और वह यह कि आप अपने बिल का नोटिस दे देते और उस में जो एमेन्डमेन्ट (amendment)

होना था वह बाद में होता रहता। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वजीर साहब को किस बात का डर था, वह किस बात को सोचते थे कि आज तक किसी कायदे कानून की नोटिस नहीं दी। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि जो आप की गन्ती हुई है उस गल्ती को धोने की तरकीब यही है कि आज बाबू जी की जो कायदे की तजवीज है उस को मन्जूर कर लें और सब लोग इस को सपोर्ट करें और इसे पास कर दें।

(English translation of the above speech)

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's Bill. Just now we are informed by the hon. Deputy Minister that he is about to bring a Bill which will be much more extensive in scope than the present Bill now before the House. The present Bill will form but a part of it and as such I urge upon Babuji to withdraw his Bill. When Babuji was speaking I had intervened and pointed out that this Bill could be repealed after the new Bill is introduced. I do not see any calamity befalling us with the passage of this Bill and so I do not find the argument advanced against the passing of this Bill of much appeal.

Again the Government pleads for further time being given to them. It is almost two years that the pertinent article has been passed and on the 26th January a year will be over when our new Constitution was made operative. This is a measure which is not supposed to affect merely a few lacs of our citizens as is generally the case with so many of our legislations. Only this morning one of our Ministers, whom I do not want to name here, has expressed his concern over the fate that will overtake the residents of Delhi resulting from the prohibition of *Vanaspati*. The Bill now brought forward does not take into consideration the interests of the urban population alone. It has rather been actuated by the consideration of the interests of 90 per cent. of our people. Further it is a measure which entails the Government no expenditure whatsoever. Had any expenditure been necessitated, then it would have been a different thing. Our Babuji is a very competent lawyer and has put before us a very commendable proposal in drafting of which he has taken every care. I plead that the Bill should be not shelved under the excuse of the

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involved expenditure of four or twelve crores of rupees. The hon. Minister is aware that there are in this country not one but tens of millions of people who have strong feelings against the slaughter of animals of all kinds. But I do not wish that such a step be taken at this stage and Babuji also has not indicated any such desire by including in his Bill any provision to that effect. Apart from having such a desire I think he has perhaps realized the impossibility of that proposition at this stage and that is perhaps the reason that has led him to take the present decision in regard to cattle preservation only. Dr. Deshmukh had intervened to make certain remarks while Babuji was on his legs. I have visited the province to which the Doctor Sahib belongs in his own company and I can, therefore, well understand the reason why he was prompted to pass these remarks. Just the same way I can realize why Babuji was prompted to bring forward his present Bill. I may explain the reason. A reference in this connection has been made by Babuji himself. It is true that our individual way of thinking differs and I am totally opposed to the way he suggests solution of this problem so often. It is true again that the present Bill does not cover that aspect of the issue, nevertheless it shall give a lead to the States and I think if the States too were to follow the Centre in the matter of enacting similar laws, then the issue will be provided an automatic solution. He has, therefore, made an indirect attempt to solve this problem for he knows that this House is not competent to legislate in regard to those subjects that fall within the jurisdiction of the States. That explains why he has made no attempt to extend its scope to the States, knowing well that any such proposal or motion would have been dismissed on the plea that the House was not competent to consider it. The reason responsible for the introduction of the present Bill, which I was going to explain to you just now, is that he has seen with his own eyes thousands of such buffaloes as are capable of producing ten to twenty *seers* of milk and one to one and a quarter *seer* of ghee daily, being taken from our State to big cities like Bombay and Calcutta as also to Madras. So far their transport to these places is concerned, Babuji and myself hold different views. I hold that they may continue to be transported and to my mind he is also not opposed to this kind of permission. But he is also of the view that the animals in question meet their end within a year or so only at those places. Taking into consideration the present situation and

the various laws which are operative in this behalf at present he thinks that the only possible and practicable course left open is that the Punjab Government should impose some restrictions or ban on the transport of these animals to those places and thus preserve the better breeds of cattle of this country. Both of us have always been opposed to each other in this respect. I consider it would be a great mistake if we stop the transport of our buffaloes to places like Calcutta, Madras or Bombay simply because those people are unable to enact any such laws or take such steps to provide for the protection of those animals which have been producing ten or fifteen *seers* of milk daily throughout the year. I have the feeling that if they are unable to protect even such milch animals they cannot be expected to protect themselves even. It is, therefore, for them to make legislations to stop the slaughter of useful cattle and for that reason I wish to give my strong support to this Bill. I know that its application is restricted inasmuch as it does not extend upto those areas but, as I have said before, it will serve as a lead to the rest of the States and thus compel them to enact similar laws within their own territories. In this way I wish all our countrymen to avail the benefit of these animals of good breeds which produce so much of milk and ghee and thus infuse strength in our people. But people of regions like Bombay, Calcutta or Madras can avail of that benefit only when they see to it that the slaughter of no such animals takes place or is allowed to take place within their territories. The objection raised by Dr. Deshmukh can be well understood. I had accompanied him to his State and I have myself seen that the bulls in that part of the country are hardly able to carry more than two or three maunds of weight. On the contrary, bulls in our part of the country can easily drag carts loaded to a capacity well over 35 or 40 maunds. I have shown these carts to the hon. Doctor himself. The worthy Doctor is aware that bulls in Haryana area can easily drag carts having 40 or 45 maunds of load and that the cows and buffaloes of that area produce ten to fifteen *seers* of milk daily. I tell you a fact when I say that a goat of our side can easily compete two buffaloes of Dr. Deshmukh's place in the matter of milk production. Cows and buffaloes in his area produce hardly two or three *seers* of milk per day. On our side there is a large number of such goats which produce up to four *seers* of milk daily. This is a fact. I was, therefore, labouring to tell that the hon. Doctor also has not passed those remarks with

a different consideration altogether. Considerations quite different to those of Babuji have lead him to think that way. Babuji has the Hariana cattle in his mind all along whereas the hon. Doctor has been thinking of the cattle in C.P. If Babuji were competent to pass a judgment then perhaps he would have also included the C.P. cattle in the category of useless cattle.

The hon. Doctor, therefore, may remember that those habituated to the use of meat will continue to have its supply unhampered. In this connection I have one thing more to say by way of suggesting a way out to those of our brethren who take meat and who think it to be difficult to make up the deficit in food with our low production of foodgrains on the one hand and with stoppage of cattle slaughter for food purposes on the other. My suggestion to such friends is that they may regard the stoppage of cattle slaughter as a part of our food programme. The country is sure to gain thereby. The Government are even in a better position to suggest it more effectively. If they proceed with a food legislation prohibiting the use of meat other than that of the wild animals say even for a period of one year the food problem of the country will be solved to a greater extent. We have in our land sufficient number of crocodiles and monkeys of large sizes for this purpose. The hon. Minister himself had suggested the other day that the number of monkeys in the country was nearly equal to that of the aged persons and that the choice before the country was to feed either of the two. I, therefore, draw attention of all meat-eaters to this aspect and request them to refrain from having any designs on our cattle for at least one year. This may perhaps afford us an opportunity to improve them to some extent. You may just pay a visit to Wardha and see how much improvement they have been able to bring about. While at Nasik I had the occasion to visit a *Goshala*. There I saw a cow which formerly produced a *seer* or a *seer* and a half of milk only and belonged to the area of the hon. Doctor. They have much improved the same animal, which was described as useless before.

Dr. Deshmukh: It is too much discredit to our cows.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have not the least intention to discredit the cows of any particular area and nor can I utilize this forum for purposes of doing propaganda in favour of our own cows. But unfortunately the things stated by me are facts and even for their submission I was forced only

because of the particular remark made by the hon. Doctor himself.

Just now I was submitting that should the meat-eaters in this country look to other sources, some good may perhaps be done to the country and just as they at Nasik have improved the cows with very low milk production in the same way it is just possible that the cattle described as useless today may no longer remain as such.

Next I wish to draw attention of the hon. Minister to the fresh taxes he proposes to impose on the producers in his draft Bill. I have already come to know of it and he too has referred to a tax of eight annas per head which he contemplates to impose upon the sale of all cattle. What I want to know is who will be the persons ultimately from whom it will be realized? This will be ultimately realized from us and not from those whom the increased production of milk is going to benefit and that too without requiring them to undertake any pains or to do any hard work. The people, who do not have to look after the cow nor arrange for its fodder but who nevertheless consume the milk, will not be called upon to pay anything whatsoever. This burden of eight annas even will have to be borne by the people who breed cows and toil day and night for them. You may leave aside this question of eight annas and only look to the things which lie in the hands of the Government themselves. By the word Government I am not referring to the Central Government but that of the U.P. That Government have a farm near the site of the *Goshala*. Nobody purchases fodder from that farm. That does not imply that there is an excess of fodder in the country. We know that in Delhi fodder is not to be had even at exorbitant prices. The reason lies in the fact that railway facilities for the transport of that fodder are not available. The fodder in question does not belong to any particular individual. It belongs to the Government of U.P. and the benefit accruing on the sale thereof will also go to that Government. You cannot bring that fodder to this place despite the fact that it entails you no expenditure at all. If you could do only some such things then in my opinion you will be able to make sufficient headway in the matter of improvement of the various breeds of cattle. I do not say it about myself but, generally speaking, people of this country have no faith in the large committees that you propose to set up nor in the way you are handling this task of cattle preservation. It is probable that some people may vote against the passing of this Bill. If no one opposes this Bill and this

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innocent measure brought forward by Babuji is passed, even then in my opinion there is no fear of any immediate harm being done. It will, on the contrary, make people have more faith in the Government. The Government have parried with two important Bills today. One of these was regarding the prohibition of *Vanaspati* which again indirectly was conducive to the promotion of the bovine breeds. The Government have deferred that measure under some pretext or the other. As for the other the Government have tried to prevent its consideration on the excuse that they want time to introduce another Bill in place of that. I fail to see how the Government can win the confidence of the masses in this way. Some of our people in fact harbour a foregone suspicion that keeping in view the present Constitution and the dignity of this House, no hope can be entertained for any legislation which may be in the interests of the people. They have the feeling that generally speaking the spirit dominating this House is that in the interests of the urban population alone lie the interests of the country as a whole and that they alone have the right to benefit or suffer and no others can claim this right for themselves. This sentiment is already working in people's mind. The Government will only be strengthening it further still if this Bill is rejected. The Government may advance the excuse that they want to bring another Bill in its place. Being myself a Member of the Standing Committee I also claim to have some knowledge. This draft Bill was placed before us many months back but no announcement in this regard has so far been made. If the Government were in favour of its being postponed then it would have been better to have given notice of that intention beforehand. It was not at all difficult for the Government to do so. A reference has been made of Shri Naziruddin Ahmed. I submit there are several hon. friends like him who think that as they receive a daily sum of forty rupees from the Government, so it is their duty to make up the imperfections left in the various legislations sponsored by the Government. If you are under this impression that this House exists merely for the people to come here and expect that they were not expected to move any amendment to the legislations sponsored by the Government, then I may submit that the Government are not thinking along the right lines. The Government could have opposed this Bill in another way. It was that they could have given notice of a Bill of their own and the amendments moved thereto would have been disposed of

afterwards. I fail to understand what prevented the hon. Minister from giving notice of a Bill or what consideration so far kept him from tabling any motion to that effect. I think only one way is left open to the Government to retrieve from the mistakes that have inadvertently been made previously and it is that the Bill sponsored by Babuji be accepted and all of us giving our support to it and pass it.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): I was tempted to speak in our own national language but I felt that I would not be understood as well as when I spoke in English. I know that the Deputy Minister understands Hindi very well but perhaps he may not be able to follow my Urdu.

I do not wish to discuss this subject from the religious point of view, either my own or my hon. friends'. But I do say that when we are considering a measure of this sort we should take full account of the economic background behind it.

The facts of the case are that today India has the largest bovine population in the world. We have got more than 14 crores of cattle to take care of in addition to the 35 crores of men, and, I forgot the population which the hon. Deputy Minister gave of the monkeys who are also partners in our foodstuffs. (An Hon. Member: Five crores). Yes, five crores. So, you have to provide for 55 crores. If the Food Ministry is in a position to provide for them also, it is well that we should preserve them all; but if we cannot, the question arises as to whether it would not be cruelty to animals to sustain them on no ration at all. I was surprised when the hon. Deputy Minister stated that he would require Rs. 22 crores to take care of the useless cattle. (Some Hon. Members: No no.) He quoted from the report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee "the Datar Singh Committee's" report. He gave it as Rs. 22 crores probably from that report. On page 15 of that report the annual recurring cost is given as Rs. 12.8 crores for one crore and forty lakhs of unproductive cattle. This estimate is based on the rate of Rs. seven per head per year. I want to know by what magic you can keep an animal alive at the rate of Rs. seven per annum. (Shri Sidhva: Per annum?) Per annum. Probably the recurring expenditure does not include any provision for their feeding. When I look into the details, on page 49 of the report it is given as including salary of a manager, stockman, *kamdars*, flayers, *chawkidars*, provision

for dearness allowance, travelling allowance, purchase of chemicals and drugs, annual repairs to fences, huts, sheds, etc., contingencies for miscellaneous expenses. So, the seven rupees will only supply the cost of management but the animals will not be fed!

Dr. Deshmukh: They can be fed on management.

Shri Hussain Imam: I am at one with Dr. Deshmukh. India must take cognizance of the things as they are in a comprehensive manner. We are for preserving the cattle, but cattle that is useful. The difference between the cattle of Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh and of Dr. Deshmukh is immense. While every effort should be made to preserve the Hariyana cattle. I think it is better that inferior class of cattle is allowed to die out if you can do so, rather than preserve them. When we talk of slaughter and the drain it causes, it is probably because people don't study statistics. The total amount of the cattle slaughtered in all the slaughter-houses of India comes to 34 lakhs per year according to Datar Singh Committee. During the war the military was accused of denuding India of all useful cattle. But the largest number that they slaughtered in any one year was 2,65,000 in 1943. When you are considering a population of 14 crores, please have a sense of proportion. As their expectation of life is not more than fifteen years, the wastage itself would be of the order of about 90 lakhs a year. Ninety lakhs of cattle have to die every year. And the total amount slaughtered in all the slaughter-houses of India annually comes to about 34 lakhs, of which Calcutta used to have the pride place of having the largest amount of cattle slaughtered.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar): Is this 34 lakhs in addition to the 90 lakhs?

Shri Hussain Imam: I am not saying that it is in addition, but that even if you had prohibited all slaughter then in the natural course 90 lakhs of cattle would have died every year. Now you have got slaughter and natural death which two together might mean a little more, but it is not as though that slaughter is the only drain or bigger part. There is another drain, natural death, which takes off all the surplus and aged animals.

Here also I should like some light to be thrown by the hon. Minister in charge of Legislative affairs. In the morning when we were discussing Mr. Sidhva's Bill, it was pointed out that in matters of concurrent jurisdiction it is the convention that the Centre

should legislate only when all the States in Part A and Part B consent to it. I should like to know, Sir, whether any consent has been received from all the States. (An Hon. Member: It applies only to Part C States.) I know that it only applies to Part C States, and that is why Mr. Sidhva's Bill was postponed. But I should like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether this Bill which he proposes to bring forward is only for Part C States or whether it embraces Part A, Part B and Part C States, and whether by bringing forward this Bill our friend Pandit Thakur Dasji feels that he will be able to bring about any marvellous change in the cattle population of India. I would here like to quote from this report. It will be very useful to the House in coming to some decision. On page 11 it says:

"Even with the slaughter now going on, the available supply of fodder and concentrates were short by 33 and 66 per cent. respectively."

And West Punjab were considered to be the stud farms of India. The cattle in those areas were of a high quality because all the inferior stock was eliminated. On page 19, I find:

"Considering population as a whole it is found that the present population is 99 per cent. of the population which existed in 1920. The total population increased by 4 to 5 per cent. during the three periods, 1925, 1930 and 1935."

With all the drain by natural death and slaughter and war, these are the statistics. Then:

".....the total cattle dropped by 5 per cent. in 1945 as compared with the 1920 census,....."

Now this is very important:

".....while the total buffalo population has registered an increase of 11 per cent. during the same period."

4 P.M.

Good milking variety of cattle is not destroyed in the slaughter houses. High yielding cows or buffaloes are so expensive that it does not pay to send them to slaughter houses. Only inferior class of cattle go to the slaughter house, because a good class of cow would cost not less than Rs. 1,000 today and its meat content would not be even a quarter of the price. The charge is made that the city cattle are usually sent to the slaughter houses because it is not possible to maintain them during the dry period. If that is the case, then

[Shri Hussain Imam]

I feel that this problem must be tackled in a different manner. You should have parks or *goshalas* where people may send their cattle for being looked after on payment. It should not be the full cost that should be charged to the owner. Half the cost may be paid by him and half by Government. After that day, not one cow will go to the slaughter house. People do not send a cow to the slaughter house because they wish to part with it, but because it becomes uneconomical to maintain it. I would cite the case of Bengal, of which I have some slight knowledge. There, there is so much dearth of pastures that it is difficult even for the cultivators to keep the cattle. They usually sell them off—not to butchers but to breeders and others. That is why you have such a large amount of slaughter in Calcutta. There are parts where you have got ample fodder. Take Punjab, for instance, of the pre-partition days. Out of the total number of 996 slaughter houses in India, Punjab had 367. In spite of that, the increase in the cattle population of the Punjab was inferior to none of the other Provinces. The graph given here shows that it did not remain stationary, but has increased by ten per cent. What was this due to? Because they have got ample pastures. I come from an area which is dry in the sense that hon. Members from the Punjab are habituated to speak, because very little canal irrigated area exists in my district. I find that the cattle there are in a disgraceful condition. I feel for the cattle. If we cannot look after them, it is our duty at least to avoid prolonging their agony in the manner in which it is being done in some places. Friends who will speak after me will give you the story about the *goshalas*. The *goshalas* are not taking full care of the cattle in the manner that they should. There is no fodder available. It is not a question of money: money is a secondary thing and where there is need, you can always get it. What is difficult to get is the foodstuff. We are unable to have the foodstuff for even the human being—let alone for these poor animals. I therefore think that the advice given by the hon. the Deputy Minister that we should not proceed with this Bill and should wait for the Government Bill to come is a sound advice and the House would be well advised to take it.

गङ्गित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्यक्ष : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विशेष रूप से इस बिल पर बोलने के लिये इसलिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि मैं ने देखा कि यह विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण था,

इतना आवश्यक था कि इसके सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी भी बिठा दी गई थी जिसकी रिपोर्ट (Report) भी गवर्नमेंट के सामने थी। इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से भी यह पता चलता है कि उस कमेटी ने यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक समझा था कि इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई कानून जल्दी से जल्दी बन जाये। उस कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें थीं उन सिफारिशों पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल किया जाना अत्यावश्यक था। ऐसा उस रिपोर्ट को देखने से भी जान पड़ता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे विधान में भी साफ तौर पर यह लिखा हुआ है कि इस विषय पर कोई न कोई कानून ऐसा बनेगा जिस से कि हम अपने जानवरों की रक्षा कर सकें, उनकी नस्ल को बढ़ा सकें और उनके जरिये से जो फायदे हो सकते हैं उनको हासिल कर सकें। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा था कि बावजूद उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के, जिसको कि लगभग दो वर्ष हो गये, अब तक गवर्नमेंट ने कभी भी यह नहीं सोचा कि कोई कार्रवाई उस रिपोर्ट पर की जाये और उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई कानून बनाया जाये। जान पड़ता है कि भागव साहब प्रतीक्षा करते करते थक गये, तब उन्होंने यह बिल इस हाउस के सामने पेश किया। वह बिल लाये और अब बिल आ जाने के बाद यह भी पता चला कि हमारे माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब के पास भी कोई इसी तरह का बिल तैयार है, और वह बिल प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है उस समय की जब कि उनको अबसर मिले कि उसको पेश करें। जान पड़ता है कि वह नहीं समझते कि इस सेशन (Session) में, अब की इस पार्लियामेंट की इस बैठक में उसको वह ला सकेंगे। अब तक तो हम लोगों ने कोई चर्चा न उस बिल की सुनी और न इस बात की कि उस कमेटी

की रिपोर्ट पर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई कार्रवाई जल्दी होने जा रही है। यह चर्चा भी हमारे सुनने में तभी आई जब कि भार्गव साहब का बिल हमारे सामने आ गया और उस पर विचार होने लगा। विचार होने में भी, जैसा कि मैं अनुभव करता हूँ, हम में से बहुतों की राय इस बिल के पक्ष में है। यह बड़ा ही आवश्यक बिल प्रतीत होता है। और इस में तो दो राय हो नहीं सकती कि यह बिल बड़े महत्व का है और जो बातें इस बिल में हैं वह बहुत आवश्यक हैं। माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी जिस बिल को अभी पेश करने के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी उससे जान पड़ता है कि गवर्नमेंट भी यह समझती है कि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर कानून बन जाना आवश्यक है।

भार्गव साहब के बिल के लिये मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़रमाया कि वह तो एक केवल सजा दिलाने का आज़ार है, एक इंडियन पीनल कोड (India's Penal Code) का सा कानून बन रहा है। सजा दिलाने के अलावा उसमें और कोई विषय नहीं है।

मैं नहीं समझता कि जिन बातों को माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उन्होंने अपने बिल में रखी हैं, अगर उन सब को भी भार्गव साहब रखे होते तो इस बिल की क्या नौबत होती। माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बतलाया कि उन्होंने अपने बिल में वही जानवर जो उपयोगी हैं, केवल उन्हीं के सम्बन्ध में नहीं, बल्कि सभी जानवरों के सम्बन्ध में आमतौर पर कानून बनाने का इरादा किया है।

[SHRI HIMATSINGKA in the Chair]

और उस में उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि वह खर्च का प्रबन्ध, टैक्स और गौशालाओं के चन्दे का विषय भी वह बिल में ला रहे थे। साथ ही उन्होंने उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट

भी पढ़ कर सुनाई और उस में उन्होंने यह बतलाया है कि इस कमेटी ने सिफ़ारिश की थी उस कमेटी की राय थी और कमेटी की उस राय पर अमल करते हुए वह भी विचार कर रहे हैं। इस के लिये खर्चा की भी आवश्यकता बताई गई है। लगभग २४ करोड़ रुपया शुरू में लगेगा और लगभग १२ करोड़ रुपया सालाना इस में खर्च होगा। इस तरह की बात उन्होंने बताया। मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर भार्गव साहब कहीं २४ करोड़ और १२ करोड़ का किस्सा इस में लाते तो फिर एक मिनट भी यह बिल आगे चल पाता, क्योंकि यह २४ करोड़ और १२ करोड़ का खर्चा यह एक बहुत बड़े ऐतराज की वजह हो जाती। उन्होंने तो उस बिल द्वारा केवल इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि इस तरह से जो हमारे जानवर इतने उपयोगी हैं, वे आज मारे जा रहे हैं, वे भविष्य में मारें न जा सकें। और इस बात का प्रयास करते हुए उन्होंने थोड़े शब्दों में इस बात की कोशिश की है कि उन का मतलब जो वह चाहते हैं, हल हो जाये। फिर जब यह कानून हो जाता है, उस के बाद और आवश्यक खर्च और सब जितने होते हैं, वह तो उस के साथ आयेंगे ही, लेकिन यह कहना कि यह एक पीनल कोड है और इस वास्ते इस को टाल देना चाहिये, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अनुचित होगा। इस बिल को यहां पर लाये जाने की वजह से ही तो हर्षे मिनिस्टर साहब के उस बिल की आबाज सुनाई पड़ी है जो माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब के पास है, वरना पहले उस की कोई चर्चा भी नहीं थी।

जैसा मेरे और मित्रों ने अभी अपने व्याख्यान में बताया कि अयर और कोई दूसरा बिल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आता है

[पंडित मुर्निस्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

तो भागव साहब बिल जो ऐक्ट हुआ रहेगा वह रिपील (Repeal) हो जा सकता है और उस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती है। हम रोज आर्डिनेन्स और ऐक्ट को रिपील किया करते हैं और उस की जगह में कोई दूसरा कानून बनाने हैं। यदि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब उचित समझें तो संशोधन के रूप में इसी बिल में जो बिल इस वक्त हमारे सामने है भागव साहब का बिल, उस में वह आवश्यक धारयें और दफायें जो हों ला दें और इस मौजूदा बिल को एक कानून की शकल दे दें। इसलिये इस बिल को यह समझते हुए कि यह आवश्यक है, महत्वपूर्ण है, यह समझते हुए कि सरकार ने जो एक कमेटी बनाई थी, उस कमेटी की भी रिपोर्ट इस के पक्ष में है, यह समझते हुए कि काफ़ी देर भी हो चुकी है अगर इस बिल को केवल इसी बजह से टाल दिया जाता है कि इस में सभी बातें जो वह चाहते हैं, नहीं आई हुई हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह न्यायसंगत नहीं होगा। जहाँ तक इस बिल के आवश्यक होने का सम्बन्ध है, उसके महत्वपूर्ण होने का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ तक हमारे लिये उपयोगी जानवरों की रक्षा का, उन के पालन पोषण का, और उनकी नस्ल को बढ़ाने का सम्बन्ध है, इस में सम्भवतः दो रयें नहीं हो सकती हैं। हमारे सभी सदस्य इस संसद् के इस बात पर सहमत हैं कि यह बिल ऐसा है, यह विषय ऐसा है कि जिस पर कोई न कोई कानून तो ज़रूर बन जाना चाहिये। तो जब हम सब इस बात पर सहमत हैं कि किसी न किसी शकल में हम को ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि हमारे उपयोगी जानवर जो खत्म होते जा रहे हैं, वह न मारे जायें, जो फिर इस में देर करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं मालूम होती है। देर करने की कोई

गुजायश नहीं है। मैं एक, दो बातें उन की उपयोगिता के सम्बन्ध में भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा।

जहाँ तक हमारे खाद्य पदार्थ, खाने की सामग्री का सम्बन्ध है, इस विषय पर हम कई रोज से विचार करते रहे हैं और वह एक बड़ा संगीन सा मसला हमारे सामने है और उस खाद्य पदार्थ के साथ ही हमारा देश ऐसा है जिस में अधिकतर मांस खाने वाले लोग नहीं हैं, अधिकतर शाकाहारी हैं, उन के लिये में समझता हूँ कि घी, दूध का होना बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यद्यपि उन लोगों के लिये भी जो मांसाहारी हैं, दूध और घी आवश्यक हैं। घी और दूध यही एक शक्ति देने वाला पदार्थ है जो कि हमारे शाकाहारियों को मिलता है और यह भी अगर हम को नहीं मिलेगा, तो फिर ऐसी दशा में सम्भव है कि हम लोग थोड़े दिनों में और भी बहुत कमजोर होते चले जायें। तो ऐसी स्थिति में जहाँ तक घी और दूध की आवश्यकता का सम्बन्ध है, उस के महत्व को देखते हुए, गऊ रक्षा की या उपयोगी जानवर जैसे भैंसों की रक्षा की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है और उनको नस्ल को बढ़ाने की भी आवश्यकता है, इस में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई असहमत नहीं होगा।

फिर दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में ८५ फी सदी के लगभग लोग खेती करते हैं, उसी पर जीवित हैं और उसी पर निर्भर हैं। उस खेती के लिये भी जैसी खेती का प्रबन्ध हमारे देश में अभी है, उस को देखते हुए बैल भैंसों अत्यन्त आवश्यक हैं। बैल हमारी खेती की जान हैं, उन की भी रक्षा उन के पालन पोषण और उन की नस्ल को तरबकी देने का काम भी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। ऐसी दशा में हमारे लिये यह बड़ा ही

अनुचिन्तित होगा कि हम थोड़े दिन भी, एक, दो, तीन, चार महीने भी इस क़ानून को बनाने से टालें, जिस के जरिये से हम उन जानवरों का मारा जाना रोक सकते हैं। इतने दिनों में जब तक यह क़ानून हमारा नहीं बनता, और जितना ही समय उस के बनाने में खोता जा रहा है, उतने समय तक बराबर हमारे जानवर उसी हिसाब से, उसी रेट (rate) से जैसा कि अभी हमारे कुछ साधियों ने बतलाया है, कटते चले जायेंगे और न जाने कितने जानवर इस अर्से में कट जायेंगे। इसलिये इस वजह से कि वह बिल जो इस वक्त आप के सामने है, चूँकि उस में सभी आवश्यक बातें नहीं आ गई हैं, या इस कारण से कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस के बारे में दूसरा बिल ला रहे हैं, इस मौजूदा बिल को रोका जाये उचित नहीं है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि वे कर सकें तो मौजूदा बिल में अपनी आवश्यक बातों को शामिल कर दें, और इस बिल को इस वक्त पास हो जाने दें। इस को इस समय टाल देने से फिर कब इस की नीबत आयेगी, और कब उसका समय आयेगा, कब उस का अवसर मिलेगा और कब वह सोच पायेंगे कि हमारे पास इतना धन भी है, इतना रुपया भी है जो इस में खर्च होना आवश्यक है, तभी वह उस बिल को ला सकेंगे। सम्भव है कि उस समय हमारे फ़ाईनेन्स मिनिस्टर (Finance Minister) साहब उस के रास्ते में आ जायें और वह हमें बतलायें कि यह करना बड़ा मुश्किल है अभी खर्च का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सकता।

इस बास्ते में ज्यादा समय न लेकर मैं यह चाहूँगा कि यह बिल जो भागव साहब ने पेश किया है वह किसी तरह से थिरुमल साहब को हटा नहीं देना

चाहिये और उस को शीघ्र ही पास कर देना चाहिये।

Shri Thirumala Rao: On a point of information, Sir. My hon. friend says that there may not be any possibility of Government coming up with it and there may not be any provision for finding money to take care of all these cattle. Will he please explain what is going to happen to all the cattle if we do not have any responsibility for taking care of them? I want him to explain that.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वह जानवर जो बहुत से हैं और जिन के पालन पोषण का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है वह कैसे जीवित रहेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कोई ऐसी समस्या है जिस समस्या पर विशेष रूप से उन को बताना हो। तीन चार महीने जब तक वह बिल नहीं ला सकेंगे तब तक वह कैसे जीवित रहेंगे। यह ऐसी समस्या नहीं है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I stand here to speak on this Bill especially because I found that the issue was of such importance and urgency that a Committee was set up in this connection and its report was also before the Government. Even from this report it is gathered that the Committee has emphasized the need for legislation in this direction at an early date. It was a matter of great urgency that the recommendations of the Committee were to be implemented as soon as possible. This can easily be judged from the Report as well.

Besides this, it is laid down in our Constitution that some law or the other would be framed in this direction whereby we could protect our cattle, improve their breed and ultimately derive all the possible benefits from them. In spite of the fact that the Committee submitted its Report two years ago, I hold that the Government never thought that some action on it ought to have been taken and some legislation made. It seems that Shri Bhargava moved this Bill after his patience had been exhausted. After the Bill was introduced we came to know that the hon. Minister too had something of this nature ready with

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay]

him, and that Bill is awaiting the time when the hon. Minister will have a chance to move it. It seems that he does not think of introducing it in the current session of the Parliament. Till now we did not hear anything about that bill, and we had no information that the Government was contemplating to take some action on that Report at an early date. It was revealed to us only when Shri Bhargava's Bill came before us for consideration. I feel that many of us would support this Bill when it comes for consideration. It seems to be a very important Bill. There cannot be two opinions on this point that the bill is of great importance and whatever it contains is also of sufficient importance. The hon. Minister too referred to some bill which the Government were contemplating to introduce, and it showed that the Government too was aware of its importance and thought it necessary to make legislation regarding it.

As regards Shri Bhargava's Bill the hon. Minister remarked that it was only an instrument of punishment and was going to become a law similar to the Indian Penal Code. There was no provision in it other than that of punishment. I do not understand as to what would have been the fate of Shri Bhargava's Bill had it included all those things which the hon. Minister claims to have laid down in his own Bill. The hon. Minister has revealed that in his Bill he was intending to introduce legislation not only for the useful animals but for all the animals.

[SHRI HIMATSINGKA in the Chair.]

He also said that he intended to propose legislation for matters like arrangement for funds, taxes and subscriptions for *Goshalas*, etc., in his Bill. Along with it he read out the Report of the Committee and said that the Government were considering the whole matter in the light of the recommendations and opinions submitted by the Committee. It has been said that it involved some expenditure as well. Something about Rs. 24 crores would be required as capital expenditure in the beginning with Rs. 12 crores as recurring expenditure annually. He said like that. But had Shri Bhargava

mentioned anything like that of Rs. 24 crores or of Rs. 12 crores in his Bill, I fear, it would have fallen through there and then, because this expenditure of Rs. 24 crores and of Rs. 12 crores would have resulted in a big controversy. Through this Bill he has made an attempt to put a check on the slaughter of our useful animals, who were being slaughtered in such a manner these days. While attempting

for it he has tried to achieve his objective in a few words. After this Bill becomes an Act, it is but natural that all the necessary expenses and other things will have to be met. But to describe it as a Penal Code and demand its withdrawal is, to my mind, unfair. It is only because of this Bill that we have heard anything about the bill which is lying with the hon. Minister, otherwise we never heard of it before.

As my other friends too have mentioned in their speeches, Shri Bhargava's Bill when given the form of an Act can be easily repealed if some other bill on behalf of the Government is presented; there would be no difficulty in doing so. We often repeal our acts and ordinances and frame other laws to replace them. If the hon. Minister thinks it proper, he can bring all those necessary articles and clauses which he has in his mind, in the present Bill in the form of amendments and get them included in this act. Therefore considering it as very essential and urgent and also quite in conformity with the Report of the Committee set up for this purpose and that it is already much delayed, I think, it would be unfair if we postpone this bill simply because of the fact that it does not cover all those things which the hon. Minister desired to be included. But so far as the necessity and the importance of this bill is concerned or so far as the question of protection, bringing and improvement in the breed of the cattle is concerned there cannot possibly be two opinions on this subject. All the Members of the House are agreed on this point that this Bill or this issue is such an important one, that we have to make legislation in this connection in one form or the other. So when all of us are agreed on this point, that provision must be made in one form or the other to check the slaughter of our useful cattle, it is felt that there is no need of delaying it any longer. There is no justification for delay. I would like to submit a few words regarding their utility.

So far as the question of our food-stuffs is concerned, we have been discussing it from many a day, and this grave problem is before us even today. Along with this question of foodstuffs we have to keep in mind that ours is a country where most of the people do not take meat and majority of them are vegetarians, for whom milk, *ghee* and other milk products are essential; though milk and *ghee* are essential for those persons as well who are non-vegetarians. In fact milk and *ghee* are the only things that give strength to our non-vegetarian population. If

they will not get even these, then it is a possibility of their becoming weaker and weaker, under the conditions as they exist today. Therefore under these circumstances so far as the necessity of milk and ghee is concerned, I think, nobody will disagree with the view that it is very essential to protect cows or other useful cattle such as buffaloes etc. and to improve their breed.

The second thing is that about 85 per cent. of the population of our country depends upon agriculture, it is their occupation and they derive their living from it. Also it is essential to have bullocks and buffaloes in the system of cultivation as it exists today in India. Bullocks are the very life of our agriculture. The work regarding their protection and up-bringing and of improving their breed is also an essential one. Under these conditions it would be improper on our part to delay such legislation by which we can check the slaughter of cattle even by a short period of a few months or so. So long as our legislation does not come into existence and time is wasted and if our cattle too, as some of our colleagues mentioned it just now, continue to be slaughtered at the present rate then we do not know how many of them will be slaughtered in that duration. Therefore it would not be fair if we keep the present bill pending simply because that it does not contain all the important things or because the hon. Minister intends to bring forth some other bill in this connection. I would request the hon. Minister to include all his important suggestion in the bill if he is in a position to do it, and allow it to be passed for the time being. In case we postpone this bill at this time, it is not certain when we will get time or opportunity to consider it, and when will we have enough money to spend on it. It is just possible that our hon. Minister of Finance may come in our way at that time and say that it is difficult to arrange for the necessary finances and funds cannot be made available. Therefore without taking much of your time I would like that Shri Thirumala Rao should not in any way try to get the bill, moved by Shri Bhargava, postponed but should get it passed at once.

Shri Thirumala Rao: On a point of information, Sir. My hon. friend says that there may not be any possibility of Government coming up with it and there may not be any provision for finding money to take care of all these cattle. Will he please explain what is going to happen to all the cattle if we do not have any responsibility for

taking care of them? I want him to explain that.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: The hon. Minister has asked as to what would be the fate of that cattle for which there would be no arrangements for their sustenance and which are very large in number. I do not think it is such a problem on which he is required to be told something specific. How would they manage to live for the period of three or four months during which the hon. Minister would not present his bill? I think there is no such problem.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : यह विषय मेरे लिये बहुत ही प्रिय विषय है। मैं इस पर घंटों नहीं दिनों तक बोल सकता हूँ। लेकिन आज मैं नहीं उठ रहा था। मैं चाहता था कि मेरे बोलने के पहले आज यहाँ यह बिल पास हो जाये। लेकिन जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो मैं यह अनुभव कर रहा हूँ कि सरकार न जाने किस बुद्धि से इस बिल का विरोध कर रही है। विरोध ही नहीं करती, सभापति महोदय, बल्कि भीतर भीतर में बड़ा जवर्दस्त षड्यन्त्र चला रही है कि लोग खूब बोलें, इतना बोलें कि समय बीत जाये और इस पर विचार करने का अवसर न मिले। सभापति महोदय, यह दुःख की बात है और लज्जा की बात है। यह सरकार न खुद कुछ करती है और न दूसरों को करने देती है। सभापति महोदय, यह बिल तो एक बहुत मामूली सा बिल है। उस का कहना है कि उपयोगी जीवों को बचाया जाये। हमारे भाई हुसेन इमाम साहब ने न जाने कहां कहां से कुछ आंकड़े उद्धृत किये हैं। मैं आप से यह कहूँ कि यह जो आंकड़े उद्धृत किये जाते हैं कहां से लाते हैं संसद में नहीं आता। किसी जमाने में हम लोगों ने सोचा था कि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया (Government

[बाबू रामनारायणसिंह]

of India) क्या है आंकड़े तैयार करने का बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है जहाँ फिगर्स (figures) ही बनते हैं, जहाँ आंकड़े तैयार होते हैं और कुछ काम नहीं होता है। इतना खर्च होता है, बहुत धन बेकार फेंका जाता है। सिर्फ आंकड़े तैयार किये जाते हैं और जिन आंकड़ों का सच्चाई से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यहां भी वही देखने हैं वही इमैजिनरी फिगर्स (imaginary figures)। तो आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा इस सम्बन्ध में कि अब उम्मीद तो कुछ है नहीं, आशा तो है नहीं कि यह बिल पास हो जायेगा मैं तो निराश हो कर खड़ा हुआ हूँ बोलने के लिये। चूँकि पास होने की कोई आशा नहीं है इसलिये ज्यादा नहीं, इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि मेरे दिल का विषय है, प्रिय विषय है, और देर तक बोल सकता हूँ लेकिन इस ढंग की बातें हो रही हैं कि उन बातों से इतना दुःख होता है कि ज्यादा बोलने की इच्छा नहीं है लेकिन जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, वह सिर्फ योल खोलने के लिये। तो मैं तो सिर्फ पोल खोलने के लिये खड़ा हो गया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिस काम को करना चाहती है उसे के लिये कौन सा उपाय नहीं करती है, लेकिन इस समय वह नहीं है और तरह तरह की बातें कहती है।

श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई : गौर करना चाहती है, बिल लाती है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : मालूम होता है कि वही कहावत होगी कि मन भी होई कहे राधा नचबै

करिहैं। मैं न तो एक दिन कहा था कि यह सरकार है तो हमारी सरकार लेकिन कहने में बहुत लज्जा और दुःख मालूम होता है कि जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा कि यह हमारे देश का पैसा पानी की तरह बहा रही है। पानी की तरह इस देश का अर्थ और इस देश का धन नष्ट करती है। इस का सबूत आज मिल रहा है। सारे देश के लोग जानें, समझें और बूझें कि आज एक बिल आया, बहस हो रही है और कोशिश हो रही है कि और भी बहस हो और तय कुछ न हो। यह भी कहा जाता है कि एक बिल आयेगा तो आज जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वह क्यों? उसे क्यों खर्च होना चाहिये। यह जो आज बरबादी हो रही है उस के लिये कौन जवाबदेह है।

श्री सोंधी : आज का ऐलाउन्स (allowance) क्या नहीं लेंगे।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : इस तरह से एक दो आदमी ऐलाउन्स लें या न लें, जैसा अभी सोंधी साहब कहते हैं तो उस से तो काम नहीं चलेगा। लेकिन जिस तरह से रुपया बरबाद हो रहा है उसे लोग देख रहे हैं। तो यह सबूत है कि जो मैं ने अभी कहा था कि यह सरकार हमारे देश के पैसे को पानी की तरह बहा रही है। अभी हमारे थिरुमल राव साहब ने कहा है कि एक बड़ा बिल आ रहा है, आयेगा। लेकिन जरा उन को बताना चाहिये कि वह कमेटी कब बनी थी और रिपोर्ट कब पेश हुई और रिपोर्ट पर यह लोग कब से विचार कर रहे हैं और विचार करने के लिये कितने दिन चाहिये, कितने साधन चाहिये

क्या क्या उन को करना चाहिये कब किस निर्णय पर आयेंगे ? तब उस पर विचार हो और कुछ पास हो ।

श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई : पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया कहाँ है ?

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी दुर्गाबाई जी भी कहती हैं कि पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया कहाँ है । तो पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया आ सकता है । साहब जो काम सरकार करना चाहती है उस में पच्चीस करोड़ क्या, पच्चीस अरब, खरब रुपये का हिसाब हो जाता है । सब जगह से रुपया आ जाता है, उस में कमी नहीं होती । इस को उन को करना है, तो वहाँ हिसाब होता है कि इतना रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा । तो बात यह तो है कि जैसा मैं ने पहले ही कहा है इस पर मुझे बोलने की अधिक स्वाहिश नहीं होती है, लेकिन तो भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय होते हुए भी मुझे दुःख हो रहा है कि एक सज्जन ने, एक देशभक्त ने इतना बड़ा काम किया और ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण विषय होने पर भी इस देश की सरकार इस का विरोध करती है । आज जो भी सरकार हो, जो ऐसे काम नहीं करती या कार्य करने में देर करती है उस सरकार को हमारे देश में रहने का हक नहीं है । तो अगर सरकार विरुद्ध जाने वाली है तो जाये । लेकिन हमारी सरकार है, बिल्कुल सही बात है, तो हमारे पास बहुत सी बातें अपनी होती हैं, हमारे पास अपना पाप भी होता है, हमारा अपना ज़रूम भी होता है, हमारे अपने रोग भी होते हैं, उसी रूप में हमारी अपनी सरकार भी हो सकती है इस में कोई शक नहीं है । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश को जो ज़रूरत है, उस पर कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है । समाप्ति महोदय, मैं तीस बरस से देश का

काम कर रहा हूँ और इस एसेम्बली में भी बहुत दिनों से आ रहा हूँ, यह पता नहीं लगता है कि अभी भी दूसरी सरकार आई है या नहीं ।

और सब से ज्यादा दुःख तो मुझे तब होता है जब कोई प्रश्न के रूप में या और किसी रूप में सरकार से कहा जाता है कि अमुक कार्य करो यदि तुम कुछ नहीं करते हो तो हम को ही करने दो, तो हम वैसा नहीं करने पाते, उस का विरोध किया जाता है और षड्यंत्र भी करते हैं कि वह न होने पाये । तो खैर, मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर श्री थिरुमल राव जी से कहे देता हूँ और उन के द्वारा सरकार से कहे देता हूँ कि सरकार के इस तरह चलने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस में सरकार की बदनामी होती है और उस के साथ हमारी भी बदनामी होती है, सरकार का अपयश होता है और हम लोगों का भी अपयश होता है । आज हमारे देश में इतना दुःख हो रहा है कि जिस का कोई हिसाब नहीं है । अब सरकार को कुछ अपना रवैया बदलना चाहिये और वह इस तरह बदलता चाहिये कि सरकार हम लोगों की तरफ से जो बात कही जाती है उस को माने । मैं कहे देता हूँ कि यह प्रजातंत्र है । लोग कहते हैं कि यह रेस्पॉन्सिबिल गवर्नमेंट (Responsible Government) है लेकिन अभी तो यह पता नहीं लगता कि यह रेस्पॉन्सिबिल कैसे है । सरकार को यह जानना चाहिये कि उन को सीधे सीधे पार्लियामेंट का हुक्म मानना होगा और सीधे सीधे मानना भी चाहिये । यही उन का धर्म है । मैंने जो धर्म का नाम लिया कुछ लोग तो इस से भी भड़कते हैं धर्म का अर्थ सरकार को समझना चाहिये । धर्म का अर्थ यह है कि जिस से समाज

[बाबू रामनारायण सिंह]

का कल्याण हो, जो समाज को धारण करे। जो कानून हमारे हित के लिए देश में बनते हैं वह धर्म के अर्थ में आ जाते हैं ऐसा मानना चाहिये और जो कानून मंजूर नहीं होता है उसके माने धर्म नहीं हैं। इस देश में जब गो का मवाल उठाया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि यह सिक्यूलर स्टेट (Secular State) है, लोग क्या कहेंगे। तो अगर लोगों के कहने पर हम चलेंगे तो तो हमारा वही हाल होगा जैसा कि उस दिन एक हमारे मित्र ने बतलाया था कि जो उस गधे वाले का हुवा था जिस को स्वादिष्ट थी कि हम भले कहलायें। दो बाप बेटे एक गधे को लिये चले जा रहे थे। लोगों के कहने पर कभी बाप उस पर चढ़ा, और कभी लड़के को चढ़ाया और कभी दोनों उस पर चढ़े और अन्त में जब लोगों के कहने पर वह दोनों गधे को ले कर चले तो एक जगह जाकर उनका गधा बरबाद हो गया। तो इस तरह से और लोग क्या कहते हैं इस का विचार हम को नहीं करना है। हम को तो यह देखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की जरूरत क्या है। और अगर सरकार यह देखना चाहती है और लोग क्या कहते हैं तो अगर सरकार में जरा भी बुद्धि है और जरा भी ज्ञान है तो मैं कहूंगा कि उसको देश में जाकर मालूम करना चाहिये कि लोग क्या कहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश की ३५ करोड़ आबादी में से इस बिल के बारे में कम से कम ३० करोड़ से अधिक लोगों की राय इस के पक्ष में होगी। हो सकता है कि दो चार करोड़ की यह राय न हो, लेकिन ऐसे आदमी तो हर जगह मिल सकते हैं। यह बिल इतना आवश्यक है और इस पर हमारे देश

का सुख दुःख निर्भर है कि इस को हमें जरूर पास करना चाहिये। यह बात मुझे पसन्द नहीं है कि जो जानवर उपयोगी नहीं है उस को खत्म कर दिया जाये। क्योंकि यह गलत सिद्धान्त है। अगर आप यह सिद्धान्त मानते हैं तो आप को यह सिद्धान्त भी मान लेना चाहिए कि जो मनुष्य उपयोगी नहीं है उन को भी खत्म कर दिया जाये तो खाद्य समस्या अपने आप हल हो जायेगी।

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि एक ऐसा कानून भी बनना चाहिये कि हर एक आदमी को अपने हाथ से काम करना चाहिये और जो अपने हाथ से काम न करे उसको खाना न मिलना चाहिये।

तो अब मैं और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात और कहे देता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास होने दीजिये। मैं इस बात को बड़े जोर के साथ कहता हूँ। और जो कहा जाता है कि एक बिल तैयार है तो उसके आने में तो न जाने कितना समय लगेगा और कब तक उसके लिये शुभ दिन जांचा जा सकेगा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आज तो यह बिल पास नहीं हो रहा है लेकिन अगले बजट सेशन (Budget Session) में इसको पास हो जाना चाहिये। इस देश में गो बध उठना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, प्राचीन काल में इस देश में गो बध नहीं होता था और कुछ मुसलमान बादशाहों तक ने, जैसे अकबर ने, गो बध बन्द कर दिया था। लेकिन आज दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश में जिस गाय की बदौलत हम जीते हैं, जिस के ऊपर हमारे देश का सुख निर्भर है उसको नष्ट किया जाता है, और अगर कोई कुछ मसविदा भी लाता है कि उसको पास किया जाय तो सरकार की तरफ से उसका विरोध होता

है। सरकार चेतो, समझो और इस बिल को पास करो, आज नहीं तो दो तीन महीने बाद ही सही, मगर इस विषय के महत्व को समझो। मैं पूछता हूँ कि सरकार का काम क्या है। सरकार का काम यह है कि वह जो जनता चाहे सो करे। और जो जनता चाहे यदि सरकार वह न करे तो वह सरकार नालायक है और उसको सरकार होने का हक नहीं है। आज देश की जनता चाहती है कि गौ की रक्षा की जाये और गौ बध को उठाया जाये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अगर सरकार को अब तक अकल नहीं आई तो अब अकल आयेगी और अगले बजट सेशन में वह इस बिल को पास कर देगी।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: It is one of the most interesting subjects for me. I can speak on it for days together. But I was not rising to speak today. I wanted to see this Bill passed before I could say something. But while I am speaking, I feel as to what has led the Government to oppose this Bill. Sir, the Government is not only opposing the Bill but it is directing a hidden plot in this House that the Members may speak as much as possible so that this Bill may be talked out and the opportunity to consider it may not come at all. Sir, this is a matter of sorrow and shame. This Government neither tries to do anything itself, nor allows anyone else to do. Sir, this is a very ordinary Bill. It seeks to preserve the useful cattle. My hon. friend Shri Hussain Imam has quoted certain figures. I do not know wherefrom he gets all his figures. At one time we used to think that the Government of India was only a big factory manufacturing these figures and statistics and doing nothing. So much money is spent and wasted for the collection of these figures which are mostly wrong. Here also we find the same imaginary figures. So in this connection I only submit that there is no hope of this Bill being passed. I stand here quite disappointed. Since there is no hope of this Bill being passed, I only say that though it is a subject of my liking and interest and I can speak for long on it but things are happening in a way that it pains me so much that I do not feel like

speaking more. But whatever I say is only to expose the Government and it is for this reason that I have stood up. I want to submit that the Government can adopt any measures in order to do a work which they like but that is not the case here and therefore the Government are trying to evade things.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): The Government want to consider it and bring forward a Bill.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: It seems that the proverb "If the sky falls, we shall gather larks" will stand good. Once I said that although this Government is our own Government, but we feel ashamed and sorry to say, as I have just submitted, that money is being wasted ruthlessly. The finances and wealth of this country are being thrown away without the least consideration. We find its proof today. Let all persons know that a Bill is brought today, it is being discussed and efforts are being made to prolong the discussion and delay the decision. It is also said that another bill will be brought. May I ask why this unnecessary expenditure is going on? Why should it be and who is responsible for that.

Shri Sondhi: Will the allowance of this day not be taken?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: As Shri Sondhi says, if one or two of us refuse to take the allowance, it will not have any effect. But the way money is being wasted is evident to the people. This Government is wasting the wealth of the nation in an inconsiderate manner. My friend Shri Thirumala Rao, has just said that a comprehensive bill will be brought forward. But he should also say as to when the Committee was set up and when it submitted its report, since when it is being considered, how much time will be required to consider it, what other things will be needed and when and what decisions will be reached so that it may be discussed here and passed.

Shrimati Durgabai: Where to get twenty-five crores of rupees?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: In this connection Shrimati Durgabai also asks from where these twenty-five crores of rupees would be had. Twenty-five crores of rupees can be arranged. Well, I can say that for anything that the Government wish to do they can get billions of rupees, what to say of twenty-five crores. Any amount of money can be arranged for when they have to do a certain thing. So, as I have already said, I have no desire to speak more on it. But I am really sorry that even though it is a very

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh]

important subject and that a noble person and a patriot has done this uphill task, still the Government of this country is opposing it. In these times whatever Government it may be, if it indulges in delaying such measures, it has no right to stay. If the Government opposes, it may do so. The Government is ours, this is right, but it can be so only in the form as we have so many things of our own, our sins, our troubles and our diseases. Just as these things can be called ours, in the same way the Government can be called ours. There is no doubt about it. But I submit that things which the country needs are not being considered. Sir, I am serving the country for the last thirty years and have been a Member of this Assembly for a long time. I do not feel that there is any change in the Government. It pains me most when the Government is asked, in some manner or the other, to make room for others if they are unable to do anything and specially when we are not allowed to do anything for the country, when our efforts are opposed and when the Government even try that such measures may not be passed. Anyway, I wish to submit to the Deputy Minister, Shri Thirumala Rao and through him to the Government that they cannot go on like that. It brings disrepute to the Government and to us as well. There is untold misery in our country today. The Government should now change its attitude and should accept all that is recommended by us. I say these are the days of democracy. People call it a responsible Government but so far one does not feel as to how it is responsible. The Government ought to know that they will have to obey the Parliament without the least hesitation. This is their 'dharma'. When I say 'dharma', some people get startled. The Government ought to understand the meaning of 'dharma'. 'Dharma' is that which is beneficial to the society and is accepted by it. 'Dharma' includes those laws which are enacted in the country for our benefit and good while it excludes all those laws that are not accepted. At least it ought to be interpreted like that. When the question of cows is raised in this country, it is said that this is a secular State. What will the people say? If we start doing things according to what people say, we will meet the fate of the man who had a donkey, as one of my friends said the other day, and who tried to please everybody. A father and a son were going with a donkey. Led by what the people said, sometimes the father rode the donkey and at others the son and sometimes both. Ultimately when on people's advice both were riding over

it their donkey died. So we are not to bother about what others say. We ought to look to our needs. If the Government wishes to know the public opinion, let it, if it has the least intelligence, find out as to what the people say. I think more than thirty crores out of the population of thirty five crores will support this Bill. It may be that two or three crores have a different view but such people can be found everywhere. It is such an important Bill and welfare of the country so much depends upon it that we must pass it. I do not like the idea of destroying useless cattle because this is a wrong principle. If you accept this principle, you must also accept that all useless persons should be destroyed and then the food problem will automatically be solved.

I also say that there should be a law under which every individual should be required to work with his or her own hands and one who does not do so, should not be given any food.

I do not want to say anything more. I will only say that let this Bill be passed. I say it with all emphasis. It is said that a Bill is ready but we do not know how much time will be taken to bring it and selecting an auspicious day to introduce it. Therefore I say that if it is not going to be passed today but it must be passed in the Budget Session Cow-slaughter in this country should be banned. As far as I know, there was no cow-slaughter in the past as well and even some of the Muslim Emperors, like Akbar, had banned it. But I regret to say that today in our country cow, due to which we owe our life and on which the welfare of the country depends, is being slaughtered and if someone brings forward a proposal, the Government opposes it. I appeal to the Government to be sensible, to realize its importance and pass the Bill two or three months hence if not today. I ask what the function of the Government is? It is to do what the people wish. If it does not do so, it is a bad Government and has no right to be there. The country demands the protection of cow and also a ban on its slaughter. I hope that better sense will prevail on the Government and it will allow this Bill to be passed in the next Budget Session.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal (Uttar Pradesh): There can be no two opinions that the motion made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is to be supported by every one. The question is really a very important one. To a country like India which is mostly agricultural this question of cow pro-

tection and the protection of cattle is necessary for two considerations. The first is about milk and the second is about supplying bullocks for the purpose of agriculture. We know that the price of bullocks has risen very high in the country. There is a dearth of good bullocks everywhere. If a poor tenant loses one or two of his bullocks, he does not find money enough to purchase and replace those bullocks. Why? It is because that during the last war so many of the very good bullocks and bullocks of good breed were slaughtered for the purpose of supplying meat to the foreign soldiers. The number has not yet been made good. Therefore, it is very necessary to protect these cattle from being slaughtered in order to provide a good number of bullocks and also to provide sufficient cows in order to meet the supply of milk. The question is not a very simple one. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's motion is not sufficiently comprehensive; there is no doubt about that. It is not only a question of stopping the slaughter of cattle but you have to make provision for better breed; you have to make provision for better fodder, for better up-keep of the cows and bullocks. You know why these cattle are slaughtered. Nobody will sell cattle if it is found economic to keep them. People sell it because they find it uneconomical. We know whenever there is drought and fodder is not available in the country, the *kisans* from the villages, with a heavy heart, sell their cattle in the market to be slaughtered. It is not with a pleasure that they do it; but they have to do it because there is no fodder available. At the same time, the breed of cattle has gone down so much that in some places cows are giving one seer or one and a half seers of milk. Is it economical to keep such a cow? The question has got to be dealt with in various aspects. The breed must be improved and we must make provision for fodder even if there is drought. Provision must be made for dry cattle. As Government has assured us that they propose to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, comprising not only what this Bill provides for, but many more things, in the next session, I would beseech my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to take back his Bill and not press it in this session, and to leave it to the good sense of Government to bring a comprehensive measure in the next session.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer): I wish also to say a few words in whole-hearted support of this Bill. Those hon. Members who have spoken before me come from Part A and Part B States. I come from one of the Part C States. I have a special right to express myself on this question.

The Bill has a very very limited scope, and the opposition of Government and my hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Food has come as a great surprise to me.

Shri Sondhi: He is not opposing it.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: My hon. friend reminds me that he has not openly opposed it. Any way, the attitude which he has taken is merely a sabotage of this Bill.

Shri Thirumala Rao: No, no.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: So far as this Bill goes, there is one limited question. The underlying principle of this Bill is that henceforward, there will be no slaughter of useful cattle in any of the Part C States and if a person is directly or indirectly responsible for the slaughter of useful cattle in these parts of the country, he is liable to be punished. This is the only point on which this Bill is based. I was rather shocked.

My learned friend on the opposite Bench took a very comprehensive view of the proposed Bill which is under the sleeves of Government, and which has been under contemplation of Government for a pretty long time and an indication of the outlines of the Bill was given in his brief remarks to the House. But, on the very material point, and the only point which is the subject matter of this Bill, unfortunately, the Deputy Minister of Food was conspicuously silent.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the point?

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: The point is whether Government accept the principle that henceforth, there will be no slaughter of any useful cattle. If that is accepted, then, there will be no hurdle whatsoever for this Bill being brought on the statute book once for all.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Probably, the hon. Member did not listen to my opening remarks.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: As far as I could understand, though my hon. friend was very elaborate on the virtues of his contemplated Bill, and pointed out that the Bill will not only provide for useful cattle, but also for useless cattle, he did not mention in so many words that Government have the immediate intention of banning slaughter.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I can assure the House that it is the intention of Government to include in the Bill a provision for the prevention of slaughter of useful and productive cattle. Prevention of such slaughter will be one of the main items.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: If that is so, I fail to understand why there should be any objection to my hon. friend bringing this Bill on the statute book. If Government admit this principle and if that is going to be a part of the statute, unless and until such a provision is accompanied by a penal provision to the extent that if any person is directly or indirectly responsible for such slaughter, he will be punished, the right will be without any remedy. Consequently, if this right is admitted, and if the remedy that is provided, that is penalty for any infringement of this right is agreed to, then, I think there can be absolutely no objection on behalf of Government to the passage of this Bill and I do not see any reason why this Bill should not be put on the statute book here and now.

Shrimati Durgabai: Government are anxious to provide for these things.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: I am thankful to my learned friend for pointing out the anxiety of Government. Though I am not so wise as my learned friend, I am unable to understand why this Bill should not be passed now. The provisions of the Bill, which was outlined by the hon. Minister, were very alluring and I certainly welcome some of the provisions which have been made in the Bill under contemplation. That may be enacted into law in the next session. So far as this narrow point covered by this Bill is concerned, this Bill will in no way whatsoever come in conflict with that Act and consequently, I fail to understand the value of this objection. In fact, it was the duty of the Central Government which is certainly responsible for the centrally administered areas, the present Part C States, to bring on the statute Book a legislation of this character. So far, Government have not found it possible. On behalf of the people of Ajmer and the people of other Part C States, I offer my sincere thanks and gratitude to my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, who has piloted this Bill with conspicuous ability. It is absolutely essential for the well-being of the people that our cattle wealth should be preserved to the best of our ability.

It was pointed out by one of the speakers that we have got such a large cattle population that we are unable to maintain and therefore on economic grounds, it will not at all be useful to preserve these cattle. I repudiate the insinuation behind any such assertion in the House. It is the sacred duty of every one of us to preserve at least

the useful cattle which gives milk, which is to us next to our mothers. I was surprised when the hon. Minister said that there was a very large number of stray cattle in holy places like Hardwar, etc., which are not looked after. I understand this legislation does not cover the whole of India. I would very much like the provisions of this Bill to be applied to the whole of India. As the Bill stands, it has got a very limited applicability, only to the territories of the Part C States. No example of this type has been cited by the hon. Deputy Minister of any places situated in any of the Part C States. As far as the State of Ajmer is concerned, I am very well acquainted with the conditions there and I can certainly say that as far as protection of cattle is concerned.....

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are there pinjrapols there?

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Certainly, there are. They are in Pushkar, in Ajmer, in Nasirabad and also in Beawar, and it can be asserted with a real sense of pride that so far as the *goshala* at Beawar is concerned, it ranks among the best in the whole of India, and that is also the commentary or opinion of the Government of India about this *goshala*.

Therefore, as far as the part of the country from which I come is concerned, I support this Bill and I consider it to be absolutely essential and Government should not in any way obstruct the passage of this Bill. My submission is that even though that very beneficial piece of legislation, the vision of which we got a little from the remarks of my hon. friend sitting opposite, may be coming, the alluring picture of that proposed measure should not be an obstacle to the passage of this Bill. If this present Bill is brought on to the Statute Book, the number of cattle, that will be driven to the slaughter house during the period between now and the time when the provisions of the proposed Bill come into force, will be preserved, and the preservation of even one single useful cattle is a thing worth doing.

I do not want to take up any more of the time of the House. I only submit that the passage of this Bill should not be obstructed, and I would, therefore, request my hon. friend the Deputy Minister of Food not to object to the provisions of this Bill, especially as the provisions of the Bill that he has under contemplation will only be supplementing the provisions of this Bill. In fact, before the provisions of his Bill can serve any purpose, the life

of the cattle has to be preserved, and that is what is sought to be done by the provisions of this Bill. I therefore, whole-heartedly support this measure and request that it should be brought on to the Statute Book as early as possible.

Shri Satish Chandra (Uttar Pradesh): I am in full sympathy with the objects of the Bill moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Nobody in this country can have any desire other than the prevention of the slaughter of useful cattle, and all without exception will support the view that this should be declared an offence. But, in view of the assurance given by the Deputy Minister, that Government do propose to bring forward a measure of a more comprehensive nature in the next session, I do not see any point in insisting that this Bill should be passed in a hurry to-day. Its scope is very limited, and it extends to centrally administered areas only.

There can be several approaches to this problem. There can be a religious approach and also an economic approach. The mover of the Bill and several hon. Members who have supported him have said that theirs is not the religious approach, and that they look upon this Bill simply from the point of view of the economic advancement of the country. I am therefore astonished at their insistence that this Bill should get through this evening. I say so because this Bill is not sufficiently comprehensive. It does not mention anything as to how useless cattle in the country ought to be maintained and fed. This Bill is really based on religious sentiments, though its supporters may not say so. Its background is not wholly economic as has been claimed. If we look at the Bill purely from an economic point of view we will have to take into consideration the fact.....

Shri Chandrika Ram: May I assure the hon. Member that everyone who has spoken in support of this Bill is prepared to support it on the religious basis also? They have courage to do so.

Shri Satish Chandra: I may be permitted to go on. The hon. Member had his say and I did not interfere. Anyway, he is supporting me.

Ours is predominantly an agricultural country and we need good draught cattle. Similarly, in a country where so many people are vegetarians, there is great need for sufficient milk being available, because to them, it is the only source of supply of animal fat and proteins which are so essential for body-building. Cow's milk has from times immemorial been regarded as most perfect human food, as it is com-

posed of all the essential body-building elements. At the same time, in this poor country, the food shortage, the great pressure on our limited land, and the scanty pastures are acute problems of such magnitude that we cannot afford to maintain useless cattle and feed them at the cost of human beings. As I appreciate the sentiment of cow worship, I stand for developing better breeds of cattle. But merely to prohibit the slaughter of cattle, without suggesting alternative remedies to improve the breed or the milk supply, is something which cannot be claimed to be an economic approach.

While explaining the objects of his Bill, the mover has said that the preservation of useful cattle is the first and paramount duty of the State. Nobody disagrees with that view. Further, he says in the Statement of Objects and Reasons: "Milk is in very short supply, pure ghee is scarce". While elaborating this point in his speech, he said that if we had to increase the supply of ghee, slaughter should be banned. He also referred to his first Bill, the consideration of which was postponed this morning by the House. It related to the prohibition of hydrogenation of oils. The hon. Member said that the two Bills were inter-related and that both the measures were necessary for increasing our milk supply. I would respectfully submit that I failed to understand his argument. The two measures appear to me to be entirely contradictory. Everyone agrees that there is not sufficient milk production in the country, that the available supply is not sufficient even for children, for adolescents, for expectant and nursing mothers. Instead of finding out proper methods of distributing milk to these vulnerable categories, shall we not be putting greater pressure on the available supply of milk and milk-products by prohibiting the hydrogenation of oils? The hydrogenated oils certainly offer a substitute for ghee to an enormous proportion of the population to-day.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Have Government any machinery to-day for a better distribution of the available supply?

Shri Satish Chandra: I hold no brief for Government.

An Hon. Member: It is already five o'clock.

Shri Satish Chandra: I may resume on the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills.

Mr. Chairman: We adjourn now. The House stands adjourned to 10-45 A.M. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 13th December, 1950.