Second Series, No. 11

Wednesday, February 11, 1959
Magha 22, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 11, 1959 Magha 22, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Prabhu Narain Singh (Chandauli)

Shri Madhav Shrihari Aney (Nagpur)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Supply of Rice to Kerala

+

*52. **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Warior:
Shri Ram Krishan.

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Kerala had a meeting with the Union Food Minister and the Finance Minister on the issue of rice supply to Kerala from Andhra State sometime back; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M Thomas): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister and the Food Minister of Kerala met the Union Food Minister and the Prime Minister towards the end of December, 1958, and discussed the question of supply of rice to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh No final decision was taken.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sometime back a public allegation was made against the Union Government by the Ministers of Kerala that the Union Government are giving discriminatory treatment to the State of Kerala so far as food supply is concerned. May I know what is the actual position in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): If there was any discrimination, it was discrimination in favour of Kerala Government as compared to others (*Interruption*).

Some Hon Members *rose*—

Shri Tyagi: Why was this discrimination done, I want to know, in the matter of food?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Food Minister of Kerala requested the Central Government to ask the Andhra Government to give facilities for procurement of rice from Andhra and, if so, what facilities were provided by the Andhra Government?

Shri A P Jain: Well, the position is this The Kerala merchants as also the Kerala Government are free to buy in the open market; but if they feel any difficulty and want our assistance, we give the assistance in making those purchases.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां

आए और उन्हों ने आप से बातचीत की तो उन्हों ने आप को चावल की कितनी कमी बताई ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : उनका कहना यह था कि छः लाख और सात लाख टन की कमी होती है हर एक साल में। हमारा अन्दाजा उससे कम का है।

Shri Warior: Is it a fact that the Central Government has said to Kerala Government that no more supplies can be expected from the purchase of rice from Andhra by the Centre?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, that is not the position. What we told the Kerala Government was that they should meet their normal requirements themselves, and if there was any unforeseen difficulty the Central Government can go to their assistance in an *ad hoc* manner.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether as a result of these discussions any quantity of rice has been supplied to Kerala Government so far?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes; Kerala Government has bought 10,000 tons in the month of December, 15,000 tons in the month of January, and they have entered into contracts for purchase of 25,000 tons in the month of February

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I heard the hon Minister say that in the matter of supply of rice Kerala was given a favoured treatment. May I know if, to be at par with Kerala as far as favour from the Centre is concerned, other States are required to become "red area", or is it that there is some other reason due to which this favoured treatment was shown to Kerala?

Shri A. P. Jain: We wanted to be a little more generous towards them in order to dispel their suspicions.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Andhra Government is in favour of this present arrangement whereby the Kerala Government as well as the Kerala merchants are free to purchase rice in the Andhra area? May I also know whether the Kerala Government have made any representation that they find it difficult to make any purchase from that area?

Shri A. P. Jain: For the time being Kerala Government is not finding any difficulty in making purchases, and the quantities which I mentioned are sufficiently big to indicate that it is making purchases rather comfortably So far as Andhra Government is concerned, all these matters were discussed when the Andhra Minister was present and, on the whole, these were more or less agreed decisions.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that *Central Government is now proposing* to purchase nearly 4 lakh tons of rice from Andhra; and, if so, may I know how Kerala can purchase rice from Andhra?

Mr. Speaker: I think what the hon Member wants to know is, if 4 lakh tons of rice are sought to be purchased by the Centre from Andhra, whether it will interfere with the purchase of rice by Kerala from Andhra What is the objection if the surplus is 4 million tons?

Shri Punnoose. Surplus is only 6 lakh tons

Mr Speaker: I understand the tenor of the question is, whether this would affect adversely the purchase of rice by Kerala from Andhra.

Shri A. P Jain: Well, Sir, the position is that the southern zone as it is constituted is surplus and after meeting the requirements of southern zone it can afford to sell something to the Central Government Moreover, there are certain types of rice—fine and super-fine rice— which are traditionally exported to the northern region. With the imposition of the ban on the movement from the southern region to the northern region it becomes absolutely the duty of Central Government to buy them; as otherwise, what is to become of that rice which is surplus?

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know what is the total deficit of rice claimed by the Kerala Government for the year 1958-59, what is the proportion of it that has to be got from the southern zone by the Kerala Government, and what is the proportion that the Central Government has agreed to supply?

Shri A. P. Jain: More or less, I have answered all those questions They estimate their deficit to be between 6 lakh tons and 7 lakh tons We think that it is an exaggeration Now, if there is any unforeseen difficulty the Central Government will go to their assistance, otherwise both the Kerala Government and the Kerala Merchants will buy in the southern market

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that Kerala is the most deficit State in the southern zone? When the Centre purchases 4 lakh tons from Andhra, is it not proper that Kerala is given priority in the matter of supply of rice?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that I put it straight instead of allowing any kind of doubt regarding this matter, whether the purchase of rice by the Centre would affect adversely the purchase by Kerala

Shri Punnoose. That is not my point The Centre is purchasing 4 lakh tons from Andhra Kerala is the most deficit State in the southern zone I am only asking whether the request of Kerala Government that they may be supplied rice from these 4 lakh tons is not proper

Mr Speaker: He says that besides these 4 lakh tons there is enough of rice which can be purchased by Kerala Government

Shri Yajnik: Is it a fact that Kerala Government is paying a bigger price for the quantity of rice bought from Andhra State than the price fixed by the Government of India and the price at which the Government of India is buying rice from the Andhra State? The question of price is most important You can buy anything anywhere but then you buy dearer if you are not properly authorised and you are not properly given convenience to do so

Shri A. P. Jain. At one time the allegation was that the Kerala Government had paid a higher price than what the Central Government was paying This hon House is aware that a judge of the High Court was appointed to investigate as to what were the reasons for doing that. My present information is that the Kerala Government is buying within the controlled rates

Road Bridge on Rupnarain River

*53. { Shri S. C Samanta.
Shri Subodh Hansda

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 584 on the 4th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether tenders for the construction of a Road Bridge on the Rupnaram River (Highway No 6) have been called, examined and final contract given,

(b) whether any interim arrangement for crossing the river has been made, and

(c) how long model experiments were done in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, for selecting the site of the Bridge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) Fresh tenders were called and have been recently received by Public Works Department, Bengal for an alternative R C C design which will not involve Foreign Exchange Final contract will be given after the tenders have been examined

(b) Yes. A passenger ferry service operates at the crossing and an estimate for converting it into a power ferry service for carrying loaded vehicles besides passengers has been sanctioned. The power ferry ghat is under construction

(c) No model experiments were carried out in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona as the same were not considered necessary However, the opinion of the Director, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona regarding the selection of the site was sought and he agreed with the proposal

Shri S C. Samanta: Before Government took the decision to construct this bridge may I know whether Government thought of the rail-*cum*-road bridge and, if so, whether the Railway was consulted in the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur. The Railway Ministry has usually been consulted The present site which has been approved now is half a mile upstream of the existing railway bridge

Shri S C. Samanta: This bridge is being constructed to have a link from Calcutta to Bombay by the National Highway May I know when this decision was taken and why so much delay is taking place?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The decision was taken in 1956 To begin with tenders were invited on the basis and design of construction using pre-stressed concrete which involved expenditure of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 6 lakhs So, they were asked, in order to economise on the expenditure of foreign exchange, to alter the design which was done and hence some time was taken

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon Minister has just now stated that the power ferry is under construction May I know when this will be introduced?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as the jetties are ready and the State Government have acquired the necessary equipment, the power ferry should be in operation

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the approach roads to the bridge have been constructed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say whether the approach roads have been built or not

Shri S. C Samanta: The railway bridge that is nearby was under danger so to say, some twenty-two years back and the Poona Research Station carried research on it May I know whether the result of that research has been taken into consideration

Shri Raj Bahadur As I have just now indicated in reply to the main question, the Chairman of the Water Research Station, Poona, has been consulted in regard to the present site It is only after that consultation that the present site has been approved

Shri B K. Gaikwad: What is the estimated cost of the road bridge on Rupmati river?

Shri Raj Bahadur. Rs 1,12,21,500

Surface Drainage

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*54. { **Shri R. C. Majhi.**
Shri Subodh Hansda

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to finance surface drainage improvement works out of the funds available for flood control, and

(b) if so, whether the Central Flood Control Board has approved it?

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

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know what is the total amount required for the surface drainage improvement work and how much will be available from the fund for flood control?

Shri Hathi: The States have not yet finalised all the schemes for drainage but Uttar Pradesh has formulated certain schemes, the Punjab Government has formulated schemes and the Rajasthan Government has also been requested to formulate schemes Punjab has prepared 40 drainage schemes costing Rs 130 lakhs In addition, they have two other schemes U P has 44 schemes costing Rs 60 lakhs in addition to three other schemes Rajasthan might have schemes costing about Rs 55 lakhs

Shri Rajendra Singh: What about Bihar?

Shri Hathi: We have not yet received schemes from Bihar

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether these schemes were included in the Second Five-Year Plan and whether any amount was set apart exclusively for this work? How much has been spent?

Shri Hathi: Amount was set apart for flood protection works and flood control schemes This is included annually The amount provided is Rs 7 61 crores

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether separate amounts have been earmarked out of this fund for each of the States?

Shri Hathi: From year to year allocation is being made to the various States

Shri Ranga: May I know whether this includes the project of the Andhra Government for raising the flood bank level on the river Godavari which suffered from terrible floods in 1953?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that we have received this drainage scheme from Andhra but for Andhra Pradesh a provision of Rs 46 lakhs has been made for 1958-59

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Our Braj has suffered

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member must also catch my eye and ask a question after I call him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Ou Braj has suffered badly, maybe due to the traditional war between our Lord Krishna and Indra In any case, water is still all full up in and around Giriraj What has been done to it?

Shri Hathi: U P Government has proposed a Goverdhan scheme

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know whether the water-logged area has been surveyed and, if so, how much is the total area?

Shri Hathi: Water-logging is a general term It will include two things, surface drainage and sub-soil. The estimate about surface drainage is about 5 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मै जान सकता हू कि पिछले दिनो जो दिल्ली में भारी वर्षा हुई थी और सारी जमीदोज नालिया उबल पडी थी और जिस का पानी देहातो में अभी भी भरा हुआ है, उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्कीम तैयार की गई है, और अगर तैयार की गई है, तो वह क्या है ?

Shri Hathi: The Najafgarh nullah drainage scheme is prepared by the Delhi State Government

Shri Barman: May I know whether the West Bengal Government has been asked to submit their schemes, if any, by any target date and, if so, what that date is?

Shri Hathi. No target dates are fixed for any particular scheme or for any particular State, but the question was considered at the meeting of the Central Flood Control Board where the Minister from West Bengal was present and he was requested to do so

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know if all these schemes will be completed in a year or two years or by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, especially those of the Punjab?

Shri Hathi: Some schemes we at least hope to finish by 1960-61, i e, the major schemes

श्री विभूति मिश्र अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि बिहार से कोई स्कीम नही आई । तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार गवर्नमेंट से कभी कहा है कि वहा पर फ्लड्स से रक्षा के लिये कोई स्कीम है या नही ?

Shri Hathi. As I have just now submitted, we had a meeting of the Central Flood Control Board and there this question of drainage schemes was considered All the States were requested to give priority to it and submit their schemes

Railway Land

*55. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1599 on the 25th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether Railway Ministry have decided to give water-logged land owned by Eastern Railway in Mouza Ghola and Vasmanpur under Panihati Municipality for refugee rehabilitation, and

(b) when was the matter referred to them by the Rehabilitation Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) As the land is required for railway purposes it cannot regrettably be spared for refugee rehabilitation

(b) The matter was not referred to the Ministry of Railways by the Ministry of Rehabilitation but by the Minister, Refugee Rehabilitation Department, West Bengal, in August, 1958.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On many previous occasions land which had been water-logged or unused by the Railways for many years has been requested to be given over for refugee rehabilitation. Is it the policy of the Government that in future all land which belongs to the Central Government which is not being used, even that will not be given for refugee rehabilitation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If it is required for our own purposes, it will not be given

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This area is a water-logged area and it has been surveyed by the West Bengal Government Rehabilitation Ministry Could I know whether the entire area will be used for Railway purposes and when the buildings will be started?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The entire area involved is about 54 acres It is true some portion of it is water-logged At present we are dumping ash and other things We want it We want to build our own Railway quarters

Shri Rajendra Singh. There are lands with the Railways which are, of course not of any use These lands are given to the State Governments for giving them to the cultivators May I know if the Railway Ministry has any proposal to give these lands to the landless and not give them in auction?

Mr. Speaker. He makes a suggestion that these lands should be given to the landless and not sold away in auction This is a suggestion for action The hon Minister will consider it These are suggestions for action They will certainly be considered Next question

Some Hon. Members. He does not say that

Shri C K. Nair: May I know if such land belonging to the Railways is distributed at all for more production?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Wherever there are surplus lands which can be utilised for agricultural purposes, they are given to the State Governments to settle temporarily with local people for food production work

Goods Train Derailment

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*56. Shri Assar:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact there was a derailment of goods train on Southern Railway on the 22nd December, 1958 between Belgaum and Miraj

(b) if so, what were the causes,

(c) whether it is a fact that passengers were harassed and were compelled to stay at Hubli station, and

(d) if so the details of the incident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir The derailment took place on 23rd December, 1958 and not on 22nd December, 1958

(b) The enquiry into the cause of the accident is not finalised

(c) and (d) No case of harassment has come to the notice of the Government 55 through passengers who reached Hubli despite pre-warning about the termination of the train at Hubli were given all possible assistance

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that these harassed persons and passengers staged demonstrations and offered satyagraha at Hubli and what was the reason?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have stated there has been no harassment On the other hand, all possible assistance was given to them.

Mr Speaker: He wants to know if everything has been provided, what is the need for satyagraha?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We are not aware of any satyagraha

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister is not aware of any satyagraha at all

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may explain here that the passengers reached there at half past nine in the night and they were provided another train at 4 o'clock in the morning The trouble or any inconvenience that was caused to the passengers was within this period We made known that the line was blocked It might have taken some time

Shri Mohammed Imam: On the same track between Belgaum and Bangalore, is it not a fact that more than half a dozen derailments of goods trains have taken place from May 1958 and if so what are the special reasons for such frequent derailment? What steps have been taken by the Railway authorities to avoid them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A separate question may be put with regard to that

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I might add, as the Deputy Minister has stated, the report of the enquiry has not yet been finalised But the preliminary report that has been received indicates that there was no fault on the track itself and that the cause was more or less failure of human element I will go into the question if there were other derailments and what steps are necessary

Mr. Speaker: Shri Agadi is he not here? Shri Siddananjappa. Sometimes I am not able to locate the names Yesterday, an hon Member sent a chit to me that by inadvertance I did not call him because I did not find him here though he rose Therefore, I call the names that appear here whether they are present or not It is for them to put the question.

Let no other Member put the question when I call some other Member's name That is all I can do

Shri Tangamani: Following the reply given by the hon Minister, may I know from the hon Minister whether it is not a fact that during the recent past, particularly during the last three months, derailments in the Southern Railway are on the increase and if so what is the special reason?

Mr. Speaker. It is a larger question

Shri Jagjivan Ram. I am not prepared to answer this general question

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that the derailment of train was not informed to Miraj station in time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As a matter of fact it was informed A special train was run and even the passengers with ordinary tickets were allowed to go by the express train All facilities were given

Mr Speaker· Next question Shri Keshava

Shri Keshava No 57

Mr. Speaker: No 57 has been transferred to the 20th of February

Electricity Rates in Delhi

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*58 { Shri Radha Raman
Shri Rajendra Singh

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal to revise the electric charges in Delhi from consumers,

(b) if so the nature of this revision and

(c) what considerations have led Government to undertake such a revision?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A proposal for the revision of the rates for supply of electricity for lighting and fans, and small industrial and medium power consumers, is under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, and not the Government.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has any data available here with regard to the cost of production of electricity in Delhi and the profit that the undertaking has therefrom?

Shri Hathi: I do not think the Government of India has got this information at present

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has any data available with regard to the rates that are prevalent in other big cities of the country and the rates that prevail here in Delhi and how they compare?

Shri Hathi The Government has the various rates prevailing in the different States in different parts But, at present, I have not got them here to give a comparative picture

Shri Rajendra Singh May I know if the Government on its own have examined the possibility of reducing electricity charges so that the small industries could make some headway in the capital city of India?

Mr. Speaker He is asking about small industries

Shri Hathi This question relates to the proposed revision of rates in Delhi by the Municipal Corporation That is being done by the Municipal Corporation not by the Government

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has under consideration any proposal regarding the transfer of production or generation of electricity in Delhi? There is a claim from the Delhi Municipal Corporation that the rates will have gone down if that transfer is made.

Shri Hathi: I do not think there is any such proposal Under the Municipal Corporation Act of 1957 that we

passed recently, distribution, generation, etc. is the concern of the Delhi Municipal Corporation

श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या मै जान सकता हू कि जहां दिल्ली शहर मे २२ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली सप्लाई की जाती है वहा दिल्ली के ही एक भाग नरेला मे बिजली ६२ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब मे सप्लाई की जा रही है और इस का क्या कारण है ? जब दिल्ली ऐडवाइज़री कमेटी ने भी यह मजूर कर लिया है कि यह असमानता ठीक नही है और उस बिजली कम्पनी का लाइसेंस कैंसिल कर दिया जाना चाहिये, इस के बावजद भी कोई कार्यवाही नही की जा रही है इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Hathi: I think the hon Member is referring to the Narela Co The Government of India have already asked the Commissioner to take necessary steps and they are taking necessary steps in the matter

श्री नवल प्रभाकर यह नेसेसेरी स्टेप्स कब तक ले लिये जायेंगे ?

Shri Hathi: Immediately

Shri Supakar: May I know if there is any Electricity Council for this area to look into these problems?

Shri Hathi: There is the Electricity Sub-Committee of the Corporation which looks after this

Public Call Offices

*59. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 266 on the 27th November, 1958 and state what action is being taken or proposed to be taken to prevent functioning of Public Call Offices by insertion of false coins?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): A scheme of utilising tokens for making calls from coin collecting boxes is still under investigation If found feasible, it will be introduced in one or two systems in about six months time

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know how far the introduction of new coins has prevented the insertion of false coins?

Shri S K. Patil: It does not make any difference so far as the false coins are concerned in any system they will be inserted

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know in how many cases such insertion of false coins has been found?

Shri S K. Patil: We have not any record, and at any rate, it is not with me here just now

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a similar question on a previous occasion the hon Minister stated that a rationalisation committee had been appointed and that we would be informed of its composition May I know the composition of that committee and whether that committee is considering this matter also? That committee went into the question of refixing the rates, and instead of two annas, 20 *naye paise* was introduced, and ultimately it was fixed at 15 *naya paise*. I would like to know the composition of the committee and whether the committee will make recommendations about these false coins also

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not remember whether this also is one of the terms of reference The Committee recommended that it should be 20 *naye paise* but the Government revised it a little bit and made it 15 *naye paise*

Shri Khadilkar: May I know whether the hon Minister has found that usually the telephone boxes in public call offices are out of order, and many a time, because you have got to insert two coins instead of one—10 and 5

naye paise—they are wasted; the utility or the service that it is supposed to render to the public is nullified? So, what steps are taken to see that the boxes are kept in perfect order?

Shri S. K. Patil: This difficulty is the old difficulty If the baxes were not in good repair even before, it used to be so, and that is why this question of token arises. That possibly might obviate the difficulty, and that is why I have answered the question that we are thinking of introducing the token, and that possibly might be an improvement over the existing system

Mr Speaker: Shri Tariq

Shri A. M. Tariq: Questions 60 and 106 may be taken up together as they relate to the same subject

Mr. Speaker: Tabled by the same hon Member?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): They are different questions. One is about grapes and the other is about dry fruits

Mr. Speaker: Then he may answer this now and the other later

Import of Fruits from Pakistan

***60. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the **Minister of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fruits, specially grapes, are imported from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken *or* propose to take to develop grape orchards in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes. Grapes are, however, mainly imported from Afghanistan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 18].

श्री अ० मु० तारिक . आप ने जो स्टटमेंट टबल पर रखा है उस में जहा आप ने और जगहों का जिक किया है वहीं आप ने काश्मीर रियासत का जिक नहीं किया है जहां कि अंगूर की पैदावार बहुत होती थी और जहां आला किस्म के अंगूर होते थे। आप की लिस्ट में काश्मीर का कोई जिक नहीं है।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : हमारे पास इस बारे मे कोई सूचना नही थी, इसलिये इस मे काश्मीर का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने काश्मीर में अंगूर के *डेवेलपमेंट के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं?*

स्पीकर महोदय ज्यादा बढाने के लिये।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख अभी तक हमारे पास काश्मीर से कोई ·कीम नही आई है। अगर हमारे पास कोई स्कीम आवेगी तो हम उस पर गौर करेंगे।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक . यह ठीक है कि काश्मीर से आप के पास स्कीम नही आई है। लेकिन यह चीज हम दूसरे मुल्क से मंगाते हैं और इस पर हमारी कसीर रकम खर्च होती है। इसलिए यह हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम अपने मुल्क के उन हिस्सो मे जहा यह चीज पैदा हो सकती है इस को डेवेलप करने के लिये कदम उठायें। मै जानना चाहता हू कि इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये है?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will take it up with his own Government also

श्री पद्म देव माननीय मंत्री जी को यह भलीभांति मालम है कि हिमाचल के तहसील चीनी में ३२०० मरब्बा मील का क्षेत्र एसा है जहा अंगूर, चिलगोजा, पिस्ता, और बादाम की अच्छी पैदावार हो सकती है। वहा के सम्बन्ध में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर इस स्टेटमेंट को देखते . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Question 106 is a separate question relating to dry fruits. This relates only to *angur*, the other one relates to dry fruits in general. The hon. Member will wait till that question comes.

श्री पद्म देव अंगूर के ही बारे में यह प्रश्न है ।

Mr Speaker: *Angur* is separate from the others

श्री पद्म देव : अंगूर के लिए चीनी तहसील निहायत उपयुक्त है और अभी भी वहां कई किस्म के अंगूर पैदा किये जाते हैं। मेरा कथन यह है कि इस को अधिक वृद्धि देने के लिये हमारी सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A research station was established in Chini in 1957 and we are proposing to spend about Rs. 2.11 lakhs It is quite true that Himachal Pradesh is one of our principal grape growing area, and we are paying due attention to it

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हिमाचल प्रदेश से अच्छा प्रदेश हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा का है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर अंगूर की खेती के लिये सरकार की तरफ से क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० प्र० जैन : आनरेबल मेम्बर जानते हैं कि एग्रिकल्चर और हारटीकल्चर स्टेट सबजेक्ट है । अगर वह थोड़ी दिक्कत उठा कर वहां से कोई स्कीम भिजवाते तो वह मंजूर हो गयी होती ।

Shri Jadhav: May I know the total acreage under grapes and whether Government is thinking of having a research station at Nasik in Bombay State.

Shri Ranga: Nasik, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know about Nasik. The Bombay Government......

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members feel as if they are eating grapes now!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are sour!

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the answer

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say whether there is a station in Nasik, but the Bombay Government is keen on grape growing, and we are giving all the assistance that we can and which they ask for.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान से और दूसरे देशों से इस समय कितनी मात्रा में अंगूर हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं और कब तक हमारा देश इस सम्बन्ध में स्वावलम्बी हो सकेगा ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : ज्यादातर अफगानिस्तान से ही अंगूर हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं और १९५७ में . . .

Shri Hem Barua: They are all sour

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In 1957 we imported 146,000 cwts. costing about Rs. 56,40,000. The main imports are from Afghanistan. In 1958 we imported 86,000 cwts. costing Rs. 31,11,000.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरे प्रश्न के दूसरे अंश का जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

Mr. Speaker: He wanted evidently the total.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Every effort is being made to grow our own grapes.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को एक कर दीजिये फिर यह सवाल ही नहीं उठेगा ।

Shri Dasappa: I would like to know, in answer to part (b) of the question, whether the largest grape growing area is not round about Bangalore? There are already 3,000 acres of land under grapes. In fact, they are not able to find a good enough market for their grapes as prices are going down. May I know why no attempt is made to get the grapes sent to other parts of India?

Shri Tyagi: Your grapes are sour!

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The area given by the hon. Member is quite correct. It is in the neighbourhood of 3,000 acres. I have not heard any complaint about the prices and so we have not been able to do anything.

An Hon. Member: Send it to Delhi.

श्री म० मु० तारिक : स्टेटमेंट में वजीर साहब ने फरमाया है कि हम ने प्लान पर २,११,००० रुपये की रकम रखी थी हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये । उस में से अब तक कुल ३६,५६६ रुपया खर्च हुआ हैं । इस से जाहिर है कि हमारी रफ्तार किस कदर सुस्त है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस रफ्तार में कुछ तेजी की जाये तो कोई मुजाइका नहीं होगा ।

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : रफ्तार तेज करने के लिए कोशिश हो रही है मगर कुछ दिक्कतें भी सामने आती हैं । यह रिसर्च का काम है और इस के लिए अच्छे आदमी चाहिए ।

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: We have not gone over nine questions.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Rise in Price of Wheat in Delhi

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*61. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wheat prices in Delhi have registered a very high rise;

(b) if so, what is the reason of the high prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to supply low priced wheat to the people in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, the price of indigenous wheat has increased. The main reason is that Delhi receives its supply of indigenous wheat from Punjab where the prices have risen. The rise of prices in Punjab may be due partly to shortage of supply in the market, partly to panicky purchases by consumers out of fear that prices will go up further and also to some extent to the exploiting of the situation whenever possible by the trade.

(c) From the middle of November Government arranged for the supply of cheap atta in the market by requiring the mills to make atta only out of imported wheat. Early in January, the availability of such atta was increased by increasing the quota of the mills to their maximum capacity. In addition, sale of imported wheat through about 200 fair price shops was arranged. These supplies are adequate for meeting the entire requirements of Delhi.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that before

the present rise in the wheat prices in Delhi, the authorities were aware that wheat was being smuggled to the adjoining States, and if so, what steps have been taken to stop that smuggling?

Shri A M Thomas: Punjab and Delhi are within one and the same zone There have been allegations that wheat was being smuggled to U P, and steps have been taken to stop it

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: What steps have been taken?

Shri Tyagi: I protest against this

श्री नवल प्रभाकर दिल्ली की जन-सम्पर्क समिति में खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया था और उस के बहुत सारे सदस्यो की यह राय है कि जो आटा इस समय सरकार की ओर से दिया जाता है, उस के अन्दर चावल की कनकी पीसी जाती है और इसी तरह के सस्ते अनाज उस में पीस कर दिये जाते है । मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या मत्री महोदय को इस की जानकारी है ।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) इस वक्त जिस कीमत पर हम गेहू दे रहे है, उस से और सस्ता अनाज कोई नही है । माननीय सदस्य ने जो कनकी के बारे में कहा है, हमारी इत्तिला यह है कि यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मत्री जी ने बताया कि ट्रेड ने सिचएशन को एक्सप्लायट किया । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार ने उस के लिए क्या दवाई की ।

श्री अ० प्र० जैन बहुत सारी जगह गल्ला पकड़ा गया है । पजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ उन लोगों के ट्रक परमिट कैन्सल कर दिये, जोकि स्मगलिंग में लगे हुए थे । पजाब गवर्नमेंट अरा सगड़े तौर के उन को पकड़ रही है ।

श्री राधा रमण मैं मत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या उन की यह जानकारी है कि यहा से रोज़ाना करीब करीब बीस हजार व्यक्ति रेल के जरिये दो दो, ढाई ढाई सेर गेहू बाहर ले जाते है, और वह सब स्मगल होता है । क्या उस को भी रोकने की जरूरत है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : मै इस को स्मगलिंग नही कहूगा, क्योंकि कानून के मुताबिक हर एक आदमी यहा से पाच सेर गेहू ले जा सकता है । आखिर लोग यहा आते जाते है और उन को लाने की जरूरत होती है। हमारा उन को रोकने का इरादा नही है । आप ने जो बीस हजार की सख्या बताइ है, उस का मुझे तो पता नही है ।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: A famous CID officer called on me this morning, by name Mr Bali of Lodi Colony, and he said that he could trace many great shop-keepers and shops where grain is stored Can you take his services? He is prepared to help you

Mr Speaker: That is a suggestion for action

Shri S. M Banerjee: The hon Minister has just stated that 200 fair price shops have been started May I know whether it is a fact that these shops are quite inadequate to supply *atta* and wheat to the people, and if so, whether the number is going to be increased? May I also know the price at which *atta* and wheat are being sold in the open market at Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: The number 200 refers only to wheat Otherwise, there are more than 4,000 shops for *atta* operating in Delhi

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered. I had asked for the price of wheat and *atta* in the open market

Mr. Speaker: He will think over and answer.

श्री वाजपेयी : खाद्य समस्या के हल में सहायता देने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को सर्वदली समिति बनाने का सुझाव केन्द्र की ओर से दिया गया था। क्या इस प्रकार की कोई समिति दिल्ली में बनी है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या वह बनेगी और अगर नहीं बनेगी, तो क्यों नहीं बनेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: All are parts of the same question.

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : यह मामला होम मिनिस्ट्री में आया। दिल्ली में एक सलाह देने वाली समिति है, जिस में बहुत सारे दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व है। अभी तक होम मिनिस्ट्री की राय यह हुई है कि यह सलाहकार कमेटी खाद्य के तमाम मामले को भी देख सकती है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी क्या यह सच है कि गल्ले की रोक-थाम के लिए जब दुकानों में स्टोर किया गया गल्ला पकड़ा गया, तो गवर्नमेंट ने केवल यू० पी० के दुकानदारों का गल्ला ले लिया, लेकिन पंजाब के दुकानदारों का गल्ला नहीं पकड़ा गया ? क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया और एक प्रकार के दुकानदारों पर यह ज्यादती क्यों की गई ?

श्री त्यागी · क्योंकि मिनिस्टर यू० पी० के हैं ·

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : पहली बात यह है कि आनरेबल मेम्बर की इत्तिला ठीक नहीं है। शुरू शुरू में यह जरूर था कि यू० पी० के कुछ दुकानदारों ने बेजा नफा कमाने के लिए इस उम्मीद पर कि पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश को गेहूं के जाने की जो रुकावट है, वह हट जायगी, आठ दस लाख मन या इस से भी ज्यादा अनाज खरीद लिया था और जिस वक्त यह फैसला हो गया कि अब इस रुकावट को हटाया नहीं जायगा, तो यह मुनासिब समझा गया कि इस गल्ले को ले लिया जाये। बाद में पंजाब के जिन व्यापारियों ने बहुत तादाद में अनाज रखा हुआ था, जिन का यू० पी० से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, उन का अनाज भी ले लिया गया।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. First I must exhaust those hon. Members who had taken the trouble of tabling the question The hon Member's name does not appear here

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या दिल्ली में अनाज बेचने वाली को-आपरेटिव सोसायटियां हैं या बड़े आदमियों को अनाज बेचने का काम दिया गया है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : बड़े आदमियों का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, क्योंकि छोटे छोटे दुकानदार-खुर्दाफरोश हैं और कुछ को-आपरेटिव सोसायटियां भी हैं।

Shri Ram Krishan. May I know the highest wheat price registered so far?

Shri A. M. Thomas. In Delhi, Rs 20 50 was the highest price, that was for the Dara variety

श्री० रणबीर सिंह क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि देहात में खेत मजदूरों को गेहूं नहीं मिलता है और जिन लोगों की बहुत थोड़ी आमदनी है, उन को सस्ता गेहूं देने के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया गया है ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : मंत्री महोदय को यह भी पता है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े किसानों

ने पंजाब में गांवों में अब भी अनाज को छिपा कर रखा हुआ है और उन से भी वह अनाज लिया जायगा ।

Ch. Ranbir Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed one question to the hon. Member. If ryots should come to the House and then say that *atta* has not been given to them, what about others who are living in towns?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the price of *atta* and wheat at present in Delhi?

Shri A. P. Jain: All the *atta* is manufactured out of the overseas wheat, and it is being sold at the rate of Rs. 15·81 per maund

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: As there is a general complaint about the quality of the imported wheat and *atta*, may I know whether Government are taking steps to get it examined by the laboratories?

Mr Speaker: He says there is a general complaint about the quality of the imported wheat or *atta*, and he wants to know what steps are being taken to rectify the same

Shri A. P. Jain: I am eating that *atta*; perhaps, the hon Speaker is also eating that *atta* and I have not heard of any such complaint

Mr. Speaker: I do not suppose the hon Minister will invite my opinion about it.

Shri Hem Barua: We would like to have it

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Diesel and Electric Locomotives

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*62. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das**:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, if so what, efforts are being made for the manufacture of Diesel and Electric Locomotives in India; and

(b) the present requirement of Railways for such locomotives?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; proposals are under consideration

(b) Besides the orders already placed, the requirements for the remaining 2nd Plan period are about 25 Broad Gauge main line diesels, and 53 Broad Gauge Diesel Shunters For A C electrification schemes which are expected to be completed during the 2nd Plan period, it is assessed that 151 electric locos would be necessary. Orders have been placed for 110 locos Seven D C locos of 1500 Volts will also be necessary for Central Railway during the 2nd Plan period.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the nature of the proposals that are being considered now both for diesel and for locomotive manufacture?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have taken a policy decision in the Railway Ministry that the development of *electric locomotives will be done in* the public sector. The diesel locomotive development will be left to the private sector For the development of electric locomotives, we have placed an order for 110 locomotives abroad. Out of those, 10 locomotives are being received at Chittaranjan in a knocked down condition. Those locomotives will be assembled in Chittaranjan and that will give valuable training for our staff. We have also made arrangements with our consultants who are the French National Railways, to send our people for training abroad in their factories We hope that the mechanical parts of the electric locomotives will be manufactured at Chittaranjan The electrical parts will be manufactured at the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Have any foreign firms made any offer for manufacturing diesel engines here?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are three well known Indian firms,

TELCO, TEXMACO and Hindustan Motors, which are dealing in diesel engines They have been asked to collaborate with foreign firms and put up proposals for the manufacture of diesel locomotives in India

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I want to know which are the foreign firms that have been invited in this regard

Mr. Speaker: Shri Keshava

Shri Keshava. In view of the expanding programme for electrification of railways in our country is there any scheme for undertaking the production of electric locomotives in Chittaranjan and TELCO factories?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) That is what the Deputy Minister has just explained—what steps we are taking for the manufacture of these electric locomotives in the country

Dr. Sushila Nayar Have any steps been taken to decide as to what proportion of engines we want run on electricity and on diesel? I ask the question because we are likely to produce more and more electricity in this country, whereas diesel oil has to be imported

Shri Jagjivan Ram. Any decision on fixing the proportion of electric, diesel and steam locomotives will be too premature But as many diesels as we are having or will have will be utilised in the foreseeable future, even if all the schemes of generating electricity go through

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty Is the collaboration which has been allowed for the manufacture of diesel engines with foreign firms going to be in the form of joint ventures with foreign capital or participation in the actual company itself?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan. That is a matter which would be dealt with by another Ministry, not the Railway Ministry

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan Do Government propose to hold any interest in shares in the firms manufacturing diesel?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, there is no intention to have any share in them They will be the manufacturers and we may purchase from them, subject to their prices being competitive and the products being according to our specifications

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: May I know whether all these locomotives, electric and diesel, proposed to be manufactured are to be only for broad gauge or whether any metre gauge locomotives also will be allowed to be manufactured?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan They will be for both

Shri P C Bose What are the comparative expenses between a diesel locomotive and steam locomotive on a mileage basis?

Shri Jagjivan Ram Certainly diesels have certain advantages over steam locomotives in speed and other things We get more track capacity if we operate by diesel than by steam

Shri Tangamani May I know whether the manufacture of these diesel locomotives will be left entirely in the hands of the three private companies TELCO, TEXMACO and Hindustan Motors or whether some at least will be manufactured in Chittaranjan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram No, there is no intention to manufacture diesel in Chittaranjan Chittaranjan will be carrying on manufacture of steam locomotives and certain mechanical parts of electric locomotives

Price of Raw Jute

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*64 { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
Shri Nagi Reddy
Shri P G Sen
Shri Barman
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri A. K Gopalan: }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Central Jute

Committee had recommended the fixing of minimum prices for raw Jute;

(b) if so, what decision was taken by Government; and

(c) if any decision was taken, what was the reaction on the price of raw Jute?

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

(b) and (c). As a measure of price support, Government have authorized the State Trading Corporation to purchase jute in the producing areas through Co-operative Societies It is too early yet to assess the reaction of this measure on the price of raw jute However, raw jute prices have shown a slight firming up of late

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty What exactly has been the increase in the prices of raw jute and mesta during the period the State Trading Corporation entered the market?

Dr P. S. Deshmukh In some of the markets, there has been an improvement of about Re 1 and a little more in the prices of both mesta and jute

Shri Vajpayee: What other steps do Government propose to take to see that the production of jute does not go down next year as a result of decline in prices?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The following are some of the steps which have been approved by the Cabinet ban on the import of varieties of jute which are grown in India in sufficient quantities, jute mills would hold stocks of jute to the extent of about 4 months' consumption, permission to export a limited quantity of about 50,000 bales outside India, and provision of facilities for quick transport of raw jute from distant producing areas to the mills.

Shri Barman: What is the minimum price that has been arrived at or approved by Government, and what are the data on which this price has been arrived at?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have not yet fixed any minimum price

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the minimum price recommended by the Indian Central Jute Committee was accepted by Government, and whether this price fixation had the sanction of Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I have already stated, no minimum price has yet been fixed

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that co-operative societies and traders' associations requested Government as early as September/October to export the surplus jute, but the Government did not decide the question till January, by which time the cultivators were forced to sell their jute at a very low price? If so, I want to know whether this was on account of the wrong decision of the Government about the jute crop or of the advice of the Indian Jute Mills' Association

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We are not aware of any such representation, because such representation must have come to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry That question may be addressed to that Ministry

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know what is the quantity of jute that has been purchased by the State Trading Corporation so far, and if nothing at all or nothing much has been purchased, what is the firming up of price due to?

Shri A. P. Jain: Some jute has been purchased

Shri Bimal Ghose: What is the quantity?

Shri A. P Jain: I cannot give the exact quantity because that is being purchased by the State Trading Corporation which is not my Ministry

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the policy regarding the steps taken for trying to firm up prices was decided at such a

stage when the poorest of the cultivators had already come into the market, could I know whether the Government propose to come forward with a jute purchase policy well in advance before the jute comes into the market?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have taken a decision for the present year and we have stated what that decision is

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of Bridges on Hingoli-Khandwa Line

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

(a) the number of major bridges that have yet to be constructed on the Hingoli-Khandwa rail link,

(b) whether the required girders have since been received, and

(c) when the construction of all the major bridges is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Thirty four

(b) 103 girders have been received and 66 are still due.

(c) By October, 1960

Institute for Afforestation

***65. Shrimati Ila Palchondhuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for establishing an Institute for Afforestation of arid and semi-arid zones in India is under the consideration of the Government of India, and

(b) if so, the progress made in finalising it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). On the advice of an expert from the UNESCO, a scheme has been prepared for expanding the scope of the existing Central Desert Afforestation Research Station at Jodhpur into a Central Arid Zone Research Institute, in collaboration with the UNESCO's major project on the subject and with technical and financial assistance from that Organisation. The financial and organizational details are still under consideration.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges

***66.** { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan: }

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) whether some more Automatic Telephone Exchanges are likely to be established during 1959-60;

(b) if so, in which cities;

(c) the expenditure involved, and

(d) cities where this work has already been taken up?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes

(b) to (d) Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Statement

(b) and (c) New Automatic Exchanges likely to be brought into service in 1959-60 with cost particulars

Sl No.	Name of Exchange	City	Total estimated cost Rs.
1	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	34,89,700
2	Jullundur	Jullundur	20,82,000
3	Jaipur	Jaipur	40,08,000
4	Agra	Agra	41,97,000
5	Asansol	Asansol	16,38,900
6	Jorbagh	New Delhi .	56,63,500

(d) Work has already been taken up at all the places mentioned at part (b) of the answer

Mobile Libraries on Railways

*67. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start mobile libraries to provide reading material for the staff posted at wayside stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether mobile library service provided on two sections of the North Eastern Railway has proved successful?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) The mobile library is a mobile van stocked with books in regional languages so as to make the library facilities available to Railway staff at way-side stations

(c) On the North Eastern Railway a mobile library was started on 19th December 1958 on one section *viz* Samastipur—Darbhanga—Narkatiaganj Section It is too early to make an assessment, but it may be said that it has been popular On the other section *viz.* Gorakhpur—Gonda Loop a mobile library was scheduled to start from 5th February, 1959

Sutlej-Beas Link Project

*68. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1120 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether any survey or study has been made of the scheme called "Sutlej-Beas Link Project"; and

(b) what is the necessity, advantages and purpose of this Project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project is under investigation by the Government of Punjab.

(b) The project will increase the firm electric power generated at Bhakra. Thereafter the water will be led into the River Sutlej below Nangal Dam and will be picked up at Harike for utilisation in the Rajasthan Canal The Beas waters delivered into the Bhakra reservoir will have better manoeuvrability as these will be available at a higher level and in the upper region

Paddy and Rice Export from Orissa

*69. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy and rice exported so far from Orissa to other States in India and the prices at which they are procured; and

(b) how does the above procurement price in Orissa compare with the market price of paddy and rice in the States to which the rice and paddy are exported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 5,000 tons rice of fine and superfine varieties procured at the under-mentioned rates, were exported to West Bengal until 4th February, 1959:—

Variety	*Rate per maund of naked grain*
Fine	Rs 16.00
Superfine	Rs 17 00

(b) The controlled ex-mill prices in West Bengal range between Rs 16 00 and Rs. 19·75 per maund in Calcutta and the adjoining districts of West Bengal depending on the quality of rice.

डाक तथा तार के लिये स्वयंसेवक

*७०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १८ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के समय जिन व्यक्तियों ने अपनी सेवायें अर्पित की थीं क्या उनके बारे में इस बीच आंकड़े इकट्ठे कर लिये गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक परिमण्डल के आंकड़े बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा आयेगा; और

(ग) शेष स्वयंसेवकों को उपयुक्त रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल परिमण्डल के आंकड़ों को छोड़ ।

(ख) जी हां, पश्चिमी बंगाल परिमण्डल की सूचना के उपलब्ध होते ही ।

(ग) मुझे खेद है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि रिक्त स्थानों के भरने के समय चुने गये व्यक्तियों को निजी योग्यता-क्रम के अनुसार अपनी-अपनी बारी लेनी होती है ।

Supply of Rice to West Bengal

*71. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have recently approached the Central Government for supplies of rice;

(b) if so, the quantity asked for, and

(c) the quantity that will be supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The requirement of a State for a particular month is examined by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government and supplies are arranged keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Reserve and the present and future demands from other States. For the month of February 1959 the West Bengal Government had asked for 30,000 tons of rice. Arrangement has been made to supply 20,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of paddy.

Hindustan Shipyard

*72. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) when the pre-fabrication shop at Hindustan Shipyard is to be commissioned;

(b) how the ships are priced; and

(c) how do they compare with ships manufactured in foreign countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The pre-fabrication shop is almost ready and is expected to be commissioned by June, 1959

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The present practice is to fix, by negotiations with the shipowner, a price, which is roughly equivalent to the cost of building a similar ship in the United Kingdom. A comparative statement of the shipbuilding costs in different countries as ascertained in 1956 is given below:—

	(Approximate)
United Kingdom	 100
West Germany	 95
Japan	 110
United States of America	 200
Australia	 150
France	 130
Italy	 130
India	 131

कैंसर

*७३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने कनाडा से कैंसर के उपचार के लिये एक अणु-यंत्र (कोबाल्ट ६०) खरीदा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कहां लगाया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) कनाडा की सरकार कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत तीन कोबाल्ट बीम थेरापी यूनिट और एक शक्तिशाली कोबाल्ट ६० सोर्स प्रदान कर रही है।

(ख) इन तीन कोबाल्ट बीम थेरापी यूनिटों में से एक-एक यूनिट (१) टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल, बम्बई, (२) चितरंजन कैंसर अस्पताल, कलकत्ता और (३) क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कालेज अस्पताल, लुधियाना में लगाया जायेगा तथा शक्तिशाली कोबाल्ट ६० सोर्स कैंसर इंस्टीच्यूट, मद्रास में लगाया जायेगा।

Commodities Committees

*74 **Sbri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the period of interval fixed for holding the meetings of the Commodities Committees under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture:

(b) whether any change has been made in the period of interval for holding meetings of the Committees during the course of the last two years; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Circular Railway for Calcutta

*75. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what decisions have been taken by the Railway Board and Government on the recommendations of the S. N. Roy Committee on the Circular Railway for Calcutta and the Saranga-pany Committee on the electrification on Eastern Railway about the starting of an electrically operated circular railway system girdling the city of Calcutta as part of the Suburban Electrification Scheme;

(b) whether this proposal for a circular railway for Calcutta will eventually form part of the Electrification Projects that are already under way in the Howrah and Sealdah Divisions, and

(c) whether any detailed project reports and cost estimates for the circular railway have been prepared?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The scheme of Circular Railway around Calcutta city will be considered after electrification of all the Sub-urban sections of Calcutta has been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Paddy and Rice

*76 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Governments have entered into markets for purchasing paddy and rice during the current Kharif season;

(b) the quantities of paddy and rice so far purchased in those States;

(c) whether any purchase of rice and paddy has also been made on Union Government's account; and

(d) if so, how much?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rice or paddy is being purchased in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Madras is about to start making purchases

(b) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 20]

National Projects Construction Corporation

*77 **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) the number of States which have so far agreed to join the National Projects Construction Corporation, and

(b) how many of them have paid their contributions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri (Hathi) (a) Seven

(b) Five

Master Plan for Flood Control in Orissa

*78. **Shri Panigrahi** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 472 on the 27th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the High Level Committee on Floods, after examining the long-range plan for flood control prepared by the Orissa Government, has accorded approval to the plan

(b) whether a statement showing the main features of this long-range master plan for flood control m Orissa will be laid on the Table, and

(c) whether the Government of India has approved this master plan in its entirety?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) After examining the long-range plan for flood control prepared by the Orissa Government, the High Level Committee on Floods have, in Volume II of their Report, indicated broadly the lines on which a satisfactory long-range plan should be formulated A summary of the recommendations contained in Volume II of the Report is attached. It is for the State Government to re-cast the plan in the light of these recommendations and to place it before the State Technical Advisory Committee and the State Flood Control Board for approval Thereafter, the plan will be considered by the Central India Rivers Commission (Floods) and by the Central Flood Control Board The question of approving the plan in its entirely or otherwise does not arise at this stage

Procurement of Rice from Andhra

*79 **Shri Subbiah Ambalam.** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of rice that has been procured by the Central Government from Andhra State during 1958, and

(b) the quantity distributed to each of the needy States and the stock in hand?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain) (a) The quantity of rice purchased by the Central Government in Andhra State and actually delivered to them during the year 1958 was about 171,000 tons

(b) The rice procured by the Government from the various States in the country and from abroad is pooled and held in Central Storage Depots Allocations are made by the Centre to the various States in accordance with their relative needs Hence, it is not possible to say what quantities of the rice procured in Andhra Pradesh were supplied to the needy States and how much is left with the Government

Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project

*80. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project, and

(b) the total expenditure involved and the States that will be benefited therefrom?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Civil works connected with the project are making good progress. As regards the generating station, excavation work at the site is in hand.

(b) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 39.45 crores and that of the 1st stage alone Rs. 22.97 crores. This project is for the benefit of the entire State of Mysore.

बाढ़ सम्बन्धी उच्च-स्तरीय समिति

*८१. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाढ़ सबंधी उच्च-स्तरीय समिति ने अपना दूसरा प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बाढ़ों के नियंत्रण के लिये उसके मुख्य सुझाव क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) तथा (ख) बाढ़ संबंधी उच्च-स्तरीय समिति (हाई लेवल कमिटी आन फ्लड्स) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट की दूसरी जिल्द (सेकिंड वाल्यूम) पेश कर दी है और उसमें दी गई सिफारिशों का साराश (समरी) सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये एन० टी०—११९९/५९]

दिल्ली के लिये मास्टर प्लैन

*८२. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लैन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ख) यह मास्टर प्लैन कब तक कार्यान्वित होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली की मास्टर प्लान अभी तैयार हो रही है और इसके १९५९ के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है। प्लान के मिलने ही उसकी कार्यान्विति के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Railway Freight

*83. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the possibility of making a reduction in the railway freight for manganese ore,

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter rests, and

(c) the time by which a decision is expected to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) The matter is under examination and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Development of Ports

*84. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approached the U.N. Technical Administration for the services of some experts to advise on the development of ports in India.

(b) if so, who were the experts and what specific matters were referred to them for consideration; and

(c) what advice has been tendered by the team of experts in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(b) The expert whose services were made available by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration is Mr F. Posthuma, Deputy Director, Port of Rotterdam The matters referred to him were.—

(i) Selection of a suitable site for the location of an auxiliary port in the Calcutta region

(ii) Problems relating to the dredging of the River Hooghly

(iii) Project for the expansion and remodelling of the Marshalling Yard at East Dock Junction at Calcutta Port

(iv) Problems relating to development of Bombay Port and the dredging of the main approach channel to Bombay Harbour

(v) Improvement of the depths in the approach channel of Kandla Port

(vi) The development of Paradip and Mangalore Ports

(b) The Report of the expert is awaited

Railway Protection Force

*85. **Pandit D N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1068 on the 17th December, 1958 and state·

(a) whether the rules under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 have since been finalised, and

(b) if so, when they will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Rules framed under the R.P.F. Act, 1957, are being examined and would be laid on the Table of the House by the middle of this year.

Drinking Water Supply to Agartala Town

*86. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 61 on the 13th November, 1957 and state whether the people of Agartala Town will get the supply of protected drinking water by the end of 1959?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No The Scheme has since been revised by the Tripura Administration and is under examination.

हिमाचल प्रदेश का स्वास्थ्य विभाग

*८७. { श्री पदम देव :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य विभाग में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये छात्रों सहित कुल कितने छात्र इस समय विभिन्न संस्थाओं में चिकित्सा की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Catering Contractors

*88. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the upper limit of holdings of catering contractors,

(b) if not, reasons therefor, and

(c) what is the present ceiling limit fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Does not arise

(c) The present ceilings are —

(i) 12 units in respect of catering contracts, *viz* Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms, and

(ii) 7 units in respect of vending contracts, *viz*, stalls and platform vending

Over-bridge at Sholapur

*89 **Shri Sonavane** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No 3008 on the 27th September 1958 and state

(a) whether the consideration of the proposal for construction foot over-bridge connecting the circulating areas at the broad gauge and metre gauge stations of Sholapur Railway Station has since been completed,

(b) whether any reply from the Government of Bombay has been received, and

(c) the probable date when the work would be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet, Sir

(b) and (c) Yes Sir The State Government have refused to bear the charges, and the matter is being examined further

Ukai Project

*90 **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1678 on the 11th September, 1957 and state

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision about the Ukai Project, West Khandesh,

(b) whether it is a fact that some machinery for the execution of the work has been assembled on the site, and

(c) the amount spent over the project so far?

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

(b) Information is not available and has been called for from the Bombay Government

(c) Information about up-to-date expenditure is not available The probable expenditure to end of March, 1959 will be about Rs 99 7 lakhs

Bhakra Dam

*91 **Shri Mohammed Imam** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the hill slopes which flank on either side of Bhakra dam are of loose soil and highly disintegrated rock,

(b) whether he is aware of the opinion of the famous British Engineer, Lord Haily, that the hill slopes abutting the dam may not stand the strain of a dam of the height of 720 ft;

(c) whether it is fact that a portion of the hill slopes slipped during the last rains, and

(d) what precautions have been taken to strengthen the hill slopes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

(a) The Bhakra Dam is located in the lower Shiwaliks The rock is jointed, interspersed with bands of clay and shear zones The weak zones have been cleared The clay bands have also been excavated to adequate depths and these have been filled back with concrete An extensive programme of grouting the rocks with cement mortar has been carried out This consists of diamond drilling and subsequent grouting so that the entire mass becomes monolithic

(b) No information is available

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Detailed geological survey followed by continual detailed examination of the outer periphery has been carried out to see whether any geo-physical weakness exists which may detract from the capacity of the range to hold the stored water supply All such doubts have been set at rest As a result of the geological examination, necessary grouting and pinning operations are undertaken wherever considered technically appropriate

Bailadilla-Visakhapatnam Line

*92. **Shri A S. Saigal** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the availability of surplus raw iron in Bailadilla of Baster district and the agreement with Japan for its export, Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested construction of a railway line in the Third Five Year Plan for joining Bailadilla and Visakhapatnam, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider its inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Bailadilla-Kottavalasa railway survey, though sponsored primarily in connection with the Dandakaranya Refugee Rehabilitation Scheme, will when built serve also for export of iron ore through Vizagapatam port.

(b) The matter is under consideration as besides the railway line, the details of additional port facilities required have yet to be investigated

Sone River Barrage

*93. **Shri Kamal Singh.** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1933 on the 30th April, 1958 regarding Sone River Barrage and state

(a) whether the schemes of main Barrage-cum-road Bridge-cum-Hydro Electric Power Generation and that of High-Level Canals have since been fully examined by the Central Government,

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the report and when the work is likely to be taken up, and

(c) whether work of remodelling and renovation of the existing canals for which rupees 2 27 crores were sanctioned has started and the progress made so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The examination of the Project in the Central Water and Power Commission has not yet been completed

(b) Does not arise

(c) The work has already started and the Government of Bihar expect to spend Rs 45 lakhs by March, 1959

Konkan Coastal Service

*94. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Bombay Steam Navigation Company is contemplating to suspend its Konkan Coastal Service, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Company have complained that the service is not remunerative and that without an increase in fares or a subsidy from Government to off-set the losses, it will not be possible for them to continue the service

Erosion of River Hooghly Banks

*95 **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) whether any request has been received from the West Bengal State Government for help in stabilising the areas on both sides of River Hooghly specially the banks within the Howrah District and Chinsurah affected by erosion, and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 21]

Railway Time-Tables

*96. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) how many copies of the Railway time-tables in each language are printed each time,

(b) the other languages besides English in which the time-tables are printed, and

(c) the basis on which the languages are chosen?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of copies of the Time Tables printed for sale to the public language-wise varies from Railway to Railway and with every edition depending on the demands from the public

A statement showing the number of copies of Time-Tables in various languages printed for October, 1958 issue is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 22]

(b) Assamese, Bengali, Gurumukhi, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya Tamil and Telugu

(c) Time-Tables other than in English and Hindi are printed on the basis of main regional languages of the States, traversed by the respective Railways, provided there is adequate demand from public

T B. Survey

*97 { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** **Shri S C. Samanta:** **Shri Subodh Hansda.** }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether any sample survey regarding the attack of T B was conducted during 1955-58 by the Indian Council of Medical Research,

(b) if so, what part of West Bengal was surveyed, and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Calcutta, Chittaranjan, Panihati, Kalna, Bokanda, Purushottanpur, Uttar Jafardhar

(c) In Calcutta, the prevalence of active and probably active T B cases was found to be 16 73 per 1,000 X-rayed persons of the age group of 5 and above The number of infective cases was 6 39 per 1,000 The data regarding the towns and villages has not been analysed

ऊपरी पुलों तथा नीचे के पुलों का निर्माण

*९८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई स्थानों में रेल के ऊपरी पुल और नीचे के पुलों के निर्माण की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के कितने स्थानों से यह माग की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई योजना बनाई है कि एक वर्ष मे कितने नीचे के या ऊपर के पुल बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो यह योजना क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वे० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) अभी इसके बारे मे सूचना मौजूद नही है और रेलो से मगानी पडेगी ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नही । जब कभी राज्य सरकारे रेल-प्रशासनो से रेलवे लाइनो के ऊपर या नीचे पुल बनाने के लिये कहती हैं और वर्तमान नियमो के अनुसार अपने हिस्से का खर्च देने को तैयार हो जाती है, तो उनकी बात तुरन्त मान ली जाती है । राज्य सरकारो से जवाब आने मे कुछ समय लगता है, इसलिये इस तरह का कोई कार्यक्रम नही बनाया जा सकता कि एक साल मे कितने पुल बनाये जायें । लेकिन ज्यो ही राज्य सरकार योजना (Plan) उसके अनुमानित खर्च और अपने हिस्से का खर्च उठाने की मजूरी दे देती है, रेल प्रशासन अपने निर्माण कार्यक्रम (Works Programme) में इस काम के लिये जरूरी रकम की व्यवस्था करते है और काम जल्द से जल्द शुरू कर दिया जाता है ।

खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता

*१००. { श्री कास.बाला :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्न के मामले में कितने राज्य आत्मनिर्भर हैं;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य राज्यों के आत्मनिर्भर न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कारणों की कोई जांच की गई है और इन्हें दूर करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या प्रयत्न किये गये है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) सामान्यत आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, उडीसा और पंजाब में अन्न की उपज खपत से अधिक होती है, और उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मद्रास तथा मैसूर आत्म निर्भर है ।

(ख) से (घ). आत्मनिर्भरता समूचे देश के लिये ही प्राप्त करनी है । प्रत्येक राज्य में चाहे वह आत्मनिर्भर है या नहीं, खाद्यान्न की उपज मे उन्नति के लिये गुंजाइश है । परन्तु हो सकता है कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र अथवा राज्य आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त न कर सके । प्रत्येक राज्य की समस्याओ का निरन्तर निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है, और खेती की उपज को बढाने के लिये उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*101 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2980 on the 27th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in filling up the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Protection Force on the Central Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In Class III the deficiency is 4 of Scheduled Castes and 5 of Scheduled Tribes In Class IV the deficiency is in the category of Scheduled Tribes only to the extent of 141

Efforts are being made to eradicate the shortfall in both the classes by the end of the current year 1958-59 as stated earlier

Tungabhadra Project

*102 { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa.

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) the actual area brought under irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project Left Bank development scheme excluding the previously cultivated area under the old Anicuts, and

(b) the total amount spent so far, for the Project and development of both sides of the Ayacut areas?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An area of 39,930 acres was actually brought under irrigation upto the end of December, 1958

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible

Berapoly River Project in Kerala

*103. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan.

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power had recently visited the Berapoly River Project site in Kerala,

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held by him with the Kerala and Mysore State Government, and

(c) whether it is proposed to take up the project during the Second Five Year Plan itself?

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

(b) He held no discussions with the representatives of Mysore Government The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Kerala State accompanied the Deputy Minister to the Berapoly River Valley Project site in Kerala and generally explained to him the broad aspects of the scheme He explained to him how this scheme would irrigate the Malabar Area in Kerala He also indicated that it would also be a cheap power project

(c) No, Sir

"Demands Day" by Posts and Telegraphs Employees

*104 { **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federal Council of the National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees' Union has resolved to observe "Demands Day", and

(b) if so, what are their demands?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S K. Patil): (a) No intimation has been received from the National Federation of P & T Employees It is, however, understood that they have decided to observe 11th February 1959 as "Demands Day"

(b) The demands are

(1) Immediate grant of 2nd instalment of interim relief

(2) Early publication of the Pay Commission's Report

(3) Repeal of Rules 4(a) and 4(b) of the Govt Servants Conduct Rules

(4) Re-drafting of Government Servants Conduct Rules

(5) Halt of victimisation of legitimate Trade Unions' activities.

(6) Re-instatement of dismissed, discharged and compulsorily retired employees for participation in Trade Union Activities

Milk Supply Scheme in Delhi

*105. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up three milk supply centres for supply of milk to Delhi; and

(b) if so, names of sites chosen for these centres and total quantity of milk to be supplied daily?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It is proposed to set up 30 milk collection and chilling centres in the rural areas of Delhi, U.P. and Punjab

(b) So far locations of the following 19 centres have been selected:—

1. Alipur 2. Bawana 3. Najafgarh	Delhi.
4. Muradnagar 5. Dankaur (R.S.) 6. Dadri 7. Pilkhua 8. Gaulothi 9. Baghpat 10. Masson 11. Pillana 12. Chola	U.P
13. Ballabhgarh 14. Palwal 15. Bahadurgarh 16. Sampla 17. Sonepat 18. Sohna 19. Kharkhauda	Punjab

Each centre is expected to supply 200 to 400 maunds of milk daily depending upon the supply of milk locally available

Development of Dry Fruits

*106. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether dry fruits are imported from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take to develop dry fruits industry in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) Yes

(b) The fruits utilised for production of dry fruits, which are imported from Pakistan are not cultivated in India extensively Efforts are, however, being made to increase the production of such fruits through the following horticultural development schemes:—

1 Research work on raisin grape has started with effect from 1-3-1957 at Chini in Himachal Pradesh

2 *Research on nuts*—A scheme for the intensification of research on nuts with particular reference to almond, walnut, pecannut, hazelnut and pistachio in Chini area of Himachal Pradesh will be started with effect from 1-4-1959

3 *Development of fruit production*—Under this scheme long term loans at Rs 300 per acre are given to fruit growers for planting new orchards with a view to develop the production of dry fruits in the areas where the conditions are favourable for these fruits

Class IV Railway Employees Promotion Committee

*107. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1130 on the 17th December, 1958 and state·

(a) whether the consideration of the report of the Class IV Railway Employees Promotion Committee has since been concluded; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations accepted by the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Orders have already been issued on 15 out of 30 recommendations and will shortly issue in respect of the others

(b) A copy of the report together with a summary of the decisions will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

दिल्ली के मुख्य यार्ड का नवनिर्माण

*१०६. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १६५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में मुख्य रेलवे यार्ड के नवनिर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उस पर अनुमानत कितना व्यय होगा;

(ग) अब तक कितना धन व्यय हुआ है; और

(घ) यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की आशा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) अब तक बड़ी लाइन में रिमाडलिंग (remodelling) का लगभग ५० प्रतिशत और मीटर लाइन में ८३ प्रतिशत काम पूरा हुआ है ।

(ख) बड़ी लाइन की रिमाडलिंग पर लगभग ३८ लाख और मीटर लाइन पर लगभग १७ लाख रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है ।

(ग) दिसम्बर, १६५८ तक बड़ी लाइन की रिमाडलिंग पर लेखे में २० लाख और मीटर लाइन की रिमाडलिंग पर लेखे में १३ ६७ लाख रुपये खर्च दिखाया गया ।

(घ) यदि सिगनल के सामान समय पर मिले, तो बड़ी लाइन की रिमाडलिंग सितम्बर १६५६ तक ।

मीटर लाइन की रिमाडलिंग जून, १६५६ तक ।

Fishery Development

*110. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri V. P Nayar:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan.

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1719 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether consideration of the scheme for opening 2 to 5 centres in the Community Development blocks for intensive fishery development in each State has since been completed

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) the places in Madhya Pradesh which are being considered for opening of such centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

भारत-दक्षिण अमेरिका नौवहन सेवा

***१११. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित किसी नौवहन समवाय अथवा निगम ने भारत और दक्षिण अमेरिका के बीच एक नई नौवहन सेवा चालू करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सेवा कब तक चालू होगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) · (क) दी इंडिया स्टीमशिप कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता कलकत्ते और बुइन्ज आयर्स के बीच सीधी जहाजी सर्विस चालू करने वाली है । यह एक प्राइवेट जहाजी कम्पनी है

(ख) आशा है कि यह इसी महीने मे शुरू की जायेगी ।

Punctuality of Trains

***112 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state·

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken to enforce better punctuality in the running of the trams,

(b) whether there has been any improvement during the last two months, and

(c) against how many persons disciplinary action has been taken in connection with unpunctual running of trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 23.]

(b) Yes, there is a general improvement during November and December, 1958.

(c) 2670 persons during November and December, 1958.

Bridge at Berhampore

***113. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a major bridge at Berhampore (West Bengal) near Khagraghat on National Highway No 34 has been held up due to shortage of steel and foreign exchange;

(b) how many other bridges remain to be constructed on Calcutta-Berhampore and Khagraghat-Moregram sections of National Highway No. 34, their locations and when these are expected to be completed, and

(c) when the Khagraghat-Moregram section of National Highway 34 is to be opened for through traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The lowest tender for the work provides for the use of high tensile steel not manufactured in the country and stipulates its tensioning in two stages which is not considered desirable The delay in dealing with the tenders was due to the negotiations for modifying the design in this respect It is now proposed to accept the lowest tender involving use of high tensile steel and foreign exchange

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 24]

(c) The road has already been completed and is expected to be thrown open to traffic before monsoon.

Fishing in Paradip and Hirakud Reservoirs

***114. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state·

(a) whether experiments have been made in catching fish at Paradip and from Hirakud reservoirs with the help

of mechanised fishing boats;

(b) whether such fishing experiments are being carried out under the guidance of fishing experts from United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) (i) Paradip Yes;

(ii) Hirakud Reservoir No

(c) (i) *Paradip*—The catches reported so far are quite satisfactory.

(ii) *Hirakud Reservoir*—The results are yet to be assessed as the major part of fishing will be done between November, 1958 and March, 1959

Tourist Resort at Bhakra Dam

*115. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state·

(a) whether any beauty spot or pleasure garden is being developed on the Bhakra Dam to attract tourist traffic, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place selected?

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

(b) Does not arise

Tungabhadra Project

*116. { **Shri Nagi Reddy**:
Shri D V Rao:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that Gadwal North and Gadwal South canals have not yet been constructed under Tungabhadra Project, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Explosion between Sarna and Boharoli Stations

*117 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion occurred on the rail track between Sarna and Boharoli Stations on Amritsar-Pathankot line on the 16th January, 1959,

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been held into the matter, and

(c) with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It was concluded that it was a case of sabotage by some one with malicious intentions Police investigation is in progress.

Procurement of Rice

*118 **Shri Mahanty**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1136 dated the 17th December, 1958 and state·

(a) whether the procurement prices for rice and paddy in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were the prices at rail-head;

(b) whether the State Governments were authorised to curtail that price, for paying commission to the traders and paying other costs;

(c) whether any uniform scale has been prescribed for transport allowances to the rail-heads incidentals and

remuneration to purchasing agents; and

(d) if so, whether a statement would be laid on the Table, showing permissible allowances under each head?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Generally stocks are taken over at rail-head centres and the procurement prices apply to delivery at such centres. In Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, however, where there are certain centres which are far away from the railheads, separate prices have been or are being fixed to ensure that the producers do not suffer heavily on account of high cost of transport.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, as conditions vary from area to area

(d) Does not arise.

Fertilizers

*119. { **Shri Kamal Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the new types of fertilizers which are proposed to be manufactured in the country, and

(b) the steps taken to popularise their use among cultivators?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 25.]

दोहद-इंदौर रेलवे लाइन

*१२०. { **श्री खादीवाला :**
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंदौर राज्य के समय से सरकार दोहद-इंदौर बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या इस लाइन का सर्वे पूरा हो चुका है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह सर्वे कब किया गया ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इस बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण की योजना को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिम्मिलित करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) और (ख) जी हां, कुछ समय पहले इस लाइन के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की गयी थी ।

(ग) १९५३ में ।

(घ) अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

Manhandling of Railway Staff

*121 **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent manhandling of Railway staff on the Sealdah Division (Eastern Railway) by passengers and others has alarmed engine drivers; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A few cases of assault and attempted assault on engine crew by travelling public and others have taken place when trains were running late due to any reason and these incidents did cause some alarm to engine drivers.

(b) Efforts are being made to check such incidents in cooperation with the State Police.

Railway Line for Dandakaranaya Project

*122. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S C. Samanta: }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 133 on the 21st November, 1958 and state the progress since made in the preliminary work for starting survey operations on the proposed railway line for Dandakaranya Project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): A Preliminary Engineering, Final Location and Traffic survey for a railway line between Bailadilla and Kottavalasa has only just been sanctioned on 2nd January, 1959 at a cost of Rs 20 lakhs and arrangements are in hand for collecting equipment and personnel

Integral Coach Factory

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

(a) when the second shift at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, will be introduced,

(b) the number of skilled workers proposed to be entertained for the second shift; and

(c) what will be the increase in the turn out of coaches consequent upon the introduction of the second shift?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) In the near future

(b) The details of skilled workers are to be worked out

(c) About 300 additional Steel-bodied Coaches per annum, when second shift working is fully established

Reclamation of "Usar Land"

*124. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Botanical Laboratory has done any successful research for the reclamation of 'Usar Land';

(b) what are the broad outlines of the scheme, and

(c) what advantage has been taken or is proposed to be taken of the research?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

The Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, is conducting some experiments on reclamation of alkaline lands The work is still in the experimental stage, but results so far obtained are encouraging Brief details of the scheme are given below.

In 1956, the Government of Uttar Pradesh placed 120 acres of alkaline lands at the disposal of the Director, National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, for finding out ways and means of reclaiming them The Director, National Botanic Gardens, adopted biological and agronomical methods and discovered that certain water plants had the power of removing sodium from the soil and thus lowering the alkalinity The area under these experiments has since been extended and the results of the investigations are being tested by cultivating different types of plants including fruit trees vegetables, crops and medicinal plants on the reclaimed lands

The results of researches, if successful, will be brought to the notice of the State Governments for utilisation on as big a scale as possible

Rural Electrification Scheme

*125. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state·

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the fulfilment of the target of rural electrification scheme,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Medical College at Sambalpur, Orissa

*126. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have sent a proposal to the Union Government for opening a second Medical College at Sambalpur in Orissa from July next,

(b) whether the State Government have sought any financial or other assistance in this regard, and

(c) if so the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) and (b) Yes

(c) The Government of Orissa were informed that it was not possible for the Government of India to subsidise the establishment of a second Medical College in Orissa during the Second Plan period in view of paucity of funds

Diesel Cars

*127. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 154 on the 21st November, 1958 and state

(a) whether 12 diesel cars allotted to Northern Railway have been put to service on the sections allocated,

(b) if so, whether the working has resulted in economy or benefited the public, and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No; but one coupled unit of two diesel rail cars has been introduced on the New Delhi-Faridabad-New Delhi-Sonepat-Delhi-Shakurbasti sections with effect from 7th February, 1959

(b) and (c) It will be known after diesel rail cars have run for sometime

ट्रेन में कत्ल और डाका

*१२८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री तंगामणि :
श्रीमती मफीदा अहमद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि २१ जनवरी, १९५९ को राज्य बैंक की लखीमपुर-खीरी शाखा के खजाची और सतरी को, जो अपने साथ लगभग दो लाख रुपया ले जा रहे थे, उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के देवलकी और फरधन स्टेशनो के बीच रेल के डिब्बे मे गोली से मार डाला गया और उनका रुपया लूट लिया गया ?

रेल उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) जी हां । और यह भी सच है कि जिन लोगो का इसमे हाथ था वे पकडे गये है और उनसे कुल रुपया बरामद हो गया है ।

Quarters on Rewari-Bhatinda Section

53 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) the money spent on the construction of quarters for Railway employees on the Rewari-Bhatinda section of Northern Railway during the year 1958 at each station,

(b) the number of quarters constructed on each station, and

(c) the number of quarters which will be constructed during the remain-

ing period of Second Five Year Plan (Station-wise) on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs 10,800 have been spent so far.

(b) 9 quarters for Class IV Staff are under construction at Hissar

(c) 10 Type II quarters for Class III staff and 50 type I for Class IV Staff inclusive of those in (b) above are proposed to be constructed at Rewari during 1958-59 and 1959-60 It is not possible at this stage to state how many quarters will be constructed during 1960-61, as the programme for that year will only be finalized in December, 1959

Railway Stations in Bikaner Division

54 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of railway stations at present in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway,

(b) the total number of them which have been electrified so far, and

(c) the names of the stations which are expected to be electrified by the end of 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 162

(b) 31

(c) Napasar, Sri-Dungar Garh, Bariwala and Palam are expected to be electrified by 31st January, 1961

Punctuality of Trains between Delhi and Phulera

55. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many times trains running *between Delhi and Phulera via Reengus* have been late since 1st January, 1958,

(b) the reasons for running late, and

(c) the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to improve the punctuality of the trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nos 19 Up/219 Up and 20 Dn/220 Dn Passenger trains running between Phulera and Delhi *via* Reengus arrived late at Phulera and Delhi on 30 and 123 occasions respectively against 385 days from 1st January, 1958 to 20th January, 1959

(b) The main reasons which contributed to late running of these trains were as follows —

(i) Breaches due to heavy rains during the months of July, August and September, 1958, and consequent engineering restrictions

(ii) Overhauling of West Cabin of Delhi Main during October, 1958

(iii) Time lost on run due to foggy weather in December, 1958

(iv) Operational causes such as engine failures, vacuum trouble, signal failures, displaced crossings and connections etc

(v) Incidence of chain pulling

(vi) Accidents of derailments and parting of goods trains

(vii) Working of Delhi-Rewari section to saturation capacity as a result of which late running of one train affected the running of other trains

(c) The following steps have been taken to improve the punctuality performance of trains —

(i) Prompt and deterrent disciplinary action is taken against staff held responsible for avoidable detentions

(ii) Punctuality drives are instituted periodically

(iii) Remodelling of Rewari Yard and doubling of track on the Delhi-Rewari section which are already in hand

Ticket Checking Staff

56. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 250 on the 21st November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the proposals to increase the strength of ticket checking staff have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the number of the staff to be increased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply against part (a) above.

Central Aid for Road Construction

57. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and names of various schemes of road construction for which Central Government gives grants;

(b) the total amount allocated during 1958-59 so far for Punjab for this purpose (Scheme-wise), and

(c) the total sum spent by the State Government out of the amount allocated for these schemes so far (Scheme-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Central Government give grants for (1) road works on State Roads of Economic or inter-State Importance; (2) road works financed from the Central Road Fund Reserve, and (3) road works financed under Article 275(1) of the Constitution for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information for works under the control of the Mmistry of Transport and Communications is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26.]

Health Projects in Punjab

58. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to Punjab from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following headings during 1958-59:

(i) assistance to medical colleges and allied institutions;

(ii) assistance to Orientation Training Project;

(iii) assistance to national water supply and sanitation scheme;

(iv) assistance to T.B. control programme; and

(v) assistance to National Malaria Control Programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (i) Nil.

(ii) Nil.

(iii) Nil.

(iv) Nil

(v) Rs 18,75,980.00.

Central Godowns in Punjab

59. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of grain godowns constructed by the Central Government so far in Punjab and the capacity of each of these godowns and their locations; and

(b) the total number of such godowns to be constructed in Punjab during 1959-60?

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

(b) The question whether godowns should be constructed in Punjab for the storage of foodgrains is under consideration.

Health Schemes in States

60. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to various States (State-wise) from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following projects in 1957-58 and 1958-59:

(1) Medical Colleges and allied institutions;

(2) Orientation Training Project;

(3) National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme;

(4) National Malaria Control Programme; and

(5) National Filaria Control Programme;

(b) the basis on which the aid is distributed; and

(c) the number of Americans who are supervising the aid programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (1) to (5). A statement showing the necessary information for the year 1957-58 is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 27] Similar information for the year 1958-59 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) A note giving the necessary information is also placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 27]

(c) Nil.

Tungabhadra-Nellore Thermal Power Plant

61. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the installation of Tungabhadra-Nellore Thermal Power Plant at Nellore;

(b) what is the estimated expenditure involving foreign exchange; and

(c) when is the project expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Scheme has been processed through the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects and has also been finally approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 798·83 lakhs (including Mysore's share) and involves foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 387 lakhs.

(c) As the scheme is not included in the 'core' of the Plan, no work has been done and it is not likely to be completed in the Second Five Year Plan period

Master Plan for Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh

62 { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1145 on the 16th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for Flood Control in Andhra Pradesh has since been presented to the Centre;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined by the High Level Committee on Floods; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) The Master Plan for flood control in Andhra Pradesh prepared by the State Government was broadly examined by the High Level Committee on Floods to indicate the general lines on which the flood problems in the State should be tackled The Committee's recommendations are contained in Volume II of its Report These recommendations will be taken into consideration by the State Government (who are primarily responsible for initiating, formulating and executing flood control schemes) while formulating their flood control schemes.

Conversion of Bhimavaram-Gudivada Line into Broad-Gauge

63. { **Shri Ramam:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1067 on the 17th December, 1958 and state the progress since made in regard to the proposal to convert the metre-gauge section between Gudivada and Bhimavaram into broad-gauge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The financial implications of the project, under examination, are expected to be completed shortly particularly in view of a decision having been reached on conversion also of the connected section from Bezwada to Masulipatnam.

Shark Liver Oil Factory in Andhra Pradesh

64. { **Shri Ramam:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a Technological Section, with a Shark Liver Oil Factory attached to it, in Andhra Pradesh, in the Second Plan period;

(b) if so, where and when it is proposed to be opened; and

(c) the amount of expenditure involved?

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

(b) The State has not yet launched the Scheme. Information is being collected from the State.

(c) Rs. 4.84 lakhs.

Fishery Research Stations

65. { **Shri Ramam:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to establish two research stations one for marine and the other for inland fishing in Andhra Pradesh in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what will be the nature of research to be undertaken by these stations;

(c) where they are proposed to be located; and

(d) the estimated expenditure?

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

(b) With regard to marine fisheries, investigation will relate to the fishing grounds, fishing season, migration of fish etc. As far inland fisheries, researches will be directed towards increase of fish production.

(c) The State has not initiated the scheme; information on the location is being collected.

(d) Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Iron Ore Transported from Minor Ports

66. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the amount of iron ore transported from different minor ports in India (Port-wise), during 1958?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Casual Workers on S. E. Railway

67. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Mohammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total number of casual workers on South-Eastern Railway in 1956, 1957 and 1958; and

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than a year of continuous work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a)	1956	26,636
	1957	43,459
	1958	75,087 (upto 31-10-58)

(b)	*Construction Engineering Department*	
	1956	1839
	1957	4620
	1958	8970 (upto 31-10-58)

Open Line Departments

Information is not available in the records maintained.

Refund of Charges by D.D.A.

68. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the claims of certain displaced persons settled in the new colonies at Delhi for refund of the amounts paid by them in 1957 on account of charges for approving building plans which charge was later held to be invalid, are pending unsettled with the Delhi Development Authority, and

(b) if so, the reason for the delay in settlement of the claims?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority are of the view that the contributory charges realised by them upto November, 1957 need not be refunded to the individuals and colonisers concerned The matter is, however, being examined by Government and it is expected that the final decision in this regard will be taken shortly

Import of Foodgrains

69. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by way of subsidies during the course of distribution of foodgrains imported so far during the Second Five Year Plan to the consumers including the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

(b) the total loss or gain accrued by importation and distribution of foodgrams during the same period, and

(c) the difference between the pool price and the consumers price per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The total subsidy or trading loss on foodgrams issued from the Central Stocks between 1st April, 1956 and 31st December, 1958 worked out to about Rs 43 crores

(c) The consumer's prices, that is, the prices for ultimate retail sale to consumers vary from State to State and sometimes from area to area within a State It also varies with the nature and quality of the grain The difference between the issue price from Central Stocks and final retail price is made up of cost of transport, storage etc incurred by the State Governments and the retailer's margin

Diesel Rail Cars on Central Railway

70 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Diesel Rail Cars introduced on the Central Railway so far, and

(b) the names of sections on which these Rail Cars have been and are proposed to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Three Diesel Rail Cars on the Broad Gauge and one Diesel Rail Car unit on the Narrow Gauge are run, at present on the following sections —

Broad Gauge

(1) Hyderabad-Secunderabad-Kazipet-Warangal

(2) Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Vikarabad-Mohamadabad-Bidar

Narrow Gauge

Pulgaon-Arvi

There are no proposals for the introduction of any further Rail Car services on any section of the Central Railway

Railway Protection Force

71. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of Central Railway on the 30th September, 1958 separately on each division, and

(b) the total expenditure involved for maintaining the above protection force in each Division during 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

Division	Strength as on 30-9 1958	Total expenditure booked upto 31-12-58 in thousands of Rs.
Hd Qrs including int Branch and A. Wing	733	584
Bombay	1951	1749
Bhusawal .	953	718
Nagpur	816	659
Jhansi . .	1023	648
Sholapur . .	436	353
Secunderabad	875	731
R P F Trg School, Kurudwadi	243	197
Fire Service	168	341

Excise Launch "Vidyut"

72 **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 263 on the 27th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the report on the defective construction of Excise Launch "Vidyut" for the Customs has since been received,

(b) whether the defects were rectified, and

(c) what is the loss suffered by the Hindustan Shipyard in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) The defect was only in the speed of the Launch, this has been partly rectified, the owners agreed to accept delivery of the vessel with the deficiency not exceeding 20 per cent. of the stipulated speed of 15 knots and took delivery of the vessel on the 18th March, 1958

(c) The loss incurred by the Shipyard on the construction of the ship, including the removal of the defect in the speed is roughly estimated at Rs 1,26 000

Grants to Manipur State

73 **Shri D. C Sharma.** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the total amount given to the Manipur State during 1958-59 so far under the following heads —

(i) The Community Projects, and

(ii) The National Extension Service?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey) The total amount provided in the Central budget for expenditure on the C D Programme in Manipur Administration as per Revised Estimates is Rs 11 00 lakhs, including Rs 2 44 lakhs towards Third Party Loans

The distinction between C D & N E S Blocks has been abolished with effect from 1-4-1958

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Delhi

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

(a) the number of Rural Water Supply Schemes received by Government from the Delhi Administration during 1958-59;

(b) the assistance granted by Government during the same period; and

(c) the progress made in each scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No rural water supply scheme was received from the Delhi Administration during 1958-59.

(b) There is a budget provision of Rs. 5·0 lakhs for the current financial year, but no funds have actually been paid so far.

(c) The Delhi Corporation has not started implementing the schemes as yet.

Central Dairy Research Institute, Karnal

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

(a) the number of employees (Class I to Class IV) working in the Central Dairy Research Institute, Karnal; and

(b) the number of employees who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each cadre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 28]

Water Supply to Delhi

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

(a) the names of colonies which have not been supplied with filtered water in Delhi so far;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the date when filtered water is expected to be supplied to these colonies?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Filtered water supply has not been provided to certain colonies along Najafgarh Road, namely, Moti Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Rajori Garden, Industrial area, Tehar I and II and Tilak Nagar. In addition to these, there are also some unauthorised colonies where filtered water is not available.

(b) For want of funds, the erstwhile West Delhi Municipal Committee could not undertake the necessary works of laying water mains.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Corporation hope to complete the necessary works by the summer of 1959

Breaches on Railway Lines

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

(a) total mileage of railway lines washed away during 1958-59 as a result of floods or heavy rains;

(b) the number of Railway bridges damaged, and

(c) the expenditure incurred on their repairs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3,630 yards approximately

(b) 40 bridges.

(c) Rs 40 lakhs approximately.

Sugar Factories in Bombay State

79. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what is the amount of Central subsidy spent during the Second Five Year Plan so far for sugar-cane development in the State of Bombay, factory-wise, for the item of construction of pucca roads in the sugar factory areas with a break-up of the amount spent by the Central Government, State Government, and the beneficiaries?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The scheme for construction of pucca roads in the sugar factory areas under the Sugarcane Development Scheme of the Bombay Government has not been included in the Second Five Year

Plan Hence the question of giving any Central subsidy on this account does not arise

Sugar

80. Shri E. V. K. Sampath: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the quantity of sugar-cane crushed, the average rate of recovery, the price of sugar-cane paid to farmers and the quantity of sugar produced in 1956-57 and 1957-58 in each mill, State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 29]

Jajpur Post Office Building

81. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 694 on 1st December, 1958 and state

(a) the progress so far made regarding the construction of head post office building at Jajpur,

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the public are pressing the authority concerned to remove the office from the town hall to some other place, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): (a) Construction work has since commenced and the building is likely to be completed in six months time

(b) Yes

(c) As no other rented building is available to house the office the State Government through whom the representation was received has been informed that shifting will be effected on the completion of the new building

Price of Rice in Bombay

82. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state.

(a) what is the present price of rice in Bombay State;

(b) whether Bombay Government have opened fair price shops in all parts of the State, and

(c) the total quantity of rice supplied by the Centre during the last six months ending December, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The wholesale prices of common rice in important centres in Bombay State ranged between *Rs 20 00* and *Rs 26 11* per maund on the 23rd January, 1959

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 80,100 tons

Water Supply for Bangalore City

83. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 418 on the 16th August, 1958 and state the amount of financial assistance given during 1958-59 for improvement of water supply to Bangalore city?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs 5 0 lakhs has been allocated to Mysore Government for water supply and drainage schemes of Bangalore Corporation for 1958-59 Rs 3 75 lakhs have already been released up to December, 1958 as ways and means advances The balance will be paid before the close of the current financial year

National Venereal Diseases Control Scheme

84. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 680 on the 28th August, 1958 and state·

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the National Venereal Diseases Control Scheme, included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the results achieved by it on the curative and preventive sides?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Venereal Diseases Control Scheme sponsored by the Government of India in collaboration with the State Governments envisaged the establishment of 75 district clinics and 8 headquarters clinics *during the Second Five Year Plan* period It is proposed to establish within the framework of the existing Public Health and Medical Services of the different States an integrated programme of Venereal Diseases Control which covers both curative and preventive aspects in this field. The scheme envisages mass treatment of V. D and other treponemal diseases, such as Yaws, where the incidence of the disease is high. Against the target indicated above the following headquarters clinics and district clinics have been established in the different States and Union Territories:—

State	Headquarters Clinics	District Clinics
Andhra Pradesh	1	9
Madras .		8
Uttar Pradesh .		2
Bihar .	1	[illegible]
Assam .	1	
Mysore		2
Himachal Pradesh		-
Tripura		1
TOTAL	3	36

In Mysore and Himachal Pradesh the staff of the clinics have undertaken field activities to achieve maximum coverage of the infected population in a short period.

The following additional clinics are expected to be established during the current year 1958-59:—

State	District Clinics
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Kerala . . .	2
Punjab . . .	1
West Bengal	2

On an average about 11,000 patients visit the Venereal Diseases Clinics every month As the clinics and control units have begun to function only recently it is too early to expect any significant reduction in the prevalence of these diseases in the community.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

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

(a) the total number of quarters constructed for Posts and Telegraphs Employees in Jullundur Division and the total amount spent thereon during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed during 1959-60?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) 6 units Expenditure on 2 units constructed at Gurdaspur is Rs 7,350 The expenditure on the construction of remaining 4 units of quarters is not known separately as these quarters were constructed in the new P & T office building at Jullundur

(b) 237 units

Electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusawal Section

86. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No 1954 on the 17th December, 1958, and state the progress made in the electrification of Railway line between Igatpuri and Bhusawal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Survey concerning Civil Engineering and Electrical Works on Bhusawal-Igatpuri sections will be taken in hand shortly.

Ship Repairing Facilities

87. **Shri Ram Krishan**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 765 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the existing ship repairing facilities in the major ports in the country has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Committee is expected to submit its report in March, 1959

New Medical College, Delhi

88. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to associate the name of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad with Medical College attached to Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, and

(b) if so, the form in which the above-mentioned name has been associated?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) The college has been named as the "Maulana Azad Medical College", New Delhi

Committee on Re-organisation of Transport Administration in States

89. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1129 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the *ad hoc* Committee set up to advise on the re-organisation of transport administration in the States has submitted its report,

(b) if so, what are the main findings, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No The report is expected by the end of this month or in early March, 1959

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Murder in R.M.S. Van

90. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Starred Question No 40 on the 18th November, 1958 regarding murder of three postal Employees in the R M S Van of a moving train and state what progress has been made in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The case is still *sub judice*

(b) A compensation of Rs. 3,000 under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has since been sanctioned to Shrimati Bhagwan Dai, wife of late Shri Bhagwan Singh All outstanding claims have been settled.

R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee

91. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer *to the reply given to* the *Starred* Question No. 137, dated 21st November, 1958 regarding R.M.S. Reorganisation Committee and state:

(a) what specific recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and implemented by Government; and

(b) recommendations on which decision has not been taken so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The decisions on the recommendations are expected to be reached shortly I shall then be in a position to furnish the desired information

वनस्पति घी

९२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में बिनौला और मूंगफली से तैयार किये जाने वाले वनस्पति घी की पृथक् पृथक् मात्रा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी उचित विधि खोजने में सफल हुई है जिससे कि शुद्ध घी में वनस्पति की मिलावट न की जा सके;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में वनस्पति घी तैयार करने वाले कितने कारखाने खोले गये ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : (क) साधारणत: वनस्पति घी अकेले बिनौले व अकेले मूंगफली के तेल से तैयार नहीं किया जाता बल्कि इन तेलों के मिश्रण से। प्रयोग में लाये गये दोनों तेलों के अनुपात के आधार पर १९५८ में बिनौले के तेल से ०.१२ लाख टन और मूंगफली के तेल से २.८३ लाख टन वनस्पति घी तैयार किया गया।

(ख) जी हां, घी में वनस्पति की मिलावट का बोडोइन टेस्ट के द्वारा आसानी से पता लगाया जा सकता है। इस जांच का एक सरल तरीका हाल ही में सेन्ट्रल फूड टैकनोलोजीकल रिसर्च इन्स्टीच्यूट, मैसूर द्वारा मालूम किया गया है, और इसको एक सस्ते और आसानी से प्रयोग में लाने योग्य टैस्ट-किट के रूप में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है, जिससे साधारण मनुष्य और घरेलू स्त्रियां भी घी की शुद्धता जांच सकती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त घी अथवा तेलों, जैसे नारियल का तेल, के रंगों और गन्ध के सदृश किसी प्रकार के रंग अथवा गन्ध का प्रयोग, जिससे मिलावट की जांच करनी कठिन हो जाती है, रोक दिया गया है।

(ग) दो, एक कारखाना दिसम्बर, १९५४ में और दूसरा दिसम्बर, १९५५ में स्थापित किया गया था।

Ghosi Colony, Delhi

93. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has sanctioned the location of a Ghosi colony to provide sites for cattle owners in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the following, and

(i) the number of cattle head for which accommodation will be provided,

(ii) the approximate cost of the project, and

(iii) Government's contribution therein?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) As a measure of slum clearance from the Delhi Ajmere Gate Area, the Delhi Development Authority has prepared a scheme

for the resettlement of about 1190 cattle heads and 132 families of Cattle Keepers. It is proposed to resettle the Cattle and their owners at the following six sites:—

(i) Near Village Wazirpur—towards the north;

(ii) Next to village Osmanpur—East of Shahdara bund;

(iii) Near the junction of Najafgarh Road and Cantonment Road—towards the West, adjacent to village Poshangipur;

(iv) Military grass farm area near village Azadpur;

(v) Area south of Mahrauli; and

(vi) South of Okhla

The estimated cost of the Scheme under which land is proposed to be allotted to the Cattle Keepers of the slum areas on a reasonable price either on payment of the entire amount of premium in lump sum or on hire purchase basis, works out to Rs. 5 12 lakhs The Delhi Development Authority propose to finance this scheme from Government loans

उभय-लिंगी व्यक्ति

९४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उभय-लिंगी व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह सभा-पटल पर कब रखी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). दिनांक १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७७४ में मांगी गयी जानकारी शीघ्र ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Catering Employees

95. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers under the vending and catering contractors, M/s. Ballab Das and Kellner, who have been absorbed by the Railways after taking over vending and catering from the contractors; and

(b) what salary and amenities are being provided by Railways to these workers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) While 868 workers were absorbed as railway employees in the Catering department, an additional 587 workers were found alternative employment, 572 as vendors on commission basis and 15 as small catering contractors

(b) Salaries of the workers absorbed in the Catering department are at the Central Government scales of pay and the service conditions are those prescribed for similar railway employees

Dum Dum Airport

96. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 18th November, 1958 and state by what date, approximately Dum Dum airport will be in a position to receive and allow operation of Jet aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): Dum Dum Airport is suitable for operations of Jet Aircraft like Comet-4 even at present It will become suitable for use by Boeing Jet Aircraft operating to short sectors by the end of July 1959, when certain development works at this Airport, which are in progress, are expected to be completed

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

97. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether appointments have been made to all the posts in departments of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to which students have been admitted for research?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences students are not admitted for research only. Research is carried on by the members of the teaching staff and post-graduate students in one of the departments. The departments in which research is carried on and the number of posts filled and unfilled in those departments are as shown below:—

Name of department	No. of posts filled	No. of posts unfilled
(1) Physiology	Professor 2 Assistant Professor 1	Assistant Professor 2
(2) Pathology	Professor 1 Assistant Professor 2	Professor 1 Associate Professor 1
(3) Anatomy	Professor 2 Assistant Professor 2	Assistant Professor 1
(4) Bacteriology	Associate Professor 1 Assistant Professor 2	Professor 1
(5) Pharmacology	Professor 1 Assistant Professor 2	Professor 1
(6) Orthopaedic Surgery	Professor 1 Assistant Professor 1	

Oil Sardines

98. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1718 on the 17th December, 1958 and state what special steps, if any have been taken to collect information of the occurrence of oil sardines outside the ten miles zone in West Coast?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): With the establishment of the Offshore Fishing Station at Cochin, in 1958, an Offshore Fishery Research Unit of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station has been set up on the West Coast to undertake investigations on the fisheries, including oil sardines, beyond the *inshore* belt.

Booking of Egg Baskets from Kerala to Delhi

99. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that egg baskets booked from railway stations in Kerala are not taken to Delhi by Janata Express;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in the matter; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. At present all traffic in eggs from Kerala to Delhi is cleared from Madras Central by the Madras-Delhi Janata Express.

(b) and (c). Prior to 15th December, 1958, due to limited accommodation available on No. 17 Dn Madras-Delhi Janata Express train there were quota restrictions for clearance of perishable traffic including eggs ex-Madras by this train. Representations were received for clearance of perishable traffic by this train without any limitations. With effect from 15th December, 1958, an additional parcel van service has been intro-

duced by this train and consequently booking of egg baskets from stations on the Southern Railway to Delhi is being accepted as offered. The entire traffic on receipt at Madras Central is cleared daily by No. 17 Madras-Delhi Janata Express.

Ahmednagar-Purli Line

100. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the Ahmednagar-Purli Railway line in the Bombay State has been done; and

(b) if so, when and with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to Purli-Vaijnath. No survey has been done of such a connection

(b) Does not arise

Second Class Accommodation

101. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are certain trains which have no second class accommodation and yet second class tickets are being issued, and

(b) the sections from which second class travel facilities have been withdrawn or are not available?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) While it is correct that there are trains which have no second class accommodation, the Government have received no complaints that second class tickets are issued for travel by such trains.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30.]

Platforms for Samudragarh and Dumurdaha Stations

102. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the inward and outward passengers in the Samudragarh, Behula, Dhatrigram and Dumurdaha stations in 1957 and 1958 in B.A.K. Loopline, Eastern Railway separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dhatrigram and Behula Stations have got raised platforms, recently constructed;

(c) the reasons for not constructing raised platforms at Samudragarh and Dumurdaha Stations; and

(d) whether it is a fact that several representations have been received from the public for constructing raised platforms at Dumurdaha station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31]

(b) Dhatrigram has two platforms one of which is 'high level' and the other 'rail level' Behula has got no raised platform

(c) Raised platforms at Samudragarh and Dumurdaha have not been constructed so far, due to the various items of passenger amenities being taken in hand having regard to the funds available and the relative priorities recommended by the Suburban Railway Users' Consultative Committee.

(d) No Only one representation has been received

Use of Pre-stressed Concrete in Buildings

103. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Railways have decided to introduce pre-stressed concrete for some of its buildings; and

(b) whether the pre-stressed concrete poles have been found suitable for Calcutta Railway electrification scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir

(b) Pre-stressed concrete poles for the Overhead structures have been used experimentally on the Sheoraphuli-Tarakeswar Branch of the Calcutta Electrification It is too early to say if they are suitable The proposal to try pre-stressed concrete poles for Main Line Electrification is under examination

Preservation of Agricultural Produce in Orissa

104 Shri Panigrahi Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have given any grant to the Orissa Government in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far for preservation of agricultural produce

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose, and

(c) whether the State Government had submitted any scheme for preservation of agricultural produce

The Minister for Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K Dey): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme for preservation of agricultural produce as such The Second Five Year Plan however provides for assistance to agricultural credit co-operative societies, and to co-operative marketing societies for undertaking construction of godowns The Government of Orissa is also implementing this programme The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board sanctioned during 1957-58 a grant of Rs 1,15,000 to the Government of Orissa for giving this assistance to Co-operative Societies. During the year 1958-59 the Board has accorded technical approval to a similar programme involving a grant of Rs 25,000 The final payment (sanction) for the grant during 1958-59 will issue on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred

T B Survey

106. Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 479 on the 25th August 1958 and state

(a) whether the report of the sample survey of tuberculosis initiated by the Indian Council of Medical Research has been submitted, and

(b) if so, what is the incidence of the disease in India and the main features of the report?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) and (b) The report has not yet been submitted by the Indian Council of Medical Research

Medical Council of India

107 Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 442 on the 1st December 1958 and state

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has informed the Union Government that there should be only one system of medicine in the country viz the modern system as prescribed by the Council, and

(b) if so, whether Government has approved of the recommendations of the Council?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) The Government of India are interested in the development of both modern and indigenous systems of medicine

Roads Constructions Schemes for Punjab

108 Shri Ram Krishan. Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a scheme from Punjab for

roads to be constructed during 1959-60 under the Central Road Fund Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been approved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government's proposals are under consideration and expected to be finalised shortly.

Rabi Growing Land

109. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the acreage of Rabi growing land which could not be sown in the Union Territory of Delhi due to waterlogging during last sowing season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The acreage of Rabi growing land which could not be sown in the Union Territory of Delhi due to waterlogging during the last sowing season is reported to be 9077 acres.

Paediatric Training Centres

110. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the Government of India is considering any proposal to set up the remaining two paediatric Training Centres—out of the five envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan—in the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri (Karmarkar): The Government of India have received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the establishment of a Paediatric Training Centre at the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra.

Wild Life

111. **Shri Rajendra Singh**:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Minister for Agriculture while addressing the sixth meeting of the All India Wild Life Board said that wild life was threatened with extinction;

(b) what steps have so far been taken in different States by the State Governments concerned and the Union Government to prevent the extinction of wild life; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken shortly?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. He said that certain wild life species were facing extinction.

(b) and (c). The following are the steps already taken or proposed to be taken for saving the wild life from excessive destruction and also for protection of the rare species from extinction.

STEPS TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(1) An Indian Board for Wild Life was set up in 1952 to advise the Central and the State Governments on matters pertaining to wild life conservation. Various non-official interests and individuals are represented on the Board.

(2) A Wild Life Week is celebrated annually during the 1st week of October with a view to enthuse the public in the cause of wild life conservation. During this week various publicity measures including distribution of posters, showing of cinema slides etc. and holding of meeting and taking out processions, are taken in all parts of the country. The assistance of A.I.R. authorities as well as the press is also sought for publicity in the cause of wild life protection.

(3) The Central Government has made a provision of Rs. 135 lakhs during the 2nd Five Year Plan for giving financial assistance to State Governments for their wild

life conservation as well as protection schemes

(4) With a view to providing an indirect check on the destruction of wild life the Central Government has put some restrictions on the export of certain wild life species which are considered to be very rare

(5) The Indian Board for Wild Life makes recommendations from time to time to various State Governments for the protection of certain wild life species which the Board feels are becoming rare To name a few species which have been recently given protection on the recommendation of the Board are the lion, the rhino, great Indian bustard, cheetah, white winged wood duck pink headed duck and crocodile

STEPS TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

(1) Practically all the State Governments in the country have set up State Wild Life Boards with a number of non-officials as their members to advise them on matters pertaining to wild life conservation

(2) A number of National Park and sanctuaries have been set up by various State Governments in their territories The present number of National Parks in the country is 5 and that of wild life sanctuaries over 73

(3) State Governments also declare wild life species which become rare in local forests, as protected species from time to time

(4) A few State Governments have taken measures to conduct wild life census of certain rare species with a view to taking steps for their protection

(5) Practically in all the States gameshooting is regulated through shooting licences with a view to avoid excessive shooting

(6) The State Governments have generally taken measures to avoid mis-use of crop protection guns by locking the guns during non-crop seasons and by encouraging the use of bamboo rockets in place of guns

(7) Local publicity measures are taken during the annual Wild Life Week Celebration by issuing posters pamphlets, etc

(8) Various State Governments have schemes for setting up zoos and zoological parks which serve the cause of wild life conservation

(9) Steps are being taken by various States for creation of Natural History Societies, Zoological Societies, Nature Study Clubs etc by the public, especially in educational institutions Setting up of such organisations goes a long way in rousing public interest in the cause of wild life preservation

(10) On the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wild Life a number of State Governments have taken steps for tightening their wild life protection laws with a view to check poaching and illegal shooting Some State Governments like Madras and U P have set up anti-poaching squads which move hundreds of miles in a day to stop the activities of poachers and to catch them by surprise

Pahleza and Mahendra Ghats

112 Shri Rajendra Singh Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that ghat to ghat booking at Pahleza Ghat and Mahendra Ghat in North-Eastern Railway is not permissible

(b) Whether passengers are charged penalty fees for crossing the ghat straightway; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) There are separate ferry services licensed by the State Government exclusively to cater to the passengers moving from one ghat to the other The Railway ferry is not authorised to carry passengers when they travel only from one ghat to the other and when no part of their journey is over the railway In such circumstances, passengers detected over the ferry, travelling from one ghat to the other are treated as travelling without tickets and fares and excess charges are collected from them accordingly

Timber for Railways

113 Dr. Samantsinhar. Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing

(a) the annual requirement of timber for Indian Railways

(b) the value of timber imported during 1958,

(c) the quantity of timber imported price paid per cubic foot for different varieties of timber, foreign exchange involved and freight paid for imported timber (country-wise) during the above period; and

(d) the price paid for each cubic foot **of different kinds of** Indian timber during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 32]

Fishing Harbours

114. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 619 on the 1st December, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the Harbour Experts appointed to conduct survey of important centres for developing fishing harbours have since submitted their report,

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table; and

(c) the names of the centres in Madras State visited by them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise

(c) The principal centres visited by the Experts in Madras State are Colachel, Leepuram, Tuticorin, Pamban Nagapattinam, Cuddalore and Madras

Tuticorin Port

115 **Shri Subbiah Ambalam** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state;

(a) whether the report of the Traffic Survey of the Tuticorin Port has since been received,

(b) if so, the main features and recommendations and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the report was received in the Ministry only on the 6th February 1959

(b) The report is under examination

(c) This is a report made confidentially to the State Government about a Minor Port which falls within legislative powers of the State The Madras Government have not yet formulated their conclusions on the

report. It is therefore considered premature to lay the report on the Table of the House The question of placing it before the House will be considered in due course.

Claims

116. **Shri Anirudha Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for claims received involving compensation for goods or parcels lost, damaged, delayed and carried over by the North-Eastern Railway Administration during the year 1958 and the amount of compensation involved,

(b) the number of cases settled out of Courts and also the number of cases pending settlements in Courts at the end of the year 1958 and

(c) the amount of compensation paid during the same period for goods lost damaged or delayed in transit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On account of loss of or damage etc to goods or parcels booked to stations on the North Eastern Railway during the year 1958, 38,878 claims for compensation were preferred

The amount claimed was about Rs 179·2 lakhs exclusive of the cases in which claims were preferred without specifying any amount

Statistics of claims arising out of consignments booked from the stations on the North-Eastern Railway to stations on other Railways are not maintained nor is it possible to collect such statistics now without spending undue time and labour

(b) During the year 1958, 1748 cases in which suits were filed by the claimants against the N.E. Railway, in courts lying within their jurisdiction were compromised and settled out of courts and 2523 suits were pending in Courts at the end of 1958

(c) Rs 31·6 lakhs approximately

Rural Credit

117. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state.

(a) whether the drafting of the districts and general reports relating to the first follow-up survey of rural credit has been completed in Punjab, and

(b) if not, by what time it would be completed?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No

(b) The general report is expected to be completed in about four months and the district reports, two months thereafter

Rural Water Supply Scheme in Punjab

118. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how far the amounts allotted to the Punjab Government for implementing the rural water supply scheme during Second Five Year Plan have been utilised so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): During 1957-58 a sum of Rs 5 0 lakhs was paid to the State Government For the current financial year a sum of Rs. 22 0 lakhs has been allocated, out of which 16 5 lakhs would have been paid to the State Government on monthly basis as ways and means advances The final sanctions will be issued in February—March of this year During the Second Five Year Plan period the Government of Punjab have spent Rs 26·45 lakhs upto 31.10.58 on their rural water supply schemes.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद्

११६ { श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की सातवी बैठक जनवरी १९५९ मे शिलाग मे हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो परिषद द्वारा क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) परिषद् द्वारा नीचे लिखे प्रस्ताव पारित किये गये —

१५ से १७ जनवरी, १९५९ तक शिलाग में हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की सातवीं बैठक में पारित प्रस्ताव

प्रस्ताव सख्या १

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् को यह जानकर सन्तोष होता है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारो की यह आम इच्छा है कि बिना योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियो को चिकित्सा कार्य करने से रोकने के लिए कदम उठाये जाये । इस परिषद् का विचार है कि इस मामले मे अब वैधानिक कार्यवाही करने का वक्त आ गया है । अत यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मत्रालय द्वारा तैयार किये गये बिल के प्रारूप (आदर्श) को सभी राज्य सरकारो के पास परिपत्रित कर दिया जाये तथा उनसे यह प्रार्थना की जाये कि वे इस बिल को ऐसे सशोधनो के साथ जिन्हें वे आवश्यक समझे ग्रहण कर लें ।

प्रस्ताव सख्या २

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् एक्स-रे विज्ञान तथा अयनित-विकिरणो के उत्तरोत्तर उपयोग के परिणामस्वरूप लोक स्वास्थ्य में उपस्थित सङ्कटो को समझती हुई तथा इस विषय मे उचित रक्षोपायों की सख्या की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करती हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मत्रालय से निवेदन करती है कि इस कार्य को करने वाले कर्मचारियो तथा सयन्त्रों के सक्रिय नियन्त्रण तथा निरीक्षण के लिये एक विधेयक तैयार करे । यह परिषद् साथ ही यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि इस विषय के लिये बने विधान का रूप अखिल भारतीय हो जिससे सभी राज्य इसको अपनी-अपनी सीमाओ मे लागू कर सकें ।

प्रस्ताव सख्या ३

राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय एव सफाई योजना की पुनरीक्षा करने के बाद तथा इसकी क्रियान्विति में उपस्थित हुई दिक्कतो तथा रुकावटो को जान लेने के बाद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि —

(१) राज्यो मे लोक स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी सगठनो को हर प्रकार से मजबूर करने का कार्य जारी रखा जाये ।

(२) राज्य सरकारो को चाहिये कि वे लोक स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये जिससे क्षेत्र मे प्रशिक्षित लोक-स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी कर्मचारियो की पर्याप्त सख्या कार्य कर सके । इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हे चाहिये कि वे ग्राम क्षेत्रो की जल प्रदाय योजनाओ के लिए हैण्ड-पम्प तथा अन्य सामग्री की व्यवस्था के लिये उचित प्रबन्ध करे ।

(३) सम्बन्धित बहुत सी एजेन्सियो की और विशेषतया कार्यक्रम के ग्रामीण पहलू मे, गतिविधियो को शृङ्खलाबद्ध करने के मार्ग एव उपायो को निकाले जिससे लोक स्वास्थ्य इजीनियरी सगठन के कार्यक्षेत्र मे आने वाले समन्वयी कार्यक्रम को विकसित किया जा सके ।

(४) जल प्रदाय एव सफाई कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार चलाया जाय जिससे देश की आवश्यकतायें

लगभग दस वर्ष के भीतर ही पूर्ण हो जायें।

यह परिषद् अपनी पूर्व सिफारिशें फिर दुहराती है कि राज्यों में लोक-स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग राज्य लोक स्वास्थ्य विभागों के अभिन्न भागों के रूप में कार्य करें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ४

देश के बहुत से भागों में हैजा तथा चेचक के मामलों में वृद्धि की जानकारी करने के बाद केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस परिषद् की पांचवीं बैठक में पारित प्रस्ताव संख्या ५ की ओर आकर्षित करती है और प्रार्थना करती है कि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में चुने गये क्षेत्रों में ४ से ७ वर्ष की आयु वाले बच्चों पर अथवा स्कूलों में भर्ती होने के समय सब बच्चों पर फिर से टीका लगाना अनिवार्य करने के लिए कार्यवाही करें। यह परिषद् राज्य सरकारों पर जोर देती है कि वे चेचक तथा हैजा के नियन्त्रण के लिये केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये उपायों को कार्यशील बनायें तथा निवेदन करती है कि वे इस प्रश्न के विभिन्न पहलुओं के परीक्षण के लिये भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा बनाई गई विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही करें। यह परिषद् आगे यह सिफारिश करती है कि जब राज्य सरकारें विशेषज्ञ समिति की सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कर लें तो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय तथा राज्य स्वास्थ्य विभागों के प्रतिनिधि बैठें और इन बीमारियों के उन्मूलन के लिए विस्तृत योजनायें तैयार करें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ५

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों की प्रशंसा करती है और आशा करती है कि इस उन्मूलन के उद्देश्य को निश्चित अवधि के अन्तर्गत ही प्राप्त करने की गतिविधियों पर और जोर दिया जायगा।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को भर्ती करने में कुछ राज्यों की दिक्कतों को जानते हुए और मलेरिया उन्मूलन एककों के चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों द्वारा सचालित करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत करते हुए यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि ऐसे कार्यों के लिए नियुक्त चिकित्सा अफसरों को विशेष भत्ता दिया जाय।

यह परिषद् आगे सिफारिश करती है कि —

(१) कुछ राज्यों में एक बड़े भाग पर छिड़काव करने के लिये अतिरिक्त कीटनाशी तत्व उपलब्ध किये जायें

(२) पड़ौसी देशों में जहां सीमा पर मलेरिया नियन्त्रण नहीं है, मलेरिया के दुबारा फैलने को रोकने के लिये समय पर उचित प्रबन्ध कर दिये जायें

(३) ग्राम पचायतों तथा अन्य स्थानिक निकायों के जरिये देहात वालों को सहयोग प्राप्त करने के कदम उठाये जायें, तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए ग्राम, ताल्लुक, जिला इत्यादि विभिन्न स्तरीय विशेष समितियां बनाई जायें और

(४) भारतीय चिकित्सा संघ की सद्भावना के रुधिर परीक्षण तथा प्रगत मामलों की सूचना उचित अधिकारियों को देकर समस्त क्लीनिकी मलेरिया के मामलों के प्रमाणीकरण के लिए चिकित्सकों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ६

विभिन्न राज्यों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना में जो उन्नति हुई है तथा उपचार एवं रोकथाम की गतिविधियों का शृंखलाबद्ध करने की दिशा में जो कार्यवाही की जा रही है केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद उस

पर सन्तोष प्रकट करती है। यह परिषद् यह महसूस करती है कि रोकथाम की गतिविधियो पर और विशेषतया सफाई से सम्बन्धित कार्यों पर और अधिक बल देने की आवश्यकता है। परिषद् यह भी समझती है कि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कार्यक्रम में क्या प्रशासनीय कठिनाइया है तथा उसको सुचारू रूप से क्रियान्वित करने मे गाडियो के इस्तैमाल, कार्यक्रम के लिये विभिन्न सूत्रो से मिली बजट सम्बन्धी पूजी के उपयोग तथा कर्मचारियो के नियत्रण इत्यादि, समन्वय की क्या समस्याये है।

यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य स्वास्थ्य विभागो को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र कार्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक चलाने में समर्थ बनाने की दृष्टि से प्रशासनीय एव आर्थिक प्रबन्ध जहा कही आवश्यक हो शीघ्र किये जाये। तकनीकी कर्मचारियों को निश्चित कार्यक्रम की सीमाओ के अन्तर्गत कार्य स्वतन्त्रता दे दी जाये।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रो के चिकित्सा अफसरो तथा अन्य स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्ते तथा उपयुक्त आवासिक सुविधाओ के बारे में दी गई अपनी सिफारिशो की ओर भी यह परिषद् राज्य सरकारो का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है और आशा करती है कि जिन राज्यो मे सिफारिशो के अनुसार कार्य नही हो रहा है वे इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ७

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् परिवार नियोजन कार्य में की गई प्रगति की प्रशसा करती है और सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सरकारे इस कार्यक्रम को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनायें। विशेषतया लोगो की शिक्षा, चिकित्सा एव स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियो के प्रशिक्षण तथा परिवार को सीमित करने के उपायों की व्यवस्था, जिस में अस्पतालों एवं चिकित्सा संस्थाओं मे शल्य सुविधायें भी सम्मिलित है, की दिशा मे इस कार्यक्रम को प्रभावशाली होना चाहिये। परिषद् का विचार है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारो को ऐसी शल्य सुविधाओ के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करे।

यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि परिवार नियोजन गतिविधियो के विस्तार के लिये सभी स्वास्थ्य एव समाज कल्याण एजेंसियो को गतिशील बना दिया जाय।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ८

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् जहा राष्ट्रीय क्षय निरोधी कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओ में राज्य सरकारो द्वारा प्राप्त उन्नति की सराहना करती है वहा इस परिषद् के पास भेज गये ज्ञापन मे उल्लिखित अनेक कठिनाइयो का दूर करने की आवश्यकता की ओर भी उन का ध्यान आकर्षित करती है। यह परिषद् सुसगठित क्लीनिक की पर्याप्त सख्या तथा घरेलू इलाज प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता पर विशेष जोर देती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि अपेक्षित कर्मचारियो की नियुक्ति तथा उन का प्रशिक्षण कार्य शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो तथा इस सम्बन्ध मे भारत सरकार इन सुविधाओ को प्रदान करे।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ९

देश मे रति रोग नियत्रण कार्यक्रम की धीमी प्रगति को समझते हुए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि रति-रोग कार्यक्रम को पहले से अधिक अग्रता दी जाय तथा राज्य सरकारो से निवेदन करती है कि वे रति-रोग क्लीनिकों को चालू करने, ऐसे क्षेत्रो में जहां सामूहिक आन्दोलन आवश्यक हो, सामूहिक आन्दोलन एकक स्थापित

करने तथा रति-रोग कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के कार्यक्रम को बड़े जोर शोर से चलायें।

यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाई गई रति-रोग योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर अवश्य विचार किया जाय चाहे व निश्चित आदर्श से थोड़ा बहुत अलग ही क्यों न हो।

यह परिषद् केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय से यह निवेदन करती है कि वह रति-रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के लिये पी० ए० एस० शीघ्रातिशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १०

राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य विभागों में सांख्यिकी संगठनों के विकास की वर्तमान दशा को जानती हुई तथा वर्तमान हालतों के उपयुक्त सांख्यिकी तत्वों के नमूनों के विकास की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि इस सारे प्रश्न की निरीक्षण एक समिति करे जिस में निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति हों —

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री मद्रास	अध्यक्ष
पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
बम्बई सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
आन्ध्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
रजिस्ट्रार जनरल के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य
स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के प्रधान निदेशालय के प्रतिनिधि	सदस्य

इस समिति की सिफारिशों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् की अगली बैठक में रखा जाये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या ११

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् राष्ट्रीय कुष्ट नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में हुई उन्नति को जानती हुई सिफारिश करती है कि सहायक केन्द्र कार्यक्रम और जोर से किया जावे और इस कार्य पर अधिक प्रभावशाली एवं शक्तिप्रद निगरानी रखी जाये। यह परिषद् राज्य सरकारों से यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि इस कार्य में स्वयंसेवी एजेन्सियों तथा समाज कल्याण संगठनों से अधिक सम्पर्क बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १२

अपने स्वास्थ्य निदेशालयों में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा व्यवस्था की स्थापना के लिये कुछ राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् उन को समझती हुई राज्य सरकारों से यह विनय करती है कि वे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार एवं परिचालित की गई राज्य स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा व्यूरो स्थापित करने की योजना को अपनाये तथा आशा करती है कि स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का सफलतापूर्वक कार्यान्वित करने के लिये तथा लोगों के स्वास्थ्य रखने एवं उस में उन्नति करने में उन के सक्रिय सहयोग को प्राप्त करने के लिये स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को उस योजना में निर्दिष्ट तरीकों के अनुसार विकसित किया जायेगा।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १३

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् देश में उत्पादित एवं बेची जाने वाली औषधों के स्तर पर और अधिक प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करते हुए सिफारिश करती है कि

(१) राज्यों में निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ा दी जाये जिससे औषधों के उत्पादन एवं विक्रय पर प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण रखा जा सके एवं औषधि तथा चमत्कारी उपचार अधिनियम उचित रूप से लागू किया जा सके। साथ ही उन के वेतन भी उन के उत्तरदायित्वों के अनुरूप होने चाहिये तथा वेतन ऐसे हों कि इस पद की ओर योग्य व्यक्ति आकर्षित हों,

(२) विश्लेषणात्मक प्रयोगशालाओं को स्थापित करने के लिये कदम शीघ्र उठाये जायें तथा औषध अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिये सरकारी विश्लेषक नियुक्त किये जायें; और

(३) केन्द्रीय सरकार अन्तर्राज्य व्यापार में प्रचलित पेटेन्ट एवं एकायत औषधों तथा दवाइयों के स्तर को नियंत्रित करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे। इस में औषध अधिनियम में सशोधन भी सम्मिलित है।

२ केन्द्रीय परिषद् को सन्तोष है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने भारत की एक राष्ट्रीय सूत्रीय सहिता का सकलन कर लिया है। यह परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि समस्त राज्य अपने-अपने अस्पतालों में इस राष्ट्रीय सूत्रीय सहिता को अपनायें।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १४

मार्च, १९४९ के अफीम सम्मेलन में पारित प्रस्ताव के अनुसरण में ३१ मार्च १९५९ से चिकित्सा प्रयोग के अतिरिक्त दूसरे उपयोगों में अफीम की बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध पर विचार करने के बाद यह समझती हुई कि ऐसा प्रतिबंध अफीमचियों के लिये एक समस्या उत्पन्न कर देगा, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि

राज्य सरकारें अफीमचियों के रजिस्ट्रेशन इलाज तथा पुनर्वास के लिये अविलम्ब कदम उठायें,

यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि नशीली औषधियों का उत्पादन, बिक्री तथा वितरण केवल सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा ही हो।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १५

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप कुनीन के उपयोग में लगातार कमी को और कुनीन उत्पादन में पश्चिम बंगाल एवं मद्रास राज्यों की वास्तविक एवं सम्भाव्य क्षमता को समझती हुई यह विचार करती है कि अब केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुनीन के बड़े-बड़े आरक्षित भंडार रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं और उसके पास जो ऐसे भण्डार हैं उन को कम कर केवल १ वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं के लिये ही उनमें कुनीन रखे।

इस परिषद् के विचार से अतिरिक्त कुनीन के भण्डारों को या तो निर्यात कर दिया जाये अथवा ग्राम क्षेत्रों में मुफ्त वितरित कर दिया जाये।

जहां तक पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मद्रास सरकारों द्वारा कुनीन के खण्डवार वितरण का प्रश्न है यह परिषद् राय देती है कि यह प्रश्न राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के परस्पर परामर्श से हल कर दिया जाये।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १६

केन्द्रीय योजना के स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा कार्यक्रम के लिये किसी निश्चित व्यवस्था के न होने तथा राज्य योजनाओं में अपर्याप्त व्यवस्था के होने को समझती हुई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् यह आशा करती है कि इस अवस्था में भी इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये प्रयास किये जायेंगे। यह परिषद् यह भी आशा करती है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस कार्यक्रम को सर्वोपरि अग्रता दी जायेगी तथा इस योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये एक विस्तृत स्कूल स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना तैयार की जायेगी।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १७

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् हृद-शल्य की सुविधाओं को देने की आवश्यकताओं को महसूस करते हुए सिफारिश करती है कि सभी राज्यों में ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें। यह परिषद् यह भी सिफारिश करती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय अपेक्षित विशेषज्ञों

को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था करे तथा ऐसे केन्द्रों के लिये विशिष्ट प्रसाधन प्राप्त करे ।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १८

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सिफारिश करती है कि आन्ध्र सरकार के अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान अकादमी को स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को सभी राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय के प्रतिनिधि संगठनों के पास अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिये परिपत्रित कर दिया जाये ।

प्रस्ताव संख्या १९

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् सभी मैडिकल कालिजों के सुधार की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करते हुए यह सिफारिश करती है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय मैडिकल कालेजों में, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा बताये गये सुझावों के अनुसार अनुदान दे कर प्रसाधन, पुस्तकालय, संग्रहालय इत्यादि के सुधार के लिये धन दें ।

प्रस्ताव संख्या २०

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद् चिकित्सा एवं लोक स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशालाओं, दंत-क्लीनिकों उपचार-गृहों, एक्सरे-यन्त्रों तथा भौतिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों का नियमित तथा पंजीयन करने की आवश्यकता को स्वीकार करती है और सिफारिश करती है कि यह प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों, राज्य चिकित्सा परिषदों और चिकित्सा एसोसियेशनों के पास अपने-अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये परिपत्रित कर दिया जाये ।

Lady Travelling Ticket Examiners

120. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any lady announcers and lady Travelling Ticket Examiners Grade I at Howrah Station; and

(b) if so, their number?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are lady announcers at Howrah Station but there is no lady Travelling Ticket Examiner of Grade I there

(b) The number of lady announcers is six

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दूध के पाउडर का वितरण

१२१. { **श्री पद्म देव :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितना दूध का पाउडर और किन-किन स्थानों में बांटा गया, और

(ख) वितरण के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया गया था ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Delhi-Kathgodam Rail Link

122. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether any preliminary survey has been ordered or is proposed on the broad-gauge rail link between Delhi and Kathgodam *via* Rampur and Rudrapur,

(b) if so, the progress thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to include the project in the Third Five Year Plan in order to develop the

Terai area and the economy of the Nainital and Almora Districts adjoining the Indo-Tibetan borders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Delhi and Rampur is already connected with a B G line Survey for a B G line from Rampur to Haldwani has since been completed and the Survey Report is awaited

(c) It is too early to say anything at this stage

Price of Sugarcane

123. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) what is the minimum price of sugar cane for the 1958-59 season in Bombay State,

(b) what are the terms of payment of the minimum price and what were the same last season and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ravalgaon Sugar Factory in Bombay State makes the payment by Order Cheques which results in inconvenience to the sugarcane supplying agriculturists?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain). (a) The minimum price is Rs 1 44 per maund for delivery at the gate of the factory and Rs. 1 31 per maund for delivery at rail centres

(b) The terms of payment fixed by the Government of Bombay for the last season were 25 per cent of the price should be paid within 15 days of delivery and the balance of 75 per cent within one month or at the most within 6 weeks This year 50 per cent of the price is required to be paid within 15 days of delivery and the balance of 50 per cent within one month or 6 weeks at the outside

(c) It is understood that the factory makes payment by Order Cheques to ensure payment to the right parties, as very often the supplier himself does not turn up for payment

Sholapur Aerodrome

124. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1557 on the 11th September, 1957 and state·

(a) whether any improvement in Sholapur aerodrome is under consideration at present to link it up with Bombay-Hyderabad and Bombay-Madras air routes,

(b) if so, when the improvements are to be taken up, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) to (c) The aerodrome is being used at present by Pilot trainees for cross country flights and serves as an emergency landing ground It is quite adequate for these purposes in its present condition As there is no proposal at present to introduce an air service through Sholapur, no further improvements to this aerodrome are considered necessary

Family Planning

125 Shri Goray. Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres that are being conducted in the country

(i) by Government,

(ii) by Local Bodies,

(iii) by Private Institutions

(b) what is the amount sanctioned by Government for these Centres (State-wise)

(c) the total number of persons operated upon during the last year for

(i) Vasectomy

(ii) Sterilization, and

(iii) the number of women treated for contraception; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to increase and popularise family planning in the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (i) 675

(ii) 47

(iii) 104

(b) A statement is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 33]

(c)* (i) 4,923

(ii) 7,423

(iii) 87,464

(d) The following steps are proposed to be taken by Government —

(i) to integrate as early as possible family planning service with medical and health services of the country

(ii) to provide training centres for family planning in medical teaching institutions and Schools of Social Sciences

(iii) to appoint Family Planning Education Leaders

(iv) to start family planning training touring teams and orientation camps, and

(v) to make all-out efforts to be self-sufficient in the matter of supply of contraceptives by producing all kinds of contraceptives *in the country*

*Figures relate to those reported from States of Andhra Assam Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh and are considered under-estimates Information from other States has not been received

Assistants in Railway Board

126. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1976 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the question of revision of seniority in the Assistants cadre in Railway Board has since been finalised; and

(b) if not, how long it will take?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy). (a) Not yet

(b) Efforts are being made to dispose of it as early as possible

Pharmaceutical Council for Tripura

127. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether any Pharmaceutical Council has been set up for the Union Territory of Tripura to provide compoundership licence to the unregistered compounders serving in various dispensaries run by the Tripura Administration, and

(b) if not what steps are being taken to provide pharmaceutical licence to the experienced compounders of Tripura?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) No, but necessary steps have been made by Tripura Administration with the Government of West Bengal for the West Bengal Pharmacy Council serving the needs of Tripura

(b) In view of the reply against (a) this does not arise

***Road Transport Reorganisation* Committee**

128. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Road Transport Reorganisation Sub-Committee of the Central Government visited Tripura at the end of the year 1958

(b) whether different public organisations represented to them for reorganisation of the State Transport Authority in Tripura, and

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of the Sub-Committee in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes The

Sub-Committee visited Tripura in October 1958

(b) Yes

(c) The report of the main Committee, which will cover the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, is expected by March, 1959

Class IV Railway Employees

129 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Class IV employees appointed by the Northern Railway in the year 1958-59 so far, and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) 5,670

(b) Scheduled Castes 1,729

(There is no reservation for Scheduled Tribes on the Northern Railway)

Purulia-Muri Railway

130 **Shri Halder** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish Purulia-Muri Railway and shift Purualia loco-carriage shed to Ranchi

(b) whether Government at the outset planned to change the metre gauge lines into broad gauge of this area and establish a Central factory at Purulia and

(c) if so the reasons for the change of decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) (a) The loco shed at Purulia is being shifted to Ranchi as the Ranchi-Lohardaga Section of the Narrow Gauge is not likely to be replaced for a long time to come in the same way as the remaining section of the existing Narrow Gauge is being replaced by the Chandrapura-Muri-Ranchi Broad Gauge now under construction

(b) No Sir

(c) Does not arise

Trains between Gadag and Guntakal Stations

131 **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether a public agitation has been going on since last ten years to reduce the gap of fourteen hours during which no trains are run between Gadag and Guntakal on Southern Railway in either directions and

(b) if so what action has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Representations have been received from time to time for the introduction of an additional train each way between Gadag and Guntakal or between Gadag and Dronachallam, the train from Guntakal leaving at about 7 00 hours and reaching Gadag at about 13 00 and in the reverse direction leaving Gadag at about 14·00 hours and reaching Guntakal at about 20 00 hours

(b) Owing to the movement of ore traffic from the Bellary-Hospet area to Madras, Bombay, Cuddalore and other ports, no spare line capacity is at present available, particularly between Guntakal and Hospet, for running an additional passenger train on the Gadag-Guntakal section apart from the fact that the requisite resources by way of coaching stock and power are also not available Action is being taken to provide additional facilities for increasing the capacity for movement of export ore for which there is immediate demand In the circumstances, prospects for introducing any additional passenger trains on the Gadag-Guntakal section, in the near future, are not bright

Remodelling of Stations

122. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any amount has been allotted for the remodelling of the Gadag and Hubli Junction stations on Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, the nature of the improvement proposed to be effected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) (a) Yes, Sir

Gadag·

(i) For improvement to station building—Rs 9,769

(ii) For improvement to the yard —Rs 6,47,000

Hubli

(i) For improvements to station building—Rs 56 219

(ii) For improvement to the yard —Rs 3 82 400

(b) Gadag

1 Extension to passenger platform (completed)

2 Raising the roof of the upper class waiting room (completed)

3 Provision of bathing cubicles on platform

4 Yard remodelling (25 per cent completed)

Hubli

1 Provision of urinals on platform

2 Provision of flourescent tube lights on platform

3 Construction of retiring rooms

4 Poultry room and urinals and water closets

5 Improvements to upper class waiting room.

6 Yard remodelling (completed)

Ayurvedic Medicine

123. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Committee appointed to evaluate the present status of Ayurvedic medicine has since submitted its report,

(b) if so the nature of recommendations made therein, and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes

(b) The Report is being printed A statement containing the recommendations made by the Committee is, however, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 34]

(c) The report is under examination

Agricultural Co-operatives

124 Pandit J P Jyotishi Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state

(a) the number of agricultural co-operatives established in the different [illegible] so far

(b) the number of people or families [illegible] under these co-operatives,

(c) the area of land under co-operative cultivation, and

(d) the help rendered by Government to these co-operatives and the amount spent on the same?

The Minister for Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S K Dey) (a) A statement is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix I annexure No 35]

(b) Information about this is not available at present The State Governments have been asked for it and when received it will be placed on the Table of the House

(c) The area of land under cooperative cultivation on 31st December, 1956

was 1,80,671 acres. The State Governments have been asked for up-to-date information which when received will be placed on the Table of the House

(d) The State Governments provide assistance for development of Co-operative Farming Societies in various forms such as loans and subsidies, grant of Government waste lands, concession in land revenue, technical guidance, etc. The Central Government during the four years 1954-55 to 1958-59 have made grants to the extent of Rs. 3·32 lakhs to State Governments for this work

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 91 asked by Shri D N Tiwary on 18th November, 1958. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 36]

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. G S R 1211, dated the 20th December, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1186/59.]

AMENDMENT TO MOTOR VEHICLES RULES FOR MANIPUR

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No. B-TP/24/56/57-8, dated the 20th November, 1958 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in the Manipur Gazette. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1187/59].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FORTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12-02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY SUGARCANE GROWERS OF UTTAR PRADESH

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public important and I request that he may make a statement thereon

> "The strike by sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh as a result of refusal by Government to increase the price of sugarcane"

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The recent cane growers' strike in Uttar Pradesh started on the 5th February. Out of 66 mills working at the time, 5 mills had to stop work and 18 other mills were partially affected. By 7th or 8th of February, however, all the mills except the one at Bulandshahr resumed practically normal working. I am glad that the strike (*An Hon. Member*: Glad!) which was ill-advised has fizzled out.

I would invite attention of the House to what I said during the debate on the 18th of December 1958 explaining the reasons why the price of sugarcane cannot be raised The House by a clear vote accepted the view of the Government

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur). The hon Minister said that he was glad that the strike has fizzled out

Mr. Speaker: It is his view

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad) The Minister is acting as an agent of the strike breakers when he says he is glad

Mr. Speaker· No aspersions need be made

The calling attention notice has been answered The hon Members may take it for what it is worth

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12-04 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha)· Sir, I beg to move—

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th February, 1959"

Mr. Speaker: The question is

> "That this House agrees

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad) May I say a word, Sir? The time allotted for item No 4 is 3 hours It is a very important measure Although it is going to a Joint Committee, even then, the Joint Committee might be benefited by the views expressed by the hon Members here So, I suggest that

Mr Speaker: What is the number of the item?

Shri Braj Raj Singh. Item No 4, the *Arms Bill*

Mr. Speaker: What is the suggestion?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My suggestion is that a full day may be allotted

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is to be referred to a Joint Committee

Mr. Speaker. When the decision was taken, I think the hon Member was there The matter has to be referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is why I submitted that the Joint Committee might be benefited by the views expressed here

Mr. Speaker The Speaker has always got the right to increase the time by one hour All that the hon Member wants will be satisfied if there is sufficient interest evinced in the House and when there is greater demand by hon Members to speak I am putting this to the vote of the house

The question is

> "That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th February, 1959"

The motion was adopted

12-05 hrs.

DELHI PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I move—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

[Shri G B. Pant]

I had the privilege of moving the Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill which was passed by the House yesterday These two Bills, in reality, form part of the one integrated system This Bill is a small one, smaller than the Bill which was considered by the House yesterday Several of the remarks that I then made would be equally relevant to this also But, I would not like to take the time of the House just to reiterate what I then said

The Panchayat Raj Act provides for the administration of the rural affairs in the villages and in the circles to a large extent by the Gaon Sabhas elected by the Gaon Panchayats and the Circle Panchayats Unfortunately, there was a conflict between the provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act regarding the composition of these bodies which came in the way of efficient implementation of the Panchayat Raj Act That conflict is now being removed

The Gaon Sabha is to consist of the persons who are qualified to vote for the Member of Parliament from their constituency The Land Reforms Act had a different provision It did not quite tally with this and a change has now been made in order to bring it in conformity with that provision, which will now, according to this Bill, be incorporated in it So, the hurdle that had to be crossed in order to implement and give concrete shape to the provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act will now be crossed, and Panchayats will be formed accordingly That is one of the principal features of this Bill and, to that, there cannot possibly be any objection

Then, under the Panchayat Raj Act as it stands today, the Panchayats were competent to deal with civil and revenue cases within the limits prescribed fo that purpose But they had no jurisdiction over criminal cases It is now being proposed in this Bill that the *Panchayati Adalat* should also have the authority to dispose of criminal cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code, the Cattle Trespass Act and also, I think, one or two other minor Act such as, perhaps, the Gambling Act Besides, the Chief Commissioner may confer further powers on such Panchayats or *Panchayati Adalats* as may be qualified to exercise this enlarged jurisdiction and also try cases under other laws which do not involve a sentence of more than Rs 100 as fine That is one of the main provisions made in this amending Bill

The Gaon Sabhas will virtually consist of all the adult members who have the right of vote in a parliamentary constituency and that for all practical purposes includes almost all the adult persons living in the village Then there will also be a Circle Panchayat The Gaon Panchayat will be a small one and the Circle Panchayat too will not be a big one It will, under the existing Act consist of representatives elected by the Gaon Sabhas included in the circle A Circle Panchayat according to the Act is to be elected by eight Gaon Sabhas by the adults living in the villages These Gaon Sabhas elect the Circle Panchayat and from among the members of the Circle Panchayat the Panchayat Adalats are to be formed So, due care has been paid to see that the Panchayats are so constituted that they can be fully trusted to deal with the cases of the nature that have been entrusted to them

In order that there may not be much rigidity, the Chief Commissioner is being authorised to vary the number of villages that should form the Circle Panchayat So, wherever, owing to special conditions such as population being small or the area being too large, it becomes necessary to make any change The villages comprising need not necessarily be eight in number They can be adjusted in

the light of the local conditions It is necessary that these Panchayats, which have been given the power to deal with civil and revenue matters be also authorised to dispose of petty cases coming within the definition of criminal law They are not very serious ones—at least those which will come within the jurisdiction of these panchayats And perhaps the issues involved and the interests affected in a number of civil and revenue cases may be of greater significance and importance than those which may have to be tackled in the cases which are now being brought within the jurisdiction of the Adalat Panchayats We want these local bodies in the rural areas to have more and more power to deal with their affairs and cases which involve considerable expenditure when they go to the court There are prolonged hearings, I think, sometimes over very petty matters and the simple way in which these things can be dealt with by the rural folk themselves would be preferable to the elaborate technicalities which have to be observed in our regular courts But the cases, as I said with which these Panchayati Adalats will be concerned, will be of a simple character I hope it will be readily accepted by the Members of this House that people should be trained for the exercise of greater and greater powers and the more of opportunities they get for this, the better will it be for all concerned There must be a feeling of partnership in the transaction of the business of the State So, this Panchayat Raj Act was framed and these changes are now being made

In the Act, there is provision to the effect that by agreement any matter regardless of its value could be referred to a Panchayati Adalat We have now made a slight amendment to the effect that cases of the value which would admit of an appeal to the Sub-Judge could be so dealt with but not an unlimited amount For, we do not want unnecessary complications to be created in the course of the working of the Panchayats nor litigation to follow as a result of the decisions taken by Panchayats with regard to matters which may really be of considerable importance So, we are proposing an amendment According to the existing Act, Government servants or servants of local bodies could also be members of the panchayats We have now provided that no official will be eligible whether serving under the Government or under a local body

These are the main provisions The other clauses of the Bill are either consequential or of a verbal character So I need not refer to them It is a very simple measure, and I myself had expected that it would be passed perhaps without any discussion, in a short time I am told that three hours have been provided for it That shows that I did not appreciate the full significance, but that in a way gives me some satisfaction too, because I now feel that this measures is of greater importance then I had expected when it was conceived and when it was given shape So, when the Bill is passed, we will have done something really worth doing I hope the hon Members will kindly accept this Bill and join me in doing a good piece of work which will be appreciated by the people living in the rural areas of Delhi

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldurg) One point of information May I know how the Gaon Sabhas have been functioning since 1954 and whether any report can be placed on the Table of the House as to how they have been functioning whether the working has been satisfactory or unsatisfactory

Shri G. B. Pant. The Bill took the shape of an Act called the Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, which was passed in 1954 But it received the assent of the President in 1955 Then, when both these Acts were compared, these discrepancies were noticed to

[Shri G. B. Pant]

which I have referred. It was felt that no action could be taken till these discrepancies had been reconciled. So, the thing had to be held over, and in the meantime, the Delhi State Legislature was dissolved. We have now brought two Bills simultaneously—one dealing with the Land Reforms Act and the other with the Panchayat Raj Act There are some sort of committees in the villages doing some development work, but panchayats under this Act have not been formally constituted yet

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

I have received notice of an amendment to the motion for consideration from Shri Raghubir Sahai, the motion being that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of some Members whom he has named He has included the name of the Minister-in-charge Has the hon Member consulted hon Members whose names he has mentioned, and has he obtained their consent?

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun) I have consulted some, but not all

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister's name also is here I wonder whether the hon Minister was consulted before his name was put in here

Shri G. B. Pant: I had no scent of it.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow it

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not think he is very serious about it

Mr. Speaker: It will be highly embarrassing to any hon. Member to withdraw when once his name is included without his consent. I would suggest that in future it should not be done.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Hissar): That would mean that no motion for reference to the Select Committee is possible without the consent of the Minister-in-charge. That would be very wrong. Hitherto, the practice has been that the Minister has always given his consent where there is a motion for reference to the Select Committee. It is for the House and for you to see whether the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. But if you make it a precedent that unless the consent of the hon Minister-in-charge is obtained earlier, the motion cannot be made with his name, included, it would be difficult. Of course, all Ministers may not be like Pantji, and some hon Ministers may take it into their heads that the motion may not be made unless the hon Minister-in-charge gives his consent to be on the Select Committee If you make it a rule that prior consent of the Minister-in-charge must be had, then it will become incumbent on the Member to obtain the consent of the Minister-in-charge his withholding the consent would be practically tentamount to no such motion being moved

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is only repeating what he had raised at an earlier stage, in 1956 At that time, he raised the same question

"On the 26th November, 1956, to the motion that the Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava moved an amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee consisting of 21 Members including the Minister-in-charge of the Bill, When the Deputy-Speaker enquired as to what was the reaction of the Minister-in-charge to the proposed amendment, the latter stated that he was not prepared to accept it. Thereupon, the Deputy-Speaker enquired from Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava if he had obtained the

consent of other Members whose names had been included in the Select Committee motion In reply Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava stated that he had not obtained the express consent of Members but their consent was implied The Deputy-Speaker thereupon observed

> 'The general rule is that consent should be first obtained I do not think that the consent should be presumed The rule is clear that the consent should first be obtained' "

So far as this point is concerned, it is not as if the motion is not going to be allowed and that the hon Minister is going to refuse to serve on the Select Committee All that I said was a Member should not bring in a motion for reference to the Select Committee in which names of Members are included without their consent In this case, it may be necessary that the Minister-in-charge should be a Member, but only a Member Therefore, if he refuses to agree that would be a different matter If however he is a Member of the Select Committee, he may not be able to attend the meetings of the Select Committee or take part in them What I say is it does not preclude a reference to the Select Committee In giving the names, it is not incumbent on any hon Member who moves the motion for reference to the Select Committee to include the name of the Member or Minister without having his consent. That is what is objected to I am not going to allow this motion

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the list is read out any Member who does not want to become a Member of the Select Committee can say that he does not want to be included

Mr. Speaker: I do not follow that kind of implied consent. The consent may be implied, but when the hon Member has gone to the length of including the name of a Minister without his consent, I do not want to adopt this course of "wait and see' if the Minister would agree or not agree There must be consent I shall strictly enforce the rule

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I do not wish to dispute your ruling but just want to make one observation, namely, that this rule may not be construed very technically, because, it was not possible for me to obtain the consent of every Member whom I have included in this motion But I can say that if the hon Minister is opposed to the formation of the Select Committee I would be the last person to insist upon this motion being pressed

Mr. Speaker The point is, cannot the hon Member get the names of a few other hon Members for inclusion? There is nothing in the rules stating the Select Committee must consist of such and such a number of Members Only, the Selct Committee must have a quorum of 1 5th, just as there is a quorum for the House namely, 50 If there are only five Members in the Select Committee, then the quorum will be just one! Therefore, I insist upon the consent I would not allow the hon Member to give the names without having consulted the Members concerned He may have five, ten or 15 Members, whomsoever he likes In any case, without consulting, the Minister's name shall not be put down

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore) The matter would then come to this if the Minister should object, what is the good of moving the motion?

Mr. Speaker: That is left to him The House will be in possession of the motion, only when I place it before the House, so that no hon Member is entitled to withdraw the motion without the consent of the House Till then, he can make any statement, but not move it. I take it that he is not making this motion

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): I request you to permit the motion, because I consider it very important.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to listen to recommendations of this kind Unless the hon Minister is agreeable, I cannot allow it

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Regretfully I remove the name of the hon Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Has he obtained the consent of the other hon Members?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I have obtained the onsent of many of them

Mr. Speaker: He will read out only the names of those hon Members whose consent he has obtained Let him make the motion, if even a single Member says that he was not consulted, I will not put the motion to the House

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I beg to move

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubar Daval Misra, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shri Mool Chand Jain, Shri K T K Tangamani, Shri Kushwaqt Rai, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi Shri Samat Prasad, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri H C Dasappa, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Jamal Khwaja Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Dr Sushila Nayar and the mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session"

Shri G. B. Pant: I would request the leave of the House to allow me to go now as I have some urgent work My friend, Shri Datar, is better qualified to deal with this than I am

Mr. Speaker: The House is not prepared to accept that statement, though I have no objection to permit the hon. Minister to go.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: At the very outset, I may say that I have no intention or any desire to delay unnecessarily the passage of this Bill, but my only complaint is that a Bill of the nature shou d have been more elaborate and comprehensive and it should serve as a model to very many other States where Panchayat Raj Acts exist Towards the end of his speech, the hon Home Minister also observed that he never realised before that this Bill would be of such great importance I am thankful to him for these remarks

My contention is that this is a very sketchy Bill seeking to amend section 151 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 and making consequential changes in the Panchayat Raj Act, investing the Panchayats with criminal powers, thereby empowering them to decide criminal cases and awarding a sentence of Rs 100 as fine They are invested with powers to decide criminal cases of a very minor character coming under the Indian Penal Code or the cattle Trespass Act or the Gambling Act

I feel that the village panchayats constitution a very big problem, in fact a burning problem of the day, as important as the co-operatives or perhaps even more important, because on the efficient working of these panchayats would depend the success or otherwise of so many of our plans My own experience is that there had been a great demand from most of the members of the informal consultative committee on community development and many other persons interested in the subject that a model Bill relating to Panchayat Raj should be prepared here, so that it might serve as a model to so many other States in India When a Bill of this nature is being sponsored by the Home Ministry here, we expected that that Bill would have been a model Bill

Legislation on this subject exists in almost every State, but you will find that it differs from State to State in regard to the jurisdiction of panchayats, the method of their election,

their functions or the resources at the disposal of the panchayats. What I feel is that there must be some similarity about these provisions, though of course, variations may be called for here and there according to the exigencies of the situation

We find that on 31st March, 1958 1,64,358 village panchayats existed all over the country But it is very important for us to consider how these panchayats spread over every part of the country excepting perhaps in West Bengal and Delhi have been functioning all this time Individual experience apart, I will quote the opinions about the working of these institutions from two authoritative sources, viz., the Fifth Report on the Working of Community Development and NES Blocks by the Programme Evaluation Organisation in 1958—that is perhaps the latest publication on this subject—and secondly, the report of the Study Team for Community Development and NES Blocks in 1957, better known as the Balwantrai Mehta Committee Report With your permission, I would quote certain remarks from these two pronouncements I would beg of you and hon Members of this House to note these observations very carefully

The fifth report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation says

> "Our study does not show that the meeting of the Gaon Sabhas have been successful They have failed to evoke popular enthusiasm and have, generally speaking, proved ineffective Panchayats in many areas do not discharge even their elementary civic responsibilities adequately The load resting on their shoulders should be increased only as they gain experience and strength The standard of literacy among the members of the panchayats is very low As a result, the running of the institution is left largely to the President or Secretary, and when the panchayat members including the President are only half literate, the Secretary tends to run the institution for them rather than operate as its servant Our study shows that this has dampened the enthusiasm and thwarted the initiative of the panchayat members and given to the villagers the impression that the panchayat is merely an instrument of the higher government"

This is from the Evaluation Organisation Report Now I come to the Study team on Community Development Blocks It says

> "The available information indicates that possibly not more than ten per cent of the total number of panchayats are functioning effectively The actual performance of panchayats is generally limited to making arrangements for sanitation, conservancy, construction and repair of fair weather roads, provision of domestic water supply and street lighting Even these simple and elementary civic functions are not being performed with the degree of efficiency over large areas Only a small number of panchayats, particularly those situated within or near the block areas have shown a zeal for development activities on an appreciable scale"

Then it says·

> "Despite the multiplication of the number of panchayats, their achievements on the whole are modest and unevenly distributed among the States and within the States these are confined to relatively small areas There is a wide gap between the legislative framework and the actual work"

These are important remarks It further says

> "The method of inspection continues to be occasional routine visits for check up of registers

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

maintained or required to be maintained by the panchayats, as against trying to solve their difficulties and stimulating them into constructive activity through persuasion and sympathetic understanding of the problems facing them, which is the prime need Lastly, complaints of discrimination in assessment are fairly common and there are not a few cases of deliberate victimisation There are heavy arrears in almost all States"

Now I have quoted copiously from these two authoritative pronouncements As I said, individual opinions about the working of these institutions may vary from individual to individual But these authoritative pronouncements cannot be brushed aside with contempt, because these two bodies have been on the spot and have examined things very minutely

When we are legislating for the panchayat raj here, the legislation should serve as a model for all the States in the country So we have to see how we can make these bodies affective and how the very purpose of the legislation can be carried out by these bodies and how they can be made an agent for all development works in the villages such as the grow more food campaign and numerous other problems in regard to development

At present what we find is that these village panchayats consider that they are saddled with certain routine duties which do not evoke any enthusiasm in them In fact, they do not feel enthusiastic about them Now the problem is how to make them more enthusistic I for one would suggest that besides imposing on them those routine duties of a municipal nature it would be worthwhile if we try to secure their confidence by asking these *gaon sabhas* to make reports on natural calamities such as damage done by floods, famine, loss of crops, loss of human life or cattle, pest or disease among cattle or epidemic, and if these reports are found to be correct then relief measures should be given effect to At the present moment, what we find is—I do not know about Delhi State, but about Uttar Pradesh and other States I can say with a certain amount of confidence—that all these duties are being discharged by the lekhpal, amin, patwari or the kanungo The people m the villages have got the least confidence in these agencies and they feel that their cases go by default Proper relief does not go to them and they are not being consulted in vital matters which affect them Now if we want these village panchayats to become live bodies then they should be called upon to submit reports with regard to losses that are incurred by them from time to time as a result of floods, famines and so on and so forth Then, whenever any relief is being distributed to village people, that should not be done only through the agency of the tehsildar or the kanungo or the lekhpal, it should be done under the eye of the President of the gaon sabha or the members of the village panchayat so that they may feel that they are being trusted, their advice is being looked upon with a certain amount of respect and in the distribution of relief they are also being given some hand

At the present moment, we find that these village bodies lack any community spirit So, we have to create that also If we want to make these bodies effective, we will have to inculcate the members of the *gaon samaj* and *panchayat adalat* that they act for the benefit of the community so that everyone of them will see that public funds are being utilized properly and they work in harmony with the officials that are being sent there All these things should have been borne in mind when a legislation of this kind was being drafted by the Home Ministry

Coming to the *nyaya panchayat*, I will be the last person to oppose the nyaya panchayat being invested with powers to decide criminal cases But we should not shut our eyes to past experience about the administration of justice done through nyaya panchayats in other States So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I can say that we have got a very regrettable experience about the working of these bodies It is being said day in and day out give them more power I do want that more power should be given to them But certainly gambling with administration of justice should not be permitted Give them more power in every other respect, but so far as administration of justice is concerned, we should see that these powers are being given to them with proper checks and safeguards Suppose by the maladministration of justice done through these nyaya panchayats the people in the villages lose confidence in the very system of administration of justice, then what will happen? So, I would like the Minister in charge of this Bill to consider this aspect also from a very dispassionate point of view

I am glad to know that these nyaya panchayats will be constituted from a very large number of villages and care would be taken to see that the *panches* selected thereby come up to our expectations Some such recommendation was made by the Balwant Rai Committee also

Lastly, I would also make one observation that, because we expect so much from these village *panchayats*, every possible care should be taken to see that these village panchayats are kept free from all sorts of political influences in the elections We find from reports that there are already factions, there are already squabbles in the villages, and if political influences are being brought to bear on these, things will go from bad to worse I only expect that these villages will be kept free from political influences.

I also hope that the many points that I have made out will be borne in mind by the hon Minister My only purpose in moving this amendment seeking to refer this Bill to a Select Committee was that all these aspects should be considered I did not think it worthwhile to move a motion that the Bill should be circulated to elicit public opinion That would have taken more time But, in any case, so that it may satisfy public opinion all over the country, it should be more elaborate, and more comprehensive

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shri Mool Chand Jain, Shri K T K Thangamani, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Sumat Prasad, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri H C Dasappa, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Jamal Khwaja, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Dr Sushila Nayar and the mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session "

May I know how many hon Members would like to participate in this discussion

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Three hours have been allotted for this Bill I find that 13 hon Members would like to speak on this If the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is not carried, we have to dispose of this Bill How shall we divide the time allotted?

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk) 2½ hours for general discussion and half-an-hour for clause-by-clause consideration

Mr. Speaker: Even at the rate of 15 minutes per Member I can only accommodate 10 Members Nearly 15

[Mr. Speaker]

hon. Members want to speak. The hon. Minister will also have to reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I would suggest that those hon. Members who spoke yesterday on the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill should not be given a chance today.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): That Bill is different from this

Shri Radha Raman: This Bill relates to Delhi, and therefore Delhi Members should have their say

Mr. Speaker: I shall bear in mind that this Bill relates to Delhi and give preference to hon Members from Delhi Yesterday, when it was suggested that both the Bills may be taken together it was stated that except for "Pradhan", "Upa-pradhan" and a few other terms which are taken from the other Act there is not much in common between the two Therefore, though there is some relation between the one and the other, I will proceed on the basis that this is absolutely a different Bill I shall allow ten minutes to each hon Member

चौ० रणबीर सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री रघुबीर सहाय जी के संशोधन का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हू और वह इसलिये मैं मानता हूं कि सन् १९५४ के अन्दर एक कानून दिल्ली विधान सभा में पास किया गया ताकि देहातो के अन्दर पंचायते बनें और देहात का काम कुछ ठीक तरीके से चले और देहाती वकीलों से लुटने से बचें लेकिन किसी न किसी कारण से वह १९५४ ९५९ में आ गया। पांच साल बीत गये है, अब भी वकील साहब लोग चाहते हैं कि इस को कुछ और आगे बढ़ा दिया जाय।

श्री अ० सिं० चौलता (झज्जर) : मैं उन वकीलों में से हूं जो पंचायतो के लिये ज्यादा पावर चाहते हैं।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मुझे खुशी है कि जिन को मुखालिफत करनी चाहिये थी वह हमारे साथ सहमत हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि हो सकता है कि इस कानून के मस्विदे में अच्छे ढंग से तबदीली हो सके, लेकिन इसलिये कि हम कोई ऐसा अच्छा कानून बनायेंगे जिस में कोई गलती न रहेगी, हम इन्तजार में बैठे रहें और कमेटी बनायें, या लोगो के पास उन की राय जानने के लिये इस को भेजे, यह ठीक नही है। अभी नागपुर के अन्दर कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। लोगों ने वहा पर कुछ अपना मत जाहिर किया कि सारे देश के अंदर पचायतों को मजबूत बनाया जाय। इस से ज्यादा मेरे साथी लोगो से क्या जानना चाहते है। लोगो की राय बिल्कुल साफ है कि सारे देश के अन्दर जल्दी से जल्दी पचायते बनें और वह अच्छे ढग से काम करे।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने अभी बताया कि पचायतो में कुछ खराबिया आ जाती है और कई दफा उन के बारे में लोगो की राय खराब हो जाती है कि पंचायतो के अन्दर न्याय अच्छा नही मिलता। मै उन को बताना चाहता हूं—इस को किसी की बेइज्जती न माना जाय—कि देहाती आदमी जो फैसले बड़ी बड़ी अदालतों मे होते है उन से कोई बहुत ज्यादा खुश नहीं है। बहुत ज्यादा उन की तसल्ली ही है कि वहा जो फैसले होते है वे बहुत सही ही होते हैं। हो सकता है कानूनी तौर पर शायद वे सही हो, लेकिन जब देहात के अन्दर जा कर देखा जाता है तो जो देहात में रहने वाले साथी हैं वह वकीलो की बहस के बाद जो फैसले होते है उन को अच्छा नही बल्कि खराब मानते है। इस विधेयक मे जो सब से अच्छी चीज मैं पाता हू वह यह है कि वकीलों को इस से अलग रक्खा गया है। वकीलो की वजह से कई दफा देहातों के अन्दर खासी खराबियां आ जाती हैं। गांवों की पार्टीबाजियों का जिक्र किया गया

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गांव की पार्टीबाजियों से वकीलों द्वारा जो पार्टीबाजियां होती हैं वह ज्यादा नुक्सानदेह होती है। इसलिये मुझे बहुत खु ी है कि वकीलो मे देहातों की कुछ हद नक जान छुटी।

हो सकता है कि ज: पचायन के फैसले होते है उन को वकील लोग आगे वाली अदालतो में ले जायें और उन में फिर पचायतो और देहातो को खींचें। ऐसा आज भी हम ने देखा है। उन्होंने कुछ गिला किया कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पचायतें अच्छे ढग से काम नही कर रही है। इस के बारे में मुझे कोई बहुत ज्यादा नही कहना है। इसलिये श्री कि आखिर जो पचायती हैं उन की मर्जी के मुताबिक समझ कर आप जिस कानून का मस्विदा बना कर भेज रहे है वह शायद बहुत ज्यादा ऐसा न हो। इस के अलावा जैसा मैं ने कहा बडी बडी कानूनी किताबो को पढ कर जो फैसले आज कराये जाते है भले ही वह कितने ही अच्छे हो, लेकिन उन मे भी देहात वालो की तसल्ली बहुत नही होती। इस चीज से कही कोई खराबी न पैदा हो जाय इसलिये हम अपना काम करना ही छोड दें, इस लिये मैं और ज्यादा क्या कहू, सिवा इस के कि मैं इसे अच्छी नीति नही मानता। इसलिये दिल्ली के देहातो की भलाई के लिये जितनी जल्दी पचायत राज कायम हो सके हमें उसे लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और उसको चाहे महीने के लिए या साल के लिए यह जो धकेलने की कोशिश है वह सही कोशिश नही है और मैं समझता हू कि श्री रघुवीर सहाय भी इस हद तक मेरे साथ सहमत है कि वे चाहते है कि जल्द अज जल्द पचायत राज्य देहली के देहातो मे कायम हो।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब यह हर एक सदस्य जानता है कि जहां कोई एक बिल एक दफ़ा सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास गया वह साल या छै महीने के लिए खटाई में पड जाता है। अब इस दिल्ली के छोटे से सूबे के लिए इस कानून को आते आते ५ साल लग ये। आज सुबह मैंने ज़िक्र किया कि दिल्ली के देहातो के अन्दर जो हमारे भूमिहीन ग्रामीण भाई बसते हैं उनको अनाज किसी भाव भी नही मिलता है तो मत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि देहात के काश्तकारो के पास, बडे बडे काश्तकारो और ज़मीदारो के पास काफी अनाज जमा है .

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) पजाब के लिये कहा है।

चौ० रणबीर सिंह पजाब और दिल्ली मे कोई खास फर्क नही है। भूमिहीनो के लिये अनाज चाहिये। मैं मानता हू कि पचायत राज्य कानून मे जो भाई शहर से मेम्बर है, उनके तजर्बे की आवश्यकता नही है और न ही यह आवश्यक है कि वे दिल्ली के ही हों और तजुर्बे वाले हो क्योकि तजुर्बे के बगैर ऐसे सदस्य जाकर इस कानून को पेचीदा और खराब ही बनायेंगे। इसलिए मैं तो कहूगा कि केरल, मद्रास और आन्ध्र के वे भाई जिनका कि देहातो मे ताल्लुक हो और जिन्होने कि पचायत के कानून और पचायती अदालतो के फैसले होते देखे है, ऐसे लोग इस पर बोले और वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अपनी राय दे, यह बेहतर है बजाय इसके कि चूकि फला व्यक्ति दिल्ली से आते है और इसी बिना पर उनको ही राय देने दें यह ठीक नही होगा।

देहात वालो को आमतौर पर इसकी शिकायत रहती है कि उनकी चीजो के अन्दर शहर वाले भाई चूकि वे ज्यादा बोलने वाले होते है और उनके पास अखबार होते है इसलिए वे उनके मामलात में दखल देकर उनको खराब करते रहते हैं। अब जहा तक पचायतो को शक्ति देने के बारे में उनके

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

जिले का ताल्लुक है, हो सकता है कि मैं शायद उनकी भावनाओं को ठीक तरीके से न समझ पाया हू लेकिन मै एक बात मानता हू कि जिस कानूनी शक्ति को पचायतों को देने का उन्होंने विरोध किया तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि पचायतो को खाली कानूनी शक्ति देने भर से वे वाटरवर्क्स नही बना सकती हैं और न ही वह गावो को एलेक्ट्रिफाई कर सकती हैं और बिजली के लट्टू लगा सकती है, बिजली और पानी की सुविधाओ को पहुचाने के लिए तो पचायत को रुपये की दरकार है। पहले आप पंचायतो को रुपया दीजिये उसके बाद फिर इन चीजो का गिला कीजिये ।

४८०० करोड रुपया जो पाच साला योजना के अन्दर रखा है, क्या आपने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि इस ४८०० करोड में से पचायतो की मार्फत कितना रुपया खर्च करने का इरादा है ? मुश्किल से ३५ करोड रुपया रखा हुआ है जो कि पचायतो की मार्फत खर्च होगा । अब ३४ ३५ करोड के लिए तो गिला करते हैं लेकिन जो ४८०० करोड है उसका कुछ जिक्र नही और इसमे हमें अदेशा होता है कि हमारे वह साथी किधर सोचते हैं । मैं चाहूगा कि वे अगर गिला करना चाहते है तो भले ही करें लेकिन कम से कम इस चीज़ में तो मेरे साथ अवश्य रहें कि पचायत के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया मिले और थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान जो आगे आने वाला है और सेकेंड फाइव ईयर प्लान के जो अभी दो साल बचे हैं उसके अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया पचायतो की तरक्की के लिए दिलाने का प्रयत्न करें । थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में ४०० करोड के करीब रुपया पचायतो को दिया जाय ताकि पचायत तरक्की करें । और फिर अगर श्री रघुवीर सहाय या किसी दूसरे साथी को जो शहरो में रहते है उनको कोई गिला रहे तो मैं समझूगा कि उनकी शिकायत करने की कोई कीमत है वरना यही समझा जायेगा कि चूंकि आप में बोलने की शक्ति है इसलिए आप महज़ गिला करने को गिला करते हैं ।

मैंने जैसे शुरू में कहा मैं मानता हू कि जितने इसके अन्दर प्राविजंस हैं, जितने इसके अन्दर क्लाजेज़ हैं वे कोई तमाम के तमाम बहुत ज्यादा सही नही हैं । अब चुनाव का ही सिलसिला ले लीजिये । गाव के अन्दर चुनाव कोई बहुत अच्छा वायुमंडल पैदा नही करते लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नही है कि मैं चुनावो के खिलाफ हू । चुनाव तो होने ही चाहियें लेकिन चुनाव किस ढग से हों, इसके बारे में कई एक राय हो सकती हैं । इस कानून के अन्दर चुनाव के सिलसिले में इस ढग से कुछ ऐसी थोडी बहुत तबदीली की जा सकती है ताकि गाव की फिज़ा जो कई दफे चुनावो के बाद खराब हो जाती है वह न हो । अब एक तरफ तो फिज़ा के मामूली सी खराब होने का खतरा है और दूसरी तरफ पचायत के न होने से दिल्ली के देहात को जो मुश्किलात हैं, उसका सवाल सामने है । इसलिए दोनो बातो को सामने रखते हुए और दोनो शिकायतो और तकलीफो को देखते हुए मै चाहता हू कि दिल्ली की पचायत राज्य का जो कानून है वह अगर ५ मिनिट या १० मिनिट पहले पास हो सके तो पास किया जाना चाहिए और इसीलिए बावजूद इस बात के कि दिल्ली के बारे में मैं काफी कह सकता था मैं ज्यादा समय नही लेना चाहता ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Radha Raman

Shri Radha Raman *rose*—

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar) All Congressmen·

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon Members come from Delhi?

Shri P. S. Daulta: Near Delhi

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Almost Delhi.

Shri P. S. Daulta: He comes from Bazaar which has nothing to do with *panchayats*.

Mr. Speaker: I called him first Every hon. Member will be called I called Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh first I should have first called hon Members who came from Delhi

Shri P. S. Daulta: After the hon Minister has this practice of calling hon. Members from the largest Party to be followed?

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter These are not controversial matters where party interests are concerned I treat it on a non-party basis

श्री राधा रमण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पंचायत राज्य संशोधन बिल जो सदन के सामने मौजूद है उसको जल्द से जल्द दिल्ली के गावो के अन्दर लागू करने का ख्याल जो अभी हमारे लायक दोस्त ने यहा सदन के सामने रखा मैं उसका स्वागत करता हू । अब यह तो उनकी आदत है कि वे शहरी और देहाती लोगो को अलग अलग देखते है लेकिन मैं उस तरह नही देखता । मै तो हिन्दुस्तान को एक मानता हू

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : एक कहा है यहा आप मोटर पर चलते हैं

श्री राधा रमण : आपको मोटर पर चलना क्या बुरा लगता है ?

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : मुझे बुरा तो नही लगता लेकिन उनको जरा देहातो में भी तो भेज दीजिये ।

श्री राधा रमण जब कभी इस किस्म के सवाल आते है तो हमारे मित्र इस तरह की छोटी छोटी दलीलें दे देते है लेकिन अगर आप यह समझते हो कि आपकी बात सही समझी जा सकती है तो यह जरा मुश्किल है । जब भी इस किस्म का कोई सवाल हमारे सामने आये तो हमें एक देहात और शहर में भेद करके उसको नहीं देखना चाहिये बल्कि हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का भला कर सकते हैं । अगर हमें जम्हूरियत को मजबूत करना है तो अपने तमाम गावो के अन्दर पंचायत राज्य को कायम करना जरूरी है । यह संशोधन विधेयक जो कि इस समय सदन के सामने पेश है एक बहुत जरूरी विधेयक है और कल जो हमने यहा पर दिल्ली लैंड रिफार्म्स संशोधन बिल पास किया है उससे इसका ताल्लुक है । मै इसका स्वागत करता हू और मैं यह चाहता हू कि इस बिल की जो धाराए है विशेष कर जिसमें कि हम ने उन तमाम वोटरो को जो कि पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स की कास्टीटुएंसीज के हैं, उनको गाव सभा का मेम्बर बनाने का फैसला किया या जो उसके अन्दर तज़किरा है, उसका मै स्वागत करता हूं । मैं साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी स्वागत करता हू कि इस पंचायत राज्य संशोधन बिल के पास होने के बाद बहुत सारे उन गाव वालो में जो आपस के झगडे होते हैं और जिनके कि लिए उनको एक बडी कीमत अदा करनी पडती है और कचहरियो मे जाना पडता है, उससे बहुत ज्यादा निजात मिलेगी । मैं तो समझता हू कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में तरक्की हो सकती है और जल्दी तरक्की हो सकती है तो उसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम न सिर्फ देहातो के लिए बल्कि शहरो के लिए भी कोई ऐसा तरीका जारी करे कि जिससे हम आपस में बैठकर अपने झगडो के फैसले कर लिया करें और जो जिसका हक हो वह उसको मिल जाये । अगर मुल्क के अन्दर जम्हूरियत नश्वोनुमा पा सकती है तो वह इसी तरीके से पा सकती है । यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि अगर किसी साहब ने इस बात के लिए मंजूरी दे दी है कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजा जाय, तो वह इसलिए किया है कि इसमें देरी लगे । यहां पर एक तजवीज श्री रघुबीर सहाय जी की है कि जिसमें उन्होने तीन चार महीने की मोहलत मांगी है । अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को यह तजवीज मंजूर होती कि इस बिल की धाराओ

[श्री रा रा रण]

पर फिर एक बार गौर कर लिया जाय तो हम दस पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर ही बैठकर ऐसा कर सकते थे। इस में तो एसी कोई बात नजर नही भाती कि जिसमें शहरी और देहाती का सवाल पैदा किया जाय। हमने तो इसके लिए इसीलिए स्वीकृति दे दी थी कि अगर गृह मंत्री जी इस बात को मजूर करे तो यह की जाय। सेशन अभी तीन महीने चलेगा और अगर दस दिन की भी मोहलत मिल जाये तो हम इसकी धाराओ को अच्छी तरह देखकर विचारपूर्वक सदन के सामने ला सकते है। लेकिन अगर गृह मन्त्री जी को यह मजूर नही है तो किसी भी मेम्बर की, चाहे वह दिल्ली का हो या बाहर का, यह ख्वाहिश नही है कि इसमें देरी की जाय या इसके रास्ते में कोई रुकावट डाली जाये। जिस मजबूती से बार बार इस तरह के बिल को लाने के लिए कहा गया है उससे भी जाहिर है कि हम लोगो की यह ख्वाहिश थी कि इस पचायत राज्य संशोधन के मुताबिक ठीक ठीक काम हो।

दिल्ली के आस पास जो देहाती लोग आबाद है मै समझता हूं कि उनकी सख्या बहुत ज्यादा नही है, लेकिन उनकी जो भी सख्या हो यह विधेयक उनके लिए एक न्यामत होगी और वे बहुत सारे झगडे फसादो से बच जायेंगे जिनके खर्चों मे वे लदे रहते हैं और जिनके कारण वे उभरने नही पाते। यह कानून उनको इन झगडो से बचा सकेगा और जो पंचायत अदालतें बनेगी उनमें वह इन्साफ जिसकी हम उम्मीद करते हैं लोगों को बगैर खर्च के मिल सकेगा।

इस बिल में जो अधिकार चीफ कमिश्नर को दिया गया है जिसके द्वारा वह देहातियो को उनकी मुसीबतो से बचाने के लिए काम कर सकते है, वह भी देहातियों के लिये खुशगवार होगा और इस की वजह से उनको जो अपने फैसले करवाने में अभी दिक्कतें होती है वे भी दूर हो जायेंगी।

इसलिए मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस बिल के बारे में इस खयाल को सामने न रखा जाये कि इस सदन का कोई भी मेम्बर, चाहे वह दिल्ली का नुमायन्दा हो या न हो, यह ख्वाहिश रखता है कि इसकी मंजूरी में देरी हो। बल्कि हम में से हर शख्स यह चाहता है कि यह कानून बन कर जल्द से जल्द लागू हो और जो इसकी धाराओं का मकसद है वह पूरा हो। खासकर हम चाहते है कि हमारी देहातो में गांव सभायें कायम हो। उन गाव सभाओं में जो लोग शामिल हों, या जो लोग नियत किये जायें या इलेक्ट किये जायें वे गाव के फायदे और नुक्सान के बारे में पूरे तौर पर सोचे और जिन झगडो का फैसला होने मे अभी महीनो और सालों लगते है वह कम वक्त में और बगैर खर्च के फैसले हो जायें। कभी कभी देहातो के ये घरेलू झगडे इतने जबरदस्त हो जाते हैं कि नसलो नक चलते है और इनकी वजह से गाव वालो की शक्ति कमजोर होती है। गाव वालो की शक्ति ही तो हमारी शक्ति है। इसलिए उस शक्ति को बचाकर हम देश को तरक्की दे सकते है। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस कानून मे ये सारी बाते पूरी हो सकती हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री रघुबीर सहाय जी के सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मोशन को किसी तरह से भी मिसअन्डरस्टेंड न किया जाये और अगर किसी साहब ने अपने नाम की स्वीकृति दे दी है तो उसे भी मिसअन्डरस्टेंड न किया जाये। इस हाउस को ऐसी तजवीज पास करने का हक है। और अगर यह हाउस समझता है कि इस बिल की धाराओ को पूरी जाच पडताल के बाद ही लाया गया है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें और देरी लगाने की जरुरत नही है। और इस कानून को जल्दी से जल्दी पास कर के देहातों में लागू कर दिया जाये क्योंकि हमारे देहाती भाई इसका अरसे

के इन्तिजार कर रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं कि इस से उनकी बहुत मुसीबतें दूर हो जायेंगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि यह जल्दी से जल्दी कानून बन कर लागू हो जायेगा ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली पचायत राज्य अधिनियम का जो यह सशोधन विधेयक हमारे सामने है मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । और श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी ने जो प्रवर समिति को इसे भेजने का सशोधन रखा है उसका विरोध करता हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि लगभग ६ वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली के गावों में पचायतें तोड दी गयी थीं और जब से ये पचायतें टूटी हैं तब से गावों में, जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैस वाला हिसाब हो रहा है । लोग अन्धाधुन्ध कानून तोडने में लगे हुए हैं । आज अवस्था यह है कि चकबन्दी में अगर कोई रास्ता छोड दिया गया है तो उसको जो जबरदस्त लोग हैं वे तोड लेते हैं । यह मामला पटवारी के द्वारा माल अफसर के पास जाता है और माल अफसर के पास तकरीबन २००० इस तरह के केस पड़े हुए हैं और वह यह सोचते हैं कि इनका क्या किया जाये । अगर दिल्ली में पचायतें काम करती होती तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात न होती और लोगों को इस तरह का साहस न होता कि चकबन्दी में जो रास्ते खेतों में आदमियों और गाडियों के आने जाने के लिए छोड़े गये हैं उनको तोड लें । और तो और लोगों ने गोचर भूमि को भी तोड लिया । बन को जो कि लोगों के लाभ के लिए है उसको भी तोड लिया है । हम चाहते हैं कि ये पचायतें जल्दी से जल्दी अपना काम आरम्भ कर दें और इस विधान सहिता के अन्तर्गत जो अधिकार इन पचायतों को दिये गये हैं, जिनकी लिस्ट गृहमत्री जी ने सुनायी है, उनके अनुसार काम करने लगें ।

मुझे एक भय है जो कि मैं यहा स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि दिल्ली के गावों में आजकल एक ग्राम विकास परिषद् काम कर रही है । आज-कल गावों के विकास का काम डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल के द्वारा होता है, जिस में गांव के चुने हुए या नाम-निर्देशित व्यक्ति होते हैं । यदि पचायतों में इन लोगों के अतिरिक्त दूसरे लोग चुने गए, तो मुझे भय है कि उन दोनों में—विकास परिषद् और ग्राम पचायत के सदस्यों में—गाव के विकास के प्रश्न को ले कर मुठभेड न हो जाये । मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मत्री जी इस को स्पष्ट करेंगे ।

मुझे एक और भय है । दिल्ली के गावों पर नगर निगम का भी अधिकार है और उस पर ही वहा की सफाई की जिम्मेदारी है । ऐसी अवस्था में यदि ग्राम पचायत एक निर्देश दे और नगर निगम दूसरा निर्देश जारी कर दे, तो उन में टकराव होगा । उस को रोकने के लिए इस विधेयक में कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है । मुझे आशा है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में माननीय मत्री जी कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर देंगे ।

इस विधेयक की एक बात मुझे बड़ी विचित्र लगी है । गाव वाले जिस को हौआ समझते हैं वही उन का परामर्शदाता होगा । इस विधेयक में यह प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि पटवारी सरपच को सलाह देगा, उस को एसिस्ट करेगा और उस का सहायक होगा । स्थिति यह है कि गाव वाले पटवारी को एक लानत समझते हैं, लेकिन वही पटवारी उन का परामर्शदाता होगा । इस अवस्था में वह क्या नही कर सकेगा ? चकबन्दी के मामले में यह देखा गया है कि वह एक व्यक्ति के नाम जमीन लगा देता है और अगर दूसरे दिन कोई और व्यक्ति उस को एप्रोच कर लेता है, तो वही जमीन उस के नाम लगा दी जाती है । गाव के लोगों में मुठभेड़ कराने वाला व्यक्ति ही परामर्शदाता होगा, यह भी मेरे भय का कारण है । मैं चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली प्रशासन कम से कम पटवारी का यह अधिकार न दे । डवेलपमेंट कमेटी की ओर से

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जो ग्राम कार्य कर्ता समाज-सेवा का कार्य कर रहे है, उन को यदि यह काम सौंप दिया जाय, तो वह अधिक उपयुक्त होगा। मैं समझता हू कि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही नही, हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में पटवारी से गाव वाले डरते है। वे समझते हैं कि मिनिस्टर की कलम मे शायद इतनी ताकत नही है, जितनी कि पटवारी की कलम मे है। इस विधेयक मे जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उस का परिणाम यह होगा कि पटवारी गाव में फूट डालेगा और स्वय राज करेगा और वह सरपच को भी नचाता रहेगा, क्योकि वह उस का परामर्शदाता होगा। इस में सहिता की धाराये दी गई हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि सरपच कोई वकील या जज तो होगा नही। जैसे जैसे पटवारी उस को समझा देगा, उसी तरह सरपच काम करेगा। जो भी बुराई होगी, वह सरपच के ऊपर आयगी और भलाई पटवारी अपने ऊपर ले लेगा कि मैं ने यह किया है।

अन्त मे जो बात मैं कहना चाहता हू उस को मैं बहुत गम्भीर समझता हू। यह देखा गया है कि जितनी उदारता यहा शहर मे एक हरिजन के प्रति है, गाव में अभी उतनी नही है क्योकि हमारे गाव पिछड़े हुए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था मे हरिजनो के मामलों में पचायत अदालते जो निर्णय देती है उसमे मुझे कुछ सन्देह होता है। मेरे सामने इस तरह के बहुत सारे केसिज आए है। मैं उन को यहा नही कहना चाहता हू लेकिन जब मैं उन के निर्णयो को देखता हू, तो मेरी अन्तरात्मा काप उठती है। मैं चाहता हू कि इस विधेयक में ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये कि जो हरिजन ग्राम पचायत या सर्कल अदालत का सदस्य होगा, उस को यह अख्तियार होना चाहिए—उस को एक तरह से यह वीटो पावर होनी चाहिए—कि किसी ऐसे मामले में, जिस में किसी हरिजन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय दिया जाय यदि वह उस निर्णय का साथ न दे, तो उस निर्णय को अंतिम न माना जाय, बल्कि उस पर फिर विचार किया जाय और अगर ग्राम पंचायत को महसूस हो कि उस का निर्णय ठीक है, तो भी उस मामले को ऊपर की अदालत में भेज दिया जाय और वह निर्णय हरिजन पर एक दम न थोपा जाय। माननीय मंत्री से मेरा विनम्र और साग्रह निवेदन है कि पचायत मे हरिजनो का बहुमत तो होगा नही—उन का एक ही सदस्य होगा और आम तौर पर गावो मे यह कोशिश भी की जाती है कि कोई ऐसा हरिजन सदस्य छाटा जाय, जो या तो बोलेगा नही और अगर बोलेगा, तो उस की बात नही मानी जायगी। मैं ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यदि हरिजन सदस्य को किसी हरिजन के सम्बन्ध मे—केवल किसी हरिजन के सम्बन्ध में—दिए गये फैसले मे मत-भेद हो, तो उस का फैसला उस पचायत मे न हो और उस मामले को आगे भेज दिया जाए। अगर वह सिविल अदालत है, तो कोई सब-जज उस का फैसला दे और यदि कोई क्रिमिनल मामला है, तो उस को किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के पास फैसले के लिए भेज दिया जाये। मैं समझता हू कि माननीय मंत्री मेरे इस सुझाव को मान लेंगे।

मैं इस बिल के पास करने मे देरी करने के हक मे नही हू। यह मामला बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। दिल्ली के गाव वाले यह महसूस करते है कि यहा पर तुरन्त पचायतें स्थापित होनी चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह भी कहूगा कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद वह दिल्ली प्रशासन को मेहरबानी कर के यह भी कह दे कि अप्रैल के महीने में फसल कटने के बाद जैसे ही किसान खाली होता है, तुरन्त इन पचायत के चुनाव करा दें। ऐसा न हो कि वे लोग दूसरी फसल बोने के चक्कर में हों और आप कहें कि अब चुनाव होंगे

चाहियें । मुझे आशा है कि यदि ये चुनाव बगैर संघर्ष के हो जायें, तो बड़ा अच्छा है, नहीं तो संघर्ष होगा ही, क्योंकि गावों में आम तौर पर पार्टी-बाजी होती है । मैं राजनैतिक पार्टियों से भी कहूंगा कि वे गावों की हवा को न बिगाड़ें और गाव वालों को स्वयं अपने भाग्य का निर्णय करने दें और अपनी इच्छा के मुताबिक अपने गाव का प्रशासन चलाने दें । यदि इस में वह थोड़ी खराबी और बुराई भी करते है, तो हमें उस को तटस्थ भाव से देखना चाहिये और उन के मामलो में किसी तरह की दखल-अन्दाजी नही करनी चाहिए । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री पचायतों के चुनाव शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कराने की कृपा करेंगे ।

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री, पंडित पन्त ने फरमाया था कि यह छोटा सा बिल है और मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में आधे घंटे से ज्यादा लगेगा । यह बिल छोटा सा तो है ही और मैं इस बात से भी सहमत हूं कि जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इस में पन्द्रह मिनट से ज्यादा वक्त लगने की बात नहीं है । इस बिल में कुछ कान्सीक्वेंशियल अमेंडमेंट्स के अलावा, जो कि दूसरे कानून की वजह से करना पड़ रही है, एक बात के सिवा पार्लियामेंट का कोई सवाल इन्वाल्व्ड नहीं है और वह यह है कि बड़ी थोड़ी सी पावर इस में दी गई है—सौ रुपये तक जुर्माना हो सकता है, कैद की सजा इस मे नहीं है । पंजाब की पचायतों के बारे में मैं जानता हूं । दूसरे सूबों की पंचायतो के मुताल्लिक मुझे मालूम नहीं है । यह बिल बजाते-खुद कोई ऐसा नहीं है, जिस के लिए बहुत ज्यादा वक्त की जरूरत हो । लेकिन हाउस चार घंटे जो इस बिल के लिए चाहता है वह भी जस्टिफाइड है और इसका कारण यह है कि इसमें एक बहुत ही बड़ा बुनियादी सवाल है । दिल्ली चूंकि सेंटर का सूबा है और दिल्ली के बारे में पंचायतों के सिलसिले में आप जो भी कदम उठाते हैं उससे हमारी गवर्नमेंट की जो नियत है उसका अंदाजा लग सकता है और उस रुख का पता लग सकता है कि किस तरफ हवा जा रही है ।

13·31 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हमें इस बात का पता चल सकता है कि हम किधर जाना चाहते हैं और किधर जा रहे हैं । नागपुर में कुछ रेज़ोल्यूशन्स पास किये गये हैं और उसने पास किये हैं जो कि रूलिंग पार्टी का एक विंग है और उन रेजोल्यूशन्स को आप किस तरह से असली जामा पहनाते हैं और किस हद तक पहनाते हैं, यह देखना हमारा फर्ज है । जब इस नुक्तेनजर से मैं इस बिल को देखता हूं तो मैं यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकता कि यह एक बड़ा अफसोसनाक और मायूसकुन बिल है । यह बिल हमें अपने मकसद की तरफ दूर नहीं ले जाता है, उसके यह बहुत थोड़ी दूर ले जाता है ।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है । राधा रमण जी ने कहा कि बहुत दुख होता है जब शहरी और देहाती का सवाल उठाया जाता है । मैं भी समझता हूं कि जब यह सवाल उठाया जाता है तो जरूर दुख होता है और मैं इसको एप्रीशियेट भी करता हूं । लेकिन जो हकीकत है उससे हम आंखें बन्द भी नहीं कर सकते हैं । हकीकत यह है कि अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले भी जो यहां की सिविलाइजेशन थी—उस वक्त जब मुगलों का यहां राज था और उससे पहले भी—अर्बन हकूमत थी, अर्बन सिविलाइजेशन थी उस वक्त भी शहरों में काजी हकूमत करता था और जो देहात थे वे शहर के पांच मील के फासले पर आबाद

[श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता]

थे और अपनी जिन्दगी, अपनी लाइफ अपने तरीके से बसर करते थे । वे लोग अपनी जिन्दगी को अपने सांचे में ढाल कर बिताने के आदी रहे है । इसके बाद अंग्रेजो की आमद हुई । उन्होंने यहा पर एक नई मिडिल क्लास को जन्म दिया, ठेकेदार पैदा हुआ, वकील पैदा हुए और मिडिल क्लास ने जन्म लिया । अंग्रेजो ने बगाल और मद्रास से ले कर नार्थ इंडिया तथा, मतलब यह कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक सूत्र मे बाध दिया । लेकिन उस मिडिल क्लास ने जो कि अंग्रेजी पढी लिखी थी ने ऐसा चक्कर चलाया कि जो देहातियो के रस्म और रिवाज थे, जो उनकी मजमुई लाइफ थी और जिस को वे बिताते आ रहे थे खत्म कर दिया । वे अर्बन मुगल्स के गुलाम हो गये । उनके तमाम हुकूक और अख्त्यारात खत्म हो गये । यह ब्यूरोक्रेसी का नतीजा था ।

इसके बाद जब हमारी हकूमत आई, जब हमारा राज हुआ तो फिर से हम ने इस सवाल को उठाया । अब बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि किस हद तक हम उन देहातियो को अपने काम खुद करने के लिये पावर्स देना चाहते है किस हद तक मौजूदा हकूमत जाना चाहती है । मुझे अफसोस मे कहना पडता है कि आज प्रचार ज्यादा है लेकिन असल मे देहातियो को कोई खास पावर्स नही दी जा रही हैं । आज देहातियो की बात की जाती है लेकिन मै आपको बतलाना चाहता हू कि एक बार डिजरेली ने कहा था वहा की पार्लिया-मेंट में, उस वक्त जबकि नई क्लास पैदा हुई थी, मिडिल क्लास और वहा पर इंडस्ट्रियल रेवोल्यूशन हुआ था, कि मेरे मुल्क इंगलैंड में दो कौमें रहती है और उन दोनो कौमो का पहनावा, दिमागी रुझान, कस्टम, स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बिल्कुल डिफ्रेंट है और ये दोनो कौमें छोटे से जजीरे में रहती है जिसको बरतानिया कहते हैं । जो कुछ विनोबा भावे जी कहते हैं, जो कुछ श्री रणवीर सिंह जी कहते है या जो कुछ दौलता कहता है, उससे हुम मानने की बात नही है । हकीकत यह है कि शहरी शहरी है, देहाती देहाती है, शहरियो की एक दूसरी कौम है । दोनों जजबाती तौर पर अलग हैं । वैसे लीडरी करने के लिये, तहसीलदारी करने के लिए प्रोफैसरी करने के लिए वहा जा सकते हैं, मगर है वे अलग अलग ।

मैं ने नेहरू जी ने जो किताब डिसकवरी आफ इंडिया लिखी है, उसको पढ़ा है । मैं नेहरू जी की बडी कद्र करता हू और मैं मानता हू कि वह बहुत भारी स्कालर है । उन्होने जो किताब लिखी है वह मैं समझता हू इंडियन सोश्योलोजी पर बेस्ट किताब है । उन्होने उसमें बहुत ही दुरुस्त बाते लिखी हैं । उन्होने लिखा है कि दूसरे मुल्को में वे शहरो में कबीले मिल जायेंगे जो देहातो में मिलने हैं लेकिन हजारो बरस से सोने चादी का कारोबार करते हुए, गुप्त, मुगल इत्यादि के जमाने से करते हुए, यहा पर लोग मिल सकते है और वहा पर न सिर्फ देहाती और शहरी है बल्कि कई बार खून डिफेंट है, जाने डिफेंट है । कुछ लोग हजारो बरसो से देहातो में रहते चले आ रहे हैं । हमारे नवल प्रभाकर साहब जानते है कि गावो मे ही उनकी बहनें ब्याही जायेगी, उनकी शादिया होगी, उनकी रिश्ते-दारिया होगी ।

जो मै कहना चाहता हू वह यह है, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, कि देहाती अपनी हकूमत चाहते है । कई वैलड्रेंशड भाई, अच्छे वकील यह नही समझते हैं कि क्यो क्रिमिनल पावर्स देहातियो को दी जा रही हैं । उनको मैं बतलाना चाहता हू कि उनका तजुर्बा मेरे तजुर्बे से ज्यादा हो सकता है लेकिन वहा पर अगर मुकदमो का फैसला किया गया तो कानूनन फैसला शायद उतना अच्छा न हो लेकिन इंसाफन वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । मैं ने ट्रेडिशनल पंचायतो को देखा है जिन में

इलडरमैन अन-अपोज्ड चुने जाते थे और उनके फैसलों को भी देखा है । इसके बाद पचायत राज एक्ट के अन्दर जो पचायतें बनी हैं उनके फैसलों को मै ने देखा है । इसके अलावा मेरा १३ साल का अदालती तजुर्बा भी है । इन तीनों किस्मो के फैसलो को मैं ने देखा है । मैं आपको बतला सकता हू कि तीन चार आदमियो ने लडाई लडी और पाच का नाम लिखा दिया गया और यह इसलिए कि दफा १४९ नही लगती और दो आदमी फालतू हो जाते हैं । गावो में अगर इस तरह का मुकदमा जाता तो वहा पर आसानी से पता चल सकता था कि किन लोगो ने लडाई की है । आज कहा जाता है कि जो रेप के केसिस होते हैं वे छिप जाते हैं, वे चलते नही हैं, एविडेंस नही आता है । लेकिन ट्रेडिशनल पचायतो के जमाने में इस तरह के केस हो ही नही सकते थे क्योकि सब का पता होता था कि क्या कुछ हुआ है । साथ ही सजा भी ऐसे केसिस मे सौ रुपये की नही हुआ करती थी बल्कि बहुत ज्यादा हुआ करती थी । किसी की हिम्मत नही होती थी कि वह रेप कर सके । मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हू कि १९५३ में मै एक मर्डर केस में गया । सैशन जज को पता था कि जो तीसरा आदमी है, वह मर्डर केस मे नही था, जो बडा भाई था वह शामिल नही था, सरकारी वकील को भी यह सब मालूम था और मुझे भी मालूम था लेकिन उसकी जो मर्सी पेटिशन थी, वह डिसमिस कर दी गई और उसको फासी पर लटका दिया गया ।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह मिडिल क्लास जो है यह जो सफेदपोश क्लास है यह अच्छा इसाफ नही करती है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हू कि आप उनको ज्यादा पावर्स दे । जो पावर आप उनको आज देने जा रहे हैं यह मै समझता हू उनके साथ मजाक करना है । उनको आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर्स दें । आप फिरोजपुर से हवाई जहाज में साउथ तक कही भी चले जाये आप देखेंगे कि वहा डिफ्रेंट किस्म का डिवेलेपमेंट हुआ है, डिफ्रेंट किस्म के स्टैंडर्डस हैं । जहा पर पैजेंट-प्रोप्राइटर्स हैं वे बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ हैं उन झोंपडियो के देहातो से जहा पर लखनऊ के नवाबो ने गावो वालो का खून चूसा है या दूसरे लोगो ने उनको एक्सप्लायट किया है ।

तो मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि जो क्रिमिनल पावर्स आप दे रहे हैं ये थोडी दे रहे हैं । आपको ज्यादा देनी चाहियें । यहा पर दिल्ली के आस पास लोग बी० ए० पास हैं, सोफा सैट्स पर बैठते हैं और उनका स्टैंडर्ड काफी ऊंचा है और उनको आप उसी स्टैंडर्ड से न नापिये जिस से आप दूसरे देहातो को नापते हैं और जिन के बारे मे आपके पास रिपोर्ट छपी पडी है । यहा पर आपको इन लोगो के स्टैंडर्ड आफ डिवेलेपमेंट को दूसरी तरह से एसेस करना होगा । ये लोग बहुत आगे बढे हुये हैं । सौ रुपये के जुरमाने तक की पावर देना उनके साथ मज़ाक करना है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस वक्त जबकि केरल की गवर्नमेंट ने एक पचायतो के बारे में कानून बना कर रख दिया है और उसमें रख दिया है कि ५० परसेंट टैक्सिस, जिन देहातो मे रीयलाइज किये जाते हैं वे उन देहातियो को वही दे दिये जायेंगे तो दिल्ली के बारे में तो बाबा, आपको केरल से कुछ आगे बढना चाहिये था । आप यहा की पचायतो को क्या देने लगे हैं । ५० परसेंट से ऊपर यानी ६० या ७० परसेंट तो दें । चाहिये तो यह था कि आप एक मॉडल बिल बनाते । अगर वह नही कर सके तो केरल की नकल तो कर सकते थे । केरल ने जो पावर्स दी हैं उन को मैने देखा है । मैंने केरल के देहात देखे, १७ दिन वहा घूम कर आया हू । मैं अपने देहात को भी जानता हू । आध्र के देहात थोडा थोडा हमारे नजदीक आते हैं । यहा के लोगो को आप १०० फी सदी इजाजत दीजिये और इसका नतीजा थोडे दिन देखिये । मेरी अर्ज यह है कि न सिर्फ क्रिमिनल पावर्स ही दी जायें बल्कि फाइनेन्स भी दीजिये । देहातो से

[श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता]

जो टैक्स वसूल किये जाते हैं वह भी पंचायतों को दीजिये फिर उसका नतीजा देखिये । जिस हद तक यह बिल जाता है, उस हद तक मैं इसे अच्छा समझता हूं लेकिन यह बहुत दूर जाता ही ही । मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि एक बिल्कुल नया बिल मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में लायें जो कि नमूना हो सारी स्टेट्स की सरकार को दिखाने के लिये कि यू० पी०, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब और उड़ीसा वालो तुम नकल करो, यह दिल्ली का कानून है जो कि देहातों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर देता है और उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि एक नया कानून यहां पर लाया जाय जिस की ठीक तौर से नकल हो सके ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव भी बोलना चाहते हैं ?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I wanted to speak; but I would like to be permitted to speak sitting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, but not for more than ten minutes.

उधर भी एक पंचायत चल रही है । उनको आधा घंटा तो हो गया लेकिन उनका लेक्चर अभी भी जारी है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will stop them Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This should not be taken lightly—that any request coming from the Chair should go unheeded. I would request hon. Members—if talk they must—to move to the lobbies.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका बड़ा मश्कूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे १० मिनट का मौका दिया इस बिल पर बोलने के लिये । दरअस्ल मैं आप की और दूसरे अपने दोस्तों की जो हिदायत है उस पर खुद अमल करता लेकिन यह बिल इतना अहम है कि मैं अपने आप को रोक न सका और खड़ा हो गया यह दिखाने के लिये कि मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूं ।

मुझे खुशी है कि मैं ने, पेश्तर इस के कि मैं इस पर बोलूं, चन्द दीगर मेम्बरों की राय भी सुन ली । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मेरे जो ख्यालात हैं उन को कई दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी बड़ी अच्छी तरह जाहिर किये हैं और मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं उन का ट्रिब्यूट पे करता हूं । मैं ने जब इस बिल को देखा तो उस में "दिल्ली पंचायत बिल" नहीं था, उस में "दिल्ली पंचायत राज बिल" था, जिस के माने यह हैं कि दरअस्ल गवर्नमेंट का मंशा यह है, जैसा कि हम ने कान्स्टिट्यूशन में लिखा था, कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी पंचायतें हों जैसे की पुरानी पंचायतें थीं, जिन की वजह से यहां पर रामराज्य कहा जाता था । हम मुगल राज्य, अंग्रेजी राज्य या किसी हिन्दू राजा के राज्य की पंचायतें नहीं चाहते । हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसी रिपब्लिक्स बनें जो सेल्फ सफिशिएन्ट हों बहुत सी चीजों में और लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट की यूनिट हैं । और जब मैं ने अपने दोस्त मि० दौलता को सुना और चौधरी रणवीर सिंह को सुना तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक चीज के अन्दर मैं उन से बेहद मुत्तफिक हूं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस बिल का मकसद यह समझा जाता है कि हमारे देश में स्वराज्य की पंचायतें बनेंगी, जैसा कि कान्स्टीट्यूशन में दर्ज है और जिस को हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कांग्रेस पार्टी में रोज कहा करते हैं कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर अच्छी पंचायतें हों और जो गांव

वाले हैं उन को अपने ऊपर राज्य करने का मौका दिया जाय, जो एक गाव के लोग है खुद वह ही अपने ऊपर राज्य करें, तो मुझे कोई शुबहा नही है कि वह बिल उस मकसद को पूरा नही करता । अगर इस बिल का मकसद यह है कि आज जैसी पचायतें है उन को वैसा ही चलने दिया जाय तो यह कहना दुरुस्त हो सकता है कि इस को ५ या १० मिनट मे पास कर दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर हमारे मि० दौलता या चौ० रणवीर सिंह, हमारे दूसरे भाई और काग्रेस गवर्नमेंट यह चाहती है कि हर एक गाव मे पचायतें कायम हो और उन को जरूरी मुआमलात मे पूरा हक देने का नया सिलसिला जारी हो तो यह बिल उस डिमान्ड को पूरा नही करता । अगर इस को सारे देश के लिये एक माडल बनाना है तो इस के अन्दर बडी सख्त कमियां है । अभी मेरे भाई ने डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप के रूबरू और इस सदन के रूबरू जिक्र किया कि किस तरह की पचायते वह चाहते है । वह चीज इस बिल मे पूरी नही हो सकती । मुझ को याद है कि सन् १९२६ मे एक इसी किस्म का बिल इस सदन के अन्दर आया जो डा० गौड ने पेश किया था । उस वक्त मुझे मौका मिला कि सारे देश के अन्दर उस वक्त जितनी पचायतें मौजूद थी उन के कान्स्टिट्यूशन को देखू । मुझे पंजाब के बारे मे मालूम है कि पंजाब मे पचायते कैसे काम करती है । मै अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि कोई भी शख्स इस हाउस में उस तरीके से मुतमइन नही है जिस तरीके से हमारी पचायतें हिन्दुस्तान में राज करती है । आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक लाख से भी ज्यादा पंचायतें है, लेकिन वह पचायतें वह माहौल पैदा नही कर सकती जो हम चाहते है कि देश के अन्दर हर जगह पैदा हो ।

जब हमारा कास्टिट्यूशन बन रहा था तो मै ने एक अमेंडमेंट रक्खा था और वह यह था कि जब तक गाव वालो की हालत इस कदर नही तब्दील कर दी जाती कि वह सब अमेनिटीज जो शहर वालो को हासिल है । वह गावो के अन्दर पहुच जायें उस वक्त तक देश का जो भी रुपया खर्च होता है वह सिर्फ गाव वालो के फायदे के लिये ही खर्च किया जाये । वह अमेंडमेंट मजूर नही हुआ । उस वक्त चौधरी रणवीर सिंह ने भी मुझे सपोर्ट किया था । मै आज भी कहता हू कि चूकि आप सही मानो मे पचायत राज लाना चाहते है और जो फायदे आज शहर के रहने वाले उठा रहे है वह गाव वालो को नही पहुच रहे है इसलिये उन को सारे फायदे देने के लिये यह ही माकूल तरीका हो सकता है कि आप गाव के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करें । जब तक यह चीज आप नही मानते, जब तक आप गाव वालो को फाइनेन्शल पावर नही देते जब तक आप उन को टैक्सेज की आमदनी का बड़ा हिस्सा नही देते, उस वक्त तक यह मामला हल नही होगा । जिस वक्त यहा पर शेरो साब फड की कमेटी बनी उस वक्त मै ने एक नोट आफ डिसेंट लिखा था जिस मे लिखा गया था कि अगर आप चाहते है कि गावो के ऊपर इस की ज्यादा रिस्पान्सिबिलिटी हो तो उस का एक ही तरीका है कि आप जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया हर एक पचायत को दे सके दे । बिना इस के पचायत का राज्य नही हो सकता । और न नफ्स गवर्नमेंट (Government) के मकसद पूरे हो सकते है ।

मेरे एक दोस्त ने बडे जोर शोर से एक बात कही और मै उस को बड़े जोर से सपोर्ट

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करता हूं कि अगर आप सही मानों में पंचायत राज कायम करना चाहते हैं तो जितनी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज़ हैं, समेत कांग्रेस, के, उन के पोलिटिकल इन्फ्लुएन्स को आप गांव के अन्दर न जाने दें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग हो तो वह उसी वक्त मुमकिन है जब कि देश अन्दर आपस में लोगों का कोआपरेशन हो, मोहब्बत हो। जिस चीज का हम स्वप्न देखते हैं वह इसी तरह से मुमकिन हो सकती है। एक जमाना था कि गांव की हर एक औरत को जो गांव में रहती थी लोग अपना रिश्तेदार समझते थे। आज भी अगर आप गांव में जायें तो देखेंगे कि बड़े-बड़े जमींदार भाई भी जब किसी किसी दूसरी जगह पर जाते हैं और वहां पर गांव की कोई लड़की होती है तो उस को रुपया दे कर आते हैं। आज भी गांवों के अन्दर औरतों की इतनी इज्जत है कि कोई भी बूढ़ी औरत गांव भर की चाची होती है। हर एक बुजुर्ग औरत को लोग अपना रिश्तेदार मानते हैं भले ही वह किसी जात की हो और चाहे जितनी गरीब हो, चाहे वह मेहतरानी हो, जाटनी हो चमारनी हो, कोई भी हो। अभी यहां पर पार्टीबाजी पर एतराज किया गया है। पर्सनल पार्टीबाजी की बात नहीं गई है लेकिन बजाये उस के आज पालिटिकल पार्टीबाजी ज्यादा फैक्शन्स पैदा कर रही है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के गांवों के अन्दर लोग आराम से रहें तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि वह बिल इस तरह का नहीं बनाया गया है कि पंचायत राज गांवों के अन्दर जा सके। इसको बिल्कुल मुख्तलिफ बनाना होगा। आज जो १ लाख २६ हजार पंचायतें देश के अन्दर हैं अगर उन को आप कवर्ट करना चाहते हैं इस बिल से तो यह बिल उस नमूने का नहीं है जिस पर हमारे गांव के लोग यकीन कर सकें। आज मैं कह सकता हूं कि देहात वालों को भी उतना ही हक है जितना कि शहर वालों को। लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में रंज होता है कि कुछ लोग हाउस में यह कहते हैं कि वहां पर देहात एक तरह से बने और शहर दूसरे तरह से बनें। पिछला जो जमाना था वह खत्म हो चुका जब कि जमींदार पार्टी या दूसरी पार्टी के लोग होते थे, पार्टी बेसिज पर क्लासेज बने हुए थे। आज वह तमीज हम को हटानी पड़ेगी। आज देश के अन्दर एक-एक सिटिजन जो यहां रहता है उसे एक जगह पर लाना होगा। हम अब यह तमीज़ नहीं चाहेंगे कि यह शहर वाला है और यह देहात वाला है। हम चाहेंगे कि हर एक जगह की, हर एक गांव की उतनी भलाई हो, उतना ही आराम हो जो हमारे शहरों का है। इस को करने के वास्ते, मैं कहता हूं इस बिल के अन्दर जरूरी चीजें नहीं हैं। मैं नहीं कहना चाहता कि इस बिल को लाने में किसी की नियत खराब है या खराब नियत से यह बना है लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले जो चाहते हैं, पंडित नेहरू जो चाहते हैं हम में से हर एक जो चाहता है बिल में जो कायम का भी नक्शे निगाह है वह यह है कि एमे शाल बैकग्राउंड के अन्दर हर एक चाहता है कि हमारा देश ऊंचे से ऊंचे उठे। लेकिन जिन चीजों से कौमें उठती हैं और मजबूत होती हैं उन का जुज़ भी इस में नहीं है। अगर आप सही माना में चाहते हैं कि पंचायत राज बने तो इस बिल को तब्दील करना होगा। देश के अन्दर जो जगह आज हम पटवारी की देखते हैं, उस को तब्दील करना होगा। मैं इस बिल के अन्दर इस चीज को नहीं देखता। अगर आप इस बिल में से राज का लफ्ज हटा दें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं। लेकिन अगर आप राज का लफ्ज रखते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के लिये सेलेक्ट कमेटी बने, उस के अन्दर श्री नेहरू बैठें, हमारे स्पीकर साहब मौजूद हों, जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब का नाम तो शामिल है, उस के अन्दर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठें, कैबिनेट के बड़े से बड़े मिनिस्टर बैठें और एक मजबूत कमेटी बनाई जाय। जो आप करना चाहते

हूं अगर यही आप का मंशा है तो इस के लिये दूसरा बिल लाना चाहिये। आप इस बिल का नाम सिर्फ दिल्ली पंचायत अमेंडमेंट बिल ही रक्खें और उसमें से लफ्ज "राज" निकाल दीजिये तो फिर मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी और दिल्ली पंचायत भी उसी तरह चलेगी जैसे कि अगर और प्राविन्सेज में पंचायतें चलती हैं। और सूबों में भी जहां पचायतें चलती हैं वे अपने फरायज पूरे कर रही हैं। लेकिन अगर सही मायनों में पूछा जाये और जैसे कि कान्स्टीटयूशन के प्रिंसिपल्स में कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में पंचायत राज्य कायम हो और छोटी छोटी रिपब्लिक बनें और जो देश के अन्दर नमूना हो और जो हम इस देश में राम राज्य कायम होने की चर्चा सुनते थे, मुझे बड़े अदब के साथ कहना है कि वह मंशा तो इससे पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इसके अन्दर कहां पर जिक्र है कि यह मवेशियों की तरक्की होगी ? और कहां इसमें हार्टमिंग का जिक्र है ? या दूसरी इन्डस्ट्रीज बनाने व रोजगार मुहय्या करने का जिक्र है। कैसे छोटी-छोटी पचायतें दिल्ली के अन्दर यह तमाम काम कर सकेंगी ? यह ठीक है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत सारे लोकल पढ़े लिखे लोग रहते हैं लेकिन बहुत अधिक तादाद दिल्ली के देहातों में बसने वाले अनपढ़ और गरीब लोगों की है उसके साथ पूरा इंसाफ हो सकेगा या नहीं हो सकेगा यह डाउटफुल है। इसलिए मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस बिल को जो ४, ५ मिनिट में पास करना चाहते है तो बेशक उसे आप पास कर लें क्योंकि आपको इसका अख्तियार है और आप ऐसा कर सकते है लेकिन जैसे मैंने पहले कहा यह दिल्ली पचायत भी दूसरी पचायतों की तरह आर्डिनेरी पंचायत होगी और इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि इस बिल के नाम में से "राज" शब्द निकाल दिया जाये।

इस बिल के अन्दर एक प्राविजन है कि वकील इस के अन्दर दाखिल नहीं हैं। अब मेरे लायक दोस्त जो वकीलों के ऊपर बेएतमादी जाहिर करना चाहते हैं और शायद दुरुस्त तौर पर जाहिर करते हों और मैं वकीलों की उनके द्वारा मुखालिफत को समझ सकता हूं। अब मेरा ५० वर्ष से भी ज्यादा वकालत का तजुर्बा है और मैं खुद इस बात का कायल हूं कि वकीलों की वजह से अक्सर औकात न्याय मिलने में देर होती है और अपराधियों को उचित दंड नहीं मिल पाता है। अब इस के लिए वकील कोई डाइरेक्टली जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं लेकिन इसमें शक नहीं कि वे इसमें जाहिरा तौर पर इन्स्ट्रूमेंटल जरूर हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि हम गांव और शहर दोनों के रहने वालों के लिए इंसाफ चाहते हैं इसलिए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वकीलों की वजह से इंसाफ नहीं होता है। यहां पर सच्चे मानों में रामराज्य कायम करने के लिए आपको बहुत सी चीजें करनी होंगी और तब्दीलियां लानी पड़ेंगी। मैं इस बात के हक में नहीं हूं कि यहां पर वकीलों का राज्य कायम हो जाये और मैं समझता हूं कि कोई भी आदमी इसके हक में नहीं होगा कि इस तरीके की लीगेलिस्टिक ओपीनियन सारे देश में फैले और सारे देश में लीगल राज्य हो जाय और जिससे कि बहुत से कुसूरवार छूट जायें और वे अपने जुर्म की सजा न पायें। श्री दौलता ने भी इस बारे में जिक्र किया और उन्होंने बतलाया कि उनको ११ वर्ष का तजुर्बा है। मुझे वकालत का उनसे ४, ५ गुना अधिक तजुर्बा है और मैं इस बिना पर कह सकता हूं कि कानूनी इंसाफ रोजमर्रा के इंसाफ से बहुत डिफरेंट है। कोई भी नहीं चाहता कि सारे गांव को वकील लोग लूट लें। लेकिन हम इतना जरूर चाहते हैं कि आप पचायतों को पावर्स दें। अब इसके लिए यह कहा जा सकता है कि छोटी-छोटी पचायतों को पावर्स दिये जाने से उनके मिसयूज होने का खतरा बना रहता है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आप उसके लिए प्रीकाशन लेते हुए यह करें कि पंचायत को आप बिल्कुल किसी भी किस्म की पार्टीबाजी से अलहिदा रक्खें ताकि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

वह लगन और सच्चाई के साथ अपने फरायज को बखूबी अंजाम दे। आपको यह याद रखना है कि बिल का असल मकसद सिर्फ इंडिविजुएल्स में इसाफ करना ही नहीं है बल्कि पंचायत राज का सवाल यह है कि लोगों कि जिन्दगी खुशहाल बने और प्यार और मोहब्बत के साथ सारा कामकाज चले, सारा मियार ही तबदील हो जाये। हर एक गांव पंचायत इस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार हो कि हर एक गांव वाले को जो कि उस गांव में रहता हो उसके खाने पीने का माकूल बंदोबस्त हो, उसके रहने और तालीम आदि सभी चीजों को मुनासिब इंतजाम हो। मेरा कहना है कि वह सारी चीजें इसमें नहीं है।

अगर आप इसे मॉडल बिल बनाना चाहते हैं तो इसे भी ज्यादा मजबूत सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनाइये लेकिन अगर आप इसे इसी शक्ल में पास करना चाहते हैं तो आप कर दीजिये आपको इसका अख्तियार है लेकिन इसमें जो "राज" का लफ्ज रक्खा है उसके कोई मायने नहीं रह जाते हैं और जैसे और सूबों में पंचायतें चल रही हैं वैसे यह भी हमेशा पंचायतों की तरह चलेगी। लेकिन अगर आपका मॉडल बिल लाना है तो फिर एक दूसरा बिल लाइये। आप चाहे इसको ऐसे ही पास कर लीजिये या फिर इसके अन्दर जरूरी तरमीम कर लीजिये ताकि यह देश के वास्ते मॉडल बने। अगर आपकी यह मंशा है तो आप इस सेलेक्ट कमेटी के मोशन को मंजूर करके हमारे बेहतरीन दिमागों को इसमें शामिल कर लीजिये ताकि इसका जो मकसद है वह हम पूरा कर सकें।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत मशकूर हूं कि मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया गया। यह जो दिल्ली पंचायत राज अमेंडमेंट बिल पेश किया गया है मैंने उसका मुताला किया। साथ ही साथ मैंने वेस्ट बंगाल, राजस्थान, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब वगैरह के जो पंचायत राज के ऐक्ट्स हैं उनको भी देखा और उनको देखने के बाद मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ बिल है और दूसरे सूबों में जो तरक्की पसन्द ऐक्ट्स हैं उनसे बहुत पीछे है और मुझे यह देखकर बड़ी निराशा और मायूसी हुई।

जहां तक देहातों का ताल्लुक है हिन्दुस्तान में करीब-करीब ५ लाख गांव हैं और उनके जो रहने वाले लोग हैं वे हमेशा से पिछड़े हुये हैं। म्युनिसपैल्टीज को काफी फरोग हासिल हुआ। यहां पर म्युनिसपैल्टीज बहुत अर्से से काम कर रही हैं और शहरों में काफी डवेलपमेंट है लेकिन देहातों की ओर आज तक कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई। मैंने गांवों की पिछली तवारीख का मुताला किया है और मैंने देखा कि एक जमाना ऐसा था जब कि हजारों वर्ष पहले गांव बिलकुल सैल्फ सफिशिएंट थे और वहां पर खाने पीने के लिये सब कुछ मौजूद था। लोगों के खाने पीने, रहने आदि के लिये मुनासिब इंतजाम था। और आज तक भी उस पुराने जमाने की उजड़ी हुई प्रथाएं चली आ रही हैं जैसे कि देहात में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं नाई वगैरह, उनका काम के एवज में तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती है बल्कि अनाज की शक्ल में उनको उजरत दी जाती है। इस तरह से जो पुरानी शक्लें थीं वे आज भी मौजूद हैं। सामूहिक आधार पर देहात के रहने वाले तमाम काम करते थे और कुल पैदावार का एक दसवां हिस्सा राज्य कोष में जाता था और बाकी गांवों में खर्च होता था। इसलिये जैसे कि हमारे बुजुर्ग पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव और दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी फरमाया कि हमें पंचायतों को एक मॉडल शक्ल देनी चाहिये जो कि अभी नहीं दी गई है, मैं भी उनका समर्थन करता हूं। बहुत सी चीजें जो कि वेस्ट बंगाल के और दूसरे सूबों की पंचायत एक्टों में हैं, वे इसमें नहीं हैं। अब मसलन सर्किल पंचायत का इसमें तजकिरा है। सर्किल

पंचायत जो बनायी गयी है वह गांव सभा के लोगों की बनाई गई है लेकिन उसमें यह नहीं दिया गया है कि गाव सभा के कितने आदमी जायेंगे जिनसे कि वह सर्किल पंचायत बनेगी ।

इसके साथ ही साथ अदालती पंचायत का जो तरीका है वह भी गलत है । यू० पी० में गांव पंचायत व अदालत पंचायत का फार्मेशन अलग से है लेकिन यहां उसका सर्किल पंचायत में मिला दिया गया है । वेस्ट बंगाल में जहां कि यह अंचल पंचायत कहलाती है इसको बड़े हकूक दिये गये हैं और थाने के स्तर पर वह बनती है और उसको तमाम इलाके की देखभाल करने और कंट्रोल करने का अधिकार हासिल है । इसी तरीके से पंजाब में तहसील पंचायत बनी हुई है जो कि पंचायतों के काम को सुपरवाइज करती है, देखभाल करती है और उनको मशविरा देती है । यह जो हमारी सर्किल पंचायत बनी है यह तो महज एक तमाशा सा बन कर ही रह गई है । बताया गया है कि इसी में से कुछ लोग चुने जायेंगे जो कि पंच चुनेंगे और वह अदालती पंचायत का काम करेंगे । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अदालती पंचायत अलग से बननी चाहिये । सर्किल पंचायत के हकूक और बढ़ाना चाहिये और उसको सुपरवाइजरी हकूक और ज्यादा मिलने चाहियें ताकि वह गांव पंचायतों और अदालती पंचायतों को देखे और उनको जरूरी मशविरा देती रहे । इसके साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि सर्किल पंचायतों को रिवीजन के हकूक दिये जायें ताकि जो पंचायत अदालतों में फैसले होते हैं, उनकी वह सुनवाई कर सके । जो भी अदालती फैसले अपील के हों वे सर्किल पंचायत के जरिये हों । और सर्किल पंचायत १५–२० अदालती पंचायतों के काम को सुपरवाइज करे और जो उसकी खामियां दिखाई दें उनको पूरा करे ।

अब गांव पंचायत के लिये काम तो बहुत करने को बताये गये हैं । जैसे सड़क बनाना, पुलियां बनाना और अन्य दुनिया भर की चीजें उसको करनी हैं लेकिन उसकी आमदनी क्या है इसकी तरफ भी तो ध्यान जाना चाहिये । आज उसको सिर्फ २ पैसे लगान के ऊपर मिलता है और मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो मुश्किल से उसको ४००, ५०० रुपये इस तरह मिलते हैं उन ४००,५०० रुपयों से क्या गांव में यह तमाम डेवेलपमेंट के काम पूरे हो सकते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि गांव पंचायतों को गांवों की आमदनी का एक चौथाई हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश में अफसरान दौरे पर गांव पंचायतों में जाते हैं और वहां श्रमदान की बात होती है । एक तमाशा होता है । दो चार सड़कों पर थोड़ी सी मिट्टी डाल दी जाती है, उसके फोटो खिचते हैं और अखबारों में छपते हैं और बस फर्ज पूरा हो जाता है । लेकिन इस तमाशे से काम नहीं चलेगा । हम सोशलिस्ट लोग चौखंबा राज्य की चर्चा करते हैं, हम गांवों को सेल्फ सफीशिएंट बनाना चाहते हैं, सब डिवीजनों, जिलों को सेल्फ सफीशिएंट बनाना चाहते हैं और स्टेट को स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि मुल्क की आमदनी को चार स्तरों पर बांटा जाये गांवों के स्तर पर जिलों के स्तर पर सूबों के स्तर पर और सेंटर के स्तर पर । तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह प्राविजन इस कानून में हो कि गांव की आमदनी का चौथाई हिस्सा पंचायतों को मिले । अगर ऐसा हो तभी तरक्की हो सकती है ।

14 hrs.

साथ ही साथ जो कानून हम बनावें वह ऐसा हो कि जिससे इंडस्ट्रीज के डेवेलपमेंट का भी तजकिरा हो । क्योंकि साल के तीन चार महीने ऐसे होते हैं कि जिनमें गांव वाले बेकार रहते हैं । उस वक्त लोगों को काम देने के लिये गांव सभा को यह हक मिलना चाहिये कि वह छोटे-छोटे कारखाने और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज खोल सके । स्पष्ट है कि जब तक हम अपने गांवों को सेल्फ सफीशिएंट नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक तरक्की नहीं हो सकती ।

इस बिल में और भी कुछ चीजों की कमी है । जैसे कि इस बिल में गांव पंचायत की

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

मिटिंग्स का तजकिरा नही है । उत्तर प्रदेश के कानून में यह है कि हर महीने एक मीटिंग हो । इस कानून में ऐसा कोई तजकिरा नही है । पंचो की संख्या के बारे में भी कोई तजकिरा नही है । यह ग्राथारिटीज पर छोड दिया गया है कि जितने चाहें रख लें । यू० पी० के कानून में है कि कम से कम १५ हो, पजाब मे नौ कि लिमिट है । लेकिन यहा कोई लिमिट नही है ।

इस बिल में इलेक्शन पिटिशन्स के बारे में भी कोई तजकिरा नही है । दूसरे ऐक्ट जो मैंने देखे हैं उनमे इसका तजकिरा है ।

दूसरी चीज है ग्राफिशियल्स की । उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सेक्रेटरी होना है जो कि पचायत का कार्यकर्ता होता है और साथ ही साथ पटवारी भी गाव समाज के काम को सुपरवाइज करता है । और जो रेवेन्यू वर्कस हैं वह भी गाव पचायत देखती है । उसके लिये पटवारी काम करता है । और एक सेक्रेटरी अलाहिदा रहता है । इस बिल मे वाजेह तौर से नही बताया गया है कि कौन अफसर होगा और उसका क्या काम होगा । इसमें गाव समाज और गाव पचायत की कोई परिभाषा नही की गयी है । रेवेन्यू का काम कैसे हो और दूसरे काम कैसे हो यह भी साफ तौर पर नही बताया गया है ।

एक चीज मैंने पजाब के ऐक्ट और वेस्ट बगाल के ऐक्ट में देखी है कि वहा पचायतो छोटे छोटे नोकरो का काम देखने का अधिकार दिया गया है, जैसे कि कैनाल के पतरोलो का । वह चीज भी इस बिल में नही है ।

वैस्ट बगाल के ऐक्ट मे अचल पचायत को पुलिस का काम देखने का भी हक है । वह भी यहां नहीं दिया गया है ।

इसमें जुरमाने का अधिकार सिर्फ सौ रुपया रक्खा गया है । मै समझता हू कि यह कम है । मुझ से कहा गया है कि दिल्ली के आसपास के जो गाव हैं वे काफी डेवेल्प्ड हैं और उनमें पढे लिखे लोग रहते हैं । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि सौ रुपये का जुरमाना कम है । उत्तर प्रदेश में पचायतो को ५०० तक का जुरमाना करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है । मैं चाहूगा कि इस कानून में भी जुरमाने का हक बढाना चाहिये ।

मैंने पजाब और वैस्ट बगाल के ऐक्टो मे देखा है कि कुछ लोगो को छूट का अधिकार दिया गया है । जो लोग लेबर कर सकते हैं और गरीब हैं, उनको टैक्स से मुस्तसना कर दिया गया है । यहा ऐसा कोई प्रावीजन नही है । जो कि होना चाहिये ।

साथ ही साथ जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिड्यूल्ट कास्ट्स के लिये प्रावीजन किया गया है कि जिस गाव की ग्राबादी ५०० हो उसमें एक शिडयूल्ड कास्ट वाले को सन् ६० तक के लिये रिजरवेशन दिया जाये । लेकिन यहा यह नही है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर है ।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप शायद मैंने पढा न हो । औरतो के लिये भी कोई रिजरवेशन नही है । तो इसमें इस तरह की कमिया हैं । कुछ बातो की और वजाहत होनी चाहिये । और यह ऐक्ट ज्यादा जामा होना चाहिये था । जब तक यह कानून इस ढग पर नही बनेगा तब तक गावो की तरक्की नही हो सकती । मैं तो समझता हू कि दिल्ली राज्य के लिये तो एक माडल ऐक्ट बनना चाहिये जिससे कि दूसरे राज्य उसकी नकल कर सकें और उसके मुताबिक अपने कानूनो में सशोधन कर सकें

मै सिलेक्ट कमेटी का समर्थन करता हू । उस कमेटी के सामने इस पर अच्छी तरह से गौर होना चाहिये और दिल्ली के लिये एक नमूने का कानून बनना चाहिये ।

श्री च० कृ० नायर (बाहय दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर काफी बहुत

हो चुकी है और सदन के बहुत ज्यादा सदस्यों का यह खयाल है कि इस बिल को बहुत जल्द पास कर दिया जाये। मै भी इसी खयाल का हूं। लेकिन जमाना बहुत तेजी के साथ बदल रहा है और आज यह माग है कि पंचायत राज बिल ऐसा बने कि जो सारे देश के लिये नमूना हो।

आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का आईन सर्वोपरि बडा उत्तम है। उसके मुताबिक हमने हिन्दुस्त न मे एक सोशलिस्टिक पार्लियामेंटरी डिमाक्रेसी कायम की है, और उसके साथ-साथ हमने पच साला योजनायें भी बन गयी हैं, अपने इकानमिक प्रोग्राम को बढाने के लिये। लेकिन हमारी हुकूमत और हमारे नेताओ का यह खयाल हुआ कि यह चीजे असल में कामयाब तब होंगी जब कि गावो में पचायतें कायम हो। इसी मकसद से प्लानिंग का एक बहुत हिस्सा कम्युनिस्टो डेवेलपमेंट का भी रखा है जो कि दो तीन साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान भर में फैलने वाला है जिसके मातहत कोई पाच हजार कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स बनने वाले है। लेकिन इन कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स के लोग, खासकर उनके चेयरमैन वगैरह आफिशियल्स है और हम चाहते है कि ये सब काम केवल आफिशियल्स के हाथ मे ही नही हों। और हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि तमाम ब्लाक्स का काम पचायत समितियो के मारफत हो। एक-एक ब्लाक के अन्दर एक-एक गाव के सरपचो की एक पचायत समिति हो जो मिल कर ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट के तमाम काम में सहयोग दें और कोआर्डिनेशन के साथ काम करे।

श्री रघुवीर सहाय जी ने जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी का मोशन पेश किया था उसका मैं तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हू और मै होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इस को स्वीकार करें। इस वक्त खासकर जमाना बहुत तेजी से बदल रहा है। हमने इसी साल रबी केम्पैन का काम भी शुरू किया है सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, लेकिन ब्लाक अफसरो को कोई मदद देने वाला नही है। असली मदद तो उन लोगो को पंचायतो से मिल सकती है। इसलिये पचायत को पूरे अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। अगर हमारी जम्हूरियत को कामयाब होना है तो हमें काम का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा जो कि हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाधी का भी आदर्श था। जब तक हम डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन करके गाव वालो के हाथ मे पूरा अधिकार नही देंगे तब तक हम इस काम में कामयाब नही हो सकेंगे, चाहे वह प्लानिंग हो, या कम्युनिटि डेवेलपमेंट हो, या कोआपरेटिव का काम हो, या तालीम का काम हो। हम चाहते है कि पचायत गाव के सर्वोपरि सस्था के हो। वही तालीम का इन्तिजाम करे, वही सफाई का इन्तिजाम करे, वही स्कूलो का भी इन्तिजाम करे। हमे इन सब चीजो का अधिकार पचायत को देना चाहिये। लेकिन मै समझता हू कि इस बिल मे उस सब की गुंजाइश नही है। इस बारे में मै ने चन्द जिम्मेदार आदमियो से बात-चीत की है तो उन्होने कहा कि इस बिल को अब बहुत जल्दी पास होने दो और बाद में नया कानून लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन मै समझता हू कि हम इस में देर क्यो करें। जैसा कि श्री ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने भी कहा है, पचायत राज का सबजेक्ट बहुत बडा और मोस्ट इम्पार्टेन्ट है। इस लिये अगर कमेटी में प्रधान मंत्री न हो, तो कम से कम होम मिनिस्टर तो हैं ही और उन के साथ ही डेवेलपमेंट के मिनिस्टर भी होने चाहिये, क्योकि उनके दिमाग में ब्लाक्स के काम को अच्छी तरह से चलाने के बहुत सुन्दर विचार हैं और योजनायें हैं। यहा पर बैठकर हम हर न सुधार, पचायत राज, कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और प्लानिंग वगैरह के बारे में बहुत से कानून बन सकते

[श्री च० कृ० नायर]

हैं—और हम बहुत से कानून बना भी चुके हैं—लेकिन उनमें दी गई बातो को गावो के घर-घर मे कौन पहुचा सकता है? न तो हमारे मिनिस्टर ही पहुचा सकेते है और न ही प्रदेशो के मिनिस्टर और लैजिस्लेचर पहुच सकेते हैं। उनको पचायतो के मेम्बर ही पहुचा सकते है। इस लिये यह जरूरी है कि हर एक गाव में पचायत कायम हो। उसी तरह हर एक गाव मे को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी हो। उस की मारफत हमारी एग्रीकल्चरेल प्राडक्शन बढ़ सकती है। गावो मे जितनी भी एग्रीकल्चरल डेवेलपमेंट हो सकती है — चाहे वह मवेशी पालन हो मछली पालन हो मुर्गी पालन हो या हैल्थ, एजूकेशन, वगैरह के काम ह—ह सब काम को हम को-आपरेटिव की मारफत करा सकते है, लेकिन उस को कट्रोल करने के लिये पचायत होनी चाहिये। पचायतें गाव गाव मे हो और एक ब्लाक में जितनी भी पचायते हो, उन सब के सरपचो की एक पचायत समिति बनाई जाय, जो कि ब्लाक को पूरी तरह को-आपरेशन देती रहे ताकि हम गावो के सैकडो किस्म के सवाल हल कर सकें। हम तो कानून बनाते हैं और कानून बना कर हमारी जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाती है। आफिसर्स शासन चलाते हैं और उन की जिम्मेदारी भी खत्म हो जाती है। अदालतें न्याय करती हैं और उस के साथ ही उन की जिम्मेदारी भी खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन हमारे ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर और हमारी पचायतें इन तमाम कामो का समन्वय करती हैं—वे कानून बनाने वाले भी है, उसको चलाने वाले भी है और न्याय करने वाले भी हैं। मै अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि पचायतो को बढ़ाने का तसव्वुर बड़ा सुन्दर, गम्भीर और गहरा है। मै इस बात के हक में हूं कि दिल्ली में बहुत जल्दी पचायते कायम की जायें, लेकिन हम को इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना है कि हम कितना बड़ा कदम उठा रहे है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान की भलाई और हिन्दुस्तान के आईन और हमारी पार्लियामेंट के आदर्शों की पूर्ति इन पंचायतो की मारफ़त होने वाली है। इसी लिये पंचायतो को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देने की माग की जाती है। मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेल गाडिया और बसें जो इतना सामान ले कर आ जा रही हैं इतनी तेज़ी से भी चल रही है, यह सब कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है? हम यहा पर बजट पर बहस करते है। उन सब का आधार गाव के डेवेलपमेंट और गाव की पैदावार पर है। गावों के लाखो करोडो लोगो के पसीने से हमारे देश की दौलत पैदा होती है। उसके बगैर हम ने पाच-साला प्लान को पूरा कर सकेंगे और न कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट की पूर्ति कर सकेंगे। इस बिल से मेरा विरोध-भाव नही है। हमारा मकसद यह है कि हम एक ऐसा पचायत राज कानून बनायें, जो कि बहुत सुन्दर और पूर्ण हो, जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये एक नमूना हो। इसी लिये मैं कह रहा था कि इस मौके से फायदा उठा कर इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहिये जिस मे हमारे वज़ीर और इस विषय मे दिलचस्पी रखने वाले दूसरे साहबान भी हो और उन सब के सलाह-मशवरे मे इस बिल को तैयार किया जाए। आज सारा हिन्दुस्तान इस के लिये तरस रहा है। शायद दो तीन साल मे सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे ब्लाक फैलने वाले है। उन मे पचायतो के बगैर हम कुछ भी नही कर सकेंगे। पार्लियामेंट के कानूनो को घर घर में पहुचाने का काम पचायतो का है। अगर हम तमाम ज़िम्मेदारी पचायतो को दे दे, तो जो काम दस बीस साल मे होना है, वह हम पाच साल मे कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं श्री रघुबीर सहाय के मोशन का तहे-दिल से स्वागत करता हू

और सपोर्ट करता हूं और मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करूंगा कि वह इस को मान लें, ताकि हम इस काम में तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ सकें।

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana) We all know that our *gram panchayats* are the roots of our democracy Our democracy would not be successful if the spirit of democracy is not there in our panchayats So, our Delhi Panchayat Raj Bill should be an ideal one, which should be followed by the other States Is this Bill of that type?

So far as the village raj is concerned, it is not sufficient to call it 'raj' or 'samraj' Revenue is the first thing So, the question is whether we give sufficient revenues to the panchayats We allow them to tax the agriculturists more, the agriculturists are taxed from all sides—by the Union Government, the State Government the municipal corporations, etc Now we allow them to be a prey also to the *gram panchayats* That is not the proper thing to do Whatever be the revenues of the village, the whole of it should be given over to the panchayats so that they can do constructive work and become ideal service panchayats to the community

I would only refer to one or two clauses and try to show that even though we talk of democracy, we are afraid of democracy and we do not implement the spirit of democracy I would refer to clause 28 where the power of supersession is given to the Commissioner There will be no other authority which can decide whether panchayats should be superseded or not Let the Commissioner or the Collector approach the District Judge and get an order that the panchayat has wilfully failed to do a certain thing and so it should be superseded After all, in a democracy, the power should vest in the judiciary and not in the executive

Clause 13 amends section 49 of the principal Act, which deals with removal or dismissal of a member of a panchayat A member can be dismissed if "he is in the opinion of the prescribed authority guilty of misconduct the discharge of his duties" So, the words are "in the opinion of the prescribed authority" So, he is a dictator so far as the dismissal of the member is concerned Why should that authority be given to a single man? Why should that man not be asked to go to the judiciary and get the verdict of the judiciary that the man requires to be dismissed for misconduct in the discharge of his duties? I know certain cases where members are dismissed on grounds which are only imaginary, most of them are political grounds If we want to work our democracy, if we want the democracy to survive, the executive should not assume more authority but should give more authority to the judiciary so that nobody can complain or say anything against it

There is one more thing in section 49 Clause (1)(e) reads "is in the opinion of the prescribed authority undesirable in the public interest to continue in office" Whether it is undesirable in the public interest to continue in office would be decided by the executive authority Is it desirable to keep this power in the Panchayat Raj Act? You call it Raj and you are giving authority to somebody who can dismiss the rulers of this raj After all, the panchayat members are the rulers and yet they can be dismissed at discretion without any hesitation How can you call it Panchayat Raj? If all the functions of the panchayat are performed by the panchayat then only can you call it Panchayat Raj?

So, I would submit very humbly to the Minister that he should agree to refer this Bill to the Select Committee Is it not proper to refer the Bill to the Select Committee which will come out with some better interpretation and better writings and so on? I hope the Minister will not hesitate to admit that collective wisdom is much better than the individual wisdom of

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the executive. So the Select Committee would be the proper authority to advise Government in the matter

Then I want to refer to certain things about the panchayat adalat I am happy that some powers are being given to the panchayat adalat I think the village people will dispense justice better than some courts Whereas legal justice is done by the courts, it will be natural justice in the case of the panchayat adalat There may be chances of injustice in the village adalat but they are very rare

Section 53J says that conviction done by the Panchayat adalat shall not be deemed to be a previous conviction That is nice and good But, after all, it is a conviction, whether it may be a previous conviction or may not be a previous conviction, whether it may be used against him in future or not Now the power of revision is given to the additional district magistrate I want to know from the hon Minister why our executive is rather afraid of the judiciary? Our executive often takes away power from the judiciary in favour of the executive Have we distrust in our judiciary? Or is it that whatever decisions are given by the judiciary are not palatable to us? What is the reason? After all, this is a judicial matter If at all there is a revision, it should be in a judicial court, and the proper authority would be the court of sessions and not an *additional district magistrate* I know many cases—and I hope the hon Minister must also be knowing them—where *additional district magistrates* take decisions on political grounds rather than on individual judgments If we want our democracy to work well, it is not desirable to give more authority to the executive

Lastly, I would refer to some lines which appeared in *Times of India* of 9th February, 1959 These are views expressed by some prominent persons at the discussion on a Symposium on Democracy and Law. I would read only a line which says:

"If the executive was allowed to encroach upon the powers of the legislature and of the judiciary, Mr Ayyangar warned, it would provide a fertile ground for dictatorship "

This was his fear, he said, even so far as India was concerned I ask the hon Minister do we want to take our country to dictatorship?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid, I cannot welcome this Bill in any sense of the word, nor do I support the proposition put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai I do not think any Joint Committee is empowered to produce a model Bill A Joint Committee can only effect improvements in this Bill within the framework that has been given And I think that no amount of improvement can do any justice to the demands that have been put forward with regard to this Bill Therefore, I think that as an interim measure this Bill may be allowed to pass and within three or four months after the passing of this Bill

Shri P. R Patel: When we have waited for so many years why not wait for some more months?

Shri D C Sharma: we can bring forward another Bill which would be a good and satisfactory model of a local self-government Bill at the village level for all States to follow. So far as I know, the Ministry of Health was entrusted with a work of this kind and I think even some questions have been asked about it. I do not know how far the Ministry of Health has progressed in this direction All the same, I think this Bill, if I am not considered to be very harsh, is a cruel joke practised on the rural population of Delhi My friend over there was afraid that similar Bills are there in other States.

I think those Bills will also answer the description that I have given

Of course, I will not be a party to a statement of the kind which was made by an hon Member over there. I do not think we should try to raise any kind of conflict between people who live in cities and people who live in villages I think most of the persons who come here and talk about the villagers look like city-dwellers They dress like city-dwellers Their whole outlook on life is like that of city-dwellers Let those persons have the hardihood to come forward and say

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here in this House all are hon Members

Shri D C. Sharma: My difficulty is that when I go to the Punjab University I have to address the members as 'fellows' The word 'fellow' also has got a dignified meaning But here there are hon Members who want to appear as guardians and custodians of the rural population without knowing that most of those persons whom they dub as urbanites are also village-dwellers

Shri M L Dwivedi (Hamirpur) Sir, this is objectionable He says "posing and without knowing" That is very objectionable

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He says that he has certain difficulties because in universities he has to come across fellows

Shri M. L Dwivedi. This is not a university We are speaking now in a different forum

Shri D. C Sharma I know fully well what I am talking about (*Shri V P Nayar* Question) I know the kind of words that I am using It is no use wasting my time with these interruptions

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is that any reason for casting aspersion upon Members that we pose ..

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is no aspersion on anybody

Shri V P. Nayar (Quilon) He is only posing a question

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has said that he never meant any aspersion on anybody.

Shri D C Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully, Sir, to you, and through you to the Members of this House, that this Bill does not define adequately and completely the functions of gaon sabhas, the functions of gaon panchayats and the functions of circle panchayats I think this Bill is very very vague Even where it has been clear, I feel that the functions which have been given to these various bodies are very meagre, very inadequate and very niggardly I would say, either we should give full-blooded self-government to these villages or not give any self-government at all There is no half-way-house You say that these people are being trained in local self-government How long are these people to be in training? That is the question that I want to put I think they have had sufficiently long number of years for being trained in the art of local self-government After having given them those opportunities you do not give them any effective power to deal either with their local needs, with their developmental needs with their civic needs or other kinds of needs I think therefore that this Bill suffers from not only a confusion of aims but also from inadequacy of powers that are given to the gaon sabhas and panchayats

The circle panchayats are, I should say, a kind of hardship inflicted upon those villagers I would submit very respectfully that cannot say that you will club together so many cities Why don't you club together Delhi, Gurgaon and Sonepat which are very near to each other and say that there are certain needs of these cities which can be dealt with jointly? Now, the needs of one village are different from

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the needs of another village. There are jealousies between one village and another. There are different communities inhabiting one village and different communities inhabiting another village. There is a majority of one community in one village and a majority of another community in another village. I do not want to talk in terms of communities; I only wanted to give a realistic picture of the existing circumstances. By bringing together these village under a circle panchayat what happens is this, you bring together elements in terms of population, community, interest in terms of needs, in such a way that they create an explosive situation. I have seen this kind of explosive situations obtaining in so many villages in the Punjab Therefore, I say that the experiment of circle panchayats is an experiment which has proved to be a failure everywhere, and I do not want that the Delhi villages should be saddled with this kind of circle panchayats.

I want to submit, Sir, very respectfully, that the members of the panchayats here in Delhi and also in some other States are being treated like school children, who must always be under the supervising eye of a teacher or of somebody who can look after them Take the case of patwaris. Take the case of other village officials I would have said that these gram panchayats should have been taken away from the influences of those persons with whom they have sometimes to join issues. After all, the gram panchayats should not be mere rubber stamps of the executives in the villages or anywhere else. But I think that this is what has been done

I would have very much appreciated if the Panchayati Adalats had been given more powers I would have very much appreciated if the Panchayati Adalats had not been given those minor acts to play with. But I find that instead of this kind of experience in judiciary they are going to have an experience in, what I might say, increasing their powers to foster contentiousness in the villages. I think that these powers ought not to be given only on the strength of the representative character of the panchayats. I think that they should be given on the basis of other merits also. I would have been very happy if these Panchayati Adalats had been constituted in a way which is better than this.

Sir, as was put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai, we have lakhs of panchayats in this country, and he said that ten per cent of them were functioning properly and effectively. This is a very sorry state of affairs, and this stereotyped Bill with its stereotyped provisions is going to perpetuate that situation and it is not going to improve it or better it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a very interesting experiment which we are trying out, and on which there can be honestly more than one opinion I desire to restrict myself to that aspect of the Bill which seeks to invest criminal jurisdiction in 'panchayati adalats'

In the first place, it has to be appreciated that our experience of gram panchayats and other bodies has been far from satisfactory, and it is really doubtful whether the various clauses and sections of the Indian Penal Code in respect of which jurisdiction is sought to be vested should really be incorporated in the Bill Probably, Sir, the House has not appreciated what are the sections and powers in respect of which criminal jurisdiction is proposed to be vested in the Panchayati Adalats For instance, all offences such as negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life—under section 269—are also proposed to be given to the Adalats. Then, wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman,—section 140—offences connected with it, are also proposed to be

handed over for trial to these Adalats Offences connected with fouling water or public spring or reservoir, rash driving or riding on a public way, negligent conduct with respect to explosive substances, voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons, mischiefs by injury to public works and bridges etc are also being proposed to be given over for trial to the Adalats However, there is no doubt that some beginning will have to be made by giving certain powers to *panchayati adalats*, but to what extent can we go seems to be the crux of the problem

The problem before any State is how to dispose of the numerous petty criminal cases promptly and cheaply without at the same time having instances of miscarriage of justice and abuse of magisterial powers Therefore the choice is not whether we should give *panchayati adalats* any powers but to what extent the powers should be given I am of the opinion that some beginning will have to be made, otherwise it is humanly impossible for any State to deal with the numerous small offences which occur in every remote corner of the villages and to provide adequate magisterial machinery for the disposal of those cases I am therefore of the opinion that while certain criminal powers should be vested certain sections require to be deleted from the Bill for instance as I have just now said, cases of negligent act likely to spread infection of diseases dangerous to life A very serious thing like that ought not to be left to the *panchayati adalats* who have power to inflict a fine of Rs 100 only Fouling public water supply and reservoir is a very serious offence Also, offences such as voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous firearms or daggers or such weapons are very serious offences and if these are incorporated in this Bill the result of it will be that graver offences will escape with smaller punishments

Our experience is that these *panchayati adalats* or *gram panchayats* or whatever bodies that are there in the villages are not sufficiently independent to exercise certain judicial or magisterial functions I remember a case in which I was for one of the parties in a criminal court where the magistrate suggested that the case could be taken to the *jamat*. *Jamat* is a sort of *panchayat* or caste organisation in the villages The man promptly replied "What is the *jamat*? If you give it a peg of liquor, it is your *jamat* and if I give it a peg of liquor, it is my *jamat*" That being the case, it is desirable that very serious criminal offences are not to be entrusted to the *panchayats* The result will be that either there will escape punishment or will escape with light punishment

It is true that in the Bill there has been a provision to the effect that if the *adalat* thinks that the offence cannot be adequately dealt with by it then it may be passed on to a regular court, but that is not enough, because pressure will be brought by influential persons when a serious offence is committed, for instance as in the case of voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous firearms or daggers It is a very common occurrence in the villages The party will try to bring pressure on the *adalat* and try and finish off the case with a small fine Therefore my submission is that the real issue is not whether these *adalats* should be invested with powers They will have to be invested with powers not merely because one would like to see our village *panchayats* literally and really becoming centres of *swaraj*, but because the force of circumstances will be such that certain powers will have to be delegated to them

Sections like 352, 356 and 357 which deal with assaults, insults, petty criminal trespass, house trespass and offences like that, can be safely delegated to the panchayati adalats for trial For the rest of them, I am of the opinion that these sections will have to be deleted

There is another point which has to be borne in mind, it will be inevitable

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

that section 447 of the Indian Penal Code should be one of the sections where offences could be tried by the *panchayati adalats* in villages. Questions of encroachment on fields and pre-occupy the attention practically of the entire village. There are usually two factions in the village. It has been our experience that the villagers by relationship or otherwise are so inter-connected that it is very difficult for people to administer independent justice. But even then some risk will have to be taken. In cases of bigger offences, I am definitely of the view that they must be clearly taken out of the purview of these *adalats*. Sections which are incorporated in the Bill carry with them punishment of three years rigorous imprisonment and yet we have not given the *adalats* power to inflict any sentence of imprisonment Therefore, according to me these are not the sections which ought to have been incorporated in the Bill.

I therefore submit that while it may be desirable to make a beginning taking even the risk of miscarriage of justice, there are certain sections which should be kept completely out of the scope of the *panchayati adalats* Therefore I support the amendment which was moved by my hon. friend, Shri Raghubir Sahai, requesting that the Bill should be sent to the Select Committee.

Shri M L. Dwivedi and **Shri Pahadia** *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think I should now call the hon. Minister.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं केवल दो मिनिट चाहता हूं।

श्री पहाड़िया (सवाई माधोपुर रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : एक मिनिट ही चाहिये।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Five minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I extend the time by a few minutes.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur): *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jhunjhunwala has not desired any minutes.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: I shall also take three minutes.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, within the time at my disposal, I will try to be very brief. In our exuberance to bring about a certain amount of social transformation and to see that power is not concentrated but decentralised at village centres, we are taking measures without giving due thought to them. When I read the title of the Bill, I was rather puzzled. There is a common word—a comomn coin—that we want to bring in *Ram Rajya* Here, we want to bring about *Panchayat Raj* But after going through this measure—it is intended in fact if *panchayat* is to be the judicial authority—I think that the Congress is aiming in the final analysis to bring about *goonda raj* Let us be very frank about it

I would like to appeal to the hon Home Minister—he comes from the city of Belgaum and as a lawyer he has long and eminent practice to his credit in that place—as he has come in close contact with the villages roundabout as I have come across in my place What is the state of affairs in the villages? The villages today are feud-ridden No village is absolutely free from feuds and the caste hold is still dominant If you want to invest village *panchayat* with these powers in an area where they have never functioned even as administrative unit—excuse me for saying this—the hon Home Minister ought to have thought it fit before investing them with addition powers, at least to allow them to function for a few years with other administrative functions, I mean social service functions like village sanitation, lighting, roads and other things But they are in a hurry, as I said in the beginning, and they want to do this.

Another thing has happened because of the social transformation Formerly, normally some pensioners used to go and reside in a village There was an element of inter-change Today that has not been the case because of the new land legislation There is greater tendency to settle down even after retirement in the cities or roundabout cities It is a common experience and therefore village life today is disintegrating at every level We have legislated in the States that there should be a common well I go to my constituency for attending the Development Council meetings and the experience given by the administrative officer is that there is no common well In every village there are almost two wells—one for *Harijans* and another for the caste Hindus This is the state of affairs and in such conditions, I would like to know from the hon Home Minister, how he shows this boldness to come before this House with this measure I am really surprised

I had an occasion to consult one senior ICS officer of the old regime, who was Chief Secretary of a State Government When the question of handing over little Police powers to the Bombay Corporation was considered I would like to point out this instance he said that in the given circumstances though Bombay City is very much advanced, he would not like that the Bombay Corporation should exercise powers of the Police even in a restricted way Take this into account When the advanced metropolitan cities are not in a position to exercise authority of a judicial or penal nature in a responsible way am I to understand that the hon Home Minister feels that roundabout Delhi the villages are so advanced that they can exercise judicial authority and deliver justice? Justice in the village is tainted with caste influences, local influences, and particularly with prohibition there is always another factor which has entered into village life which we cannot ignore, though they will never admit it, namely that boot-legging and other country liquor industry is going on

Therefore, my submission is this I would have liked to support my hon. friend Shri Raghubir Sahai who has devoted a lot of time to the study of village conditions, community development and village *raj* or whatever it is This measure should be withdrawn, at least the amending part of it should be withdrawn No village *panchayat* should be invested with judicial authority

I shall point out one instance and finish In Berar there have been *nyay panchayats* established I know the history, but I would like to know from the hon Minister how the *nyay panchayat* is functioning in Berar Everybody feels almost terror-stricken if he is to get justice at their hands because words like *adalat* and *insaf* are used I would like to say the people would feel that they would have to face a devil if they go for justice to a *nyay panchayat* This is the position And therefor *nyay panchayats* are today almost defunct

Since time is too short with these few words I appeal to the Home Minister to withdraw the amending part of the Bill Give them a trial as social service agencies let them gather experience and then you advance Do not hasten too fast, hasten a bit slowly

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे दो चार बातें कहनी हैं। हम ग्रामीण जीवन का अनुभव किये बिना यहा गावो के लिए कानून बनाते हैं। इस कारण बडी बडी परेशानिया पैदा हो जाती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश मे न्याय पचायतें हैं। लेकिन हालत यह है कि गुडा ऐलीमेंट चुनाव में आ जाता है। वे लोग लाठी के बल पर आ जाते हैं। आग लगा देने की धमकी स चुनाव जीत जाते हैं

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

और सरपच बन जाते हैं । मै आपके सामने एक गाव की पंचायत का हाल रखना चाहता हू । जरिया ग्राम की न्याय पचायत में एक आदमी के खिलाफ सरपच ने फैसला दिया । उसके दल वालो ने सरपच को उसकी कुर्सी से उठा लिया और उसके पैर एक रस्सी से बाधे और बैलगाडी मे बाध कर उसे दौडाते हुए नदी के किनार ले गये और सरपच लुढकता हुआ चला गया, और नदी पर जाकर उसके टुकडे टुकडे करके नदी में फेंक दिये गये । अगर आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट के या हाई कोर्ट के किसी न्यायधीश की यह हालत हुई होती तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारो में तहलका मच जाता । लेकिन आपको इस घटना की खबर तक नही पहुची । गाव पचायतो के पास कोई पुलिस नही है, उन के पास किसी किस्म की सहायता नही है और जब वह न्याय करने बैठते है तो उनके पास न्याय का ज्ञान नही होता, वह क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड या पीनल कोड को नही जानते । जब तक कि आप उनके लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नही रखते तब तक वह इस काम को कर सकेंगे इसमे मुझे शका है । लेकिन यदि आप यह अधिकार देते ही हैं तो जब तक आप उनको किसी प्रकार का प्रोटेक्शन नही देंगे तो इस कानून मे कोई फायदा नही होगा । जैसा मेरे मित्र ने कहा यह पचायत राज्य न होकर गुडा राज्य स्थापित हो जायेगा ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै मत्री महोदय से कहूगा कि उनके सिद्धान्त और आदर्श तो अच्छे है लेकिन उनको व्यावहारिक रूप देने मे जिन चीजो की आवश्यकता है अगर वह उनको नही करते तो कामयाबी नहीं हो सकती । इन शब्दो के साथ मैं कहूगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पहलू पर भी विचार कर लें ।

श्री पहाड़िया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हम दिल्ली पचायत राज्य विधेयक के बारे मे विचार कर रहे हैं । साथ ही दूसरा विचार यह भी है कि इस विधेयक को एक प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय । मैं नही समझ पाता कि किस विचार का समर्थन करू ।

जिस विधेयक पर हम विचार कर रहे है वह पूर्ण नही मालूम होता । दिल्ली में जो बात होती है उसका असर हिन्दुस्तान के सारे राज्यो पर पडता है । यहा पर हम जो पचायत राज्य एक्ट बनायेंगे दूसरे राज्य उसकी नकल करेंगे । हम गावो में पचायतो को विकास का काम देने जा रहे है और न्याय की ओर बहुत सा काम देने जा रहे है । तो क्या यह उचित होगा कि जो विधयक विकास के विचार के पहले बना था उसको यहा पास किया जाय । न ही यह उचित है कि इसका प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय । क्योंकि इसे जो विकास का विचार है वह नही आ सकेगा । मै नही जानता कि इसका वापस लेने का प्रायोजन है या नही । पर मेरे विचार मे तो इसे वापस ले लेना चाहिए और दूसरा आदर्श बिल लाना चाहिए, चाहे आप उसका कुछ भी नाम रखे, और वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए हो । यद्यपि सविधान के अनुसार इसको गृहमत्री ही पेश करेंगे पर होना तो यह चाहिए कि इसको विकास मत्री पेश करे और उस विधेयक में पचायत को न्याय का एग्जीक्यूटिव का और पुलिस का काम न दिया जाय क्योकि अगर पचायतें न्याय और शासन करेंगी तो विकास का काम जो हम उनको देने जा रहे हैं उसको नहीं कर सकेंगी,

उस हालत में वे सफ़ाई, स्वास्थ्य आदि तरक्की के कामों पर ध्यान नहीं दे सकेंगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि आल इंडिया बेसिस पर यहां यह कानून बनना चाहिए। वह न केवल दिल्ली के लिए हो बल्कि सारे देश के लिए हो।

मेरे पास समय कम है, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इस पर कुछ और भी प्रकाश डाल सकता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो वक्त मुकर्रर किया है उसकी पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए । आप कुछ और कह लीजिये ।

श्री पहाड़िया : चूंकि यह विधेयक हमारे सामने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत है, हमें यह विचार करना है कि जो धारायें हम संशोधित करने जा रहे हैं वह कहा तक ठीक है :

अभी हैदराबाद मे पट्टन चेरू जगह पर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो ने एक कैम्प किया । उसमे हमने विकास पचायत, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज और शिक्षा पर भी विचार किया । जब हम वहा विचार कर रहे थे तो जब हम विकास पचायत पर जाते थे तो ऐसा लगता था कि अगर हमे कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को सफल बनाना है तो पचायत की मदद लेनी होगी, अगर हमे गावो मे स्कूल जारी करने हैं तो भी हमको पचायत की मदद लेनी पड़ेगी । अब पचायतो मे अफसर नही होंगे । पंचायतों मे गाव के चुने हुए नुमायन्दे होंगे और वही सारा शासन करेंगे । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जिन पंचायत के मैम्बरो को हम गाव की सारी जिम्मेदारी देने जा रहे है, जिनको हम अपने स्थानीय विकास का काम, स्थानीय प्रशासन का काम और स्थानीय न्याय का दायित्व देने जा रहे हैं क्या उनके लिए हमने कोई काबलियत का स्तर भी रखा है । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो कानून हम बनायेंगे वे किताब में ही रह जायेगा । क्योंकि उस कानून की मंशा वह मेम्बर नहीं समझ पायेंगे । अगर सम्भव हो सके तो इन मेम्बरों के लिए शिक्षा की कुछ क्वालीफ़िकेशन रखनी चाहिए जिससे कि उनको मालूम हो सके कि उनके लिए क्या कानून बनाया गया है और उनको क्या करना है ।

दूसरी बात मै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि आपने एक बात कही है . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिए ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह एक रिवाज सा हो गया है कि हम सारा दोष गाव वालों पर डालने के लिए तैयार हो जाते है, हम लोगों को अपनी तरफ़ भी देखना चाहिए कि हम लोग लीगलाइज्ड वे से किस तरह से काम करें और कहा कहा करें ।

मै दो मिनट से अधिक समय नहीं लूगा । यदि मै इस पर बोलना चाहूं तो विकास आदि पर बोलने के लिए बहुत वक्त की जरूरत होगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पाच मिनट ले सकते है ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला । पाच मिनट लूं भी तो भी पूरा नही होगा । इसलिए मै कम ही समय लूगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर दो मिनट ही ले लीजिये ।

श्री झुनझुनवाला · मै यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा हमारे भाई पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ने कहा कि यह जो अभी पंचायतें चल रही है वह चलती रहें ।

[श्री झुनझुनवाला]

परन्तु यदि हम कोई भी अमेंडमेंट लाकर ऐसा पचायत राज बिल बनाना चाहते है जिसमें कि गाव वालो को अपने काम करने की स्वाधीनता मिले और वे काम कर सके, तो इसके लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा अच्छा मौका है । एक बिल हमारे सामने यहा दिल्ली मे आया हुआ है और पालियामेंट को अधिकार है कि उस बिल को सागोपाग रूप से बनावे जो कि दूसरे राज्यो के लिए भी अनुकरणीय हो । हमारे भाई शर्मा जी जो कि बहुत कानूनी है कहते है कि यह तो स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर का काम है । परन्तु मैं ने इन को कहा कि यह स्टेट का काम है, यह बात तो ठीक है, परन्तु हम यह चाहते है, जैसा कि मेरे भाई श्री रघुबीर सहाय ने कहा है . . .

15 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या उन्होंने आपको इजाजत दे दी है कि उनकी राय पार्लियामेंट में बता दी जाय ?

श्री झुनझुनवाला उन्होने कहा कि हमें तो बोलने के लिये समय नही मिलेगा, मेरी राय आप बता दे । किन्तु मै उनका विरोध करता हू और मै श्री रघुवीर सहाय का अनुमोदन करता हू । अगर हम चाहते है कि गाव वालो को वास्तव मे लाभ हो, तो हमें अच्छी तरह से विचार करके पचायत राज बिल बनाना चाहिये । यह नही करना चाहिये कि एक ही हफ्ते मे इस काम को कर दिया जाय । अगले सेशन तक अच्छी तरह सोच-विचार करके इस प्रकार का बिल लाया जाय, ताकि गाव वालो को वास्तव म लाभ हो । श्री खाडिलकर कहते है कि वे लोग गुण्डे, बदमाश और चोर होते है । उन्होने सब तरह के एडजेक्टिव उनके लिये इस्तेमाल कर डाले है । हमें भी गावों में जाने का मौका मिला है । मैं कह सकता हूं—जैसा श्री भार्गव ने भी कहा है—कि वे जो कुछ भी काम करते है, उसके लिये हमारी पोलीटिकल पार्टीज रेस्पासिबिल हैं । वे लोग आपस में लडते है, यह सब ठीक है, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राज्यों में मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर भी पदो के लिये लडते है और उनमे मत-भेद चलते हैं और वे मत-भेद गावो तक पहुच जाते है । जैसा कि श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने सुझाव दिया है और पडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने भी कहा है, इस प्रकार की पंचायतें बनाई जानी चाहिये, जो कि पोलीटिकल पार्टीज से एकदम अलग रहे और गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर के आफिशियल्ज मे भी उनका कोई सम्बन्ध न रहे । इस प्रकार टुकडे टुकड़े करके बिल लाने से गाव वालो को फायदा होने के बजाय नुक्सान होने की अधिक सम्भावना है और जितनी बुराइया हम लोगो मे है, वे सब बुराइया नीचे भी खब जोर से जड पकड लेगी । उन पचायतो को गावो की आर्थिक उन्नति की योजनाये बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाना चाहिये और दूसरी पावर्ज भी उनको दी जाये । यह ठीक है कि आरम्भ मे वे लोग गलतिया करेगे, लेकिन कुछ गलतिया करके ही सुधार होगा । अगर हम इस प्रकार का कोई बिल नही लायेंगे, तो जितनी बुराइया यहा पर है, वे सब गावो मे भी प्रवेश करेगी और उन लोगो को बहुत नुक्सान होगा ।

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिण्डा—रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) जनाब सभापति जी, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हू कि आपने मुझे भी टाइम दिया है । श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने जो अमेंडमेंट रखा है, उसको सपोर्ट करता हू और चाहता हू कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जाये । और खूब सोच विचार के बाद अगले सेशन तक इस बिल को लाया जाये ।

श्री खाडिलकर और श्री द्विवेदी ने पंचायतो की बहुत सी कमियों का जिक्र किया है और कई मिसालें भी दी हैं । पंजाब में भी इस तरह की बहुत सी मिसालें है । लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कहते आ रहे है कि हमने यहा पर पंचायत राज कायम करना है और हमने एक डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को चलाना है । इसलिये चाहे मक्खी ही क्यो न हो, हमको निगलनी ही पडेगी । इस सिलसिले में तजुर्बा करने के लिये यह पचायत राज बिल लाया गया है । यह एक रोशन मीनार का काम देगा और जो तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है, उससे हम नतीजा निकालेंगे कि क्या सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे पचायत राज कायम करना जरूरी है या नही ।

इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में बताया गया है कि पचायत को सौ रुपया जुर्माना करने का हक होगा । मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह रकम बहुत ज्यादा है । सब जानते हैं कि गावो में गुटबन्दी होती है । कोई भी घर पोलीटिकल आईडियालाजी से अलग नही है । हर एक आदमी किसी न किसी पोलीटिकल पार्टीज मे मिला जुला होता है । इसी तरह पचायते भी पोलीटिकल पार्टीज का शिकार हैं । अगर हम उनको सौ रुपया जुर्माना करने की इजाजत देते है, तो वहा बडी आपा-धापी होगी । वे चाहे जिसको जुर्माना करते रहेंगे । मैं यह पूछने की इजाजत चाहूगा कि क्या हमारे गावो में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो सौ रुपया देने की हिम्मत रखते हैं । आजकल के जमाने मे इतनी महगाई है, खाना खाने को नही मिलता है । शहर मे भी ऐसे लोग कम होगे, जो कि सौ रुपया जुर्माना दे सकते हो, तो फिर गावो में ऐसे आदमी कहा होगे । अगर कोई जुर्माना रखना है, तो वह दस रुपये तक रख दिया जाये । उससे ज्यादा रखना ठीक नही है ।

मैं इस सुझाव को भी सपोर्ट करता हू कि सरपचो और मेम्बर्ज की कुछ न कुछ मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन्ज रखी जायें । अगर न रखी जायेंगी, तो वे लोग आपा-धापी कर सकते हैं । उन लोगो में अखलाक बहुत कम है । इसलिये वे दूसरो पर कीचड उछालना और तरह तरह की नाजायज बातें करना जानते हैं । वहा शराब का भी इस्तेमाल होता है और नाजायज तौर पर बेगार भी ली जाती है । गावो में कास्टिज्म भी मौजूद है । जिस आदमी की मदद करनी होती है, उस से दस पन्द्रह दिन काम करा लिया जाता है । दूसरा आदमी चाहे कितना अच्छा हो, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ तरह तरह की चर्चा की जाती है और उस पर तरह तरह के इल्जाम लगाये जाते हैं । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि उन लोगो के लिये एजुकेशन का कोई स्टैंडर्ड हो ।

पचायतो में हरिजनो को पूरी नुमायदगी मिलनी चाहिये । आजकल हरिजनो को नुमायदगी नही दी जाती है । आंध्र में एक बिल आ रहा है, जिसमें को-आप्शन रखी गई है । जहा कही भी इलेक्शन के जरिये हरिजनो को नुमायदगी न मिले, वहा को-आप्शन होना निहायत लाजिमी है ।

हम मे पचायतो को बहुत ज्यादा पावर्ज देने की सोच रखी है । मेरे दिमाग मे यह उलझन आती है कि अगर हम इन पचायतो को बहुत ज्यादा पावर्ज दे देगे, तो फिर थाने और थानेदार किस लिए है । पचायत वाले तो अपनी मरजी से किसी को निकम्मा और किसी को अच्छा ठहराते है । अगर पचायतो को इतनी पावर्ज देनी है, तो क्या पुलिस सेवा समिति बन कर रह जायेगी, या उस का भी कोई फक्शन होगा ?

श्री यादव (बाराबकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में आज जो पचायत राज

[श्री यादव]

विधेयक प्रस्तुत है, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहा तक सही मायने में पंचायत राज कायम करने का सम्बन्ध है, वह विधेयक अपूर्ण है । ६ तारीख को राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण मे एक निर्देशन था कि अब सरकार गाव पचायतो को अधिक से अधिक अख्तियारात देगी और पचायते ही सही माने में नए जनतंत्र की स्थापना कर सकेगी और उनके द्वारा ही हमारा नियोजन का काम किया जायगा । परन्तु जब हम इस विधेयक को देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि जिस तरह के अपूर्ण कानून उत्तर प्रदेश, पजाब और अन्य राज्यो में है, उन की ही नकल यहा की जा रही है । इस विधेयक मे और उत्तर प्रदेश के पचायत राज कानून में कोई विशेष अन्तर नही है । यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है, उस मे केवल न्याय अदालतो की ओर ही अधिक ध्यान दिया गया है । जहा तक पचायत के दूसरे अगो का प्रश्न है, उस तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नही दिया गया है । १६५४ के पचायत राज एक्ट मे जब हम ग्रामराज के तत्व को खोजते है, तो हम उस मे कुछ भी नही पाते है । बल्कि हम पाते हैं कि इस सारे विधेयक की अगर एक धुरी है, तो वह है 'प्रैस्क्राइब्ड अथारिटी' । प्रेसक्राइब्ड अथोरिटी कौन है ? प्रेसक्राइब्ड आथोरिटी चीफ कमिशनर है कलैक्टर है और वे सब सरकारी नौकर है जोकि उनके मातहत है गोया यह जो पचायत राज एक्ट है, य जो ग्राम सभाये है, ये जो न्याय अदालते है ये सब चीफ कमिशनर की धुरी पर घूमेंगी और उसी के मातहत रहेगी । उनको कोई अधिकार नही मिल रहे है । अगर हम चाहते है कि ग्राम स्वावलम्बी बने और सही मानो मे बने तो हमको ग्राम सभाओ को और अधिकार देने होंगे और इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि ग्राम सभाओ के जो सदस्य चुने जायेंगे वे कैसे चुने जायेंगे, उनके चुनाव का क्या ढग होगा ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यो ने कहा है कि वहां पर कुछ गलत लोग चुन कर चले जाते हैं और एक तरह से गुडा राज वहां कायम हो जाता है । इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? पंचायत राज को हम दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं । जहां तक पचायत राज कायम करने का प्रश्न है, इसमें दो रायें नही हो सकती हैं कि यह कायम होना चाहिये । कोई भी चीज कितनी भी अच्छी क्यो न हो, अगर उसको अच्छे ढग से नही किया जाएगा तो उसका नतीजा अच्छा निकलने की आशा नही की जा सकती है और उसकी जो आत्मा है वह मर जाती है और दूसरे ढग की ही चीज हमारे सामने आती है । इस वास्ते सब से पहले मै समझता हू हम को चुनाव की पद्धति की ओर ध्यान देना होगा । आज चुनाव किस तरह से होते हैं ? चुनाव हाथ उठा कर होते है । गावो में ज्यादातर गरीब लोग और हरिजन लोग रहते है । हरिजनो के प्रतिनिधित्व की बात भी आज की जाती है । परन्तु यदि आज उसी तरह से पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के लिए चुनाव होते है और गुप्त ढग से होते हैं, उसी तरह से वहा भी हों तो काफी अच्छे नतीजे निकलने की आशा की जा सकती है । इस में शायद हरिजनो को विशेष स्थान देने की जरूरत भी महसूस न हो और न ही गलत ढग से लोग चुन कर आयें । इस मे वही लोग चुन कर आने की आशा कर सकते है जो सार्वजनिक सेवा मे विश्वास करते है जन-सेवी है और जिन पर लोगो का विश्वास होगा और जिन के बारे में यह भी पता होगा कि ये ईमानदारी के साथ काम करेगे । उस तरीके से ऐसे ही लोग ग्राम सभाओं और ग्राम पचायतो मे चुन कर आ सकेंगे । परन्तु मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पडता है कि इस ओर न सरकार का और न ही अधिक माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान गया है । इन लाइस पर इस बिल मे तरमीम किया जाना, मेरे विचार में, श्रीमन् आवश्यक था ।

जहा तक ग्राम पचायतों का प्रश्न है अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जो वहा का दारोगा होता है उस पर पंचायत के

लोगों की जीवन रक्षा का दायित्व होता है ।
आज मैं देख रहा हू कि जन-प्रतिनिधियो के बीच एक ओर और दूसरी ओर राज-कर्मचारियो के अधिकारो के लिए रस्सा कशी चल रही है। राज-कर्मचारी यह नही चाहते कि जन-प्रतिनिधियो के हाथ में अधिक अधिकार जायें, ग्राम पचायतो को अधिक अधिकार मिलें । जहा-जहा भी ग्राम पचायतें कायम होती हैं वहा उन वहा के प्रधान अवश्य होते हैं परन्तु न उनको कोई अधिकार दिये जाते हैं और न ही वे अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव करते हैं। उनके आधीन वहा के छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी भी नही होते है । ग्राम सभाओ से सम्बन्धित जो अधिकारी होते हैं वे चौकीदार, लेखपाल या पटवारी और पचायत का सैक्रेट्री होते है । इन तीनो अधिकारियो के ऊपर न ग्राम पचायत का सामूहिक रूप से और न अकेले प्रधान का ही कोई अधिकार होना है। अगर ग्राम पचायत या उसका प्रधान यह चाहे कि सैक्रेट्री का ट्रासफर हो जाए तो यह भी नही होता है । उसकी शिकायत पर नबादला नही किया जा मकता है। अगर वह चाहे कि चौकीदार को हटा दे तो वह उसे भी नही हटा मकना है । इस वास्ते जब तक इन तीनो अधिकारियो को ग्राम मभा के मानहत नही किया जाना, जब तक ग्राम मभाओ को और कुछ अधिकार और अधिक आर्थिक महायता सरकारी सहायता उन टैक्सो मे से जो वहा पर एकत्र किये जाते है, नही दी जानी या उनका एक अच्छा खासा हिस्सा नही दिया जाता तब तक मैं ममझता हू पचायनो को कायम करने का कोई अर्थ नही है ।

यदि आप सही मानो मैं पचायतो के हामी है, सही मानो मे चाहने है कि ग्राम पचायतें अच्छी तरह मे अपना काम करें और उन के जरिये देश की तरक्की हो, देश का निर्माण हो , तो उन्हें आपको और अधिक अधिकार देने होगे । साथ ही साथ नियोजन जो आज आप ऊपर से चलाते हैं उसको नीचे ग्राम पचायतो के जरिये आपको चलाना होगा। साथ ही साथ नौकरशाही के हाथो से अधिकारो को छीन कर के ग्राम पंचायतो को आपको देने होगें ।

अब मैं धारा ४४ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूगा । इसके अन्तर्गत प्रेसक्राइब्ड आथोरिटी को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि धारा १०६ और ११० के अन्तर्गत दडित व्यक्तियो को ग्राम सभा के सदस्य बनने से रोक सके । उनको वोट देने का भी अधिकार नही है एक दूसरी धारा के मुताबिक । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि यहा पर कानून के बहुत मे विशेषज्ञ बैठे हुए है और माननीय मत्री महोदय स्वय प्रेक्टिस भी कर चुके है और उनको मालूम होगा कि धाराये १०६ और ११० जाब्ता फौजदारी जो है वे किमी सब स्टेंटिव आफेन्स के मातहत किसी को सजा नही दिलवा मकती हैं। ये केवल आम मिचौली की धाराये हैं और इनके बारे मे मै यह भी कह सकता हू कि ये मविधान के प्रतिकल पडती है। आप जानते ही है कि इन धाराओ के मातहत जब पुलिस मोमबत्ती या दियासलाई या एक बीडी का बडल मजिस्ट्रेट को दिखा देते है तो अभियुक्त को एक साल की सजा सुना दी जाती है। इस तरह की आख मिचौनी लागो के साथ नही होनी चाहिये। १०६ और ११० के अन्तर्गत सजा पाये हुए लोगो को उनके वोट के अधिकार मे वचित करना या इनके सदस्य चुने जाने पर रोक लगाना ठीक नही है । इस पर भी ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

अन्त मे मै इतना ही कहना चाहता हू कि आज जो यह टेडेमी चल रही है कि सरकारी अधिकारियो के हाथ और ज्यादा मजबूत किये जाये, इसको रोका जाना चाहिये और ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार पचायतो को दिये जाने चाहिये ।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I rise to support the Motion for reference of

[Shri Tangamani]

the Bill to a Select Committee moved by Shri Ragbubir Sahai. He has already dealt with the reasons why he wants such a reference to a Select Committee. I would like to say that the whole question of panchayats has been canvassed for the last three or four years. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee went into this matter in great detail and their recommendations are now before us. Already several State Governments have taken these recommendations seriously and certain pieces of legislation are already in the offing. I know that Kerala has taken definite steps. In Andhra Pradesh, a Bill has been introduced in the legislature and it is now before a Joint Committee.

I would like to mention—as many of the previous speakers have already mentioned—that there was a camp which was set up by the Community Development authorities in Andhra Pradesh in a place called Pattamcheru. In Pattamcheru, there is a Samiti which is more in the nature of a circle panchayat. They have been demanding the sort of things which have been canvassed in the Report of Shri Balwantrai Mehta Committee. They have been demanding that more powers should be given, indicating in what way the powers can be used.

When that is the position, my request is that this kind of patch-up legislation is not going to help us at all. I would point out two matters in which the very purpose and the object of the legislation itself is defeated. Here we have stated:

"At present, the Panchayati Adalats have no jurisdiction in respect of criminal cases. It is proposed to invest these Adalats with criminal jurisdiction in respect of certain minor offences under the Indian Penal Code....".

Having said this, I find in clause 16—which seeks to amend sections 53A, 53B, 53C, 53D, 53E and 53F, 53G, 53H, 53I and 53J—of the original Act—under 53C:

"No Panchayati Adalat shall try any criminal case against a person where such person—

(a) has been previously convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of three years or more;

(b) has been previously fined for theft by any Panchayati Adalat;

(c) has been bound over to be of good behaviour under section 109 or 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(d) has been previously convicted under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, or the Delhi Public Gambling Act, 1955....".

Here certain minor offences are to be tried by these panchayat courts. Having given these powers, why do they go into the question whether he is a previous offender or not? These are all minor offences. Whatever may be the nature of the offence in the past, it is not a matter which has to be canvassed in these panchayat courts

The second point which I would like to mention, to which reference was made, relates to clause 28, which reads:

"After section 83 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'83A. The Chief Commissioner may, by order published in the Official Gazette, direct that any Panchayati Adalat shall not exercise all or any of the powers under this Act for such period as may be specified in the order and such Panchayati Adalat shall cease to exercise such powers for the period so specified' ".

In other words, not only is supervisory power given, but power is given to completely supersede these panchayat courts

These two things really defeat the very purpose and the objects for which this amendment has been brought forward That is why I request the hon Minister to take the opinion of the House and not rush through this legislation If it is referred to a Select Committee, I am sure that the purpose of even the limited scope of this amendment, which seeks to give more powers to the panchayat courts in line with the powers which have been exercised in many panchayats today in many of the States, will be served Many useful suggestions could be given If this Bill is rushed through, I am afraid, the point which has been agitating the minds of the people, the whole question of panchayats and co-operatives will not be served Therefore, I once again request the hon Deputy Minister to be kind enough to accept the motion of Shri Raghubir Sahai

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we had an interesting debate Towards the end of it the tempo of debate naturally rose, when two hon friends one from this side Shri Dwivedi and another from the other side, Shri Khadilkar stated in an overdrawn manner that if there is Panchayat Raj, it is likely to be a *goonda raj*, provided judicial powers are given to them I had expected this criticism, and, I am prepared to answer not only those charges but also other points raised by a number of hon friends

In this connection before I proceed, I may point out that this Panchayat Raj Act was framed by the then Delhi Administration and was accepted by the then Delhi Legislature We had a Part C State in Delhi and they, after full consideration, came to the conclusion that there ought to be a Panchayat Raj Act This was in 1954

Secondly, by that time we had a number of States which had passed similar Acts and had brought them into force Take, for example, the case of the U P Legislature As early as 1947, immediately after the advent of independence, this question of self-government at the lowest rung of the ladder was taken up and an Act passed and implemented On the whole, even in respect of judicial or Nyaya or Adalati Panchayats, may I point out to my hon friends, the Act has worked well

Only the other day I had been in the State of Bihar Both at meetings with social workers as well as officers, I made pointed enquiry as to how the Panchayats in general and judicial panchayats in particular were working I was happy to hear both from the non-official and the official side that on the whole, the Panchayats have been working well

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Your information was wrong

Shri Datar: Two points should be noted in this connection One is that we have to develop the Panchayats as an institution There is no departure from it at all Let us understand it quite clearly, even though we have to take some risks May I point out to the hon Member

Shri Jhunjhunwala: What I said was your information was wrong

Shri Datar What is the need of repeating what you have said? I have already heard it Kindly do not repeat it now (*Interruption*) When I have heard what he has said, there is no need for repetition

May I point out here that we have to take into consideration the first question that Panchayats have got to be developed We have a directive in the Constitution itself that Panchayats are the lowest limits of our self-rule and therefore they have to be developed

[Shri Datar]

Then, a number of State Governments considered the whole question, and I may also refer to a report that was submitted by a committee appointed by the All India Congress Committee It was a committee presided over by Shriman Narayan, now a Member of the Planning Commission and consisted of a number of hon. Members who had administrative experience We had Dr Kailash Nath Katju, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda and Shri K D Malaviya These friends went into the whole question, and, they stated that judicial panchayats ought to be started as early as possible They traced the history of panchayats in India, and, they have found out that we had such panchayats including judicial panchayats long long ago down the whole history of India, except, naturally, during foreign domination

My hon friend, Shri Daulta contended that during the foreign administration the villages were neglected In a way, it is true, but in another sense, let us understand that the villages—or the village panchayats—as units did carry on their work, perhaps, in a more effective way than under foreign rule

I might also point out, in this connection, to my hon friend Shri Khadilkar that in Bombay or Maharashtra, even before British administration, we had certain institutions according to which the village became a full and self-sufficient unit They had different officers, different professions And, I might quote to him the name of *Barah Balutedars* In fact, the village was made absolutely self-sufficient so that even when there were invading armies which passed by the villages they paid certain indemnity to the villagers and the villages continued their peaceful life, and, to a large extent, a happy life as before

Shri Khadilkar: May I point out that the organisation of *Barah Balutedars* was a conventional organisation? Does that exist now? That has disintegrated.

Shri Datar: If the hon Member had waited for only two minutes I would have replied him We had a conventional organisation There was administration by certain officers some of whom were even hereditary. These village administrations were in the hands of village people and they carried on their work far better than they did during British or foreign administrations

What happened was this. Especially after the advent of British rule, there was an attempt—let us not say deliberate—to dissolve them and this great institution was more or less dissolved Then, we came across disturbed conditions in which we lost vitality When this question had to be taken up, the Constitution itself laid down in one of the Directive Principles that panchayats have to be developed

Immediately after the advent of independence various State Governments took up this matter in right earnest, not only so far as the general panchayats are concerned but even with regard to *Nyaya* or *Adalati* panchayats I may also tell the House that in U P the judicial panchayats have been on the whole working satisfactorily I cannot exactly quote the figures—because I have not them before me—but, speaking subject to correction I may say that there were about 3 lakhs of cases disposed of by the judicial panchayats either by getting a compromise between the parties or by deciding on merits wherever it was necessary In respect of this large volume of litigation—I use that word in a general sense—only about a thousand cases were there in which an application for revision has been preferred to a higher court

Let us take these circumstances into account Let us not be prejudiced by the fact that this experience is likely to be risky also Therefore, it is that

the judicial panchayats have to be not only suffered but have to be duly established and proper powers given to them I was very happy to hear Shri Bharucha say that at some time or the other, we have to make an experiment of having the judicial panchayats He had some objections to certain clauses but on the whole I was happy to hear him say that he agrees

There are two schools of thought in this respect One school is led by very high people in life who have stated on a number of occasions that there should be no panchayat raj and that there should be no judicial panchayats at all! Only a few days ago a Judge of the Madras High Court retired and he has stated that the panchayats should never be invested with judicial powers We have the opinion of other eminent persons also

On the other hand, there is another school which says that we have to take the matter in our hand and develop the panchayats in all respects so far as the developmental work and to a large extent *adalat* administration work is concerned Generally speaking, may I point out that the panchayats have to be developed? In respect of the *adalat* panchayats, we have also taken some safeguards

I am not going to blame Shri Khadilkar or Shri Dwivedy, and there may be some cases where the work of judicial administration at the village level may not have been satisfactory and might have perhaps led to certain untoward results We have to take the whole thing into account His very State the Bombay State has last year passed an Act known as the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1958 and I may invite the attention of Shri Khadilkar to section 75 thereof where larger powers than what we contemplate are given to the judicial panchayats are *nyaya* panchayats as they are called

An objection was raised that certain sections ought not to have been included in the list of offences that could be tried by them. But we have taken certain safeguards

One safeguard is that these panchayats are at the circle panchayat level It is not at the lower level but at a fairly higher level that these judicial panchayats are established Under section 44 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, there are some qualifications Further, the conditions of some degree of literacy had been laid down in sub-section (4) No person shall be elected or remain a *panch* of the circle panchayat if he is unable to read and write Hindi or Urdu It has been specially laid down because after all at that level they will have to carry on some work where illiteracy would be a great handicap Certain other usual conditions have been laid down In Section 50, it is said that the *sarpanch* shall for the trial of every suit or proceedings form a bench of five persons from the panel of circle panchayats to constitute a panchayat *adalat* So the first safeguard is that you come across a higher level of persons, namely, those who should be members of the circle panchayat and who would be in a position to read the regional language, Hindi or Urdu.

Some sections of the Indian Penal Code have been included Sometimes the offences are a bit high sounding—for instance, explosions, etc But we have to understand that high sounding offences need not necessarily be committed in a very high sounding or grievous manner A theft may be of a lakh of rupees or it may be of a few rupees Even a fountain pen might be stolen and it is theft So, with regard to these, we have laid down certain criteria I believe the objection was taken by Shri Bharucha that some of these offences are fairly serious so far as their nomenclature is concerned and the offender is likely to escape with a light punishment That was his objection But there is provision for this in clause 25 If the Panchayat feels that the offence involved is one for which it cannot award adequate punishment, it shall

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submit the case for transfer to a competent court So, if it is found that even though technically an offence is such as to come within the jurisdiction of an *adalat* court, it is open to it to have it transferred to a regular court provided it finds the offence committed is of a serious nature and that it requires a larger measure of punishment than what they can give. That is another safeguard

There is a third safeguard These *adalat* panchayats cannot pass a substantive sentence of imprisonment. The amount of fine that can be imposed is only Rs 100 Clause 16, which seeks to add section 53B to the Act says:

> "A Panchayati *Adalat* may impose a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees but no imprisonment may be awarded in default of payment"

Therefore, you would agree that we have taken certain precautions We are anxious to develop the panchayats in general Those of you who are interested might have noted that we have had at the Nagpur Congress Session a Resolution dealing in a way with the development of panchayats as such Therefore panchayats have got to be developed and we want to develop them even so far as the judicial panchayats are concerned It does not matter if there is any risk

Some hon Members have asked when certain decisions or decrees or orders or sentences are passed by panchayats, what will happen to them to those who are likely to be aggrieved by it? The Government are responsible for keeping law and order and naturally have the responsibility for enforcing the orders of the judicial panchayats So, there need not be any misgiving Even when there are unruly elements, they have got to be checked That is the primary duty of every civilised Government Therefore, Government will see to it that if there is any such occasion, things are set right Government have preventive powers also. Government will take all the necessary steps for keeping the law and order in the village, for keeping these unruly or anti-social elements under check. Let there be no difficulty about it

Certain comments were offered on the merits of the Bill I would not make a reference to all of them I think Shri Naval Prabhakar referred to the *patwari* and said that he is in the position of a supervisory officer That is entirely wrong Section 16 of *the Act states the position the other* way, it is the correct way As a Government officer, he is not entitled to be a member of the panchayat, much less a member of the judicial panchayats Government servants are not entitled to be candidates for circle panchayats or judicial panchayats

Secondly, all that he has been called upon to do is that whenever any information or aid is necessary for the panchayat, then it is his duty to help them My hon friend did not read it correct and raised a point which has no substance Section 16 of the Act says

> "The Patwari shall be bound to assist the Pradhan or Up-Pradhan of a Gaon Panchayat in the performance of the Gaon Panchayat's duties relating to land management work under Chapter V of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, in respect of the village of his *halka* situated in the jurisdiction of the Gaon Panchayat in the manner and to the extent prescribed under that Act"

There also, he is not called upon to give any general help so as to excite some suspicion in the mind that he is likely to exercise undue influence or domination over the members of the panchayat But some information has got to be given and some aid has to be given That is the reason why the patwari comes into the picture.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, may I point out that the two Acts together—the Delhi Land Reforms Act and the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act—deal with the question of the Gaon Sabhas and panchayats, etc. That is the reason why, only yesterday, in the Bill that was passed by this hon. House, there was already a provision for reservation of seats in Gaon Panchayats for women and Scheduled Castes. Therefore, the objection has been met.

Then, the hon. Member contended that there were different authorities who were likely to come into conflict with each other. So far as the question of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is concerned, they deal only with general questions common to all the villages. Then, the normal work of a village panchayat will have to be carried on according to the provisions of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act. The House will see that a similar provision has been made in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. There are certain subjects in respect of which they are bound to act They are imperative subjects. They are such that they can take over, provided they consider it necessary or advisable to do so Therefore, they have got discretionary powers also. Thus, it will be open to them to carry on the work as they please without any hindrance at all

Incidentally, a question was raised as to whether they would have sufficient funds. I would say, whenever it is necessary the Government would consider the question of placing necessary funds at the disposal of the panchayats whenever they have to carry on work, especially developmental work. Some sort of taxation might be necessary, but as one hon Member suggested, namely, that all the revenues of the village should be given to the panchayats, it may not be practicable in the first place. In the second place, would that be sufficient for the development of the village? There are occasions where at higher levels Government will have to place more funds at the disposal of the village bodies. Let us, therefore, take into account the development of India as a whole and the development of the rural population in particular Therefore, it is essential that the question of funds should not be a matter on which the hon. Members should entertain any suspicion, for, we are anxious to develop rural areas and develop the institution of panchayats. If any demand is made or any requirement is let known to us, it will be considered

Then, something was stated about the powers of suspension as contained in clause 28 May I point out that even in higher bodies like the legislatures of States or in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, there are powers to supersede. This is a power of suspansion only and there is an amendment moved by an hon Member

Shri Tangamani: They do act supersede a high court or a district court

Shri Datar: There is no question of high court or district court. Unfortunately, a number of hon. Members do not clearly make a distinction between the judicial authorities and executive authorities The executive authorities have their own functions. Now, Shri P. R. Patel is enamoured of the judiciary; we are also enamoured of the judiciary. But so far as legitimate functions are concerned, and so far as the executive functions are concerned, you have got to trust us We are the executives here and there are executives in the States We have an elected legislature and therefore, if there are any

Shri P R. Patel: What about the revisionary powers?

Shri Datar: You are there to check us. We are answerable to you Therefore, let us not have a misunderstanding. So far as the judicial and executive functions are concerned, they are entirely different subjects There are matters which can be

[Shri Datar]

tackled only by the executive effectively and not by the judiciary. There are matters where questions on rights and obligations arise, the judiciary has to be approached and it has to tackle them.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I submit one thing? What about the powers given to the Additional District Magistrates so far as the revision of the orders are concerned?

Shri Datar: I shall come to that Only when there is proper work for a judicial body should we approach the judicial body Otherwise not. I find a general tendency that a number of hon. Members are absolutely doubtful about the work that the executive carries on, and they believe that the panacea or salvation lies in keeping the work under the judiciary Now, the work that we are carrying on cannot in any way be tackled by others. There are the limbs of the Government each limb having its own legitimate functions. Therefore, you will not kindly ask us to be under, in a way, the judiciary, where we have got to do our own functions and for which we are answerable to you That is a point which may be kindly understood.

As I have said, the judiciary is a body which has to be respected in respect of their work, and we are giving them full independence. We are always following their directions whenever they pass directions so far as the questions before them are concerned.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Under the orbit of

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order We have taken much time

Shri Datar: May I point out one circumstance? With regard to the conflicts between the different bodies, it is true that there are development councils but they were temporary bodies because the Panchayat Raj Act had not been brought into operation Therefore, there would be no conflict now, and all the work, either administrative or developmental, will be carried on by the panchayats, and there would be no conflict of any kind at all.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri Raghubir Sahai's amendment to the vote.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Before you put that question, I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the fact that in his very elaborate speech he did not mention one single word even about my amendment

Shri Datar: I plead guilty to the charge

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I understood that he did not agree to it.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: He may not agree, but that is a different matter

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the reaction of the hon Member?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: He has not asked me to withdraw it

Shri Datar: I am requesting him to withdraw it through you

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I beg leave to withdraw the amendment *(Interruptions)*

Some Hon Members: Put it to the vote

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If the House is not going to give permission to the Member to withdraw, I shall put it to the vote of the House

The question is

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava,

Shri Radha Raman, Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, Shri Mool Chand Jain, Shri K. T K. Tangamani, Shri Khushwaqt Rai, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri Samat Prasad, Shri Ganpati Ram, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri H C Dasappa, Shri Naushir Bharucha, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri Jamal Khwaja, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shri Raghubir Sahai—the mover, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clauses 2 to 29 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 29 were added to the Bill.

New Clause 30

Amendment made

Page 10, *after* line 17, *add*—

"30 In section 102 of the principal Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be added, namely·—

'(3) All rules made under this Act shall be laid for not less than thirty days before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following'"

[*Shri K. S Ramaswamy*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That New clause 30 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.— (*Short title*)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1958" *substitute* "1959".

[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made·

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Ninth Year" *substitute* "Tenth Year"

[*Shri Datar*]

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is·

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The long title was added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is·

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15.53 hrs.

PHARMACY (AMENDMENT) BILL

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

The reasons for introducing the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill are set out in detail in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the notes on clauses attached to the Bill.

The Pharmacy Act which regulates the profession and practice of pharmacy was originally extended only to the provinces of India and not to the areas comprised in the former Part B States. After the re-organisation of the States on 1-11-1956, it is not operative in some of the parts of the re-organised States. This has led to serious administrative difficulties. It is, therefore, proposed to extend the Act to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

On account of the re-organisation of the States, some of the existing State Pharmacy Councils are functioning in more than one State by virtue of section 109 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. This cannot continue for an indefinite period. It is necessary to re-constitute and re-organise the State Pharmacy Councils so that there is one State Pharmacy Council for each State. As the problems in different States would be different, it is proposed to empower the Central Government by order to re-constitute and re-organise the State Pharmacy Councils in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, as it now stands, a large number of pharmacists could not get themselves registered for a variety of reasons, among which are the following—

(a) Pharmacists who are displaced persons from Pakistan and Indian nationals who were practising pharmacy abroad and who have returned to this country on account of political conditions were either not in this country at the time when the First Register was closed or did not register themselves because they were pre-occupied with their rehabilitation problems.

(b) The First Register was closed before the merger of Chandranagore and Cooch Behar with West Bengal. Therefore, pharmacists of these territories could not take advantage of the First Register.

(c) Some pharmacists did not get themselves registered in the First Register under a mistaken impression that they were not governed by the provisions of the Act. As most of them are non-matriculates, they are not eligible for subsequent registration. It may be rather hard to require them to appear for an equivalent examination for the purpose of subsequent registration.

It is also proposed to make a few minor amendments in the Act, the need for which has been brought to light in the course of the administration of the Act during the last ten years.

As the period of training of a pharmacist after matriculation is over at the age of 18 years, it is proposed to reduce the age limit for subsequent registration from 21 to 18 years. It is also proposed to fix the age limit of a person who desires his name to be entered in a pharmacy register at 18 years.

The State Government of Bombay brought the provisions of Chapters III, IV and V of the Act into effect without issuing a formal notification

as required under the Act. A validating clause has been added to regularise this position. The changes proposed in the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill are immediate and essential in the interest of uniformity and administration of the Pharmacy Act.

I should also like to add that I have given notice of a few amendments of a very formal nature; that is to say, since a year has elapsed since this Bill was introduced, at three places I have given amendments to substitute "1958" by "1959" and "Ninth Year" by "Tenth Year" in the Enacting Formula

It is a Bill of a very simple and non-controversial nature and I hope it will be passed

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

> "That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration"

15.58 hrs.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). Madam, Chairman, I welcome this opportunity to discuss this Bill not because of the contents of the amendments, but because it provides on of the rarest occasions to the hon Mover to speak in this House. We know that his speeches here are getting rarer I do not know the reasons.

I have no claims to know the details of pharmacy; I confess that I am as blissfully ignorant of pharmacy as my friend, Mr. Karmarkar is . .

Shri Karmarkar: Not quite

Shri V. P. Nayar: but, I gather that pharmacy is the art of prepairing, preserving and compounding certain medicines according to prescriptions of medical practitioners. I do not know whether this definition by itself will be correct. Looking through the debates at the time the original Act was passed in 1948, especially the speeches of very renowned persons who were Members then—some of them are Members now also —especially the speeches of Seth Govind Das and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya I find that even in 1948, the Bill did not emerge as a result of deliberate considerations. I found that there were various criticisms levelled against the Bill at that time. In fact, I was amazed to find that the Select Committee which reported on the Bill hardly had any person who had either a medical degree or even the most rudimentary knowledge of chemistry This was pointed out specifically also by my friend who used to sit here, Mr. Kamath, for which no answer was given.

I find also that the views of those Members who spoke were crystallised in certain observations of Mr. T. T Krishnamachari himself, which I may be permitted to read out. While he took part in the debate on 12th December, 1947, Mr T T Krishnamachari said

> "I should like to say that the country had better realise that this Bill is only a very imperfect attempt at safeguarding the health of the people, that the health only of those people that prefer to buy and use drugs and medicines which fit into one of these western pharmacopeas, is attempted to be safeguarded by this Bill"

I do not therefore propose to cover this ground. So, here is a case of a Bill which even at the time of its origin was very much incomplete or inadequate and which we are seeking to amend by one or two formal amendments and two or three consequential amendments

The subject of pharmacy is something which we should try to know at this stage. I remember the then mover, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that the Pharmacy Bill was only complementary to the Drug Act which was then in force, the Drugs Act of 1940 or 1941 But I found after

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

reading her speech that if at all it was a complement, it was a compliment to the mover herself There was nothing more in the speech, nothing more in the Bill. And finally, unfortunately also, it was reported upon by a Select Committee which did not have the advantage of any member who had the technical knowledge to give his advice on this Bill Therefore, I find that after 10 or 11 years we are again taking up the same Bill, in the application of which the entire health of the nation is concerned, in such a haphazard manner And I do not blame the hon. Minister of Health for this because, as I submitted earlier, these are matters in which the hon Minister of Health cannot be expected to look into in any great detail, as he like me, has no personal knowledge of pharmacy

But the most important point is even at the time of passing the original Bill in 1948, when we borrowed conveniently from the provisions of the UK Act, we did not take all the provisions which were necessary, even as early as 1948. It is seen from the debates which took place at that time that the Bill was substantially the same which was drafted by the then Health Secretary, Mr. Oulsnam—I have not heard the name of that gentleman before, but I find it here—who had not knowledge of either pharmacy or medicine Therefore, I find that in the haphazard way in which the Bill was drafted, the Bill was inadequate even in that year of 1948 to meet the situation. I find also that today if you compare the UK Act of 1941, it has much better provisions and very necessary provisions than the Act which we are now seeking to amend, and which was passed 7 years after the British Act.

For example, I shall give you the case of certain medicines I have here two samples also to show you how our Act, as it stands, will allow, and the UK Act will prevent, the misuse of certain medicines I just took it up at random from our own dispensary here. One is Anthisan which is supposed to be Mepyramine Tablets B.P 100 mg. each.

Shri Karmarkar: Have you taken the permission?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, with Dr. Vasudeva's permission.

I have only the wrappers. I am referring to the provisions relating to wrappers, not medicine. This is made by Messrs. May and Baker. Another one is Avloclor chloroquine Phosphate tablets BP 25 grams. These have nothing to indicate what is the percentage of excipient and what is the percentage of real substance It is indicated with impunity that it is a poison One is by May and Baker and the other is by ICI So, even today it is not possible for us to know that whereas that provision is there in the UK Act which was passed in 1941

For example, section 11(c) of the UK Act says that the expression 'container' includes a wrapper also Then, section 11(2) (b) reads:

> "the expression 'appropriate quantitative particulars', in relation to the active constituents or the ingredients of a substance, means—
>
> (i) the approximate percentage of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the substance or the approximate quantity of each of those constituents or ingredients contained in the article sold or supplied"

There is an express prohibition from the sale of such medicaments without a description in the wrapper or in the container Under the UK Act the container as also the wrapper should specifically indicate the particular percentage of the ingredient when it is a poison. But what do we

find here in our Drug Control Act? We have got ever so many rules under the Drugs Act We have got a Pharmacy Act also But we find monopoly firms, through the media of advertisement flood the entire market And the purpose of advertisement, as E V Lukas, "once wrote is the commercial Art of harnessing a truth into a lie" What is the way in which the Drug Control Act or the Pharmacy Act prevents it? It is amazing for us to find that seven years after the provisions were borrowed from the U K Act, these important aspects were not given due consideration

I would not have seriously considered this as a defect had it not been for the fact that today the very concept of pharmacy has changed from what it was in 1947, let alone what it was two or three decades ago To my mind it appears that most of our pharmacists in India have been trained in pharmacy at times when several of the modern drugs, especially synthetic drugs and the poisons had not been found out Today we find an array of poisonous substances and human ailments are now sought to be controlled more and more by the judicious application in small doses of the most potent poisons Almost any prescription which you have from a doctor will contain a poison of which a little higher dose is a killer Go to any medical shop If you look into the labels on the bottles you will find derivatives of poisons, of codeine, nicotine, morphine or emetine Most of them are poisons The indiscriminate use of them is certainly bound to lead to disastrous consequences to the patients I do not think a doctor is fully qualified today to compound medicines in view of the very large number of newer and newer chemicals which are being used to compound the medicines, and it is in that context that we should think of amending the very important Pharmacy Act.

I find that a pharmacist must have a thorough knowledge not merely of one branch of science but a very large number of them For example, I find that today he must know the principles of stabilisation and methods of assay He must have the faculty for the determination of sensitivity of alkaloids He must also have an idea of how these alkaloids react on moisture and cold. He must further know a good bit of botany, details of various branches of chemistry like organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, analytical chemistry, physical chemistry, biological chemistry and even pathological chemistry I never thought that a pharmacist should also know such a seemingly remote subject as micro-biology But I find that in the modern advancement, a pharmacist must have a very good knowledge of micro-biology and even crystallography and optics

What do we find here? What is the qualification which we have laid down for a pharmacist to qualify himself to prescribe modern medicine? If the hon Minister says that today under conditions of the existing Act the pharmacist has all the qualifications which he must necessarily have in view of the rapid strides which are being made in the matter of preventive and curative medicines, then I have nothing more to say But I find that is not the position, and while it is so we are bringing forward an amendment

We know that certain amendments as he rightly pointed out, are of a more consequential nature We also know that because of certain circumstances beyond the control of the Health Minister he could not come to us in proper time after the re-organisation of States to apply the particular provisions to Part B States else But I feel that at this time when we know for certain that vast strides are being made elsewhere in the matter of medicine, and when also we know for certain that the use of more and more poisonous substances, whether they are organo chemicals or what are called organo-therapeuticals, anything which is today handled by the

[Shri V P Nayar]

pharmacists has danger hidden in it provided it is not used in judicious doses Therefore, it is time that the hon. Minister should think about a comprehensive legislation which will not merely cover the realms of the Drug Control Act but also of the Pharmacy Act, because I find that our Act which covers the fields of pharmacy is a Pharmacy Act while the British Act is not a Pharmacy Act which is in force but the Pharmacy and Medicine Act Something more is necessary than what we have now It is a very important subject. I would have very much wished the hon Minister to go into the question and come to us with a comprehensive legislation I shall presently show how we differ, even with the present amendments, from conditions that are obtaining in U K For example, read Section 8 of the U K Act It reads

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any article, or articles of any description, in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article or articles of that description for the purpose of the treatment of human beings for any of the following diseases, namely Bright's disease, cataract, diabetes, epilepsy or fits, glaucoma, locomotor ataxy, paralysis or tuberculosis ·"

What do we find here? Where are our control measures to check the most indiscriminate advertisements with which all our newspapers are flooded? The hon Minister has only to pick up any newspaper and he will find them While the British law provides even advertisements for remedies of certain diseases, we in India find that the producers of certain medicines are allowed, despite the functioning of the Drug Control Act and its rules, despite the existence of a Pharmacy Act—whatever be its form—to give advertisements which state that diabetes can be cured by a bottle of pills, cataract can be cured by a few drops of eye lotion. Even that is pardonable, but they go beyond that and say that hydrocele can be cured without surgical intervention. More than all that, you find specific cures for epilepsy, and to crown all that—there is not even one paper which is spared in this matter—there is the fabulous claim made by a particular connection which is called the *Navaratnakalpa*, which is supposed to be an extract of the nine precious gems—Gometaka, Marathaka, Manikya, Vaidoorya, Pushyaraga and the rest of them Do you know the price of it? It is sold at Re 1 an ounce! The producer in order to oblige his ailing clients all over the country advertises that he has no time to go by train and therefore he is flying from place to place in Viscounts or Skymasters And, what are the diseases which he seeks to cure by the application of *Navaratnakalpa*? I do not want to name the producer, but he says that epilepsy, tuberculosis, diabetes, general debility, eye trouble and all other ailments even if chronic can be cured by this *Navaratnakalpa*. Almost every known and unknown disease, he says, can be cured by the extract of nine precious stones, nine gems, which are the costliest things in this world That is available for Re 1 an ounce All these advertisements appear although the hon Minister seems to think that either the Drug Control Act or the Magic Remedies Act or the Pharmacy Act exercises the necessary control in the matter of distribution of drugs

Then there is also another very important aspect I do not know—I have tried to know, but I have not been able to know—why it has not been possible for the Government at this juncture to recognise the pharmacopoeia of some other countries which today are in a position to supply us drugs to break the monopoly of the American, the English and the Swiss suppliers I know that two years ago the Soviet Union, for

example, offered India, insulin, the classical remedy for diabetes which could have been sold here and retailed for six annas for a phial of 40 units while the corresponding prices of the American, Swiss, Italian or any other imported insulin today is Rs. 2-8. They offered Geramicidin. They offered streptomycin. But it is impossible in the present context of our laws .

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): They offered it on their own or at the request of anyone?

Shri V. P. Nayar: They offered to a private firm of India of which one or two hon. Members of Parliament are directors. I have seen the papers and I find that it was offered to a firm named Panchsheel Pharma—a very attractive name too! At that time the antibiotics were offered at rates at which retail sales were possible at one-tenth of the rates If your child gets ill today with say bronchitis and if you want to buy imported antibiotics like Achromycin on proper prescription it will be Rs 15 or Rs 16 for a weeks doses and such costly medicines the Soviet Union offered to supply on rupee credit also at rates which would have worked out at one-tenth I do not mean to say anything about the offer which they made about the drug plant. Elsewhere I have seen Hungarian antibiotics I have also seen Czechoslovakian antibiotics being used. But in our country, while on the one hand by the limitations set by the exercise of the powers conferred by the Drugs Act, other pharmacopoeias have not been recognised and therefore it has become impossible for our physicians to prescribe and our pharmacists to compound the different chemicals and galenicals sent from other friendly nations. The position has come to this that it is very very costly to cure even an ordinary disease, with modern medicine

I do not know for certain whether the Soviet pharmacopoeia has since been accepted or approved by the Government of India. Even if it is approved, one does not find, excepting the supplies made by these monopoly manufacturers, like Merck, Sharpe and Dohme, for example, with whom our Government has chosen to enter into the most nefarious type of contract for the manufacture of streptomycin at the Hindustan Antibiotics, with not even the formula being disclosed to our technicians, and yet only with such firms we deal while offers are made by friendly countries are being made of life-saving medicines at rock bottom prices in order to enable more and more cure of our diseases, the Drug Control Act does not help us. Therefore, it is my submission that the Government should reconsider the whole issue They should find it possible to enable our patients to get medicine which are not made only by I.C.I., Squibb, Merck, Sharpe, Dohme or Liley & Co, but also get them from other countries by using the rules in such a way and recognising the pharmacopoeia of other civilised countries which can supply medicines cheaper

Coming to the Bill, I find that there is a grave danger in one of the provisions It did not strike me as an innocuous measure at all. I checked it up with the original provision. I do not want to refer to the first two reasons which the hon. Minister has given out in his statement of objects and reasons, *viz.*, the extension of the Act to the areas comprised in the former Part B States or the introduction of provision necessary to meet the situation etc. But I am very much concerned about the registration of certain categories of persons because I find that there is an amendment proposed to the original section 32. What I am unable to understand is how so many years after partition pharmacists who have presumably not been practising the profession—not that I do not have sympathy for them—can later on stage a comeback to the profession when the entire science has had so much of development It is a profession in which one has to be up to date; otherwise, by this legislation, I am

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

afraid, the hon. Minister may be taking us back to the days of medical practitioners who were called apothecaries. It is not the era of docotors and antibiotics that he is taking us to

Section 32(d) of the original Act reads·

> "... or has been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other places in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date notified under sub-section (2)."

Such persons may be approved now, if prior to a particular date in 1948 they had worked under some compounder or under somebody who ran a medicine shop and compounding prescriptions given by a medical practitioner, then they have to be recognised as pharmacists now Maybe that particular person who compounded may have killed many people, or maybe he may not have even studied up to the fourth form or known the word "chemistry" He might have mixed many of the medicines by experience in those days, but today it is very different If you add five minims more of codeine sulphate, for example, in a mixture, it will have a very deleterious effect If you add another ten minims, probably the child will die Therefore, that has not been taken into consideration

The other point which I would urge before the House, and in which I would request the hon. Minister to take some more interest, is the matter of the practice of pharmacy in so far as the indigenous systems of medicine are concerned. Therefore, I have to refer to the systems of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha which have lived for centuries in this country and which, despite the onslaught of allopathy, have been able to hold their own and do good to the people.

In this Act only drugs or medicines or medicaments which come under the allopathic system are covered, and that system today probably caters to the needs of hardly ten or 15 per cent of India's people The medicines which go to 90 per cent of the people are left out of the pale of all our enactments I know the hon Member coming from Banaras must be very interested in Ayurveda I am equally interested in the development of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. Notwithstanding the fact that Government has done precious little or ignored to do anything for the development of these *indigenous systems of medicine, I am* concerned now with the aspect of pharmacy in these If you go to Bombay, for example, you find that the law of prohibition is sought to be circumvented by these people who call themselves pharmacists under Ayurveda by preparing some *asavas* and *arishtas*, mixing up with them the most deleterious substances like the seeds of *datura* So, the person who takes it gets a kick, by deletious effect of the poisons and it is sold everywhere in every district where there is prohibition Ayurvedic preparations under the label, name and style of *arishtas*, in beautiful, decorated bottles are sold as real substitutes of Alchohol and everybody knows this What have you done about it?

In Siddha Ayurveda and Unani, there are more pretenders to the medicine than real exponents What have you done about it? I do not blame the hon Minister, but the Government, because personally I know that he is very much enamoured of these systems himself, and I think if he gets a slight indisposition, he would prefer going to Kerala and taking an Ayurvedic treatment than going to the Willingdon Hospital!

Therefore, I submit that it is absolutely essential that Government should completely change their views in regard to the indigenous systems of medicine, and also ensure

that the indigenous systems of medicine are not attacked by those people whose only job is to attack them on the ground that medicines which are prepared by the so-called Ayurveda, Unani, or Siddha experts do not conform to standards Even the *dasamula arishtas* prepared by five people differ Any of these preparations prepared in Trivandrum, Madras and Calcutta—whether it is Kaviraj N N Sen of Calcutta or the Dhanvantri Vaidyasala of Kerala—differ, although they must have taken the formula for these *arishtas* from the same source And how do they differ? This is because we have no standards in the crude drugs which we use because we have not cared to standardise the preparation of the various concoctions because Government have been sitting idle ever since the attainment of Independence, at any rate over the question of developing the indigenous systems which have served the people for thousands of years Therefore, my submission is that in bringing the law up to date to meet the requirements of today, Government should seriously consider this question also

I find persons like Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya saying that it is absolutely impossible for the modern medicine to be equated in terms of the other systems and that the Pharmacy Act could never be made use of in controlling the preparations of the medicaments in the other systems I do not subscribe to that view, and with great respect to Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya, I beg to differ from him, because things have changed since he studied medicine especially in the last ten or eleven years and it is not impossible to standardise the drugs under any system

Mr. Chairman. The hon Member should conclude now

Shri V. P. Nayar: I thought I was the only Member to speak on this Bill

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) I also want to speak

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member was not present when I ascertained the names of Members who wanted to speak I have regulated the time accordingly

Shri Raghunath Singh: I would need only five minutes.

Shri V. P Nayar: Madam, I shall resume my seat with the very earnest request to my hon friend Shri Karmarkar to see that not merely indigenous system of medicine are developed with the maximum speed possible but as a forerunner for all that, he should also think of controlling the production of the various preparations under the indigenous systems and keeping them to a standard of quality which will be the envy of the other systems of medicine

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris) The Bill before the House is a simple one, and the amendments brought forward are not of great importance, but the problems behind the Bill are great

First of all, the Bill restricts itself only to one system of medicine, that is modern and scientific system of medicine Probably, it refers only to the allopathic system of medicine. In the amendments proposed, dentists and veterinary medical practitioners are included, and their names also are entered in the register under this Bill But there are other well-qualified and trained medical practitioners coming out of the integrated colleges of Indian medicine, who have not been included. In the Madras State for instance, they are employed in primary health centres and I am told, they are employed even in district headquarters hospitals When that is the case why are these people trained in both systems of medicine, not brought within the purview of this Bill? In some other States, there are colleges in Ayurveda Unani and so many other systems ' Those who study there also receive good qualifications But no mention is made about them When dentists who deal very little in medicine and veterinary medical practitioners who do not deal

[Shri Nanjappa]

with human beings are brought under this Act, we find that these people who do not come under the so-called modern and scientific system of medicine cannot be brought under this Act and given all the facilities that they are entitled to.

As I said, this Bill does not touch even the fringe of the problem. The problem is a great one.

There are lots of people who practice medicine in this country. As my hon. friend on the other side said, they can deal with all sorts of dangerous drugs, drugs like salts of mercury, arsenic, lead, sulphur and so on Nothing prevents them from practising in this manner. They can use quack medicines and use them as they like and create as much havoc as they like. The Act does not touch them at all

So the Bill that has been brought before us is very limited in its scope and does not touch the problem at all A Bill which will bring within its purview all the practitioners, whether of the modern systems of medicine or of the indigenous systems of medicine, should be brought forward. Thereby the suffering of the community must be taken into consideration and they must be given all sorts of protection so that they may not be misled by all sorts of practitioners in this country

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : श्रीमती जी, हमारे बी० पी० नायर भाई ने बहुत अच्छे शब्दों मे आयुर्वेद और यूनानी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है।

इस बिल से हमको ज्यादा सतोष नही हुआ इस वास्ते कि जैसा हमारे भाई बी० पी० नायर जी ने कहा है, कम से कम ८० फी सैकड़ा लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे हैं जो आयुर्वेद और यूनानी का आश्रय लेते हैं। लेकिन अगर आज आप इन औषधियों को देखें तो उनमें आपको एकरूपता नहीं मिलेगी। ढाका आयुर्वेदिक, ढाका फारमेसी, साधना औषधालय, हिन्दू यनीवरसिटी, धन्वन्तरि, झंडू, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी, डाबर हिन्दुस्तान में प्रसिद्ध प्रसिद्ध आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां बनाने वाले हैं। लेकिन अगर आपको च्यवनप्राश खरीदना हो तो इन कारखानों के च्यवनप्राश में आपको एकरूपता नही मिलेगी। आप मोती की भस्म चाहेंगे तो आपको सीप की भस्म दे देंगे। आप स्वर्ण सिंदूर लेना चाहते हैं तो उसके नाम पर जो चीज आपको मिलेगी उसमें सिन्दूर तो होगा पर स्वर्ण नही होगा। जब हमारे देश के ८० प्रतिशत लोग इन औषधियों का आश्रय लेते है तो सरकार की तरफ से इनमें एकरूपता लाने के लिए प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

मै आपको एक उदाहरण दूं। सितोपलादि चूर्ण मे बंशलोचन पड़ता है, च्यवनप्राश में भी पड़ता है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में औषधियो में जितना बंशलोचन पड़ना चाहिए उसका एक या दो प्रतिशत शुद्ध पड़ता है बाकी नकली बंशलोचन डाला जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बनता है और वहा से सब जगह भेजा जाता है। इसलिए हमारी प्रार्थना है कि भस्मो के वास्ते, काष्टादि औषधियो के वास्ते, अवलेहों के वास्ते, तेलों के वास्ते, आसव और अरिष्टों के वास्ते सरकार को कानून बनाना चाहिए ताकि इनमे एकरूपता और शुद्धता आये। एक गरीब आदमी जो कि पीड़ित है वह पैसा देकर औषधि खरीदता है पर उसे शुद्ध औषधि नहीं मिलती। इसलिए हमारी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि इस दिशा में तेजी से विचार करे। हम पाश्चात्य औषधियो के पीछे बहुत दौड़ते है लेकिन यह दौड़ना बहुत ठीक नही है। यह अमीर आदमियों के वास्ते ठीक हो सकती है लेकिन जो भारत के नंगे, गरीब और भूखे लोग हैं वह पाश्चात्य औषधियों का आश्रय नहीं ले सकते। इसलिए हमारी सरकार से यह सविनय, प्रार्थना है कि वह कोई ऐसा विधेयक

उपस्थित करें कि जिससे आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों में एक रूपता आ जाये ।

Shri Karmarkar: I am happy to find from the observations of all the three distinguished colleagues who spoke on this Bill that there has been absolutely no opposition to the Bill itself. In fact most of their observations did not concern the provisions of this Bill. There have been some observations made principally of a two-fold character I am happy that my hon. friend Shri Nayar has come just when I was on this point. I must congratulate him on the observations he had made, not so much for their accuracy but for the rather more than expected profound knowledge that he displayed about medicines and about the art of pharmacy. He said something about Henry Lucas saying about art and about truth and falsehood. I do not say that; but, I think, he also committed himself, perhaps unconsciously, to some statements which were not accurate.

I shall deal with the points because I would not like to leave the House in any doubt. He brought the question of labels and all that and said that the Pharmacy Act does not contain sufficient safeguards against details of labels etc I am afraid that he read this Act alone and not an allied Act, namely, the Drugs Act. Under the Drugs Act rules, there have been provisions that the compositions must be declared on the label.

Secondly, perhaps, he did not give sufficient attention to facts I see that he has got a copy of the Act; but, I am not sure whether he has read through that today to refresh his memory. This Act seeks to regulate only the profession of Pharmacy and controls and registers pharmacists

He also referred to a number of subjects in which a pharmacist should be versed. Of course, a pharmacist is a pharmacist; he is neither a chemical expert nor a doctor. He must have knowledge sufficient to enable him to discharge his duties as a pharmacist, the duties expected of him as a pharmacist. The educational regulations under the Pharmacy Act, as it is now in force, provide for training in the subjects mentioned by my hon. friend. The subjects are inorganic, physical, organic chemistry, botany, zoology, anatomy, physiology and hygiene The total period for which he has to organic chemistry, botany, zoology, 350 hours theoretical and 300 hours practical course

Shri V. P. Nayar: When were they prescribed; in which years?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall give the year later; but it has been prescribed. If the hon. Member admits that, that is a material admission

Then, he referred to advertisements With regard to the facts which he mentioned, which were correct, he is a little out of date. He mentioned something about the *Navaratna Kalpa;* that belonged to the earlier era.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the modern fashion?

Shri Karmarkar: Wherever the party is it abides by the Act. If Shri Nayar had the pleasure of seeing the advertisements about the wonderful effects of this *Navaratna Kalpa,* such advertisements have been banned under the Act and the party who used to indulge in these advertisements has ceased to advertise in such terms. Ultimately, what we can do is limited. People have to keep themselves immune from gullibility also. If they hear that something prepared out of the 9 gems remedies certain diseases like diabetes etc. It might be better worth while to possess these 9 gems rather than the medicine made out of them I am quite sure my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, will follow that course.

[Shri Karmarkar]

About Soviet Russia also, I must say that his observations are a little out of date, as I find most of his observations are.

16.40 hrs.

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

Shri V. P. Nayar: Two years ago

Shri Karmarkar: I thought he was speaking today and not two years ago

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I be permitted to make a clarification? I said that two years ago, an effort was made and at that time the Drug Control Act and the Pharmacy Act were in force as they are now before being amended and yet by the application of these Acts, this could not be done (*Interruptions*)

Shri Karmarkar: I now understand better and I will phrase what I have to say a little differently in view of the explanation now given (*Interruptions*)

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): It varies with time!

Shri Karmarkar: I am obliged to the hon. Member's interruptions I always welcome her interruption and her speeches

Now, with regard to the USSR pharmacopoaeia, this question came up. My hon friend must be knowing that this matter was recently going on between us and the USSR Government A Russian team came here and I had the pleasure of seeing them also and discussing matters with them We also discussed the recognition of the U.S.S.R. pharmacopoaeia It was not long back that they were here, they were here a few months back and we took expeditious action to recognise the U.S.S.R pharmacopoaeia especially because they mentioned that it might be having better effect in the case of the import of some drugs. It might be in the interest of the country if we keep these drugs open for imports by any importer. Therefore, we have now taken action to recognise the U.S.S.R. pharmacopoaeia, thus removing the obstacle in the way. Anyone who would like to import any drugs recognised by that.

Shri V P. Nayar: Have you recognised?

Shri Karmarkar: That is what I have said a moment back We have recognised

About Panch Sheel, my hon friend is much better acquainted than I am We are not aware that these valuable drugs can be got at one-tenth the cost If that is so, if my hon friend has either outside or other knowledge about it, I should like to know about it If the precious drug is costing only one-tenth, it is a tempting proposition Even if the suggestion comes from my hon friend I will just accept it In fact our State Trading Corporation is now making arrangements to import drugs which could be imported from Russia, Hungary and Poland

There was one matter which my hon friend referred to and that was about registration of incompetent persons Why we are amending section 32 which seeks to help the displaced persons from Pakistan is to protect the people who did not register first at the time of registration under section 32 though they could have had their names registered if they were in a position to do so They should not be made to suffer and penalised for their misfortune and therefore, this amendment is made

Then my hon friend almost said that we were trying to whittle down the qualifications There is no plan of that kind and we make a provision of a reasonable nature

Shri Raghunath Singh found himself inspired to say about Ayurveda

Recently, we had a fact finding committee which went round the country It has submitted its report which I hope to make available to the House in the near future There is no doubt that the indigenous system of medicine also requires standardisation. My friend from Banaras knows much better than I do that there is a variety of preparations, a variety of *vaids*, *pandits* and people like that It does require standardisation It is not a light task but we do recognise the need We have not yet come to the point where we can definitely say that a particular State prefers a particular line of action either with regard to the recognition of the indigenous medicine or those experts under it or those who practise the medicine or those who prepare the medicine or those who serve the medicines I am aware and my Ministry is aware of the importance of regulating *Ayurveda* and other indigenous systems of medicines. It is highly important For the time being, there is every freedom in that domain and we have not yet brought them under the Act We are seriously considering how to standardise the various ayurvedic medicines also and it might be possible, if the States agree and if there is a general consensus of opinion about the point, that we may undertake measures towards that end However, it does not mean that we always recognize the Banaras preparations as the standard preparations

Then my hon friend Shri V P. Nayar referred to the Kerala system. I have had the pleasure of going to Kerala I think to go to Kerala is to refresh oneself. I have also heard the fact that in certain places in Kerala, where certain vaidyas do possess rather very good powers of not only curing ailments but of rejuvenating old people and things like that So far as my knowledge goes ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister must have come back rejuvenated.

Shri Karmarkar: I have not the leisure to try, and even if I had done that, I may not have been here to pilot this Bill. Whatever it is, Kerala does possess old traditions which are really very precious for us, and I may say that it is especially their massage system and their medicines which they have inherited from days past which need special mention. I am rather interested in that way and we should make use of that knowledge I have promised Shri V. P. Nayar that I will pay a visit to Kerala in his company for some days, and I do hope that without going through a very long process he will send me back fresher than when I entered Kerala.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) What about the Siddha system?

Shri Karmarkar: That system is a little less exciting than the Kerala system. But, nevertheless, the Siddha system also is a system which is under our research and our good care. I think that we may meet outside to talk about all these personal, private opinions about these systems, and there are many exciting things which my hon. friends might say.

Another colleague of mine here also reiterated the point that the indigenous system of medicine does require standardisation. As I said earlier, I entirely agree with the idea underlying the anxiety of the hon. Members. and I can only assure them that we have been rather giving anxious thought to the fullest use that we can make of Ayurveda. To be frank with this House, one of the principal difficulties that have been confronting us is that this question is treated rather on a personal predilection basis than on a scientific basis. I am yet to meet many doctors who have agreed that Ayurveda does possess some precious medicines The number of Ayurveda pandits that I have met and who agree that there is something precious in the modern medicines is also very small So, if we can pull ourselves

[Shri Karmarkar]

out of this mutual prejudice and see that knowledge is not any one's monopoly, that it is not halted or stopped at any place or time, that after all, they lead to further knowledge and that if we develop an attitude that we should derive the best from all systems of medicine—whether Ayurveda or Homoeopathy or Unani or Naturopathy or modern medicine—I think we shall be able to evolve a system in this country which would be the best of all. That is the Government's view.

Shri V. P. Nayar said that we have done nothing. I wish he pays a visit to our Research Institute at Jamnagar. When he comes back after the visit, I am quite sure that he will not hold the same view

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have gone there

Shri Karmarkar: He might have been to Jamnagar, but not the Institute

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have seen it probably before you saw it

Shri Karmarkar: He might have seen it possibly in the first month of its existence. If he sees it now, he will find that they are doing good, precious work But it all takes time. I would not like to take the time of the House longer than this

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment No. 3 to clause 11.

Amendment made:

Page 5, lines 9 and 17,—

for "1958" *substitute* "1959".

[*Shri Karmarkar*]

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, was added to to the Bill

Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill

Clause 14— (*Substitution of new section for section 40*)

Amendment made

Page 6, line 16,—

for "1958" *substitute* "1959"

[*Shri Karmarkar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(*Short title and commencement*)

Amendment made

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1958" *substitute* "1959"

[*Shri Karmarkar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Ninth Year" *substitute* "Tenth Year"

[*Shri Karmarkar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The question is

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

The Long Title was added to the Bill

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted

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16 52 hrs

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration"

I shall not tire the House with a long speech As has been set down in the statement of objects and reasons, the evils of ticketless travel, misuse of the alarm chain apparatus, un-authorised hawking and vending and intimidation of railway servants and interference with their duties on the slightest pretext, are still continuing without any substantial abatement

What the Bill seeks is to strengthen the hands of the railway servants in putting down these evils by enhancing the punishments for such offences Apart from the provisions in the Bill which involve certain verbal changes, as I have just now stated, the basic provisions in the Bill are those pertaining to (i) ticketless travel, (ii) misuse of the alarm chain apparatus, (iii) unauthorised hawking and vending in railway premises, and (iv) intimidation of railway servants and interference with their duties

So far as ticketless travel is concerned, the provisions of the Bill involve enhancement of the penalty for altering or defacing a pass or a ticket from a fine up to Rs 50 to imprisonment up to three months or a fine up to Rs 250 or both Persons who travel without tickets or with improper tickets with intent to defraud, will become liable to pay not only the fare for the journey performed and the fine imposed by the court, but also the excess charges which are provided for those who travel without tickets or with improper tickets without intent to defraud This is to make the amounts collected for the railways in both the cases the same Also, persons who travel without

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

tickets or with improper tickets with intent to defraud will become liable to be arrested without warrant.

The amendments in connection with misuse of alarm chain apparatus provide for increase in penalty for such misuse from a fine of Rs. 50 to imprisonment up to three months or a fine of Rs. 250 or both, with a provision also for arrest without warrant of such persons.

Persons who obstruct railway servants in the discharge of their duties are now liable to a fine extending upto Rs. 100. This is being increased to a penalty of imprisonment upto six months or fine upto Rs. 500 or both

Provision is being made in the Act itself prohibiting canvassing for any custom or hawking or exposing for sale any article whatsoever in a train or in railway premises without a licence therefor and making it punishable with fines up to Rs. 250 in replacement of the existing provisions under the General Rules involving fines up to Rs. 50 only Further, provision is made for any such person to be removed from the railway premises by any railway servant authorised in this behalf or any other person whom such a railway servant may call to his aid.

These are broadly the provisions in the Bill. They are substantially non-controversial and I trust that the House will have very little difficulty in accepting them

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think the whole House will welcome this Bill. So many times questions have been put to the Railway Minister on the subject of this Bill. For instance, we have been asking about the incidence of ticketless travel. We have been asking about the misuse of alarm chains. We have also been asking about the unauthorised hawking here and there. The reply that has come from the Railway Ministry shows a distressing state of affairs. Ticketless travel has been on the increase. I remember listening to a speech made by an hon. Member from the other side of the House in which he said that there are certain railways where even the railway functionaries—I will not call them 'authorities'—encourage people not to buy railway tickets. People go about in the trains without purchasing any tickets. So, I think the disease of ticketless travelling has become more or less an infectious disease and it has taken an epidemic form.

Then, it is found not only on the main lines but also in the branch lines. In the branch lines the supervision of the railways is rather less vigilant than it is on the main line Moreover, I find that ticketless travelling has permeated all classes of travelling —first class, second class and even those travellers who are called third class travellers I do not use the word 'third class' in any derogatory sense I am just defining a category I think it is more a social disease. I cannot call it by any other name.

I think something has got to be done to put an end to this social disease in a very strict way, in a very vigorous way, and I believe this Bill will go a long way, if not in eradicating the disease, at least in curbing the disease So, this is the first thing which the Bill seeks to do

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon Member much more to say on this Bill?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, very much more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he can continue his speech tomorrow.

7 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 12th February, 1959/Magha 23, 1880 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, February 11, 1959*]

Magha 22, 1880 (Saka)

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 405-06

The following papers were laid on the Table —

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1211, dated the 20th December, 1958, under Sub-section 2 of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.* Columns

(2) A copy of Notification No. B-TP/24/56'57-58, dated the 26th November, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles Rules for Manipur, 1951, published in the Manipur Gazette

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

Thirty-fourth Report was presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Naushir Bharucha called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the strike by sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh as a result of refusal by Government to increase the price of sugarcane

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain) made a statement in regard thereto.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 407-08

Thirty-fourth Report was adopted

BILLS PASSED 408—531

(1) The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant) moved for the consideration of the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment Bill. The motion was adopted After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended

(2) The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar moved for the consideration of the Pharmacy (Amendment Bill The motion was adopted After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed as amended

	Columns
BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	[illegible]

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) moved that the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1959/MAGHA 23, 1880

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill.