

reply to part (b) of the Question under reference the steps that are taken to protect the villagers from such accidents.

**MOTION RE. APPOINTMENT TO JOINT COMMITTEE**

**Shri Barman** (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That **Shri S. K. Patil** be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, vice **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri** resigned from the Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That **Shri S. K. Patil** be appointed to the Joint Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, 1958, vice **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri** resigned from the Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

**\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.**  
**Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants made under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of six hours allotted for this Grant, 5 hours and 36 minutes have already been availed of. **Shri Balakrishnan** may continue his speech. Thereafter, I shall call upon the hon. Minister to reply. The cut motions will then be disposed of and the Demands put to vote.

**Shri Balakrishnan** (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, before I come to some other point which relate to the Home Ministry, I would refer to the problem of the Scheduled Castes. Fortunately, the problem of Scheduled Castes has been placed in the hands of the seniormost Minister, **Pandit G. B. Pant**. We know his deep sympathy and good wishes for the Scheduled Caste people. The problem of

the Scheduled Castes is a big and enormous problem. It is a problem of 60 million people who are suffering from all sorts of social and economic difficulties. Unless some revolutionary steps are taken, this problem of the Scheduled Castes—their poverty and other social difficulties—will continue for ever. I sincerely and honestly feel that unless and until the Scheduled Castes are liberated from the economic tie of other people, this problem will continue for ever.

Sir, many people think that untouchability is a social custom. But I think it is not only a social custom, but also an economic question because even in other communities, poor people are treated as Harijans. So, I think that if the economic position of these people is improved, then untouchability will automatically disappear.

The majority of the Scheduled Caste people are engaged in agriculture. They can engage themselves only in agriculture, because there is a restriction in the form of social custom preventing them from entering into other work. A Scheduled Caste man cannot even run a small tea shop or a betel shop. The customers will purchase the betel leaves from others, but not from the Harijan. They will not purchase even vegetables from the Harijans. Even in the textile mills and industries, the Scheduled Castes have no better place. They are not used for good purposes, but for the purpose of scavenging and suffering. Therefore, I request the hon. Home Minister to see that the Scheduled Caste people are employed in the textile mills and other industries. Through you, Sir, I earnestly appeal to the proprietors of textile mills and industries to help these poor people by employing them in the mills and industries at least to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent. I request the big people to lift these poor people from mire of poverty.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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In India, according to the Constitution, all are equal before the law. In America, there is racial discrimination and the Negro brethren are suffering worse than the suffering of the Scheduled Castes in India. But comparing the economic position of the Negroes, their economic condition is several times better than the position of the Scheduled Castes here. Sir, with your permission, I shall read out an article regarding the economic improvement of the Negroes in America:

"Today the Negro is stepping into a new economic situation. He became an industrial worker. In the past 17 years, the number of negro-men employed in private households has dropped by 83 per cent. The number working as farm labourers has dropped by 44 per cent. Since 1940, the number of negro-men in professional jobs has jumped by 103 per cent., as craftsmen and foremen, by 112 per cent. as operators and technicians by 181 per cent. and as clerical and sales workers. There are 10 times as many negro-women in clerical jobs as there were in 1940. Today there is not a single job in the U.S. Labour Department schedule of occupations that is not held by a Negro. This does not mean that there is no discrimination. It does mean that somewhere, along the line, at least one negro has worked successfully in a job which was previously limited to white people. The coloured worker destroyed another vicious untruth. He proved himself as reliable and desirable as a white employee.

The Negro has proved himself to be an able businessman. The number of business managers and proprietors has increased by 131 per cent. in the past 16 years. Negroes own more than 200 insurance companies with five million policyholders. They also own and operate 30 savings and loan asso-

ciations with combined assets of 60 million dollars and 14 banks with total assets of 40 million dollars."

Regarding special preferences given by the American Government to educated Negroes, the article says:

"Educated Negroes serving in menial positions have been national scheme in America. Now at least something is done to open the door to the skilled and talented. Each year, the U.S. Government puts out six million contracts involving 15 million dollars in goods and services. Everyone of those contracts reads as under:

In connection with the performances of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, colour or national origin."

In India I do not find even a single Scheduled Caste member owning an industry or a business concern. So, I request the hon. Home Minister to see that some special preferences are given to these people to enter into fields other than agriculture.

Regarding the assignment of land, you must excuse me if I say that in this matter, the progress is not satisfactory, because the revenue authorities and the local authorities are not taking proper action to assign the land. I want to give you an example. A few years ago, I used to maintain a register in which I entered the names of persons from whom I received petitions, the purpose of the petitions, the time when I forwarded the petitions, etc. At one time, I received about 100 petitions regarding the assignment. I sent these petitions to the Collector with my recommendations. Even after several months, I did not receive any reply from the Collector nor did the applicants receive any reply. So, after one year, I approached the Collector and asked him what happened to the petitions.

He was kind enough to say that he would ask the Tahsildar to look into it. The Tahsildar was kind enough to inform me that out of the 100 petitions, 98 petitions were rejected for various reasons and only in the case of two petitions, action would be taken to assign the land. But unfortunately, even in those two cases, the lands which were to be assigned happened to be useless rocky land.

Regarding housing, I am thankful that a lot of measures are taken by the Government to house the Harijans. I understand that in a recent conference of the State Ministers under the presidency of the hon. Home Minister it was decided that the segregation policy should not be encouraged. I quite agree that segregation of Harijans by putting them in separate colonies is not good for the Scheduled Castes. It will perpetuate untouchability for ever. So, I quite agree that the policy of segregation should be discouraged. Yesterday, Shri Thirumala Rao, a former Lieut. Governor, for whom I have great respect, said that there should be a separate constituency for the Scheduled Castes people. I must ask him whether this is not a tendency of segregation. If there is a separate constituency for Scheduled Castes people, then it will create the tendency of segregation not only among the Scheduled Caste people, but among the other people also. So, I agree with the Government that the segregation policy should be discouraged. At the same time, I want to bring one very important point to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. At present the Harijans are scattered throughout India in the small villages—15 families, 10 families or 5 families. Now the house construction is going on even in such small villages. If houses are constructed in such small villages, these people cannot rise from the tyranny of social discrimination. So, the houses should not be constructed in such small villages. House construction in such small villages should not be encouraged. The Madras Government, after the experience of the Ramanathapuram disturbances, has come to a

decision that the minimum number of houses should not be less than 100. This is a very important point. I request the Home Minister to consider the matter favourably and I hope he will adopt this policy in future.

Regarding the removal of untouchability, I know our Government is doing a lot of propaganda through the various agencies to remove it. But still it is existing in the rural areas. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam people are removing only the name boards in Brahmin hotels. At the same time, they are not removing the name boards from non-Brahmin hotels. If at all the caste distinctions are to be removed, they must be removed from the heart, and not from the board. Thanks to the Home Minister for the action he has taken to prohibit the caste name in the census of India. I request him to take further action to prevent the use of caste name in Government records, newspapers and other public places.

As far as Scheduled Caste people are concerned, it does not make any difference whether they are Brahmins or non-Brahmins. In fact, if I may say so, it is the non-Brahmins that are ill-treating the Harijans more than the Brahmins. There are so many Brahmins who have dedicated their whole lives for ameliorating the condition of the Scheduled Caste people. Of course, there are non-Brahmins also who serve the Scheduled Caste people. I want that whether it is Brahmin or a non-Brahmin, every Caste Hindu must come forward to eradicate this social evil from the Hindu society.

At this juncture, I want to bring to the remembrance of this House what Gandhiji, the father of the nation, said soon after the Poona Pact was signed. He said:

"From today I and my followers must not have rest until the social and religious evils are removed. Complete removal of social and religious disabilities

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will have to be tackled by the caste Hindus during the coming days.

The message of freedom shall penetrate every home of untouchable by covering every village by my followers and the social reformers."

Unfortunately, we lost Gandhiji, the father of the nation. But there is consolation that we have the prominent disciples of Gandhiji like Pandit Nehru and Pandit Pant, who can bring economic liberty and complete freedom to people belonging to the Scheduled Caste.

Then, regarding the...

Mr. Speaker: At every turn the hon. Member appears to conclude in order to start again.

Shri Balakrishnan: I now come to the civil administration. If a farmer or a Harijan writes a letter or petition to the Prime Minister of India, he can get a reply within a few days. But if the same farmer sends a petition or letter to the Collector or Tahsildar, he will never get a reply. This difficulty is experienced even by M.P.s and M.L.A.s when they send letters to Collectors and tahsildars. Even in the disposal of routine matters so much of delay is taking place. So, I request the Home Minister to see some overhauling is done in the administration.

Regarding the non-gazetted Government officers, when compared to the pay of the Central Government officers, the pay of the State Government servants is very low. A postman in a village is getting more than a secondary school teacher. A junior clerk in the post office is getting more than the salary of a sub-inspector. The pay of constable or a jail warden is very poor. How can they maintain their families? The cost of living has also gone up. So, I re-

quest the Centre to help the State Governments in increasing the pay of the non-gazetted officers.

श्रीश्री सहोदरा बाई (सागर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय न कल से बोलने के लिये खड़ी हो रही हूँ लेकिन मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश विन्ध्य प्रदेश के इलाके में डकैतियों का सिलसिला जारी है और वहाँ पर लोगों की जानें खतरे में हैं और मैं उन के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहती थी लेकिन मुझे अभी तक मौका नहीं दिया गया है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a member of the Congress Party. All hon. Members will once again note that I am not here to assign work to the various hon. Members. Only a few members can be given opportunity. I cannot provide opportunity for every hon. Member in every debate. I am anxious to maintain the high level of the debate. It is for the group leaders or the whips of each groups to give the names. As far as possible, I will call them in that order. I just match one against the other—one in the opposition and one or two from the Congress side. If the hon. Member wants to have an opportunity, she will kindly address herself to the leader or whip of her party. If no justice is done once, twice or thrice, I shall take up her cause the fourth time.

श्रीश्री सहोदरा बाई : आप टाइम को दस मिनट के लिये बढ़ा सकते हैं और मुझे बोलने का मौका दे सकते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि आप टाइम को बढ़ा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज नहीं दे सकता हूँ। जब फाइनेंस बिल पर डिसकशन होगी उस वक्त देखा जायगा।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Mr. Speaker, I listened to the speeches delivered yesterday and today with respectful

attention. I have no reason to complain about the method or the manner of any of these speeches. In fact, I am grateful to hon. Members, whether sitting on this side or on the other, for the kind words that they have said. That presents an opportunity for review and scrutiny of the acts and omissions of a Ministry. I feel, on the whole, heartened by the general approval that has been given by this House in the course of the last seven hours to the working of the Ministry. I see every reason why there should be more of co-operation and more of understanding between us. In fact, whatever may have been the traditions of the past, the tasks in which the Home Ministry is now engaged are the preservation and maintenance of law and order, the recruitment, training and supply of adequate and suitable personnel for giving effect and concrete shape to the orders, instructions and directives issued by this House, the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and the reform of the penal system and also the substitution of humane methods for anything that may have been hard so far.

So far as these objectives are concerned, I think there can be no difference of opinion between any two sections or two hon. Members of this House. Even if political prejudices were to come the line of demarcation would be a very thin one. So, I am glad to find that the issues have been handled tenderly and generously.

Some reference was made in one of the speeches to the joint responsibility of the Cabinet and also to the need for co-ordination. There has, I presume, never been any doubt about the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. It is in fact enshrined in our Constitution. All matters of policy, specially the major ones, are considered and settled by the Cabinet. Nevertheless, a large field is left to the Ministry where it has to exercise its discretion. But the principle of

joint responsibility is not in any way affected thereby.

There has been a suggestion that there should be more of co-ordination, and a reference has been made to some of the remarks made by one of my colleagues. We have in this connection to bear in mind that we are not here serving a unitary State. It is more like a federal than a unitary State; specially the subjects with which the Home Minister happens to be concerned would ordinarily be the primary concern of the States. The States' sphere has been in a way earmarked by the Constitution and has been defined in very clear terms. But the task of administration really does not admit of artificial or airtight compartmentalisation. So, efforts have been made to bring all those who have to carry out these common undertakings as close as might be feasible. We have the Planning Commission, we have the National Development Council and we have also the Standing Committee of the National Development Council to deal with these matters. But all the same it has to be borne in mind that in a democratic system, decisions are reached more through understanding and persuasion than by imposition. So, if there be a little impatience at times, we have to take this factor into account. But I fully agree that there should be complete co-ordination and unity and concerted endeavour. All suggestions that may be made to facilitate and promote this process will be welcome. We, on our part, still continue to explore the possibilities so that there may be greater co-ordination.

I referred to the agency through which this Parliament has to function. It is an obvious fact that our laws can have significance and can prove effective only when we have an efficient agency, when we have men of probity, integrity and ability to carry out the provisions of the Acts and other directives that might be issued. It is, however, worth remembering that in our country in spite of

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the fact that we have achieved freedom only recently the number of civil servants, taking men serving in all grades and in all classes, is proportionately less per thousand than in any other advanced country. We have also to recall what, I think, I submitted before that the proportion of cognisable crimes in our country is the lower than in any other advanced country. So, while there is room for improvement and certainly every question has to be given adequate attention we have no reason to feel depressed or dejected. Our administrative services and our other services have, on the whole, acquitted themselves well.

At present we are engaged in a gigantic undertaking and our Plan is now not a Party Plan, but a national Plan, which has been frankly and openly accepted by all political parties. So, we have to subordinate minor differences and to concentrate on what we all believe is likely to yield greater and greater dividends than anything else. We have, since the achievement of independence, and some of those who were associated with administration even before that, made earnest efforts to bring about a suitable change in the outlook and the approach of our services. There should be complete harmony between the people and their servants. All those, who are in service, must realise that the people are their masters. Similarly, they have a legitimate ambition to look up to the people for their guidance, assistance and co-operation. Unless we function in this way, we cannot get full and adequate results.

The re-organisation of the services has engaged our attention almost continuously. As hon. Members are aware, many steps have been taken. We have raised the number of I.A.S. and apart from the normal recruitment, we had also emergency recruitment as it is called, by virtue of which 200 State servants and 100 from the market are likely to be

recruited. Besides, we had also set up other branches or other services. We have an Administrative pool now. We are also setting up a Managerial service, an Industrial service, and an Economic service. We have already formed the Central Health service and some other services at the Centre.

We also feel and we are giving thought to this matter that training in foundational and fundamental subjects should be given to all those who are recruited for senior grades of service. So, instead of our Industrial Administrative school, we propose to set up a National Academy of Training so that the services, wherever they may function, whether as Administrative officers or as Accountants or as Revenue officers, might imbibe the true spirit and discharge their duties in a manner which will raise their efficiency and establish concord between them and the public completely.

There was some reference to the increase in police expenditure yesterday. We were told that the expenditure in Delhi had gone up. The statement, so far as it went, was correct. The total expenditure under police in Delhi was, according to the revised Budget of last year, about Rs. 1,70,00,000. It has gone up by Rs. 8 lakhs. We have added a new wing today for dealing with corruption matters. It will be an Anti-corruption wing and its task will be confined to the cleansing of the services. It will be connected with the Vigilance division which we have now set up everywhere. Apart from that, there are several mobile squads, for dealing with special types of crime such as kidnapping, such as enticement, such as cheating and so on. Nobody can deny, I think, that the police in Delhi has been doing its job well and has taken good care to see that people live in peace, with a complete sense of security and the mischiefmongers are brought to book.

What has to be remembered and what, perhaps, Shri Nath Pai ignored was that expenditure on Education which in 1956-57 was Rs. 1,18,00,000 has, in this Budget, gone up to Rs. 2,59,00,000 and the increase is more than double. Similarly, under Medical, the expenditure which was Rs. 44 lakhs and odd has gone up to Rs. 100 lakhs and that on Public health from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. If I remember aright, about Rs. 150 lakhs have been provided for slum clearance.

There was also some reference to the measures that were necessary for supplying pure water, and so on. I think a provision of more than Rs. 7 crores has been made in the Second Plan Budget for providing pure water and for dealing with drainage and sullage problems of Delhi. Of that, perhaps, Rs. 2 crores are to be spent this year. I think it has to be admitted that there is a constant influx of people into Delhi. We have also the Embassies and people are coming from all parts. Delhi has the privilege of welcoming the Members of Parliament from time to time and working under their kindly eye. So, it is necessary that Delhi should be helped in every reasonable way. In the circumstances, I think it will have to be admitted that the increase in police expenditure is negligible and that is what would have taken place in the ordinary course. But, in what are called the nation-building departments or beneficent activities, the increase is substantial and impressive. I would not be sorry if more money were voted by this House for Delhi, because, Delhi now is functioning directly under them and consequently Delhi has been given a larger number of Members than it would otherwise have been able to return.

Not only Delhi, but the several Central Territories have been similarly favoured. The income whether of Tripura or of Manipur or of Himachal Pradesh falls far short of the expenditure that is being incurred in these

States. This is apart from the developmental expenditure which comes to an enormous amount. I can give figures and it would be clear from them that these Central Territories have received very favourable attention. Besides these, we have the Andamans and Nicobars and the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands. The population of these is small. But, plans for development of these areas and for providing suitable means of communication have also been framed and funds have been provided for these purposes also. So, I venture to submit that the beneficent activities in these States, or Territories, to be more precise, are being promoted in every reasonable way. And, if we have a little police, it is because it is necessary for ensuring the progress of other spheres.

There was also, I think, some observation to the effect that the police has to be trained in modern methods. That aspect of the matter too has not been ignored by us.

Apart from our Intelligence Bureau, we have got a number of institutions, the Detective Training School, the Finger Bureau for giving training in that art, Fire Training Service and Emergency Training Service and a Forensic Laboratory. And it is also under consideration whether something should not be done to train people for obtaining degrees in Criminology and allied subjects. So the question of improving the methods of investigation has not been neglected. This has also been receiving due attention. We have our Police Training School in Abu, and it is now intended to overhaul the system in a way and to have the best of the policemen, or as suitable and efficient as may be, trained in that School.

I have referred to some of these matters, but the Services are also interested in other matters. As hon. Members are aware, the Pay Commission has been appointed and is functioning, Interim relief has been given. We have also set up in the Ministries, Staff Councils for dealing with problems affecting our Services. We have

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also appointed Welfare Officers in the Ministries and also in Attached Offices to look after the needs and requirements of our men. It is necessary that they should be provided with all reasonable opportunities for advancement and with such amenities as are within the range of our resources.

It is also necessary that they should be able to concentrate on their work and that they should not be led away from the legitimate task that they have to perform. For that the rules too have been amended to some extent, I think the factum of amendment is not denied. But Shri Nath Pai does not perhaps quite agree with the amendments that have been made. Well, I think it is necessary that the government servants should follow the prescribed procedure for the redress of their legitimate grievances. This sort of activity which calls for negotiation, for processions, for demonstrations seems foreign and alien to the peace which we should maintain in offices and the atmosphere which is necessary for constructive and efficient work. I need not say more about this aspect. We had occasion to discuss, I think, the basic principles when the Bill for the Maintenance of Essential Services was passed by this House but which we have not considered necessary to pursue further.

So, these are the steps that have been taken for this purpose.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** What about rule 4B? There are two amendments. One is about rule 4A which refers to bans on processions and demonstrations. Rule 4B is about recognition of the unions, which says that with respect to any registered union which does not have recognition within six months, no worker will be entitled to become a member of that union.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** So far as rule 4B is concerned—I do not know whether it is 4B . . .

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** It is 4B.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Let us agree to that at least. The rule provides that a union can be affiliated only to a recognised union. I think that is a salutary rule. It does not prevent any public servant from joining a union or forming a union . . .

**Shri Nath Pai:** No, no. It says that no employee shall belong to a union which is not recognised within six months. And there is no compulsion on the part of the Government to recognise a bona fide union. This is the exact trick.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** There is every hope that the Government will recognise every union that deserves to be recognised. I do not know if hon. Members are aware of any instance in which a union has been refused recognition.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Yes, we can quote several.

**Shri Nath Pai:** For example, the Confederation.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It is easy to mention the name of the union, but I do not think anyone here can mention the name of any union which has been refused recognition.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I can. May I?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** There is no occasion for any quarrel just now.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am not quarrelling.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Let us accept the principle that the unions have to function in a reasonable way so that they may succeed in achieving what they desire. For, when other methods are introduced, then the difficulties are augmented and aggravated instead of being resolved. So it is in the interest of the public servants that the union should be organised in a proper and appropriate manner. So there should be no difficulty about it.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** This is for the existing unions.



**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I may say that so far as industrial employees or persons serving in government industrial factories, etc. are concerned, we are giving thought to the matter and the rules may perhaps be amended. So, that should satisfy Mr. Banerjee. I think he is interested more in that.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Because I was a Central Government employee myself!

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I have referred to some of the matters which were of a preliminary type. There were also references to other things. There was, again, that question of the bifurcation of the bilingual State of Bombay, that it should be split up in two. I do not know if I am called upon to give a detailed reply to that. This matter has been discussed on the floor of this House more than once. I regret that we have not so far succeeded in converting some of our friends to our view. But so far as the formation of the present State of Bombay is concerned, I think every Member of this House knows that it was the result of a spontaneous decision taken by the Members of Parliament belonging to all parties except one. (*Interruption*). So the responsibility for the decision rests on all of us.

**Shri Nath Pai:** So we can change it ourselves.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** We did it in the hope and belief that that was the best decision that could be arrived at for tackling that very difficult, delicate and complex problem. It was hailed by the country. We really adopted the base that has been suggested by the States Reorganisa-

13 hrs.

tion Commission itself: parts of Bombay and including Maharashtra and parts of Gujarat. The people of Maharashtra and of Gujarat had lived together, worked together, and they had also provided many lead-

ing and eminent patriots who led us on to victory in our struggle for independence. So we had no reason to be anything but grateful to the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra. They have been living together and they have been living in peace and as was then, I think, acknowledged, not only by the people of our country, but also by others, Bombay was perhaps the best administered State and it had made greater progress than any other State. The States Reorganisation Commission also strongly pleaded for the continuance of the bilingual State of Bombay. They had, however, suggested that Vidarbha and Nagpur should form a separate State by themselves. The only change that we made was this, that we added these two to the existing bilingual State of Bombay and also Saurashtra.

**Shri Nath Pai:** The existing State was trilingual; Karnatak was there too.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** If there had been a suggestion that Karnatak too should have been added to the bilingual State of Bombay, I think the States Reorganisation Commission would have given full thought to it. But it was never made by anybody and they did not disturb the existing state of affairs, so far as the languages were concerned. They continued the original arrangement. They, however, suggested that Saurashtra should be attached to Bombay and we thought that when all people speaking Marathi will be there it would be better also to transfer Vidarbha and Nagpur to the bigger State of Bombay, so that all speaking Marathi and all speaking Gujarathi could live together as they had been living previously. advance and much forward and serve as the vanguard in our country.

**Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana):** May I know why Madras was split into three States? Were they quarrelling?

**Shri Nath Pai:** Tamilnad and Andhra have been separated, but both continue to march forward and progress. If we had been separated we would have done the same.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** They have not been able to live as friends.

**Shri Nath Pai:** We are living as friends.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** They had quarrels among themselves. They had pressed for separation even before the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed. But there have been no such thought in Gujarat and Maharashtra and we thought that the friendly relations were a guarantee for the continuance of the harmony that has prevailed there in the past.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Can we not separate without quarrel?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** That was how the decision was taken. That is how it has been implemented.

We have been told that the result of elections and by-elections has not fully come up to the expectations of those who had thought that this new Bombay State would be hailed with satisfaction by one and all. I am prepared to accept that there is a cleavage of opinion over this question. But it does not necessarily follow that we should on that account cancel, repeal and reverse a decision that has been taken by Parliament. We all have agreed... (*Interruptions.*) If one of you speak I could answer, but when many of you happen to shout together it is difficult to follow.

**Shri Nath Pai:** It is a decision by Parliament. We are appealing to Parliament to take a new decision in the light of the experience we are getting.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Well, I beg to submit that we are living in a democratic country. Every person has

a vote. The voters have the opportunity of going to the polls every five years, if not earlier. It is open to the people to express their considered views after they have given a fair trial to an arrangement which has been made with the consensus of opinion almost all over the country. After all I would expect a little regard and consideration, if not reverence and respect for the decisions which have been taken by Parliament almost with unanimity, bearing a particular party. In the United Kingdom we saw when Labour was in power many decisions were taken with which the Conservative Party did not agree. But they did not on that account ask the country not to accept, or not to..

**An Hon. Member:** What about denationalisation? (*Interruptions.*)

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It is difficult for me to answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members should not keep on interruption. Let the Home Minister proceed.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It is also to me a matter of some regret that an eminent Member of this House should have told us that if a particular step to reverse the decision taken by Parliament is not taken within a certain time, then he will have to take recourse to other methods.

**An Hon. Member:** What is that period of time?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** It is not for me to determine. So far as I am concerned, I have stated my view. I did not make that statement. I submit that suppose we accept the proposal for splitting up Bombay into two parts and other persons say that they are going to take recourse to other methods, because they do not agree with what we have done, then what would be our reply? No problem can be solved in this manner.

**An Hon. Member:** The same argument was given for Andhra State also.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** One sinister precedent is often thought of by people who speak in these terms. I wonder if that has really much to do with the decision that was then reached, but we can I think learn by our mistakes, even if it be so. When I say "our" mistakes, I include everyone in this House.

**Shri Nath Pai:** We were not here.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat):** Except one party!

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** We have a democratic system. We must remember that so long as we have the ballot box and the free system of voting, any other method for the solution of political problems would only lead to complications and even chaos. So, while the process of conversion is open to everyone and if all the Members of the Bombay legislature, for example, tomorrow want to divide Bombay into two, I wonder if anybody can come in their way. But when the majority as it exists today holds a certain opinion and the majority here holds a certain opinion, would it not amount to something—you will excuse me for using the word—bordering on coercion, if you say "This thing should be done, and if you will not do it . . ."

**Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh):** Regimented vote.

**Shri Nath Pai:** We are the victims of that coercion.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** . . . we will adopt other methods'?

I agree that where a party pleads for a change, obviously it does not agree with the existing state of things; that is why it wants a change. But I am not concerned with the merits of the question. I am concerned with the means and methods. And that is a fundamental matter as it affects the very existence of our polity and the base on which the democratic structure stands.

**Shri Yajnik (Ahmedabad):** May I ask a question? The Prime Minis-

ter was pleased to state at Poona that it was open to us to convert all the Members of this House. Supposing we try to convert all the Members, even of the Congress Party, . . .

**An Hon. Member:** Do it.

**Shri Yajnik:** . . . would you give a whip to the Congress Members not to convert themselves, or would you leave it open to them to be converted? There is no sense in asking us to convert them and then preventing them from being converted by giving them a whip.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I can allay your apprehension. We shall not issue a new whip asking them to close the windows of their brains and not to use their minds; they are free to exercise their judgement.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Will there be free vote then?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Yes, of course, free voting; what do you mean by free voting? Really, what you are in a way suggesting is that the voting should not be free, that they should be coerced into voting in one way; if you can convert people, you can convert them to stand by a certain position. Anyway, there can be no difficulty in people voting within a party in any way they like, and in this House too, if necessary, and if the party agrees to it. So, I appeal to all those who do not agree to it to adopt the democratic methods, to be satisfied with constitutional ways.

As I said, I admit that there is a sharp difference of opinion. I do not attach any undue importance to bye-elections. Bye-elections are influenced in many ways and the choice made by the candidates does not necessarily reflect the convictions of those who cast the votes. And in any case, whatever be the merits of a case, it is proper to give a reasonable time to people to make an experiment and to see whether a scheme which had been adopted

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

almost unanimously, and which has been hailed by all sections at the time it was accepted should be given a fair trial. A fair trial means reasonable co-operation on the part of all in making the scheme a success. So, at least the methods should be democratic.

There were also certain references made to the need for border adjustments. Well, I would be happy if outstanding differences or disputes about the matters concerning these borders could be settled. I have been trying my little bit that way, and I am not altogether without hope that fruitful results may be achieved.

Some other suggestions were also made. The hon. Member from Orissa referred to Seraikella and Kharsawan and told me that I should appoint someone to adjudicate between the two States. We can only proceed by consent in these matters. And so far as I am concerned, I think the question of Kharsawan and Seraikella is closed. It is no longer open. He also took an objection . . .

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): You said that the Eastern Zonal Council was discussing it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: . . . to the proposals for the reserve police for the zone. He said, that if the zones decide to have a common reserve police, then he will start an agitation. Of course, a constitutional agitation does not call for a warning.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Did I say so? I repudiate what you have stated. I did not say so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If you did not say so, if I misunderstood you, then I stand corrected. And I am also glad and relieved to some extent, because I do not want unnecessary clash anywhere. We have enough of that over trivial matters, and it is better that we avoid such matters where we can. So, I am glad that my impression was wrong.

He has an objection to reserve police being appointed jointly by one or more States. Well, nothing is going to be imposed on them. It is only by the free will of the States that this can be done, and if it can be done it will mean economy and greater efficiency, because the reserve police is not needed every day. Emergencies do not simultaneously occur in all the adjoining States. So, if they could agree to have some sort of such arrangement, they would be saving money and would have a larger force at their disposal whenever they are faced with any difficulty.

Shri Mahanty: But under what law?

Pandit G. B. Pant: You read out the clause yourself. All matters of common interest can come. There is no law which bars it, and the States Reorganisation Act empowers the councils to take such decisions unreservedly; there can be absolutely no doubt so far as the legal aspect of the matter is concerned.

I do not know if I should take more of your time. There are many other matters with which I am concerned. There are problems affecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have framed a number of schemes. In the First Five Year Plan, the total amount provided for this purpose came to only Rs. 39 crores. The amount in the Second Five Year Plan is no less than Rs. 91 crores. Various schemes have been framed. But apart from this Rs. 91 crores, they get also assistance from other budgets, for example, Rs. 2 crores from the education budget, something from the housing provision in the budget and so on. But one thing is worth remembering, and it is this that the States should not in any way deprive the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their share of the provisions made in the General Budget because of the allotments that are made out of the special budget that is exclusively reserved for their

benefit; otherwise, they do not gain much; they might even lose. I have been making every possible endeavour to raise the number of the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services. I think that the number that would be recruited this year will exceed the total number of the IAS officers or IPS officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes at the present moment, so that they will have more recruited today than the total number that has been recruited so far. So, I welcome that, and I hope that these measures will continue, because we want them to have a feeling of partnership and to rise to their fullest stature.

Some questions were raised about the continuance of the reservation for legislatures. That question was discussed here, and we then said that we would like to consider this matter sympathetically, but it is premature to reach any decision just now.

A suggestion was made by Shri Thirumala Rao that instead of having two-Member constituencies, it would be advisable to have one-Member constituencies. I do not think that affects the position one way or the other. Even from one-Member unreserved constituencies, Scheduled Caste Members can be returned, and I would like them to be returned at least occasionally, if not in very large numbers.

There was some reference to dacoities in certain areas. The crime situation, as was mentioned by a number of Members in the House, is quite satisfactory, as satisfactory as it can be; otherwise, it is not satisfactory till we have got rid of the last criminal in the land.

But there was also a reference to the menace of dacoits. I am sorry that this menace has not been effaced completely. But considerable progress has been made. In Rajasthan itself, the number has come down to less than a quarter or one-fifth of what it was only three or four years ago. In other States too, the numbers have

gone down, and many of the notorious dacoits have been either liquidated or captured. But it will take sometime to eradicate this chronic ailment in our body-politic. It is necessary that all should co-operate. There should be no harbouring on the part of the people living in the affected areas and the police should be able to count upon their co-operation. A number of policemen was killed in such encounters, and I should like to express the sympathy of this House with their heirs and widows, for the services they have rendered to the country by this brave behaviour on their part.

There was also some reference to the Act to suppress immoral traffic. A suggestion was made that it should be put into operation without delay. We have already issued orders that it should be put into effect from the 1st of May. So the wishes of the particular hon. Member who made that suggestion have already been carried out.

I hope that hon. Members will be good enough to give us their co-operation in the difficult tasks in which we are engaged so that all of us may concentrate on constructive activities and on the fruitful implementation of the national Plan to which all of us stand committed.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura):** May I ask a question?

**Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik):** I was anxious to speak. But unfortunately, I was not allowed. I was away yesterday. Will you kindly allow me to ask three questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** We have had enough discussion about this matter. I was looking for the hon. Member. He was not in his seat. What could I do now?

Now, we shall proceed with voting. Does any hon. Member want the House to divide on any particular cut motion?

**Shri Nath Pal:** Yes, on cut motion No. 1563.

Mr. Speaker: Then we shall adjourn the voting for the present. We do not divide during the lunch interval. Therefore, at 15-30 hours, I will take it up.

Shri Nath Pal: The House is fairly full now.

Mr. Speaker: Then let it be distinctly understood that with the consent of all Parties in the House and all the Members I am calling a divi-

sion now. Normally, we do not divide during the lunch interval.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100 (Failure to assess the political discontent in the Bombay State and to formulate proposals for its reorganisation into two linguistic States)".

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 42; Noes 187.

### AYES

#### Division No. 8]

Banerjee Shri S. M.  
Barua, Shri Hem  
Bharucha, Shri Naushir  
Braj Raj Singh, Shri  
Chavan, Shri D. R.  
Dasgupta, Shri B.  
Dasaratha Deb, Shri  
Bhas, Shri Muhammed  
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.  
Ghosal, Shri  
Ghose, Shri Bimal  
Godsora, Shri S. C.  
Gopalan, Shri A. K.  
Goray, Shri

Hynniewta, Shri  
Imam, Shri Mohamed  
Iyer, Shri Baswara  
Khadilkar, Shri  
Kodiyani, Shri  
Kunhan, Shri  
Mahanty, Shri  
Martin, Qazi  
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Nair, Shri Vasudevan  
Nath Pal, Shri  
Nayar, Shri V. P.  
Pandey, Shri Sarju

Panigrahi, Shri  
Parulekar, Shri  
Patel, Shri P. R.  
Patil, Shri Balasaheb  
Patil, Shri U. L.  
Patnaik, Shri U. C.  
Proddhan, Shri B. C.  
Reddy, Shri Nagi  
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb  
Singh, Shri L. Achaw  
Tangamani, Shri  
Valvi, Shri  
Warior, Shri  
Yajnik, Shri

[13.31 hrs.

### NOES

Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi  
Achar, Shri  
Ajit Singh, Shri  
Ajva, Shri Joachim  
Anirudh Sinha, Shri  
Arumugham, Shri R. S.  
Arumugham, Shri S. R.  
Asanna, Shri  
Atchamamba, Dr.  
Ayyakannu, Shri  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Balakrishnan, Shri  
Balmiki, Shri  
Banerji, Shri P. B.  
Barupal, Shri P. L.  
Basumtari, Shri  
Bhagwati, Shri  
Bhakt Darghas, Shri  
Bhogil Bhai, Shri  
Birbal Singh, Shri  
Birendra Singhji, Shri  
Brahm Perikash, Ch.  
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri  
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan  
Chami Lal, Shri  
Daljit Singh, Shri  
Damar, Shri  
Das, Shri N. T.

Das, Shri Shree Narayan  
Desai, Shri Morarji  
Dincah Singh, Shri  
Dube, Shri Mulchand  
Dubliah, Shri  
Elayaperumal, Shri  
Gaekwad, Shri Fatesingh Rao  
Ganapathy, Shri  
Gandhi, Shri Feroze  
Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsingh  
Ghare, Shri A. R.  
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami  
Hajarnavis, Shri  
Hervani, Shri Anwar  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hazarika, Shri J. N.  
Heda, Shri  
Hera Raj, Shri  
Hukam Singh, Sardar  
Jain, Shri M. C.  
Jena, Shri K. C.  
Jhunjhunwala, Shri  
Jogendra Sen, Shri  
Joishi, Shri Liladhar  
Joishi, Shrimati Subhadra  
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P  
Kalika Singh, Shri

Kanungo, Shri  
Karmarkar, Shri  
Kashwal, Shri  
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar  
Khadwala, Shri  
Khan, Shri Sadath All  
Khimji, Shri  
Khwaja, Shri Jamal  
Krishna, Shri M. R.  
Krishna Chandra, Shri  
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lachhi Ram, Shri  
Lachman Singh, Shri  
Lahiri, Shri  
Lakar, Shri N. C.  
Maiti, Shri N. B.  
Majithia, Sardar  
Malliah, Shri U. S.  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Malviya, Shri K. B.  
Malviya, Shri Motilal  
Mansan, Shri  
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati  
Mandal, Shri J.  
Manjula Devi, Shrimati  
Masuriya Din, Shri

Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra  
 Mehta, Shri B. G.  
 Mehta, Shri J. R.  
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna  
 Menon, Shri Krishna  
 Minimata, Shrimati  
 Mishra, Shri M. P.  
 Mishra, Shri B. D.  
 Misra, Shri R. D.  
 Misra, Shri R. R.  
 Mohideen, Shri Gulam  
 Morarka, Shri  
 Murthy, Shri B. S.  
 Murti, Shri M. S.  
 Musafir, Giani G. S.  
 Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu  
 Nair, Shri C. K.  
 Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan  
 Naldurgkar, Shri  
 Nallakoya, Shri  
 Nanjappa, Shri  
 Naraindin, Shri  
 Narayanasamy, Shri R.  
 Naskar, Shri P. S.  
 Nayak, Shri Mohan  
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila  
 Negi, Shri Nek Ram  
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal  
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma  
 Oza, Shri  
 Padalu, Shri K. V.  
 Padam Dev, Shri  
 Pahadia, Shri  
 Pande, Shri C. D.  
 Pangarkar, Shri

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar  
 Patel, Shri Maniben  
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri  
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval  
 Pragi Lal, Ch.  
 Radha Raman, Shri  
 Raghunath Sahai, Shri  
 Raghunath Singh, Shri  
 Raj Bahadur, Shri  
 Rakhraji, Shri  
 Ram Krishan, Shri  
 Ram Saran, Shri  
 Ram Shanker Lal, Shri  
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami  
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V.  
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri  
 Ranbir Singh, Ch.  
 Kane, Shri  
 Ranga, Shri  
 Rangarao, Shri  
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha  
 Raut, Shri Bholu  
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka  
 Reddy, Shri K. C.  
 Reddy, Shri Narapa  
 Roy, Shri Biren  
 Rungtong Sujia, Shri  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat  
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar  
 Saigal, Sardar A. S.  
 Samantsinh, Dr.  
 Sanganna, Shri  
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati  
 Satyanarayana, Shri

Shah, Shri Manabendra  
 Shankaraya, Shri  
 Sharma, Pandit K. C.  
 Sharma, Shri D. C.  
 Sharma, Shri R. C.  
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur  
 Shobha Ram, Shri  
 Siddanajappa, Shri  
 Siddiah, Shri  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Singh, Shri D. P.  
 Singh, Shri H. P.  
 Sinha, Shri B. P.  
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad  
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan  
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari  
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo  
 Subramanyam, Shri T.  
 Sunat Prasad, Shri  
 Swaran Singh, Sardar  
 Tariq, Shri A. M.  
 Thimmaiah, Shri  
 Thirumala Rao, Shri  
 Thomas, Shri A. M.  
 Tyagi, Shri  
 Uike, Shri  
 Umrao Singh, Shri  
 Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt  
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt  
 Varma, Shri B. B.  
 Varma, Shri R. K.  
 Veda-kumari, Kumari M.  
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna  
 Wilson, Shri J. N.

*The motion was negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the other cut motions to the vote.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 51 to 65 and 122 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

**DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 52—CABINET**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**DEMAND NO. 53—ZONAL COUNCILS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Zonal Council'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**DEMAND NO. 55—POLICE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Police'."

**DEMAND NO. 56—CENSUS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Census'."

**DEMAND NO. 57—STATISTICS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,66,00,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Statistics'."

**DEMAND NO. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

**DEMAND NO. 59—DELHI**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,08,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND NO. 60—HIMACHAL PRADESH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,23,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

**DEMAND NO. 61—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Island'."

**DEMAND NO. 62—MANIPUR**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,98,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-



ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Manipur'".

**DEMAND No. 63—TRIPURA**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Tripura'."

**DEMAND No. 64—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

**DEMAND No. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

Mr. Speaker: The House, will now take up discussion and voting on De-

mands Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

**DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,24,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

**DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE NAVY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,26,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

**DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,16,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum