

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXII, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[August 3 to 14, 1959/Sravana 12 to 23, 1881 (Saka.)



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1081

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 7, 1959/Sravana 16,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shipping Corporations

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*201. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the proposal to set up
three shipping corporations in public
sector has been fully implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) since when the proposals were
taken in hand and, when these will
be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Transport and Communications
(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A
statement giving the requisite infor-
mation is placed on the table of the
Sabha.

STATEMENT

In October 1947, the principle of
floating shipping corporations, upto a
maximum of three, was first accepted
by the Government of India. It was
also decided that the Corporations
should be run on the managing agency
system with Government's contribu-
tion being not less than 51 per cent
of the capital, the balance 49 per cent
being subscribed either wholly by an
approved existing private shipping
company or partly by such company

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1082

and partly by the public. No private
shipping company was to be associated
with more than one Corporation.

In March 1950, the Eastern Shipping
Corporation was formed with M/s.
Scindia Steam Navigation Co. as the
Managing Agents.

The setting up of the second corpo-
ration did not get the requisite res-
ponse from other existing shipping
companies and ultimately when the
negotiations with them did not
materialise, the Government of India
set up the Western Shipping Corpo-
ration in 1956 as a fully Government-
owned concern.

The need for setting up of a third
Corporation has not yet been felt.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the
statement I find that the proposal was
taken in hand in 1947 and the first
Corporation came into being in 1950
and the second one in 1956. May I
know whether this has not delayed
the shipping business in our country
in the public sector?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The acquisition
or building up of tonnage is essentially
governed by the factor of finances at
our disposal. And, I cannot say that
because there has been some delay
in setting up of the corporation, it has
retarded the growth of Indian ship-
ping.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
whether the corporations are func-
tioning from one place with different
headquarters.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I did not catch
the question.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know
whether it is a fact that the two
corporations are functioning from one
place with different headquarters?
May I know the reason for that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If he wants to know their headquarters, they are in Bombay. I do not know what the hon. Member wants to know.

Mr. Speaker: He probably means the offices being located in different places.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think they are in different places.

Shri S. C. Samants: May I know how the Eastern Shipping Corporation, that is the Scmdia Steam Navigation Company, is working in comparison with our own Western Shipping Corporation run with government management?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If he wants to have a comparison between the Indian Steam Shipping Company and the Eastern Shipping Corporation, in respect of trade or tonnage lifted, I think, both are working in their own fields.

Shri Damani: May I know whether the existing shipping corporations are working satisfactorily? If not, why is the floating of a third corporation being considered?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present we are not considering the question of bringing into being a third corporation. The corporations are working satisfactorily otherwise.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the very large traffic in Madras and the east coast to Rangoon and Singapore, will Government consider the feasibility of having a corporation at Madras or at some other place on the east coast?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At present there is no proposal.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the number of ships now owned by the Eastern Shipping Corporation and the Western Shipping Corporation? How do they compare with the total tonnage which we now possess?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In terms of tonnage, I think, the Eastern Shipping

Corporation has over 50,000 tons GRT and the Western Shipping Corporation has got a tanker which is about 10,000 tons.

श्री बाजपेयी सन् १९५७ में सरकार ने तीन कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया था। किन्तु अब सरकार तीसरे कारपोरेशन की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं करती। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तीन कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया था तो उसका आधार क्या था और क्या आज वह आधार गलत हो गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर जी नहीं, जिस वक्त निर्णय किया गया था उस वक्त भी यही था कि दो या तीन कारपोरेशन, तीन कारपोरेशन निश्चिन्त रूप से नहीं था। आधार यह था कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी अपने शिपिंग टनेज को २५ लाख टन तक पहुँचा दें।

Traffic Administration for Delhi

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*202. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised consideration of the proposal to have a separate traffic administration for Delhi,

(b) if so, the results thereof, and

(c) whether a copy of the draft of the proposal would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the working of the

present arrangement has been reviewed? If so, have any difficulties been found which can be put an end to by having a separate administration?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Shri T S Khanna, the Engineer of the Road Research Institute has been appointed as Honorary Consultant to advise the Delhi Administration and I think we shall have to wait for some time for the results obtained in the light of the advice he gives the Corporation or the Administration in this behalf

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the amount the Delhi Administration has to pay to the Police for the purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the separate figures without notice

Shri Radha Raman: In view of the difficulties that are experienced with regard to traffic regulations in Delhi and a general defiance of the traffic rules by the people, may I know whether the present traffic arrangements or transport arrangements are being revised and new methods are being evolved in order to train people and also to have better results?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, the position is reviewed from time to time. Apart from that, sometimes drives are also undertaken to make people conscious of the traffic regulations

In this connection I may refer to the report recently submitted by the Ad Hoc committee on Road Transport. They have made certain recommendations in regard to the re-organisation of Transport Administration and in that connection, I think, we may again consider this question.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि दिल्ली के ट्रेफिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में नई व्यवस्था करने का कोई विचार नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे वर्तमान व्यवस्था से सतुष्ट हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : वास्तव माननीय सदस्य ने मेरा उत्तर पूरा नहीं सुना। मैं ने वह भी निवेदन किया था कि श्री टी० एस० खन्ना जो रोड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के विशेषज्ञ हैं उनकी नियुक्ति हुई है और वह दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को इस सम्बन्ध में सलाह देते हैं और भाषा है कि उनकी सलाह से कुछ सुधार होगा।

Exhibition of Films at Railway Stations

*203 **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1468 on the 5th April, 1958 in respect of the showing of films at railway stations, and state:

(a) whether such facilities have been extended to other Railway Zones, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Sanganna. Which are the zones that have been provided for?

Shri S V Ramaswamy: The I and B Ministry has provided us with 7 projectors and they have been distributed. Only the North East Frontier zone has not got it. We have placed orders for it. There is only one for each zone and we have got to carry on on a programmed basis at the various stations. The I & B Ministry also supply documentaries free of cost.

Shri Sanganna: When will this scheme be fully implemented in all the zones?

Shri S V Ramaswamy: As soon as we get the machinery. Now, we are doing it on a programmed basis.

Shri Tyagi: In view of the financial exigencies and in view of the fact that the nation is becoming deeply indebted to foreigners, may I know if Government can give away this little

luxury and thereby save some money for the nation?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Prices of Telco Locomotives

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*204. {
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Nagi Reddy:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Kunhan:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 Shri Bagnath Singh:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 428 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Arbitrator has since given his award regarding the price of Telco Locomotives for the period commencing from 1st April, 1958, and

(b) if so, the nature of the award given?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question the hon Deputy Minister gave a categorical assurance that the award will be forthcoming by about the middle of June. May I know the reason for so much delay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Unfortunately, the arbitrator has not been keeping very good health. I hope he will recover soon.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase Telco engines after the expiry of this agreement? If so, what are the conditions settled for the purchase of these engines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: So far, we have not arrived at any agreement.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the arbitrator is paid about Rs. 500 a day and whether he had a heart attack recently and finds it difficult to carry on? Would Government consider appointing somebody else so that the work could be speeded up considering the fact that the agreement with Telco might be coming to an end almost in the beginning of next year?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We have paid the arbitrator according to the scale laid down for payment to retired High Court Judges who work as arbitrators.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Scales are laid down for arbitrators drawn from ex-Judges of different High Courts. And he is paid according to that scale.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member does not probably ask that but says that he is paid about Rs 500 a day.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Recently he had an attack of coronary thrombosis, and our latest information is that he has been certified fit by the doctors. He is going to fix a date for the arbitration.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the requirements of steam locomotives manufactured by Telco are sufficient to meet the needs of the Second Plan and if so what steps are being taken to see that the manufacture of 100 locomotives per year which may be required to be converted either into diesel or electric is carried out? Is there any scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That matter is being considered—how to utilise the Telcos after the expiry of the present agreement for the manufacture of steam locomotives.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Have our requirements of meter-gauge steam locomotives been completed, even today?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Today as the position stands, we are in a comfortable position so far as the steam locomotives for the meter-gauge are concerned. But the requirement is a continuing requirement so long as we run these steam locomotives.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether, in view of the delay, the Ministry will be able to place on the Table of the House the price quoted for the locomotives by the Telcos and the price the Government has accepted to pay?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That has been discussed in the House more than once it has been quoted in the House.

Shri S M Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, the hon Deputy Minister stated that two of these locomotives were purchased during the fourth price period and the hon. Minister has stated that whatever be the price that is fixed by the arbitrator, that will be the price for the fourth period. May I know whether any amount has been paid to Telcos for these diesel locomotives upto this time?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think that some payments are being made to be adjusted after the award of the arbitrator has been given.

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that this question has been going on for a pretty long time, do the Railway Board consider taking over the Telco as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee sometime back?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The present decision of the Railway Board is not to take it during the pendency of the present agreement. *(Interruptions).*

Mr. Speaker: This relates only to prices to be fixed by the arbitrator. That poor man is suffering from some heart disease. He will come back and settle it. We are going into other matters as to what other arrangements are being made, etc.... *(Interruptions).*

Shri Tyagi: It is public money.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will confine themselves to the question of prices.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I want to clear one point. Perhaps it is the impression that the arbitrator is being paid Rs 500 per day, it is not correct. He is paid only on the days on which he holds a sitting. It is based on the hours of sitting.

Shri Feroze Gaudhi: The point in dispute which has been referred to the arbitrator is regarding the price which is 375 units according to the Railway Board and 390 according to the Tatas. May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the arbitrator that the cost of the Chittaranjan locomotives—broad-gauge, 170 tons—is about Rs 4,50,000 only?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: All the relevant materials on which the Railway Board objects to the price quoted by the Telcos have been submitted to the arbitrator.

Utilisation of Irrigation Facilities in States

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- *205. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri A K Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
Shri Pahadia:
Shri S. A Mehdi:
Shri S C. Godsora:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3599 on the 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the report of the officers appointed by the Central Government to report whether irrigation potential in the country is fully utilised or not; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reports are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government is aware that the irrigation potential of quite a number of new irrigation projects is not being properly utilised due to failure of providing small canals to the production centres directly?

Shri Hathi: Government has information that in some cases distributaries and field channels were not ready and there were other reasons also. Therefore, these two officers were appointed to tour round all the States and examine the various projects and they have submitted a report almost for each State in a separate volume.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question on 28th April, the hon Minister has stated that reports concerning all the States have been received and are under consideration and that certain statistical information relating to some of these reports are still being awaited. I want to know whether the reports that had already been received are still under consideration? How long will it take to consider them? This is a very vital matter.

Shri Hathi: It should not take much but they have submitted a report for each State and for each individual project. There are about 13 reports and therefore, it takes time. Secondly the figures which they had collected did not tally exactly with the figures with the Planning Commission and the Irrigation Ministry. Therefore, it took some time. Now, they are being examined and I do not think that it will take much more.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that the irrigation facilities are not being fully utilised by the peasants because the taxes are beyond the reach of the peasants?

Shri Hathi: As I said, there are various reasons and it was therefore, that these officers were appointed.

Mr. Speaker: This relates only to the report. The report is being examined. Hon Members ask when the examination will be over. As early as possible—that is the reply. What is the meaning of going into other details?

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is a little difference in my point.

Mr. Speaker: If it is only a little different, I will go to the other question.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The point is this. 13 reports have come for the 13 States. My point is whether the Government would wait and consider all the reports together and then give a decision or take them separately, as soon as each report becomes available?

Shri Hathi: We will take them separately, each by itself and we will not wait till all the 13 are collected. There may be some general conclusions to be arrived at after considering all the reports but that does not mean that we shall wait till all the reports are considered.

“Composite Atta”

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*207 { Shri Upendranath Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S C Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the trials on different groups of people were undertaken for acceptability of “Composite Atta”, and

(b) if so, the results of this trial?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary trials have indicated that the product is generally acceptable to consumers.

Shri Barman: May I know the difference in price between the two?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The price will be a little less because what is attempted is to stretch the availability of flour by adding some percentage of tapioca flour and some percentage of ground-nut flour.

Shri Barman: In order to reduce the pressure on the finer grains, namely, rice and wheat, may I know whether the Government have tried to make available to the consumers, at least through the ration shops, this composite atta so that the pressure on finer grains by demands from people of lesser economic means may be taken away?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Some pilot studies are being made. We made some small-scale acceptability trials in Delhi. Our Food Department itself conducted that. The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore conducted certain trials. Now, we are having large-scale trials in UP. We have allotted about 20 tons of composite atta which has been supplied by the Central Food Technological Research Institute for trials in UP and they are trying it through the fair price shops, sweetmeat shops, etc. It is only after the results of these trials are obtained that we will try it on a large scale.

Shri Barman: In West Bengal and Kerala the price of atta and rice is high. Why has not the Government tried to introduce this through ration shops in these two States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Kerala does not consume much of atta. It consumes very small quantity of wheat products. So far as Bengal is concerned, atta is being supplied at very low prices there and it is manufactured out of the overseas wheat.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In view of the shortage of wheat in this country, may I know if this Government is taking any step to discourage the consumption of atta and to replace it by some other food?

Shri A.M. Thomas: Sir, even in this composite product there is one blend where the wheat atta comes to 90 per cent and there is another one where it comes to 77 per cent. Therefore, the possibility of eliminating consumption of wheat atta is much less.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is the composite atta cheaper and more nutritive than the other atta that we get?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is claimed to be more nutritive, and it is also somewhat cheaper.

Diesel and Electric Locomotives

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*208. {
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Nagi Reddy:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Sadhan Gupta:
 Shri Subiman Ghose:
 Shri Kunhan:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
 Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 62 on the 11th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether any further steps have been taken to manufacture diesel and electric locomotives in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and progress made therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In regard to electric locomotives orders have been placed for manufacture of 10-1500 Volts D C Electric locomotives at Chittaranjan Loco Works. It is also proposed to invite shortly global tenders for supply of 42 A C. Freight type locos with their progressive manufacture at Chittaranjan

In regard to diesel locomotives, proposals from three firms, who have indicated their desire to manufacture diesel locomotives are under scrutiny.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether TELCO, TEKMACO and Hindustan Motors have been successful in having foreign collaboration in the manufacture of diesel engines?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No. The Hindustan Motors has been replaced by the National Engineering Industries of the Birla Group; therefore, Hindustan Motors is out of the picture. The three now are: TELCOS, National Engineering Industries and TEKMACO. They have submitted proposals which are under scrutiny.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I wanted to know whether they have been successful in having any foreign collaboration, and, if so, with whom

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes; they have secured.

Shri Nagi Reddy: We were told last time that ten locomotives are received in Chittaranjan in a knocked-down condition for being assembled here. May I know whether the hon. Minister's information about the manufacture of electric locomotives only means the assemblage of these locomotives which have been brought in a knocked-down condition?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir; the conditions imposed by them were so onerous that we are giving up importing them in a knocked-down condition. We are actually going to manufacture them at Chittaranjan.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know what percentage of the parts will be manufactured in our country and what percentage will be imported?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With regard to the manufacture of ten D.C. locomotives of 1500 volts, we have got the know-how. We are already assembling them for the Central Railways. Therefore, there won't be any difficulty about manufacture so far as the mechanical part is concerned and we can deal with them. Regarding electricals like resistors and so on, we have got to import them for some time till the heavy electricals at Bhopal develop capacity.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that we are switching over to A.C., what is the point in manufacturing D.C. electric locomotives?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are only manufacturing 10 D.C. locomotives because they are immediately needed for Central Railways. We are going to invite global tenders for 42 A.C. locomotives just because we have switched over to A.C. and we want to develop it.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there is a long-standing shortage of electric motives felt by the Central Railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes; it is to meet that we have placed an order with Chittaranjan for ten locomotives.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Deputy Minister will see that the three firms whose names he has mentioned are firms where there is a very heavy concentration of industries. Has the Railway Board encouraged any new entrepreneurs, people who have not concentrated so much industry in their hands?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is such a heavy material that has necessarily got to go to heavy industries.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether any students have been sent for training with our consultants, the French National Railways, in the manufacture of electric locomotives?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is an agreement, Sir; but since the conditions imposed are onerous for training and manufacture as such, it is under consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Before taking a decision to get the locomotives manufactured in the private sector, may I know whether all the possibilities for their manufacture in the public sector were explored?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Electric locomotives will be in the public sector; it is only the diesel that is going to be in the private sector.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My question is about diesel, whether all possibilities of its manufacture in the public sector have been explored

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is no question of exploring possibilities in the public sector, because the public sector is not incapable of manufacturing them. The point is not that we can't do it. If we can do electric locomotives we can do diesel also, therefore, there is no question of our inability to do so. But on all considerations it was thought that it would be better to leave it to the private sector.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, he must give some reasons or grounds for it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot go on allowing questions endlessly.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Since we have been told that Chittaranjan will undertake the construction of these locomotives, may I know when it will first come out from Chittaranjan and when it will be put on the rails?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We shall try to expedite the whole thing and put them on the rails as soon as possible.

Pochampad Project

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*209. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3644 on the 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has since concluded its examination of the report submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding Pochampad Project; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Central Water and Power Commission is prepared to finalise its proposals regarding the scheme within the Second Plan period?

Shri Hathi: The report has been submitted and I am sure that the Central Water, Power Commission may examine it during the Second Plan period, there is no question about it. They will complete the examination.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This project report was submitted to the Central Water, Power Commission some six months ago. May I know why there is delay, because after it has been examined by the Central Water, Power Commission it has to go again to the Technical Committee?

Shri Hathi: The project report was submitted to the Central Water, Power Commission on 7th April, 1959—not six months ago. Once the Central Water, Power Commission examines it, it will go to the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. It is not yet six months, it was only three or four months ago that this report was submitted by the Andhra Government for examination.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that different phases in which this project can be undertaken have been mentioned in the report, if so, how many phases they have mentioned there?

Shri Hathi: There are two stages which the project report mentions.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether there are any special circumstances for the Central Water, Power Commission taking so many months for examining this report?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of so many months. The other point is that this project is not included in the Second Five Year Plan. The Central Water, Power Commission has first to finalise those schemes which are already in the Second Five Year Plan. This project is not included in the Second Plan, this is an additional one.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there is any distant prospect of this project being taken up during the Second Five Year Plan, in view of the fact that the Andhra Government has abandoned some other projects included in the Second Five Year Plan in lieu of this?

Shri Hathi: I can't say, until the technical examination is over

Cooperative Sugar Factories in the Ahmednagar District of Bombay

*210. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have been requested by Bombay Government for permission for setting up of two cooperative sugar factories in Ahmednagar District, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

But, with your permission, Sir, I may add that there are four co-operative sugar factories so far set up in Ahmednagar District about which the question has been put

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether there is any proposal to establish a co-operative sugar factory in the Marathwada region of Bombay during the Second Plan period?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No, Sir

Shri Pangarkar: May I know the number of co-operative sugar factories set up so far in India?

Shri B. S. Murthy: 21

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I am unable to hear what is going on. Hon. Members will rise in their seats and put their questions loudly

Shri Raghunir Sahal: May I know if any quota has been fixed for putting up co-operative sugar factories in various States; if so, what is that

quota? May I also know the number allowed to U.P.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from Ahmednagar to U.P.

Shri B. S. Murthy: U.P. has been allowed five co-operative sugar factories in the Second Five Year Plan, and the total number of sugar factories thought of for being allotted during the Second Five Year Plan is 35

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether there is any proposal to start a co-operative sugar factory in Nasik District, if so, what action Government have taken on it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There is no proposal

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow references to other States

Shri Shivananjappa: I want to put a general question

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know whether the Bombay Government has made any recommendation to set up a co-operative sugar factory in Surat District?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir

Surplus Machinery of Hirakud Project

*211 **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether surplus machinery of the Hirakud Dam Project has been disposed of by the Project authorities; and

(b) if so, the amount of money received as a result of such disposals?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The surplus machinery on the Hirakud Dam Project is being disposed of by the Project authorities so far machinery of the value of Rs 3,47,87,000 approximately has been disposed of. The total amount realised so far is Rs 1,62,53,651.79 nP.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the Government has completed any final stock-taking of the entire surplus machinery available in Hirakud?

Shri Hathi: We have got the list of the entire surplus machinery at Hirakud. It is about the value of Rs. 5.95 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether before transferring this surplus machinery from Hirakud to other projects the Government of Orissa was consulted and, if so, whether the Government of Orissa did not like this transfer?

Shri Hathi: The procedure laid down for the transfer of surplus machinery is, first priority is given to the State Governments. They are consulted. If they think that the machinery is surplus then only it is disposed of to others.

Shri Panigrahi: How much of this machinery which has been disposed of has been taken over by the State Governments?

Shri Hathi: That which has not been disposed of is still lying with the State authorities in the Hirakud project.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जो सरप्लस मशीनरी डिस्पोज भाफ की गई है उसका प्राप्ति मूल्य मूल कीमत से कितना अधिक या कम है ?

श्री हाथी : वह आंकड़े तो मेरे पास अभी शायद नहीं है ।

Shri Sonavane: Was this surplus machinery not required by any other irrigation project in any of the States?

Shri Hathi: In fact, this surplus machinery is sent to the various projects in different States. The Chambal project has got something, for example; the DVC has got something. Something has been sent to the Nagarjunasagar project. It is not that this has been disposed of to any

one river valley project. It has been disposed of to various other river-valley projects.

Shri Narasimhan: Is there any scheme for creating a central pool for all these things and then distributing them, or, is it all distributed as and when they like? Are there schemes for having a central pool for the surplus machinery from the various projects like the Hirakud project which are near completion and those projects which have been practically completed? Further, what attempts are being made to get the maximum price for the machinery, instead of their being sold at cheaper prices?

Shri Hathi: We have got a directorate under the Central Water and Power Commission which deals with these matters such as surplus machinery. It receives all the lists; the officers go there; they inspect the machinery and they write to the different projects and then according to the price fixed by the Central Water and Power Commission the machinery is being disposed of to different States. There is a regular procedure followed for the systematic transfer of machinery from one project to another.

मुगलसराय (उत्तर प्रदेश) में धर्मल प्लान्ट

*२१२. श्री लुशबक्स राय: क्या सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुगलसराय में बिजली पैदा करने के लिये एक धर्मल प्लान्ट लगाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच बातचीत चल रही है ;

(ख) वह बातचीत इस समय किस अवस्था में है और अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस प्लान्ट से कितनी बिजली पैदा होगी और उसे किस प्रकार काम में लाया जायेगा ?

लिखाई तथा विद्युत् उपकरणों (बी हाथी) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मुगलसराय में एक थर्मल प्लांट लगाने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ।

(ख) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव योजना कमिशन को भेजे जा रहे हैं इसलिये अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक होगा ।

(ग) प्रस्तावित थर्मल बिजलीघर की अनुमानित क्षमता १०० एम० डब्ल्यू० होगी । अभी से यह कहना कठिन है कि यहाँ पैदा की जाने वाली बिजली किस प्रकार काम में लाई जायेगी ।

श्री सुशबन्त राय: श्रीमान् मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस थर्मल प्लांट से जो बिजली का उत्पादन होगा वह बिजली प्राइवेट सेक्टर को तो नहीं दे दी जायेगी ।

श्री हाथी : मैं ने अभी जवाब दिया कि किस प्रकार उसका इस्तेमाल होगा यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं बताया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुगलसराय में जो थर्मल प्लांट लगाया जा रहा है उसे रिहाद बाघ से बिजली मिलेगी या उसके लिये बिजली के उत्पादन की नई व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

श्री हाथी : बिजली के लिये नई व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

Scheme for Intensive Cultivation

*213. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for intensive cultivation of irrigated wheat has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether any experiments have been made or are being made to

determine the usefulness of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). There is no specific scheme for intensive cultivation of the irrigated wheat. Such schemes form part of general research and development schemes for wheat.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that intensive cultivation is the only solution of our food problem, may I know what assistance or encouragement Government is going to offer to the farmers to increase production by the method of intensive cultivation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Intensive cultivation is adopted by a number of States in the country and various facilities are provided for farmers in the form of manure, loans and various other things. But intensive cultivation as such will be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan; not now.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if intensive cultivation has been undertaken in any one of the Government farms up till now?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes; In the reply to the main question itself it has been said that these schemes form part of general research and development schemes for wheat.

Shri Vajpayee: What is the result and what has been the experience?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The experience has always been good. Intensive cultivation in any form is always good.

Indian Ship Adrift in Arabian Sea

*214. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian sailing ship "Bhawani Prasad" was set adrift by a cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea in the last week of May;

(b) if so, whether any steps were taken by Government to search for the ship; and

(c) whether it is a fact that its nine seamen were rescued by a Japanese freighter?

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

(b) and (c) The Japanese Tanker "M V Nissyo Maru" rendered necessary assistance and picked up the entire crew. No further action was necessary.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether a record of the arrival and departure of sailing vessels is not kept and what steps are being taken to ascertain the whereabouts of vessels when they are in danger or are in need of attention?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The matter is under consideration. As a matter of fact the number of sailing vessels that sail out from minor ports, of different types and of different sizes, is such that naturally it is not possible for us to maintain regular establishments to keep a record of their sailings, their departures or the expected arrivals at their destinations. That will require a large establishment and we can see what can be done in this behalf.

Shri Joachim Alva: What machinery is the Government going to set up to render assistance to ships in distress? Are not the shipping corporations at least asked to inaugurate a kind of service to render assistance to such vessels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The rescue operations normally are carried on by the navy and the merchant navy normally request them to do it, although the merchant navy vessels also come to the rescue as best as they can in these cases.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that three other sailing vessels besides "Bhawani Prasad"

were on the high seas during the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea and they were also reported to be missing at the same time and, if so whether any information is collected about them or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Offhand, I cannot exactly say whether there was a similar occurrence elsewhere but I think if notice is given I shall try to collect information.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the meteorologists in Bombay made any weather forecasts about the cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea when this "Bhawani Prasad" launched out on her voyage?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such meteorological forecasts. The vessel sailed on the 26th April from Mangalore and until 17th May, when she sighted Ratnagiri there was nothing wrong. Then suddenly it came across adverse weather which continued for sometime. She lost sight of land, and until about the 26th of May the weather continued to be bad. She, rather the crew, was rescued on the 27th.

श्री राज बहादुर सिंह . क्या मत्री महोदय कृपा कर के यह बतलायेंगे कि यह जो जहाज डूब गया है उसकी कास्ट प्राइस क्या थी और उसको तलाश करने की क्या कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर . वह सेलिंग वैसिल था यानी बादवान वाली जो नाव होती है ।

Cattle Disease in Manipur

*215. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state-

(a) whether there was an epidemic of cattle disease in Manipur during May and June, 1959,

(b) the number of cattle heads who died in the territory during this period, and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) 159

(c) Cattles in the villages where cattle diseases were reported, have been inoculated against such diseases

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether the disease has been identified and whether these inoculations have proved efficacious and, if so, whether any effective steps have been taken?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, it was identified owing to black quarter disease, 80 cattle died, from Anthrax about 17 died and from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia about 62. Wherever these diseases occur, mass inoculation has been done and we are considering to introduce legislation also whereby we will compel every cattle-owner to have their cattle inoculated

Rabi Campaign

*216. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Vajpayee.

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state

(a) whether the observations contained in the preliminary report prepared by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission on the 'Rabi Campaign' in selected Community Development Block areas of different States have been brought to the notice of Government,

(b) whether Government have prepared any concrete scheme in collaboration with the State Governments for overcoming the deficiencies of Community Development Block Organisation in regard to the 'campaign' pointed out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation,

(c) if so, the main features of that scheme, and

(d) whether this new scheme would be brought into operation at the time of the current 'Kharif Campaign' so far as Community Development Block areas are concerned?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The Annual Conference on Community Development held at Mysore from the 23rd to the 28th July, 1959 considered the defects pointed out in the Report and made some suggestions as to the manner in which future production campaigns are to be organised

(d) Relevant decisions of the Conference in this regard will be conveyed to the State Governments shortly to assist them in organising future campaigns

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to introduce this scheme in non-block areas in future?

Mr. Speaker: Is he asking for "all blocks" or "non-block" areas?

Shri B. S. Murthy: He is asking for non block areas. I have no jurisdiction over non-block areas

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is operative both in the block and non-block areas

Shrmati Benu Chakravartty: May I know whether in Mysore the aspect that one of the greatest difficulties in getting the rabi campaign under way is the question of timely distribution of agricultural loans has also been borne in mind and whether any steps have been taken in that regard?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All questions relating to the stepping up of agricultural production have been discussed thoroughly and decisions have been arrived at

Shri Vajpayee: What are the main deficiencies in C D Blocks pointed out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are a number of deficiencies, viz., the sub-divisional officers did not take much interest in the campaign; the education department which was associated with the campaign work could not secure the services of the teachers, etc

Mr. Speaker: Is the report available for Members of Parliament?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Then hon Members need not put questions relating to the details

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to know whether this campaign is being carried on under the aegis of the Food and Agriculture Ministry or the Community Development Ministry. My question arises out of the answer given by the hon Deputy Minister that he is aware of the campaign only in the community development block areas. Is the Food and Agriculture Ministry responsible for the non-project areas?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I did not say "aware", I only said "jurisdiction"

Mr. Speaker: Apart from this answer, the hon Member wants to know whether this rural campaign is carried on by the Community Development Ministry or by the Food and Agriculture Ministry or by both

Shri A. P. Jain: This campaign was initiated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Both in the community development areas, the conduct of the campaign was the special responsibility of the Community Development Ministry

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that all the States did not co-operate in this respect?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think the hon Member is correct in saying that all States are not co-operating

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know whether arrangements for supply of improved seeds were also formulated?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The position of supply of improved seeds is now better.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know how much improved seeds have been supplied?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I require notice.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the main suggestions made at the Mysore Conference to overcome these deficiencies?

Shri B. S. Murthy: In planning the campaign, in fixing the targets and in supervising the work, the gram sevaks, the panchayats and the corporations should be associated. This is the fundamental thing, so that the representative organisations of the people will be in charge of the programme

चीन में चावल के उत्पादन के तरीके का
अध्ययन

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*२१७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्रीमती इना पालबोधरी :

क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २४ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चीन में चावल के उत्पादन के तरीके का अध्ययन करने के लिये एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल वहाँ भेजने के सुझाव के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :
चीन की सरकार की सलाह से चावल उत्पादन के तरीके का अध्ययन करने के लिये चीन को एक भारतीय डेलीगेशन भेजने का प्रश्न अभी तक विचाराधीन है ।

I would like to add that we have on our part finalised the delegation and we are now waiting for the clearance of the Chinese Government from the other end

की वकत हकीन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल का निर्णय किया जा चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन सज्जन इसमें रखे गये हैं ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are six members of the delegation. Five of them are officials who are in charge of research stations and things like that. The last one is a Krishi Pandit, a farmer.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is fact that already some centres have been started in which the Chinese method of rice production is being experimented, as for instance in Nellore District?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir, in all our research stations, whenever our officers feel that some better method has to be tested, they do it; Chinese method is one such thing.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Centres have been already started, sponsored by the Central Government. Shri Thomas says 31 centres have already been started. How are they working?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Some centres have been started. As to the exact number, I would require notice.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे कि पूर्व इसके कि अपने देश में हालात देखे जाये कि हम अपने वहाँ कितनी ज्यादा फसल पैदा कर सकते हैं, क्या यह उचित है कि हम एक दम दूसरे देशों की तरफ भागें और वहाँ देखने की कोशिश करें कि वहाँ किस तरह फसल पैदा हो रही है और इस काम पर व्यर्थ रुपया खर्च करें ?

श्री मो० बं० कुञ्जप्पा : हमारे यहाँ भी बहुत जगह अच्छी फसल होती है और दूसरे देशों में भी किसान अच्छी फसल करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि अपने काम को और बढ़ायें और दूसरे देशों से भी सीखें।

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether we have tried sufficiently the Japanese method of rice cultivation? Why are we running after the Chinese method? May I know whether the latter is superior to the Japanese method or whether we have failed in trying the Japanese method?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I myself had been to China as the leader of the delegation and after seeing the methods in China, I went to Japan also. I came to the conclusion that the Japanese method is superior to all other methods in the world and we were following the Japanese method. But later on, there were certain high claims from the Chinese Government and our Minister for Agriculture had been there. They say they have made a forward leap and so we thought we might send some of our scientists to see what improved methods they are following.

केंद्रीय प्रायुर्वेदिक परिषद्

*२१८ श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केंद्रीय प्रायुर्वेदिक परिषद् की स्थापना में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इसके कब तक स्थापित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करवरकर) : (क) और (ख) केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद्, दवे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तथा उसमें केंद्रीय प्रायुर्वेदिक परिषद् की स्थापना के बारे में की गयी सिफारिश पर विचार कर, इस नतीजे पर पहुँची कि वर्तमान स्थितियों में सभी राज्यों के लिये एक तरह की नीति निर्धारण करना सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिये इस विषय में कोई आगामी कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी।

Some Hon. Members: The English answer may be read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: (a) and (b) The Central Council of Health, which considered the Dave Committee report including its recommendation for setting up a Central Ayurvedic Council, was of the opinion that under existing conditions it is not possible to lay down a uniform policy for all States. As such no further action was taken on the matter.

I would like to add that recently another Committee went thoroughly into the matter. It was presided over by Dr Udupah. They have recommended that a suitable council may be set up. That matter is under consideration.

श्री पद्म बेव : जब कि भारत सरकार १० आयुर्वेद को चिकित्सा पद्धति के रूप में स्वीकार किया है, और देश को आजाद हुए आज १३ साल हो चुके हैं, फिर भी भारत सरकार उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई ठीक निर्णय क्यों नहीं कर सकी है ताकि उसका प्रचार और प्रसार ठीक ढंग में हो सके ? क्या इसको मृत अवस्था में ही रहने का भारत सरकार का इरादा है ?

श्री करमरकर : सरकार इस बात से सहमत नहीं है कि आयुर्वेद मृत हो गया है, वह अभी ज़िन्दा है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि शायद माननीय सदस्य को कोई गलतफहमी हो गई है कि देश को आजाद होने के बाद आयुर्वेद में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। कुछ राज्यों में इस में काफी प्रगति हुई है और हम सोचते हैं कि इस काम को और ज्यादा क़दम आगे बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री पद्म बेव : मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ, तभी मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जब कि सरकार ने आयुर्वेद डिस्पेंसरीया भी खोल

रकी हैं और स्टेटो में आयुर्वेद फारमेशिया भी हैं, लेकिन इस को अभी तक ठीक रूप नहीं दिया जा रहा है, मैं इसी का तो कारण जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री करमरकर : जवाब में यही कहा गया है कि अलग अलग स्टेट्स में इस के बारे में नीति भी अलग है और काम भी अलग अलग हुआ है। कई स्टेट्स में ठीक काम चलता है, जैसे कि मैं बम्बई का उदाहरण दूँ। वहाँ पर सरकार के द्वारा ठीक काम हो रहा है और वे आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। कई स्टेट्स में इस का काम ठीक नहीं चल रहा है। इसलिये हमें दिक्कत पड़ती है कि क्या हम किसी स्टेट पर सक्ती लाये या उस को मजबूर करें। इसलिये आज तक हमारी नीति यह है कि जहाँ काम चलता है, उस को प्रोत्साहन दें और उस में मदद करें।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा मेडिकल कालेजिज में हमारे ग्राम डाक्टरों को भी कुछ दी जाये, इस के बारे में क्या कार्य हुआ है, या विचार हुआ है, क्योंकि तभी तो सब स्टेट्स में आयुर्वेद बराबर आ सकेगा, जब सब मेडिकल कालेजिज और डाक्टरों में इस का प्रचार हो पायेगा। इस बारे में क्या किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Are we not going away from the question?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is about the Central Ayurvedic Council. That could not be established because of different standards and methods in different States. So, one of the other proposals in the same line is that in medical college some ayurvedic teaching might be given. I am asking whether that has been pursued and, if so, to what extent?

Mr. Speaker: He has not given up exploring the possibility of establishing an ayurvedic college. Another report has been received by him. He

is examining it After that, if it is given up then the hon Members can put questions later on Now I will go to the next question

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know

Mr. Speaker: What is the object of pursuing it, I am not able to understand The Ayurvedic Council is considering it

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What are the existing conditions under which it is not possible for the Central Government to establish this Council? And if they cannot establish it, what is the function of the Government of India in this connection?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that one report was against it and another report is in favour of it What more does the hon Member want?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He said there are certain existing conditions because of which he cannot implement the proposals of the Committee I want to know those existing conditions which are preventing him from putting into operation such a Council, especially when in several other spheres he has already established certain other organisations of this type

Shri Karmarkar: Now the question is clear to me The precise position is this As my hon friend knows, we in the Ministry of Health are more a coordinating factor We have no territory of our own, except the Central territory Otherwise, we have to operate through States and we have to create conditions favourable for that and co-ordinate their efforts Now, different States are different in the intensity of their enthusiasm for Ayurved Our policy has been, wherever a constructive effort with regard to ayurved is going on, to help it to the best extent possible Therefore, suppose State 'A' does not show enthusiasm about Ayurved I cannot march an army there and force them to accept Ayurved

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no question of marching an army

Shri Karmarkar: I am speaking figuratively

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Government is encouraging other systems of medicine Why are the same facilities not provided for Ayurved?

Shri Karmarkar: When the conditions are ripe, we shall introduce in all educational institutions teaching in Ayurved also Now there is this question of Sudh Ayurved and integrated Ayurved, and there is a deep difference of opinion over that Now we cannot take a decision whether it should be Sudh Ayurved, integrated Ayurved or any other Ayurved, for that the conditions are not ripe now As soon as they are ripe, my friend can trust me for taking immediately action in the matter

Foodgrains from U.S.A.

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*219. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Pahadia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have requested the USA Government to supply 3 million tons of foodgrains,

(b) if so, whether negotiations have been completed,

(c) if so, what are the terms and conditions, and

(d) when the shipment will begin?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d) The question of supply of 3 million tons of wheat by USA under PL 480 is under discussion with the US authorities

Shri Assar: May I know the rate at which foodgrains is being purchased from USA?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No rates are fixed It is purchased under PL 480, the chief characteristics of which have

been explained more than once in the House

Shri Assar: May I know whether all the goods will be brought to India by Indian ships or by foreign ships?

Shri A. M. Thomas: 50 per cent will be under Indian flag vessel and the rest under vessels of their flag

Shri Panigrahi: What is the total amount of foodgrains bought from USA under PL 480?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the hon House knows, there have been three agreements. One was in 1956 for a total quantity of 37 lakh tons. There was an agreement in June, 1958 for a total quantity of 5,85,000 tons. The third agreement in September, 1958 was for a total quantity of 29,40,000 tons.

श्री. प. डिवा क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यू० एस० ए० से जो अनाज मंगाया जा रहा है, क्या वह राज्य सरकारों की प्रथना पर मंगाया जा रहा है, या केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी एमरजेसी के लिये उस को इकट्ठा कर के रखना चाहती है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said that it was at the request of any particular country. It is a mutually advantageous arrangement. As far as the United States is concerned, they have surplus and we are short of wheat.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We have had three agreements under PL 480 since the last two years. May I know the rate at which we have bought this wheat, or we have agreed to accept it as a loan? Is it the same rate throughout or there is fluctuation from agreement to agreement? If so, what is the price under the last agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The position is this. Under PL 480 the Government of the United States places certain funds at our disposal. Out of these

funds we have to purchase wheat from the market. The price at which we purchase depends upon the market price prevailing in the United States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the price at which we have bought under the last agreement?

Shri A. P. Jain: The price has been varying for each lot we have bought. But the prices are much lower than those prevailing in India. Generally, they are round about Rs 12 a maund.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if all our requirements will be met after the delivery of three million tons? Or will we have to import more?

Shri A. P. Jain: For the time being, we will not be utilising all the three million tons. We will be building some stocks out of it.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Government is aware that food supplied to us by these countries many times comes out to be of a bad quality? What steps have the Government taken to see that we get good quality foodstuff?

Shri A. P. Jain: No Sir. I do not accept the view that the wheat supplied to us is of a bad quality. It is of a good quality.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon Deputy Minister has stated that the USA had to dispose of the surplus. If so, may I know whether the surplus they are disposing of is of a bad quality and in case it is so what steps are being taken against that?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not a particular stock which they send to us. They place the funds at our disposal and we buy in the market where good wheat is available.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वास्ट्रेनियन व्हीट के कीमत में और जो व्हीट सरकार ने अमरीका से ली है, उस की कीमत में क्या फर्क है।

श्री अ० प्र० बंस : कोई एक कीमत तो न हुयेया अमरीका में रहती है और न यह कीमत रहती है आस्ट्रेलिया में। इसमें तो फर्क होता रहता है। इसना जरूर है कि आस्ट्रेलिया से जो अहाज का किराया है, वह कम पड़ता है और घाम तीर से आस्ट्रेलिया के व्हीट की कीमत हिन्दुस्तान में आ कर अमरीका के व्हीट से कम पड़ती है।

श्री विमूक्ति सिन्धु : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि सरकार जो हर बरत अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से खाना मगया करती है, जितना पैसा सरकार का उस पर लगता है, उतना पैसा वह हिन्दुस्तान के एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट्स को मदद के लिये क्यों नहीं देती, ताकि यहां पर पैदावार बढ़े ?

श्री अ० प्र० बंस : दोनों ही काम कर रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Western Yamuna Canal in Delhi

*204. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2162 on the 1st May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the project report on the Western Yamuna Canal in Delhi has since been received in the Central Water and Power Commission for technical scrutiny; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Gudivada-Bhimavaram Railway Line

*220. { **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 3008 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the work on the conversion of Gudivada-Bhimavaram line from metre gauge to broad gauge; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Initial work on the project has been started. Tenders for earthwork and bridgework have been received and are under scrutiny by the Railway Administration.

(b) By about March, 1962.

Squatting on Railway Track

*221. { **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri Kodiyar:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of passengers squatted on the Railway track at Virar Station (Western Railway) on the 16th June, 1959, and as a result thereof there was serious dislocation of traffic;

(b) whether Government have inquired into the causes of this move on the part of the passengers; and

(c) which were the trains that were affected as a result of this squatting?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, near Bassein Road station.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (See Appendix I, annexure No. 63].

Timber Seasoning

*222. { Pandit Manishwar Dutt
Upadhyay;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what steps are being taken to make arrangements for augmenting timber seasoning and preservation in the country in view of the growing importance of timber for rural housing, and

(b) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of our timber is wasted for want of seasoning and preservation arrangements?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 64]

(b) Government have no statistics on this subject

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

*223. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair
Shri Punnose:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have examined the report of the Delhi State Medical and Health Reorganisation Committee (1955) about revising the pay scales of the medical staff of the Irwin Hospital, Delhi, and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes

(b) The Central Health Service has since been created and all medical and public health posts in Delhi have been included in the different grades of the service

Bhakra Dam

*224 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 694 on the 28th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Central Spillway training wall in the Bhakra Dam has since been repaired, and

(b) if so, the additional cost incurred on its repairs?

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

(b) Rs 4,07,500

Supply of Rice to Madras

*225 Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Madras Government have made a request to the Centre for the supply of one lakh tons of rice out of its purchase in Andhra, and

(b) if so, the quantity supplied so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) On a request received from the Madras Government, the Government of India have agreed to supply one lakh tons rice to the Madras Government

(b) Besides about 2,000 tons of Nellore rice supplied earlier, the supply of another 15,000 tons of raw rice is being arranged in accordance with the request of the State Government. Further supplies of rice will be arranged, as and when required, in consultation with the State Government

Ayurvedic Manuscripts

*226. Shri Shankaraiya: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether any attempt has been made or scheme formulated to collect Ayurvedic manuscripts from all parts of India and to classify, tabulate and publish them,

(b) whether any research work has been carried on in this regard; and

(c) what are the facilities provided if any?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

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

Kosi Canals

*227. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Kosi canals, and the time by which they are expected to be completed;

(b) whether any foreign assistance in the matter is being obtained from any source; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Out of 73.82 crore cft. of earth-work to be done on the canals, the progress up to the end of May, 1959 is 38.38 crore cft. Masonry structures have also been taken in hand. The canals are expected to be completed in 1963. Surveys and investigations are in progress in respect of the distributaries.

(b) Yes, for the Kosi Project as a whole.

(c) Under an agreement entered into between the Government of India and the International Co-operation Administration, an agency of the Government of the United States of America, assistance will be provided to the Kosi Project to the extent of Rs. 7.78 crores. Out of this amount, approximately Rs. 7.24 crores will be on a loan basis and the balance of Rs. 0.54 crores on a grant basis.

Licenses for Radio Sets

*228. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) the total number of owners of unlicensed radio sets who were allowed to obtain licenses without any surcharge during the period of general amnesty from the 1st January to 31st March, 1959;

(b) whether intensive drives against owners of unlicensed radio sets are in progress after the expiry of the amnesty period; and

(c) if so, the results of such drives so far achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total number of unlicensed sets and for sets whose licenses had expired for which licenses were issued without surcharge during the amnesty was 56,169.

(b) Instructions have been issued to launch intensive drives against radio license defaulters.

(c) During the drives that were launched after 31st March, 1959, 1445 unlicensed radio sets have been detected upto July, 1959.

Reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission

*229. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2007 on 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the scheme of reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise

Alarm Chain Pulling

*230. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Pandit D N Tiwary:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any improvement in respect of the incidence of alarm-chain pulling on Indian Railways since enforcement of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1959, and

(b) if so, the extent thereof during the first three months the amended Act has been in force—as compared to the corresponding period before the amended Act became effective?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The Indian Railways (Amendment) Act 1959 has been enforced from 2nd May, 1959

The figures of alarm chain pulling during May and June 1959 do not show any improvement as compared with those for May and June 1958, while the figures for July 1959 are not yet available

Kathua Feeder Canal

*231. **Shri D C Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 611 on the 24th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the scheme for construction of the Kathua feeder canal, has since been sanctioned and construction work started, and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far on the project?

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

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

Hindustan Shipyard

*232. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A K Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Hindustan Shipyard has submitted any proposals for the extension of Jetty as an integral part of shipyard's production programme,

(b) if so, what is the total cost involved, and

(c) the foreign exchange necessary for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes The proposal has since been approved by the Government

(b) Estimated at Rs 25 lakhs

(c) Rs 7 lakhs approximately.

Surplus Railway Land

*233 { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri A M Tariq:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1155 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether 28,000 acres of surplus land handed over to the State Governments has since been allotted to the cultivators in various States,

(b) if not, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) whether all this surplus land has been found suitable for crop production?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The actual allotment of these lands rests with the State Governments. This information will therefore be available with the State Governments.

(b) State Governments are being urged to allot all the land made over to them to cultivators.

(c) Yes—the State Governments take over only such lands as are considered suitable for cultivation.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के झालू उत्पादक

*२३४ श्री भव- दर्शन क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ६ मई, १९५९ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१०३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के झालू उत्पादकों के हितों की विचार लिये तथा बाहर की एजेंसियों से रक्षा करने और उन्हें उत्पाद का उपयुक्त और लाभप्रद मूल्य दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने इस बीच क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री श्री ० प्र० जैन) इस विषय पर सक्रिय विचार किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा।

Food Production in Uttar Pradesh

*235 Shri Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh has produced about two million tons of foodgrains more this year as compared to last year,

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of this increased production, there has been little increase in the marketed surplus,

(c) how the inter regional ban on wheat movement has affected the prices, and

(d) what is the monthly quota of Uttar Pradesh released by the Centre for fair price shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) The production of foodgrains in UP this year has been about 16 million tons more than that in 1957-58.

(b) Precise information is not available for all the markets but, generally speaking, the arrivals in the markets this year have been less.

(c) The price level of foodgrains is influenced by various factors from time to time and it is difficult to isolate the effect on prices of wheat, of the single factor of restrictions imposed on the movement of wheat on a regional basis.

(d) There is no fixed monthly quota of wheat for supply by the Centre to UP for fair price shops. Allotments are made from time to time according to the requirements of the State.

Skymaster Air Service in Assam Sector

*236 Shri Hem Barua. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to introduce Skymaster air services in the Assam Sector,

(b) if so, whether any deadline for the implementation of this proposal has been fixed and

(c) if not, what are the factors that are impeding the fixing of this deadline?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) The Indian Airlines Corporation have proposals to introduce a Skymaster Service on their Calcut'a-Gauhati route as soon as the work of extension of the runway at Gauhati is completed which is expected to be sometime in the middle of 1960.

Second Bridge over the Yamuna

*237. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1293 on 17th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received report from the Central Water and Power Commission's Hydraulic Research Station, Poona, regarding the construction of second bridge on the Yamuna near Tughlakabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its location?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) It has been tentatively decided to locate the Second Railway Bridge over the Yamuna near the Purana Qila. Final decision as to the exact siting of the Bridge will be taken when final report is received from the Hydraulic Research Station

Extension of B. G. Line from Barauni to Samastipur

*238. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the work in connection with the extension of broad gauge line from Barauni to Samastipur on the North Eastern Railway has commenced;

(b) if so, the precise nature of programme drawn up in this regard; and

(c) the estimated expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The estimated cost of the line will be approximately Rs. 2.09 crores.

Unauthorised Medical Practitioners

*239. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have suggested to the State Governments to take steps to prevent unauthorised persons from practising medicine;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made; and

(c) the nature of response thereto from the State Governments?

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

(b) The Draft Model Bill prepared by the Union Ministry of Health has been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territories for adoption. A copy of the Draft Model Bill is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65].

(c) No reply has so far been received from any State Government, except the Union Territories of Laccadive, Mimcoy Islands, Manipur and Tripura

Panchet Hill Project

*240. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether any action has been taken against Texmaco for their failure to supply spillway gates for the Panchet Hill Project under D.V.C. as per schedule; and

(b) whether their failure was the primary reason for the delay in the progress of Panchet Hill Project?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Corruption Cases in Bikaner Division

337. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of cases of corruption committed by Railway employees during 1958-59 on the Bikaner Division of Northern Railway;

(b) the number of persons acquitted; and

(c) the number of persons convicted (case-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Number: 15.

Nature:

(i) Misappropriation of Government money,

(ii) illegal gratification,

(iii) misuse of Railway material and labour,

(iv) misuse of P.T.Os.,

(v) sale of uniforms

(b) and (c). None of these 15 cases was put up before a Court. One case has been dropped and two have been finalised resulting in punishments of 3 employees. The remaining 12 are pending investigation and departmental action.

State Health Education Bureaus

338. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri Assar;
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the target date for establishing Health Education Bureaus in the various States;

(b) the names of the States which have not set up the Bureaus so far;

(c) the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for setting up these Bureaus in those States;

(d) whether United Nations assistance will be given to the Health Education Bureaus; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) It is proposed to establish Health Education Bureaus with Central assistance in ten States during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) and (c). The Central Government have agreed to the establishment of Health Education Bureaus with Central assistance during 1959-60 in the following States.--

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Bombay
4. Kerala
5. Madras
6. Orissa, and
7. West Bengal

The Government of Rajasthan do not propose to establish a Health Education Bureau during the Second Five Year Plan period

Proposals from the other States for the establishment of Health Education Bureaus have not yet been received

(d) and (e) Equipment and supplies, such as technical equipment, vehicles etc estimated at Rs. 87,000 are expected to be provided by UNICEF for each State Bureau. The details of UNICEF assistance are being finalised in consultation with UNICEF and the State Governments concerned

Railway Protection Force, Northern Railway

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

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of Northern Railway

on the 1st April, 1959, separately on each division, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The required information is given below —

Division	Strength of Railway Protection Force as on 1-4-59	Exp involved on the maintenance of the Force during 58-59 (Figures in thousands)	
		Nos	Rs
Delhi	1,676		3,382
Allahabad	1,098		1,206
Bikaner	489		590
Jodhpur	171		220
Ferozpur	752		908
Lucknow	1,072		1,129
Moradabad	682		772
Headquarters Force			
(a) Armed Wing	1,574		1,376
(b) Uniformed Force	158		257
(c) Intelligence R P F Training School, Lucknow	9		
	54		259

Commissions and Committees under the Ministry of Railways

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

(a) the names of Commissions and Committees which worked under the Ministry of Railways during the period from the 1st April, 1958 to 31st July, 1959, and

(b) the work done by each Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 66]

Survey of New Lines on Central Railway

341 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the survey of Railway lines so far carried out on the Central Railway since 1956 up-to-date,

(b) how far the survey work has progressed, and

(c) when the actual work of construction of these lines is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A statement showing details of the Surveys carried out by the Central Railway in respect of new Railway lines since 1956, is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 67].

(c) Construction can be taken up only when the lines are approved by the Planning Commission and estimate for the work sanctioned

Thefts of Treadles

342 Shri C K Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether theft of treadles, an essential part of the automatic lock and block signalling system, have increased on the Howrah-Bandel Burdwan electrified section of the Eastern Railway,

(b) whether the Railway Protection Force are finding it difficult to guard against such thefts because the miscreants are let off with six days rigorous imprisonment, and

(c) whether any step has been taken to prevent such thefts and to have the miscreants properly punished?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes There were 55 incidents of such thefts during six months ending June 1959, on this section

(b) It is not correct that miscreants are let off with 6 days' rigorous imprisonment as no case has been settled so far, all being sub judice.

(c) It is not feasible for the Railway Protection Force to guard effectively each and every treadle round the clock during day and night. Special locking arrangements were devised and all other possible steps taken securing the co-operation of the local police to combat such thefts and to apprehend the miscreants

बरोनी में यात्रा सुविधाएँ

३४३ श्री महेन्द्र नाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि गंगा नदी पर मोकामा पुल बनने के पश्चात् यात्रियों की, बरोनी से पश्चिम की ओर जाने बाबा मीटर गेज रेलवे गाड़ी न होने और सुविधाओं के अभाव में पुनः रेल गाड़ियों के पायदानों और छतों पर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केवल एक मीटर गेज गाड़ी चार ब्राड गेज रेल गाड़ियों के यात्रियों को ले कर चलती है और बीच में और गाड़ियों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यात्रियों को विवश हो कर पटना हो कर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि बरोनी रेलवे स्टेशन के कुली यात्रियों को मूहमागी मजूरी देने पर मजबूर करते हैं और इस पर कोई देखा देखा नहीं है ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) :

(क) बरोनी जंक्शन से पश्चिम की ओर जाने वाली मीटर लाइन की गाड़ियों की कमी नहीं है क्योंकि मीटर लाइन की स्मार्ह गाड़ियाँ बरोनी से पश्चिम की ओर चल रही हैं, जिनमें से चार शाहपुर पटौरी सेक्शन हो कर और सात अकस्तीपुर सेक्शन होकर आती-जाती

हैं। आकस्तीर पर गाड़ियों के पायदान और छतों पर सफर करने का मौका नहीं आता।

(ख) जी नहीं। एक बयान साब सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें यह दिखाया गया है कि बरोनी जंक्शन पर बड़ी लाइन और मीटर लाइन की किन-किन गाड़ियों का मेल होता है। [द्वितीय परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सख्या ६८] इस बयान से पता चलता है कि बड़ी लाइन की तीन गाड़ियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनके मुसाफिरो की मीटर लाइन की तीन गाड़ियाँ ले जाती हैं, बड़ी लाइन की चार गाड़ियाँ ऐसी हैं, जिनके मुसाफिरो को मीटर लाइन की दो-दो गाड़ियाँ ले जाती हैं और बड़ी लाइन की तीन गाड़ियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनके मुसाफिरो को मीटर लाइन की तीन-तीन गाड़ियाँ ले जाती हैं।

(ग) कलकत्ता और दिल्ली से सोनपुर और उसके पश्चिम के स्टेशनों को जाने वाले मुसाफिरो के लिये सब से अधिक सुविधाजनक और किफायत वाला रास्ता पटना हो कर होगा न कि बरोनी जंक्शन हो कर। इसलिये मुसाफिर पटना के रास्ते ही जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि बरोनी में मेल लेने वाली मीटर लाइन की गाड़ियाँ काफी नहीं हैं।

कलकत्ता से मोतिहारी, सीतामढ़ी, जयनगर, निर्मली और समस्तीपुर सेक्शनो और उनसे पूरब जाने वाले मुसाफिरो के लिये सब से अधिक सुविधाजनक और किफायत का रास्ता बरोनी जंक्शन हो कर है और वे इसी रास्ते से जाते हैं। यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये बरोनी जंक्शन से इन स्टेशनों को सीधो गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं।

(घ) रेलवे को ऐसी कोई रिपोर्टें नहीं मिली हैं :

(ङ) खबर नहीं उठता।

Tube-wells in Orissa

344 Shri B C Mullick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any help has been promised to Orissa for digging tube-wells during the current financial year, and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

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

(b) Rs 3 65 lakhs

Air Services in NEFA.

345. { Shri Ramam:
Shri T B. Vittal Rao.

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to start freighter and passenger air services in North East Frontier Agency areas, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) Passighat and Along in the North East Frontier Agency are already connected by air. The Indian Airlines Corporation's service Calcutta/Gauhati/Monhanbari/Passighat/Along operates to Passighat four times a week and to Along once weekly. As for freighter services the Corporation is carrying out supply flights on behalf of the North East Frontier Agency Administration to points of their choice.

The Corporation have no immediate plans for expansion of the passenger or freighter services in that Area.

Hindustan Shipyard

346 Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that stock of materials of the value of Rs 17,50,000 has remained stagnant for a considerable period in the Hindustan Shipyard, and

(b) if so, what action is being taken to dispose of the surplus stock?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Yes. Surplus stores of the approximate value of Rs 165 lakhs were taken over from Scindias when the Yard was taken over by the Hindustan Shipyard in March, 1952. Attempts were made to dispose of the materials to the other public sector organisations and also by inviting tenders by advertisement in newspapers, but without much success. The management have since decided to dispose of the materials in lots by means of auction. So far, two auctions have been held and a total sum of Rs 1 lakh has been realised. The practice of holding such auctions periodically to dispose of the remaining items of stores as quickly as possible is being continued.

Licensed Porters Union at Howrah

347 Shri H C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) what is the yardstick laid down for fixing up the number of licensed porters to be kept at a station,

(b) what facilities are provided for the licensed porters at Stations for taking rest or attending to natural calls etc;

(c) whether they are authorised to use the amenities provided for 3rd Class passengers, and

(d) whether it is a fact that at Bombay Central Station of the Western Railway the licensed porters use the latrines provided for third class passengers causing a great inconvenience to the passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No yardstick, as such, has been laid down for determining the number of porters to be licensed at each station. But

their number is regulated by the local officers, having due regard to the number of trains passing through the station, their frequency and the number of passengers entraining and de-training

(b) and (c) No separate facilities are provided for the use of licensed porters. At the same time they are not prohibited from using the waiting halls, lavatories and water taps provided for passengers, in such a manner as not to cause inconvenience to the passengers

(d) No complaint has been received of such inconvenience caused to third class passengers at Bombay Central

Temporary Labour at Ports

348. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) how many daily rated (other than the shore workers) and temporary men are at present employed in the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and

(b) to how many of them have the Provident Fund benefits been extended as per Government's decision on the Chowdhury Report?

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

UN Mission to Study C.D. Programme

349. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bhakt Darshan

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2888 on the 9th April, 1959 and state.

(a) whether the UN Mission's report on the working of the Community Development Programme in India has since been submitted to the Government,

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations, and

(c) the decision, if any, of the Government to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S Murthy): (a) Not yet

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Report on Ship-building and Ship repairs

350. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the Advisory Committee on ancillary industries relating to ship-building and ship repairs has been submitted to Government,

(b) if so, when, and

(c) the important observations made in the report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) The Committee is a Standing Advisory Committee and is expected to submit reports to Government periodically. Its first report is expected to be received by the end of this month

D.V.C.

351. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3474 on 23rd April, 1959 and state.

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has since formulated a concrete programme of soil conservation measures, and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative

(b) A statement giving the details of the programme is given below.

STATEMENT

The Damodar Valley Corporation has taken up the soil conservation work in the upper catchment of the Damodar Valley with a view to improving and maintaining the productivity of the land in this area and also to reducing the silting rate of the reservoirs to the minimum. The programme of work includes mainly —

- 1 Afforestation of highly eroded lands and regeneration of the existing forests which are in an extremely depleted condition to the extent of 5,000 acres annually
- 2 Soil Conservation demonstration on the cultivators' fields, with the active participation of the farmers which include treatments like construction of terraces with proper water disposal system, strip cropping, crop rotation along with proper fertilisation and necessary plant protection measures. The programme also includes consolidation and reallocation of holdings along contour
- 3 Demonstrations on grass land development and management along scientific lines. This is being done on both Government owned land as well as on tenancy lands

- 4 Construction of different types of engineering structures in gullied waste lands for retarding runoff, safe disposal of excess runoff, trapping silt and retarding flood. The nature and size of the structures depend entirely on the local conditions and call for precise designing.

Before the land is taken up for soil conservation treatments a soil survey is carried out by the Soil Survey Unit and the soil is analysed in the Laboratory in order to classify the lands according to their fertility and potentiality so that they can be put to the best possible use. Experiments regarding run off, cropping practices, terrace designs, etc are conducted at the Deochanda Station for working out proper soil conservation techniques suitable under the local conditions. These are then recommended to the farmers and ultimately adopted in the cultivators' fields.

D V C Act

352. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3475 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the draft amendments to the Damodar Valley Corporation Act have since been examined, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The draft amendments are still under consideration in consultation with the participating Governments

(b) Does not arise

Radar at Gauhati Airport

353 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2013 on 23rd April, 1959 and state

the nature of the progress made so far in equipping the Gauhati airport with radar?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): It has been decided to instal a storm warning radar on the terminal building at the Gauhati airport. The estimates have been drawn up for the necessary action, e.g., creation of a steel-staging on the terrace of the terminal building, provision of power points and execution of certain other minor construction works. The construction works will be taken in hand as soon as the present heavy monsoon season abates and the radar will be installed at the earliest date possible.

Irrigation and Power Potential of Indian Rivers

354. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 422 on 19-2-1959 and state

(a) whether the work of overall study of the irrigation and power potential of the remaining river zones and sub-zones has been completed, and

(b) if so, the details of the work studied?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative

(b) Though the overall study of the irrigation and power potential of Indian rivers has not been completed draft reports on the irrigation potential in respect of the following sub-zones have been prepared in addition to the progress indicated in the reply given to Starred Question No 422 on 19-2-1959

Ganga River Basin

1 Sone and other river basins between Tons and Sone

2 Gogra river basin.

3 Gumti river basin

4 Right bank tributaries below Sone

5 Left bank tributaries below Gogra

Rent for Leased Railway Land

355. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of rent for Railway leased land is to be recovered from outsiders at a number of station areas,

(b) if so, the total amount to be recovered, and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken for the recovery of the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) It is a fact that some amount of rent for Railway land licensed is to be recovered from outsiders at a number of stations

(b) The total amount to be recovered is approximately Rs 27.19 lakhs

(c) Parties are served with notices by Railway Administrations for making the payment within a specified time. Suits are also filed against defaulters if considered necessary

Surplus Machinery with Irrigation and Power Projects

356. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2266 on the 6th May, 1959 and state

(a) whether the Report of the Officer appointed for the assessment work regarding the availability of capital equipment and spare-parts

which are surplus with the Irrigation and Power Projects has since been submitted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative

(b) A statement containing a summary of the salient observations made by the officer in his report is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 69]

State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Funds

357. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state whether the State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Funds have been created in the various States and are in operation?

The Deputy Minister for Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Yes, in all States, except Madras and West Bengal. The funds have not been operated upon as yet.

Pile Bridge near Badli Station

358. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction of a Pile Bridge near Badli Station on Mansi Supsul Branch of the NE Railway has been completed;

(b) if so, whether trains are running over the bridge, and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on this work?

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The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, since 3rd July, 1959

(c) The estimated cost of the bridge is Rs 4.73 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred is not yet known

Ice-cream Plant in Delhi

359. Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to install an ice-cream making plant in Delhi,

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision, and

(c) the details in regard to cost, capacity and date of going into production of the plant?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. Provision has been made for the manufacture of ice cream and other milk products under the Delhi Milk Scheme

(b) Due to seasonal differences in milk production, it will not be possible for the scheme to dispose of, for liquid consumption, the entire quantity of milk procured by it. Milk surplus to liquid consumption will, therefore, have to be marketed by manufacturing it into milk products such as sterilized milk, cream, butter, ghee, cheese, ice cream and milk powder and equipment for the manufacture of these products has been provided

(c) The cost of ice cream plant is Rs 4,28,047, it can produce about 300 gallons of ice cream per hour; and it is expected to go into production this year

Pilferage at Major Ports

369. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value of pilferage reported at each major port during each of the last 3 years;

(b) what steps have been taken to tighten control; and

(c) who were the people generally found responsible for the pilferage?

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

(b) Each major port has its Police force and also a watch and ward organisation to keep down crime and check pilferage. The nature and magnitude of the pilferage problem differs from port to port. Accordingly the measures also differ. The measures taken by each of the major ports to tighten control against pilferage are as follows:—

Calcutta Port:

(1) A Scheme for regulating entry into the Dock and Jetty enclosures by a system of permits has been drawn up by the Port authority.

(2) Boundary walls around the Docks have been constructed. Construction of walls around the Yards has been undertaken.

(3) A programme for improving lighting arrangements in the Yards has been initiated.

(4) Lockfasts in the sheds are being strengthened.

(5) To prevent lorries slipping through gates, a scheme to provide second barriers at the gates is being tried.

(6) Special packages which have to move from transit sheds to ware-

houses will in future move by lorries and not by wagons.

(7) Measures are being devised to curtail the detention of cargo in the transit sheds.

(8) The Commissioners propose also to set up a special section to ensure that cases against persons arrested for pilferage are more effectively dealt with on behalf of the prosecution.

(9) Special instructions in the matter of security arrangements have been drawn up for observance by Superintendent of Sections.

Bombay Port:

(1) Lockfasts are being provided at all sheds and warehouses at the Docks, where valuable cargoes are secured.

(2) Cash awards are given to Port Trust staff for detection of theft and pilferage of cargoes etc. at the Docks.

(3) Entry into the Docks is regulated by the issue of permits.

(4) Flying squads have been formed to patrol the Docks all the twenty-four hours.

(5) The Police carry out snap checks of vehicles.

Madras Port:

(1) Practically the entire landed area of the harbour area has been walled in.

(2) Entry into the Harbour is regulated by the issue of passes.

(3) Valuable goods and loaded wagons left over at nights are specially guarded.

(4) During nights, only the minimum number of doors of Transit sheds are kept open.

(5) Floodlighting is being arranged at all vulnerable points.

Cochin Port:

(1) The Port's watch and ward staff are posted at all vulnerable points.

(2) The Port Police force has been augmented.

(3) A system of vehicles permits and passes for persons has been introduced.

Vizagapatam Port:

(1) The Police force has been strengthened

(2) Wherever necessary, areas are being fenced and walls raised

Kandla Port:

(1) All the important traffic points are manned round the clock

(2) A compound wall around the Docks is under construction so that the entry of persons into the Docks can be regulated

(c) Labourers employed at the Port, habitual offenders and hired vagabonds have generally been found responsible for the pilferage

Departmental Catering

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after taking over vending and catering business from contractors on Northern Railway, the Railway Administration is incurring a loss;

(b) if so, what was the loss incurred during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(c) the reasons for this loss?

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

(b) Year	Loss incurred Rs.
1957-58	79,000 (Actual)
1958-58	64,000 (Revised Estimates)

(c) (i) Payment at the Central Government's prescribed scales of pay to the staff, with the service conditions applicable to Central Government employees:

(ii) The sale of better quality of edibles; and

(iii) Maintenance of better service to the public

Purchase of Aircrafts and Aircraft Parts

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

(a) the total value of aircrafts and aircraft parts purchased by India from Britain during 1959 (upto 31st July, 1959) for Civil Aviation; and

(b) the total value of aircrafts and aircraft parts purchased from other countries during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The value of aircraft and aircraft parts purchased by the two Corporations, Civil Aviation Training Centre and Gliding Centres during 1959 (upto 30th June, 1959) is given below—

(i) From Britain, Rs 26.70 lakhs.

(ii) From other countries, Rs 129.72 lakhs.

Note: The above figures include advance payments made by the Air India International in the U.S.A. and in the UK against 3 American Boeing 707 aircraft fitted with British Engines, on order.

Ticketless Travel

363. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticketless travellers detected on the Railways

during 1959-60 (upto 31st July, 1959), Zone-wise;

(b) the total amount of loss of revenue during the same period on the above account (Zone-wise);

(c) the number of those who were penalised (Zone-wise), and

(d) the total amount realised from them (Zone-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

(b) It is not possible to estimate the loss due to ticketless travel from the results of day-to-day checks, since from the statistics of such checks no estimate can be made of the cases that go undetected. Special check are necessary for estimating the extent of ticketless travel that prevails. Such checks were conducted during the year 1957, and the loss estimated was Rs 5 crores per annum approximately.

Surface Drainage

364. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 54 on the 11th February, 1959, and state the progress made so far in the surface drainage improvement works out of the funds available for flood control in the country as approved by the Central Flood Control Board?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement showing the progress made so far with regard to surface drainage improvement works in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and in the Union Territory of Delhi is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 70]. No drainage schemes have been received from other State Government/Union Territories

Orientation Training Centres

**365. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Nanada:**

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Orientation training centres have been set up at Jubbulpore and Junagarh?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Yes, Sir.

Commonwealth Coaxial Telephone Cable System

366. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No 2722 on the 6th April, 1959 and state the nature of steps taken so far to have Commonwealth coaxial telephone cable system?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The position has not materially changed from that indicated in the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 2722 on the 6th April, 1959.

P. & T. Building, Chandigarh

367. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3059 on the 15th April, 1959, and state at what stage is the scheme for construction of a Central Post and Telegraph Office building at Chandigarh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The scheme for the construction of a Central Posts and Telegraph Office at Chandigarh including office of the Postmaster-General, which is now at Ambala, has been under consideration for some time. The immediate requirement of the P & T do not justify construction of an eleven storeyed building which has been insisted upon by the

Chief Town Planner of Chandigarh. The cost of the 11 storeyed building is approximately Rs. 1.10 crores. The question whether such a big building is required immediately for the P&T is still under consideration.

In the meanwhile, a building for accommodating Post Office and small telegraph office is under sanction in a separate plot of land. This will meet some of the requirements of Posts and Telegraphs Office at Chandigarh.

Air Services

368. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of foreign countries with which new air services are proposed to be started during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): The two Corporations—Air India International and Indian Airlines Corporation—have no definite plans at present to start new air services to any foreign country during the year 1959-60

Fisheries Technological Institute

369. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Fisheries Technological Institute will be set up in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, what assistance the Union Government have given to the State Government, in this connection?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There is no proposal at present to establish a Fisheries Technological Institute in Mysore State.

(b) The State has not set up any Fisheries Technological Institute and the question of giving assistance has not, therefore, arisen.

C.D. Programme in Bombay State

370. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of the N.E.S. and C.D. blocks in some regions of Bombay State has been upset due to the reduction of allocation by the Government of India;

(b) the amount of allocation applied for 1959-60 by the Government of Bombay; and

(c) the amount of allocation sanctioned for the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The annual plan allocation was made as usual by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government. No reduction was made later on.

(b) Rs 690 00 lakhs

(c) Rs 437 00 lakhs.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Bombay

371. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the position with regard to the establishment of the Co-operative Sugar Factories allotted to Bombay State,

(b) the amount of profit paid to the cane growers in the areas of the co-operative sugar factories during the year 1958-59, and

(c) its percentage on the amount of capital invested by the cane growers?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Of the 18 co-operative sugar factories allotted to the Bombay State upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan, 14 had gone into production by the 1958-59 crushing season. One factory is expected to go into production in the 1959-60 season and another in the 1960-61 season. The 17th factory is negotiating for an old plant and if it succeeds, it will also go into production in 1960-61. The 18th unit, though included in the Second Plan, has not yet been given a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 on account of foreign exchange difficulties.

(b) The audited accounts for the year 1958-59 have not been completed and it is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of profits paid to the cane growers.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Ports on West and East Coasts of India

372. { Shri Goray:
Shri Assar

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

(a) names of minor ports on the West and East Coasts of India which are to be developed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) which of them will be developed as all weather ports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Information in respect of the minor ports in the Bombay and Kerala States is awaited from the Governments of Bombay and Kerala. The same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received. Information in respect of other minor ports is given below:—

Names of Minor Ports on the West and East Coasts of India which are to be developed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan	To be developed as all-weather ports during second Plan
--	---

1	2
Chandbali (Eastern Coast)	Already an all-weather Port.
Paradip Do	Under consideration.
Kakinada Do.	Under consideration.
Masulipatnam Do.	No.
Krishnapatnam (Eastern Coast)	No
Pondicherry Do	No.
Cuddalore Do.	No
Nagapattinam Do.	No.
Karwar (Western Coast)	No
Malpe Do.	No
Honnavar Do.	No.
Bihkcre Do	No
Kumta Do.	No.
Bhatkal Do.	No
Coondapur Do	No.
Tadri Do	No

Kharif Campaign

373. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments co-operated with the Central Government so far as the "Kharif Campaign" is concerned; and

(b) which State did not co-operate and for what reason?

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

(b) Does not arise.

लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर रेल के ऊपर के तथा नीचे के पुल

३७४. { श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बामानी :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार देश भर में रेलवे के क्रॉसिंगो पर ऊपर के पुलो तथा नीचे के पुलो के निर्माण के लिये एक दशवर्षीय कार्यक्रम बनाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या योजना प्रायोग से इस सम्बन्ध में परामर्श किया गया है ; और

(घ) लेवल क्रॉसिंगों पर पुलों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कितनी राज्य सरकारो ने अपनी योजनाये अब तक प्रस्तुत की है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी):

(क) से (ग). जी हां, अभी हाल में राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया गया है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की बाकी अवधि और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में वे जिन सम-पारों (Level crossings) की जगह ऊपरी या निचले सड़क-पुल का बनाना जरूरी समझें, उनका कार्यक्रम तैयार करें। आयोजना कमीशन की सलाह से यह तय किया गया है कि इस तरह की सभी योजनाये राज्य-आयोजनाओं (State plans) के अन्दर रखी जायें। राज्य सरकारों जब इन योजनाओं पर अपने हिस्से का खर्च पूरा करने के लिये जरूरी रकम की व्यवस्था कर लेंगी, तो वे सम्बन्धित रेल-प्रशासको और रेलवे मंत्रालय को इनका ध्यौरा भेजेंगी और बतायेंगी कि कि वे किस क्रम में इन कामों को कराना चाहती हैं। आयोजना कमीशन से पहले अनुमोदन

लेकर राज्य सरकारें अपने हिस्से का खर्च कर्ज की उन रकमों से पूरा कर सकती हैं जो राज्य आयोजनाओं के अर्थात् विकास-सम्बन्धी विविध काम के लिये भारत सरकार उन्हें दे। रेल किराये पर टैक्स की जो रकम राज्य सरकारों के हिस्से में जाती है उससे भी यह खर्च पूरा किया जा सकता है। सूचना मिलने पर रेल-प्रशासन पुल बनाने का एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम तैयार करेंगे।

(घ) अभी तक केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश, मैसूर और मद्रास, तीन राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी योजनाये पेश की हैं। इनमें से हिमाचल प्रदेश ने कोई पुल बनाने के लिये नहीं लिखा है। मैसूर राज्य ने केवल दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के बाकी दो वर्षों का और मद्रास सरकार ने केवल १९५६-६० का कार्यक्रम भेजा है।

ट्रेंक्टर तथा लाइट इंजन की टक्कर

३७५. { श्री बाजपेयी :
श्री सरजू पाण्डे :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ६ मार्च, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के झांसी-कानपुर सेक्शन के चिरगाव और परीचा स्टेशनों के बीच हुई लाइट इंजन और ट्रेंक्टर की टक्कर की जांच के लिये नियुक्त जूनियर अफसरों की समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को अब तक कोई क्षतिपूर्ति दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० राम-स्वामी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जांच कमेटी का कहना है कि दुर्घटना ट्रेंक्टर ड्राइवर द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप

से रेलवे लाइन पार करने की वजह से हुई। फाटक के चौकीदार की गैर-जानकारी में ट्रैक्टर के ड्राइवर ने वन्ड फाटक का ताला खोल कर ट्रैक्टर चला दिया और उधर से गाड़ी था पहुँची जिसकी वजह से दुर्घटना हो गयी।

(ग) अभी तक क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये कोई दावा नहीं मिला है और न रेलवे इस मामले में कोई क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिये जिम्मेदार है।

दिल्ली से अनाज और चीनी का चोरी-छिपे न जाया जाना

३७६ श्री बाजपेयी क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) दिल्ली के संघ राज्यक्षेत्र से चोरी-छिपे अनाज और चीनी ले जाने के अपराध में १९५९ में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा सजा दी गई ,

(ख) तत्कर व्यापार करने वालों से इसी अवधि में दण्ड के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई तथा कितना अनाज दू-चीनी जप्त किया गया ,

(ग) गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में क्या कोई थोक के लाइसेंसदार व्यापारी भी है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितने और क्या उनके लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री श्री प्र० जैन) :

(क) चोरी-छिपे अनाज और चीनी ले जाने के अपराध में १-१-५९ से ३०-६-५९ तक गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

}	अनाज .	३६९
	चीनी .	२०
	योग .	३८९

१-१-५९ से ३०-६-५९ तक दण्डित किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या।

}	अनाज .	३१४
	चीनी .	—
	योग .	३१४

(ख) कुल राशि जो ३०-६-५९ तक अब दण्ड के रूप में वसूल की गई।

}	अनाज .	१५,३९५ रुपये
	चीनी .	—
	योग .	१५,३९५ रुपये

३०-६-५९ तक जप्त किये गये अनाज और चीनी की मात्रा

}	अनाज .	नगभग १०८६ मन
	चीनी .	९७० मन
	योग .	२०५६ मन

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं।

Soil Conservation

377. Shri Bali Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert assigned by the F.A.O. in 1956 to advise the Government of India on soil conservation has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations made in the report?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Hon'ble member is perhaps referring to Dr. R. M. Gorrie who was deputed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation for a period of six months to advise on the Control of erosion and Soil Conservation in the Forest Zone. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) His main recommendations are given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix I; annexure No 71].

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Orissa

378 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 338 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the necessary information with regard to Orissa State in respect of investigations for irrigation and power schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan and for future projects has since been made available; and

(b) if so, the number of power and irrigation schemes which have been investigated so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Investigation on the Bhimkund Hydro-Electric Scheme on the Baitern River has been completed. Investigations on the following multipurpose projects in which power development is also envisaged, are in progress.

1. Tikarpara on Mahanadi river.
2. Rongali Project on Brahmani river-
3. Balimela Project on Sileru river.

According to the information available the following irrigation schemes were under investigation:

1. Bahuda.
2. Dombaundhapia Canal Scheme.
3. Khandapada.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa

379. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 788 on the 24th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received list of Rural Water Supply Schemes from Orissa Government for the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes received with their respective estimated costs?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Consolidation of Land Holdings

380. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many States of India are pursuing the policy of consolidating land holdings or have given up the idea of consolidation or have revised their policy regarding consolidation since the policy of co-operative farming has been adopted by the Central Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The scheme of Consolidation of Holdings is included in the Second Five Year Plan. This is being implemented by (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Bihar (3) Bombay (4) Madhya Pradesh (5) Mysore (6) Punjab (7) Rajasthan (8) Uttar Pradesh and (9) Himachal Pradesh. Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have made provision for the scheme during

the current financial year. West Bengal has also made a token provision.

In Orissa and Kerala, consolidation could be taken up at this stage until land reform measures are implemented. In Madras provisions for consolidation of holdings has been made in the Second Five Year Plan, but the State Government have not yet been able to take up the programme. In the Union Territory of Delhi consolidation has already been carried out in a large number of villages and the work will be taken up in the few remaining villages after the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act.

There is no conflict between the scheme for Consolidation of Holdings and that of co-operative farming.

बोखण्डी और लोहता स्टेशनों के बीच पनौग स्टेशन

३८१. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उनर रेलवे की बनारस-प्रतापगढ़ लाइन पर बोखण्डी तथा लोहता स्टेशनों के बीच एक पनौग स्टेशन खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है तथा टिकटों की बिक्री के लिए रुपये जमा कर दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय कब लिया गया तथा रुपये कब जमा किया गया, और

(ग) पनौग स्टेशन अब तक न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै०बै० रामस्वामी) :

(क) और (ख). फरवरी, १९५७ में यह फैसला किया गया था कि बोखण्डी और लोहता स्टेशनों के बीच ठेकेदार द्वारा परिवारित एक गाड़ी हाट खोला जाय।

इस हाट के संचालन के लिए जिस ठेकेदार को चुना गया था उसने जुलाई, १९५८ में जमानत की रकम जमा कर दी थी।

(ग) मुफ्त-मुफ्त से जो जरूरी कार्रवाई होती है, उनके द्वारा होने में कुछ देर लग गयी। वे कार्रवाई अब पूरी हो चुकी है और आशा है कि गाड़ी हाट सितम्बर, १९५९ में खुल जायगा।

P. & T. Committees and Boards for Kerala State

382. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnose:

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

(a) the number of Committees and Boards formed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Kerala State;

(b) whether any Member of Parliament or State Assembly have been nominated on them; and

(c) if so, the political party to which they belong?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Four. One Regional P&T Advisory Committee and three Telephone Advisory Committees, one each at Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Cochin.

(b) Yes.

(c) Members of Parliament:

- (1) Telephone Advisory Committee at Cochin.—One Independent.
- (2) Telephone Advisory Committee at Kozhikode.—One Congress.
- (3) Telephone Advisory Committee at Trivandrum.—One Communist.
- (4) Regional P&T Advisory Committee for Kerala State.—Two Congress.

Members of Legislative Assembly

- (1) Telephone Advisory Committee at Cochin.—One Congress
- (2) Telephone Advisory Committee at Kozhikode.—One Congress
- (3) Telephone Advisory Committee at Trivandrum.—One Communist

National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board Grants to Orissa

383. Shri Panigrahi. Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether Orissa Government had fully drawn the grants sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board during 1957-58 for assisting the co-operative societies in the State, and

(b) whether the programme for 1958-59, which got the technical approval of the Board, has been completed?

The Deputy Minister for Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S Murthy): (a) Yes, but subsequently out of a total grant of Rs 476 lakhs the State Government refunded an amount of Rs 88,838 on the basis of actual expenditure

(b) Yes, except in respect of setting up of Co-operative Cotton gins

Village Co-operative Societies

384. { Shri A. K Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadli:
Shri Damani:
Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to give loans to States

to contribute to the capital of Primary Village Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, what are the conditions for the loans, and

(c) what is the amount proposed to be given to each State?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S Murthy): (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Kharagpur-Waltair Passenger Train

385. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri B C Mallick:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kharagpur-Waltair passenger train has been withdrawn,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce any new passenger train to meet the needs of the passengers in the Orissa Section of the S E Railway between Kharagpur and Palsa?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, but the runs of Nos 325 Up and 326 Dn Kharagpur-Waltair passenger trains have been temporarily curtailed over the Kharagpur-Khurda Road section with effect from 22-5-1959

(b) As the capacity on the Kharagpur-Khurda Road section is over-taxed, the runs of Kharagpur-Waltair passenger trains have been curtailed on the aforesaid section to conserve capacity for the movement of essential goods traffic

(c) Not at present.

Agricultural Loans in Tripura

386. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many petitions have been received by the Tripura Administra-

tion for agricultural loan this year throughout the Tripura State;

(b) the number of applications received from Displaced persons and the applications received from local peasants for agricultural loan; and

(c) the number of cases in which loan was advanced?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. F. Jain): (a) 20,784 petitions for agricultural loans were received by the Tripura Administration from January to June, 1959.

(b) 12,076 applications were received from displaced persons and 8,708 applications from other agriculturists.

(c) Loans have been advanced in 3,760 cases so far.

नगर निगमों सम्बन्धी विधेयक

३८७. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह भव है कि सरकार भारत के सभी नगर निगमों सम्बन्धी कानून को एक जैसा बनाने के लिए एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने वाली है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करवरकर):

(क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दन्त-चिकित्सा विभाग

३८८. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जिला अस्पतालों में २५० दन्त चिकित्सा विभाग खोलने की योजना को कहा तक क्रियान्वित किया जा चुका है, और

(ख) लोगों को इस से कहाँ तक लाभ पहुँचा है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करवरकर):

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इस योजना के अनुसार राज्यों के जिला अस्पतालों में ३५० दन्त चिकित्सा विभाग खोलने का विचार है। १०६ दन्त चिकित्सा विभागों को खोलने की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है जिनमें से ४२ दन्त चिकित्सा विभाग खुल चुके हैं और १६ विभाग १६५६-६० में खोलने का विचार है।

(ख) यह बताया गया है कि ग्राम-पास के लोगों को अब इन दन्त चिकित्सा विभागों में दन्त-चिकित्सा की सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हो जाती हैं।

Himachal State Transport

389 Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of workers employed in Himachal State Transport including clerical and managerial staff; and

(b) the number of permanent and temporary staff, category-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Babadur): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information as on the 30th June, 1959 is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 72].

I.A.R.I.

390. Shri Tangsmani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1160 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the rate of wages which was paid to the monthly-men of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute during the period from 1st April, 1948 to 31st December, 1951;

(b) whether it included the element of compensatory allowance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

	(Rs. p.m.)
1. Dairy Chowdhries or mates	(i) 38 (ii) 45
2. Dairy Gwalas	(i) 33 (ii) 40
3. Ploughmen and other monthly-men	(i) 33 (ii) 40

Those employees who were provided with Government accommodation in the IARI were placed under category (i) and those who were not provided with any Government accommodation were under category (ii)

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise

Wages of Workers in IARI

391. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for various categories of workers in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute,

(b) whether Register of Wages is maintained,

(c) whether wage slips, as required under section 26 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, are given to the workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

for various categories of workers in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute are furnished as under:—

	Rs.	
(i) Adult Mazdoors (Male)	1-8-0 to 2-0-0	} Per head per day according to operation on which engaged.
(ii) Adult Mazdoors (Female)	1-4-0 to 1-8-0	
(iii) Boys (big)	1-0-0	} Per head per day.
(iv) Boys (small)	0-12-0	

(b) Registers of wages are maintained

(c) and (d) No wage slips were being issued to the labourers hitherto. Acknowledgements for wages received were taken from the labourers on the muster rolls, on which the details of wages paid are entered. Instructions have now been issued for issuing wage slips to the labourers

Assam Co-operative Societies Act

392. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Co-operative Societies Act has been extended to Manipur, and

(b) if so, whether rules have been framed under the Act and the steps taken to implement the provisions of the Act?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes

(b) The Administration is taking necessary steps to frame the rules for implementing the provisions of the Act.

दिल्ली के रोजानपुरा गांव में पवन चक्का।

३९३. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री ६ मई, १९५९ के अनागतित प्रश्न मध्या ४०९० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के समीप रोजानपुरा गांव

बैं स्थापित पवन चक्की की मरम्मत के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : जिम फर्म ने पवन चक्की लगाई है वह इसकी आवश्यक मरम्मत के लिए मान गई है ।

Adulteration of Food-stuff

394. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a number of cases of adulteration in food articles like Ghee or non-essential (edible) oil bearing Ag-mark labels, have been detected recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure purity in the supply of those articles?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Health Insurance Scheme in Delhi

395. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Health Insurance Scheme in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present for the introduction of Health Insurance Scheme in Delhi, apart from the Employees State Insurance & Contributory Health Services Schemes, are already in operation

बानीखेत-चम्बा सड़क

३९६. श्री पद्म देव क्या परिचहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बानीखेत-चम्बा सड़क पर अब तक कितना बन-व्यय किया गया है, और

(ख) अब तक बनाई गयी सड़क का कितना भाग (मीलों) में तारकोल वाला है और कितना बिना तारकोल का ?

परिचहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) १९४८ से ३१ मार्च, १९५६ तक १८,३१,३५७ रुपये ।

(ख) तारकोल की सड़क ४ मील . बिना तारकोल की सड़क २७ मील ।

वन महोत्सव

३७७. { श्री नरदेव स्नातक .
श्री हेम राज :

क्या खास तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९५८ में वन महोत्सव क अवसर पर प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने वृक्ष लगाये गए और

(ख) उन में से अग्र-विान वृक्ष जीवित हैं ?

खास तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) (क) और (ख) राज्यो और सहाय प्रदेशो में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलन पर सभा की टबिल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Purchase of Oil Tankers

398. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shrimati Masda Ahmed:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to purchase three ocean-going tankers;

(b) if so, their capacity and cost; and

(c) the country from which they are proposed to be purchased?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The matter is still in a preliminary stage of consideration and therefore, it is not possible to give any information at this stage

Quarters for P. & T. Employees

300 { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of quarters for Post and Telegraph employees at Nagpur, during 1959-60,

(b) if so, the number proposed to be constructed, and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A proposal to construct six Type II(a) quarters at Nagpur approximately at a cost of Rs one lakh is under consideration

Doubling of Vijayawada-Gudur Section

400. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) in how many parts the work of doubling the track between Vijayawada and Gudur, Southern Railway, is being carried out;

(b) whether the work is being done according to schedule; and

(c) whether Government propose to accelerate the pace of work in view of increase in the volume of traffic in this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In eight parts, viz.

	Miles.
(i) Gudur-Manubolu	5.5
(ii) Talamanchi-Musunur	17.5
(iii) Tettu-Ulavapadu	8.5
(iv) Ulavapadu-Surareddipalem	17.0
(v) Uppugundur-Chinnaganjam	4.0
(vi) Chinnaganjam-Kadavakuduru	2.5
(vii) Kadavakuduru-Bapatla	19.5
(viii) Bapatla-Tenali	20.5
Total	101.0

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These works are being done to specific target dates which have been fixed giving due consideration to various factors like supply of materials, volume of traffic and interference with the existing train services by the imposition of speed restrictions. It is, therefore, not possible to accelerate the progress any further.

Civil Hospital, Imphal

401. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales of medical staff in the Civil Hospital, Imphal, and

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to revise their pay scales?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement showing the pay scales of medical staff in the Civil Hospital, Imphal is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 73]

(b) The existing scales of pay of the gazetted permanent posts included in the Central Health Cadre will be revised with effect from the 1st June, 1959, to those prescribed under the Central Health Service Rules, 1959

The Manipur Administration are considering the question of upgrading

the non-gazetted posts of Assistant Surgeon, Grade II, to Assistant Surgeon, Grade I

T. B. Clinic of the Civil Hospital, Imphal

402. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the T B Clinic attached to the Civil Hospital, Imphal does not have a full time T B Specialist, and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to appoint such a doctor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar). (a) A miniature T B Clinic has been attached to the Civil Hospital Imphal pending the construction of the building for a full-fledged T B Clinic. Hence a full time T B Specialist has not yet been appointed

(b) A specialist will be appointed when the T B Clinic is established

Export of Wheat from Punjab

403. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the actual quantity of wheat exported from Punjab during the months of May, June and July, 1959, and

(b) the names of States and quantity exported to each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) No wheat was exported from Punjab on Government account during the months of May, June and July 1959. The export of wheat on trade account from a place in the Zone comprising the State of Punjab and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh to a place outside the Zone, except to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, is prohibited, and no statistics are maintained of movements of wheat on trade account within the Zone or to the State of Jammu and Kashmir

Purchase of Rice from Punjab

404. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice which the Central Government have purchased in Punjab during 1959 so far; and

(b) the price at which purchased?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 45,000 tons up to July 25, 1959

(b) The prices at which different varieties of rice have been purchased in Punjab are given below —

Variety	Per p-r maund bagged	Rs nP
Begm	.	18 00
Dara and Sela Joshi	.	16 50
Basmati Raw	.	25 00
Sela Basmati	.	22 75
Hansraj and Parmal	.	
(a) Raw	.	22 25
(b) Boiled	.	20 50
White Tota	.	12 25
Mongra	.	16 25

The prices specified are for fair average quality conforming to the specifications fixed for each variety and subject to quality cuts as provided for in the specifications

Purchases from Small Scale Industries

405. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the purchase made so far this year from the 1st January, 1959 to the

31st July, 1959 by the various Railway offices from small scale industries;

(b) the names of the important goods purchased and amount spent thereon; and

(c) to what extent they are serviceable in comparison with foreign goods?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The particulars of purchases from Small Scale Industries as well as Cottage Industries during the period from 1st January, 1959 to 30th June, 1959 are furnished in the statement (A) placed herewith on the Table of the House. Figures for the month of July, 1959 are not yet available

(b) A statement (B) is placed herewith on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 74].

(c) Such purchases are made to the required specifications and/or approved samples

Gobind Sagar

406. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the water from Gobind Sagar during the summer season 1959 could not be released; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

गोमती नदी पर पुल

४०७. श्री सरजू पाण्डे क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपम करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी और गाजीपुर के बीच गोमती नदी पर पुल के निर्माण को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में से निकाल दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

147 L.S.D.—4.

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रायोजना प्रायोग के द्वारा पिछले वर्ष प्राय के साधनों के द्वारा तय किये जाने पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास के लिये अधिकतम खर्च की रकम ५५ करोड़ रुपये से घटा कर ४५ करोड़ रुपये रख दी गयी थी । इस कटौती के कारण मूल कार्यक्रम में से कुछ निर्माण कार्यों को स्थगित कर देना जरूरी हो गया जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २६ पर गोमती नदी पर उक्त पुल का बनाना भी शामिल है ।

Indo-Russian and Indo-Polish Shipping Services

408. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether India and U.S.S.R. and India and Poland have reciprocal shipping services for carriage of import and export cargoes; and

(b) if so, what percentage of total Indian import and export cargoes did the Indo-Russian and Indo-Polish services constitute during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) India has concluded separate agreements with the U.S.S.R. and Poland for the operation of joint shipping services between India and the Black Sea Ports of Russia and between India and Poland, with equal tonnage participation by both the parties. The Shipping Service between India and U.S.S.R. has already commenced. The Service between India and Poland has not yet commenced

(b) Information in respect of Indo-Russian Service is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Handling of Indian Cargoes by British Shipping Services

409. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of total Indian import and export cargo was handled by British shipping services during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of freight paid to British shipping services for the carriage of cargoes in that year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Railway Primary Schools

410. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether students of Railway Primary Schools have been prescribed uniforms which they have to wear compulsorily;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the uniform prescribed;

(c) whether there is any discrimination in respect of the wearing of uniforms which excludes the children of parents getting salaries above Rs. 200;

(d) the estimated cost of providing free uniforms to primary class children in a year;

(e) whether free meals or snacks are provided to children of Railway employees; and

(f) if so, upto what classes?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

In accordance with the announcement made by the Minister for Railways in para 52(i) of his Budget Speech, while presenting the Budget for 1959-60 in the Lok Sabha, the Ministry of Railways decided that from the current school session i.e. June-July 1959, uniforms of a simple style on a modest scale, and at a low cost, may be supplied at the cost of Railway Revenues to the children of railway employees drawing pay (including dearness pay) below Rs. 200 per month studying in Railway Primary Schools and that employees drawing pay plus dearness pay at Rs. 200 per month and above and non-railwaymen will have to provide uniforms at their own cost to their children studying in Railway Primary Schools. The style of uniforms is to be prescribed by the Railway Administrations to suit the local conditions and they have been advised that the scale should not exceed three sets of summer uniforms per year in places where there is no winter, or two sets of summer uniforms per year and one set of winter uniforms once in two years in places where there are both winter and summer.

(c) No.

(d) Instructions on the subject having been issued only during the middle of June, 1959, approximate costs are being worked out and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Bone Manure

411. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large portion of bones resources available in the country and capable of being utilised as manure is being wasted for want of organised efforts to collect them; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to utilise the manure for growing more food?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It is estimated that at present about 40 per cent of bones are being collected and it may be possible to increase the collection to 70 or 75 per cent of the potential availability of about 3 lakh tons of bones

(b) The question of utilisation of the bone resources of the country fully was considered at the Seminar on Local Manurial Resources held at Madras from the 19th to the 22nd January, 1959. Amongst others, the following recommendations were made.—

1. The right of ownership on the dead bodies of animals should either be vested in the States or Gram Panchayat so that States or Gram Panchayats can give contract to an agency which may be found to do the work on proper scientific basis

2. The State Governments should take such measures as might be necessary to make available increased collection of bones and also make available large quantities of bones for bone digesters with the help of which raw bones are completely converted into steamed bonemeal

3. As far as possible, all the bones which are unutilised at present, should be converted into bonemeal. In places where it is not possible to install bone digesters, mobile-crushing units worked by tractors may be recommended.

4. The preparation of steamed bonemeal should be organised on cooperative basis, as far as possible, but if any individual wants to take up this work, he should be encouraged

The States have been urged to take urgent action on the recommendations.

It has been reported that about 350 bone digesters have so far been set up. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission gives financial assistance for the setting up of flaying centres where carcass recovery, including bones, is one of the items attended to.

Milestones on National Highways

412. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to inscribe the milestones on National Highways in Hindi; and

(b) whether there is any such instruction to write them in the regional language also?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The following procedure for inscribing milestones on all roads including National Highways in the different languages has been laid down:—

Mile No	Script
0	English
1	Hindi
2	Local language
3	Hindi
4	Local language

and so on in the above order

Thus out of every five milestones one is inscribed in English and two each in Hindi and the local language.

Soil Testing Laboratories

413. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the area surveyed during the Second Five Year Plan period so far by the various Soil Testing Laboratories in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): About 5 lakh acres have been covered by the Soil Testing Laboratories so far

Milk Powder Factory, Vijayawada

414. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4041 on the 6th May, 1959 and state whether the UNICEF has agreed to provide assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government with the imported equipment required for the construction of Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The scheme was evaluated by a joint F.A.O.-UNICEF Team. It has suggested that the Vijayawada project should be linked up with the scheme for the supply of milk to the City of Hyderabad-cum-Secunderabad. The State Government has accepted the suggestion and it is hoped that the proposal will be considered by the UNICEF's Executive Board in March, 1960.

After meeting the liquid requirement of Hyderabad-cum-Secunderabad, the surplus milk will be used for manufacture of milk products, including milk powder. The proposal for the construction of a Milk Powder Factory will also be considered by UNICEF for assistance.

Audit of Eastern Shipping Corporation

415. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been intimated about the results of supplementary or test audit of Eastern Shipping Corporation conducted on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General for 1957-58 under Section 619 (3)(b) of the Companies Act, and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It has been reported that, as a result of Supple-

mentary or test check of the accounts of the Eastern Shipping Corporation for the year 1957-58 there were no points, under Section 619(3)(b) of Companies Act, 1956, to be included in the conventional Audit Report of the Comptroller & Auditor General.

(b) Does not arise

Sheds on Nangal Platform

416. Shri Daijit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1916 on the 19th December, 1957, and state the progress made so far in providing sheds on the platform of Nangal Dam Railway Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The work has not yet been taken in hand as the acceptance of the Punjab Government for their share of cost has not yet been received.

चोरी का पता लगाने के लिये कुत्ते

४१७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे रक्षा दल के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल ने सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों के मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारियों को लिखा है कि उन्हें चोरों का पता लगाने के लिये कुत्तों के एक दल को प्रशिक्षित करना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका झोरा क्या है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) जी हा। रेल प्रशासनों को लिखा गया था कि वे अपराधों की रोक-थाम और छान-बीन में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की मदद के लिए प्रयोग के रूप में कुत्तों से काम लेकर देखें।

(ख) दक्षिण रेलवे में दो कुत्तों को ट्रेनिंग दी गयी है और उनसे कुछ मामलों में मदद मिली है। दूसरी रेलों में कुत्तों

के दल संगठित किये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन कुन्ने मिलने और उन्हें ट्रेनिंग देने में कठिनाई हो रही है।

Hindustan Shipyard

418 Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has been intimated the result of the supplementary or test audit conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General under Section 619 (3)(b) of the Indian Companies Act, and

(b) if so whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is not clear to which particular year the question refers. The Comptroller and Auditor General's comments under Section 619 (3)(b) of the Companies Act are included in his conventional Audit Reports relating to the Civil accounts of Government of India. Such comments on the accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard (P) Ltd for the years 1955-56 and earlier and for 1956-57 have been included in the Civil Audit Reports, 1957 and 1958 respectively. These comments were also intimated to Hindustan Shipyard. The Supplementary Audit on 1957-58 accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard (P) Ltd has been completed but no comments have been included in the Audit Report 1959, which is under print now.

(b) The Civil Audit Reports, 1957 and 1958 were laid on the Table of the House on 23-4-1958 and 19-12-1958 respectively.

Plane Accident at Santa Cruz

419. { Shrimati Ba Palchoudhuri
Shri P. G. Deb

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air India International plane which was

on a scheduled flight from Tokyo to Bombay caught fire on the night of the 19th July, 1959, while making a landing in heavy rain-storm at Santa Cruz airport, Bombay,

(b) if so, the details and cause of the accident, and

(c) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Ahmed Mohiaddin): (a) to (c) A Super Constellation 1049-G type aircraft VT-DIN of Air India International crashed at 2237 hrs IST on the 19th July, 1959 at Santa Cruz Airport, while landing in conditions of poor visibility due to rain. The aircraft was operating the Calcutta-Bombay sector of the Tokyo-Bombay scheduled passenger service under the command of Capt Razdon and carried 39 passengers (including an infant) and a crew of 7. None of the passengers or crew was injured, but the aircraft was destroyed by fire.

The aircraft was insured for Rs 72 lakhs.

The accident is under investigation and appropriate steps will be taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents after the cause of the accident is known.

बीकानेर डिबीजन में रेलके कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

४२० श्री पञ्जालाल शाक्यवाल क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेगे कि बीकानेर डिबीजन में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये अगले वर्ष अितने क्वार्टर बनाये जायेगे ?

रेलके अणमंत्री (श्री से० ई० राम-स्वामी) १९६०-६१ में बनाये जाने वाले क्वार्टरों का कार्यक्रम अभी अतिम रूप में नैयाम नहीं है।

लेकिन बीकानेर डिबीजन के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए १९५९-६० में १७७ क्वार्टर बनाने का विचार है।

"Kashmir Tourists"

421. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to State—

(a) the number of Indian and foreign tourists who visited Kashmir in 1959 till the 31st August, 1959, and

(b) the facilities extended to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 3,248 Indian and 1,011 Foreigners, visited Kashmir during the period January to April 30th 1959. Information from May to 31st August 1959 is not yet available.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No 75]

CORRECTION TO THE ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No 1884 DATED 17-12-1958

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawar Khan): I beg to lay a statement correcting the reply to Unstarred question No 1884 dated 17-12-1958 on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

The answer to part (b) of the question would now be as under—

All the nine stations on the section will be provided with rudimentary locking.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ARREST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES PERSONS IN WEST KHANDESH

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I ask, Sir, as to what has happened to my adjournment motion about the situation in Pondicherry?

Mr Speaker: Before that there is another motion, No 37 notice of which was given by Shri Gaikwad and other hon Members regarding the arrest of about more than 2000 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

agriculturists in West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik Districts of Bombay State during the last three or four days, who in accordance with the recommendation of the Planning Commission as regards reclamation and distribution of Government waste lands have brought under cultivation such lands. This is purely a matter of law and order, but inasmuch as it refers to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I thought I will pass it on to the hon Home Minister. Has he got any information regarding this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): We have called for some information.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): May I say a few words?

Mr Speaker: No. Let him give the full information to the hon Home Minister.

Shri Datar: Without prejudice to this objection that you have referred to we have called for information which I might privately supply to him but not on the floor of the House because it may create a bad precedent (*Interruption*).

Mr Speaker: We are all interested in every subject that concerns the legislatures of the States. We are all interested because we are all citizens of India. But those questions have to be asked in those State legislatures. If any hon Member wants any information I will ask him to contact the hon Home Minister. He is willing to make enquiries. Beyond that we cannot do and convert this House into a State legislature. I therefore withhold my consent to this adjournment motion.

Now, the next adjournment motion.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have not followed what the hon Home Minister has said.

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister has said that he will get the information.

and pass it on to the hon Members who have tabled this adjournment motion. That is all that I would allow. We are also interested in it and therefore I have advised the hon Home Minister to take this step.

SITUATION IN PONDICHERRY

Mr Speaker: Now, the next adjournment motion is regarding the situation prevailing in Pondicherry tabled by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Tangamani and other hon Members. It reads:

'The situation prevailing in Pondicherry when elections to the Representative Assembly are to take place from 11th August, with the police taking a partisan attitude arresting the candidates and the election workers of the People's Front, thereby affecting the conduct of free and fair elections.'

Where does she get all this information from?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was there in Pondicherry myself and I found that there

Mr. Speaker: In her presence the arrests were made?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I was not present when the arrests were made but a candidate has been put into jail on a charge of just small fracas at which he was not even present at that time. Not only that. Under the French law the Public Prosecutor can just say "I am not going to give bail" and therefore it becomes a non-bailable arrest and he is kept in jail. This has happened on more than one occasion. Shri Ramalingam, one of the candidates, is still in jail. There are also people who are working for the People's Front candidates. Shri Theeradi was actually kidnapped but after being rescued when they went to police station, the police did not make an entry in the diary. Next day they arrested him and put him in the jail.

There is no appeal against it. This is the type of thing that is going on.

Mr Speaker: How long ago was the hon lady Member there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: About seven days ago.

Mr Speaker: What has happened since?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have been making representations but nothing has happened. The election is on the 11th August.

An Hon Member: Ask them to arrest all the candidates!

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): About the elections in Pondicherry, we have received reports mostly from Pondicherry. They deal with Pondicherry, Karaikal and two other places where elections are going to take place on the 11th August. We hear that (Interruption) There are two other places, Mahe and Yanam. These elections are now taking place because the Assembly was dissolved as the Council of State Ministers did not have the majority. Now, you know that in Pondicherry whenever the elections

Mr Speaker: If candidates are arrested on trivial charges that is a matter which I have allowed to come. He need not go into past history as to why elections are taking place now.

Shri Tangamani: Whenever elections took place in the past, that is, before this *de facto* transfer took place there has always been rowdiness. Some peace loving people had to evacuate from Pondicherry. That has been in the past. Now representations have been made to the Chief Commissioner by the leader of this People's Democratic Front that a particular Police Officer, one Shri Palaniappan has been taking a partisan attitude. Instances have been brought to notice as to how he goes about in the jeep and canvasses for the Congress Party. He has also threatened the villagers that if they

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vote either for the DMK or for the Communist Party or for this People's Democratic Front they will have to meet the consequences. These instances have been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner himself.

Mr. Speaker: How long ago?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: About the 28th or 29th of July—just ten days ago.

Shri Tangamani: On various dates.

Mr. Speaker: We have been meeting since the 3rd August. A question might have been asked here. Hon. Members always think only of the adjournment motion as if this was the last day of the session.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You had been telling us that we must write to the hon. Minister on some occasions. Nothing happens. When we bring up the adjournment motion then you say that it is too late.

Mr. Speaker: Between bringing the adjournment motion and writing to the hon. Minister a question also can be tabled.

An Hon. Member: It cannot come up before the 11th August.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going to allow all representations.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Day before yesterday I received a letter from the hon. lady Member and other hon. Members more or less to the effect of this adjournment motion with which she enclosed a copy of the representation which a representative—I take it—of the Communist Party in Pondicherry had sent to the Chief Commissioner there mentioning some of these matters which she has mentioned now. I have no information about these things. That very day we sent her letter to the Chief Commissioner of Pondi-

cherry immediately to enquire and take necessary action, that is, day before yesterday. We had no reply from him. Since this morning when I received this notice of adjournment, I have been trying to get in touch with him over the telephone to find out. I have not succeeded yet. We may later naturally draw his attention.

Even from the copy of the letter of the Communist Party representative these which was sent to me I have no other information as I said. It appears that this charge and counter-charge is between two parties who had apparently some troubles, scuffle or whatever it is. Anyhow, we are enquiring into this matter immediately and are asking the Chief Commissioner to try his utmost so that fair and free elections might be held.

There are some complaints about the police and the judiciary there. Now all these are old police and old judiciary. The House will remember that unfortunately even now *de jure* it is not a part of India—*de facto* it is—and the French law applies there. French methods apply and it becomes difficult. It is not very easy for us to find even judges who know the French law and the French language to deal with this matter.

However, in view of these elections we have arranged for some police forces from neighbouring States to go there for these few days, that is, for the election period to help in seeing that nothing wrong happens there. That is being done and we shall try our utmost naturally to see that no impropriety occurs there and inform the Chief Commissioner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The main thing is that in Pondicherry they do not allow bail for those who are candidates for the election and who have been arrested on the firmest of grounds. They refuse bail on the ground that French law applies there and if the Public Prosecutor says 'No bail', there is no bail.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is very difficult for me without knowing the facts of the case to issue orders from here, but broadly speaking it does seem improper to me that candidates etc. should be put in prison. We should draw the attention of the Chief Commissioner to this. But having drawn it, unless we function as an appellate court here and go into the facts of the disputes, perhaps it is rather difficult to issue orders. But I do think that normally no disability should be placed on the candidates.

Mr. Speaker: Unless the offences are of a very serious nature, of murder and so on, they must be allowed to contest the elections. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will issue instructions. I do not think that any discussion at this stage, in view of the fact that the elections are on the 11th August, will be helpful either to one party or to the other. It may pull the weight one way. Therefore it is not necessary for me to give permission for raising this motion on adjournment.

12.00 hrs.

RE MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri V P Nayar has given notice.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There is a serious situation in Pondicherry caused by religious interference.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed it. I will not allow any hon. Member to raise anything once I have disallowed it. If he is not satisfied then what will happen today will happen tomorrow or on some other day.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have not said about Kerala. It is about Pondicherry.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): We have not received any information from you that it has been disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: If four hon. Members are a party to a particular adjournment motion is it not enough if I inform one hon. Member? Am I to go on informing all of them? (*Interruption*) I will not allow a number of hon. Members to join in an adjournment motion hereafter. It is enough if one hon. Member gives notice of an adjournment motion. I find it impossible to get along.

So far as the Privilege Motion of Mr. Nayar is concerned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Can we not append our signatures jointly to the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: But they cannot expect me to intimate to every one of them. That is all that I would say.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is a different matter.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether you have withheld consent?

Mr. Speaker: I have withheld consent with regard to all the other adjournment motions.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether you have looked into it and then?

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into it. This kind of aspersion whether I have looked into it or not is improper. The hon. Member is indulging in this kind of thing. Yesterday he said that I was guilty of discrimination (*Interruption*). Order, order. I won't allow any hon. Member to interrupt. No hon. Member, to whatever party he might belong and however big he might be in that party, ought to get up when I am on my legs. Hon. Members must observe decorum and decency here. I find it is more and more being abused. I don't allow it or tolerate it. There is a way of making representations here, and not making it impossible or behaving in a

[Mr Speaker]

disorderly manner. Therefore, when I am on my legs no hon. Member will stand or make representations. That shall be observed by every hon. Member.

I have disallowed it. No hon. Member has a right to ask me what are my grounds. I have the right to disallow or allow it. I am not bound to give reasons. Let me proceed to the privilege motion.

The scope of it is this. Yesterday this was referred to. I have received some requests from some other hon. Members belonging to other Groups that inasmuch as it is an important matter, they would also like to make their own representations. The short point now before me is this. I have not allowed this privilege motion. I have to satisfy myself as to whether there is a *prima facie* case: that is, with respect to law, so far as the Governor's report on which the President has acted amongst other matters is concerned, whether this House or any Member is entitled to ask the hon. the Home Minister to lay it on the Table of the House. If in pursuance of that request the hon. the Home Minister is bound to lay it on the Table, then the question whether there is a breach of privilege or not arises. But if the House is not entitled to call upon the hon. the Home Minister, or, even if they should ask him, if the Home Minister should say "in public interest I am not going to place it before the House", whether this House can still force him to lay it on the Table, and in default of his doing so whether there is a breach of privilege—this is the short legal point.

I will hear Shri Nayar first and after that the representative views of Groups—not a number of people but a few from each group.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). Mr. Speaker, I shall confine my statement to the points you have referred to.

I contend that the hon. the Home Minister's statement made in the House, that he is not prepared to lay a copy of the Governor's report on the Table of the House, constitutes, according to me, a breach of privilege of this House in this way. As you know, Parliament has not so far defined by law what the privileges are, and any curtailment of the privileges as they obtain today in the United Kingdom, whether it occurs in our Rules of Procedure—because I find certain rules in the Rules of Procedure giving power to the Minister to withhold certain documents—or whether it is in the Standing Orders according to me, will be *ultra vires* the provisions of the Constitution on that point.

I rely particularly on the scope of article 105(3) which reads that "In other respects"—"In other respects" would mean in respects other than freedom from arrest as also compulsion in the court—"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution." According to me, as we have not so far defined by law—I make a distinction between Rules and law—so far as we have not defined the privileges by law, the privileges as they obtained at the commencement of our Constitution in so far as the privileges of the British House of Commons are concerned will apply.

What are such privileges? I again rely on *May*, because that has been quoted here very often. I am reading from page 42 of the Sixteenth Edition, the very first sentence:

"Parliamentary privilege is the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively as

a constituent part of the High Court of Parliament, and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. Thus privilege, though part of the law of the land, is to a certain extent an exemption from the ordinary law."

And if you go still further down on the same page, *May* says under the heading "Ancillary nature of Privilege"

"The distinctive mark of a privilege is its ancillary character. The privileges of Parliament are rights which are 'absolutely necessary for the due execution of its powers'."

I contend that these documents are very necessary for the due discharge of the functions of Parliament. What are the functions of Parliament? What is the function of Parliament as given in article 356(3)? You know that the President has power under article 356(1) to issue a Proclamation the condition being that he should have derived subjective satisfaction from certain objective facts, whether they are in the Governor's report or otherwise. That power, according to me, is a power inferior to the power given to Parliament under article 356(3). Because you find there that 'Every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament'

Therefore my contention is that while the Constitution confers that definite, specific power on the President to promulgate an order and thereby take over the administration of a Government for whatever reasons

he considers fit, the Parliament has a superior power. Because, if the Parliament does not choose to approve the Proclamation, the Proclamation cannot have effect on the sixty-first day. Now, when it is known to every one of us that the Proclamation is before us and the fact that already twelve hours have been allotted for the discussion would indicate that Parliament will be called upon to exercise its function, namely the approval of the President's Proclamation, and if we are to exercise that function, there is nothing in the Constitution which says or which enjoins upon us to put our rubber stamps on the Proclamation made by the President. We must also have a subjective satisfaction based on the objective facts which the President had

And where are those objective facts? The hon. the Home Minister was asked the other day whether he would lay it on the Table, and he said 'No'. I looked into it, and there is a precedent in the House also, about an identical matter, and the ruling which was then given by the Speaker Mr Mavalankar is in my favour. I am reading from the proceedings of the House for 19th November, 1954. I have to draw a distinction after reading this, because the word, used by the hon. the Home Minister, if you look at the proceedings for the 3rd, he said that this is a confidential document, that any disclosure made would put certain officers in jeopardy. He did not claim anywhere in his statement that the public interest would be involved. He did not claim that a disclosure will mean anything against the interest of the State. On that occasion Mr Mavalankar observed like this (column 414)

I am not going to compel this time at least "

Mr Mavalankar said this at that time when Acharya Kripalani whom I do not find here now, had made a similar request for the production of the Governor's report on Andhra, and

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when that question was debated in the House Mr Mavalankar said

"I am not going to compel, this time at least, the Home Minister to disclose the document which he, as a responsible Minister, states is of a 'secret'—not merely confidential—nature."

So the Speaker then drew a distinction between a document which claimed to be a confidential document and a document which was simultaneously claimed to be a confidential and secret document. This time, the Home Minister did not make any claim. I can understand if the Home Minister had said at that time that a disclosure would be against the interests of the State I have read the proceedings very carefully and I do not find that he had anything to say except that the document is one of a confidential nature.

I also draw this distinction. We all know the distinction between a confidential document and a secret document. I need not go into that. When you say that a document is secret, it is necessary that it should be kept back from the knowledge of all others. Its discovery should be prevented. Its production should be prevented. That is a secret document. Every confidential document is not a secret document.

I could have understood the Home Minister denying a copy of the report to the House if he had claimed that it would be against the interests of the State. I also find that while this House is being denied the facts as embodied in the Governor's report, while this House is being denied an opportunity to have a verification of the objective facts, even the hon Prime Minister elsewhere if not in this House is relying upon the contents of that document, for definite purpose—party purposes and party advantages—I am not concerned with that here now. According to me this constitutes a breach of privilege because such a privilege exists in the United Kingdom and such a

privilege, therefore, by virtue of article 105(3) must necessarily accrue to us as a House. If this House has a privilege, I also as a part of the House have a privilege. That cannot be denied.

Mr. Speaker: What is the privilege of the House of Commons?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The privilege in the House of Commons is, House of Commons has the power also ..

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the general observations in *May*, page 42 that privilege is an ancillary right to enable hon Members to discharge their functions properly, has he got any specific case?

Shri V. P. Nayar: My contention rests upon this observation of *May*, for the discharge of my functions—and if anything impedes that, there is a breach of privilege. The House as a whole, as in the case of the House of Commons has power to compel production of any document.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore the hon. Member feels that this portion in the general observations at the outset of the Chapter relating to Privilege excludes the possibility of any Minister protecting any document or withholding any document in the public interests?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes

Mr. Speaker: That is ruled out according to him and therefore it is not open to any Minister to say, "in the public interest I am not placing it on the Table of the House." Let us distinguish between these. When he refers to a document, he may be called upon to place it on the Table of the House. He himself has used it. But, in case he says, I am not going to produce any document whether confidential or secret—it is a question of his expression, we will assume, not sticking to the words, that the meaning is, in the public interest, I withhold production of this document—is

there any authority in *May*, apart from the general expressions, that in such cases, it is open to the House to insist upon even that document being produced which, according to the Minister is not desirable to be produced in the public interest?

Shri V. P. Nayar. I can cite cases in which even legal opinions which are considered to be most confidential have been compelled to be produced in the House

Mr. Speaker I am talking of a case where the Minister definitely says, in the public interest I am not prepared to place it on the Table of the House. If the general observations of *May* ought to be accepted, this is against the authority of the House. A Minister is subordinate to this House. He can be dismissed. But, in this case where if he refuses to produce he can be charged for contempt, a breach of privilege arises or further action or dismissal consequently if he is recalcitrant, can be taken? If it is not open to the House, no further proceedings can be taken. I want to know if there is a specific ruling to this effect. I would like to have it.

Shri V. P. Nayar. In that case, I do not distinguish between the role of a Minister as such in Parliament as distinguished from the role of a particular Member. Rights and privileges which accrue to the House as a whole are both for the Minister and for the Member to enjoy equally.

Mr. Speaker. Does he then mean that it is open to ask the Government to produce it?

Shri V. P. Nayar. It is what *May* says, it is not what I say. I would refer to page 270. It is stated

"Parliament is invested with the power of ordering all documents to be laid before it, which are necessary for its information."

This is the only passage on which I rely. If Parliament is invested with

the power to compel production of all documents, which are necessary for its information, would you say that it is not necessary for information of the House?

Mr. Speaker. Is it unqualified?

Shri V. P. Nayar. It is unqualified. This is the sentence. I am not changing even a comma.

"Parliament is invested with the power of ordering all documents to be laid before it, which are necessary for its information."

Each House enjoys this authority separately, but not in all cases independently of the Crown. Where does the Crown come in here?

Mr. Speaker. Very well, let him proceed.

Shri V. P. Nayar. Therefore, I say, when Parliament is invested with the power of ordering all documents to be laid before it which are necessary for its information and when a request is made to the Home Minister, the Home Minister while saying that it is a confidential document, did not make any claim. You were pleased to say that the whole meaning of the speech has to be taken. I would submit to you that of all the Ministers, the Home Minister as we know, measures every word and every syllable which he uses has the meaning which he wants to import. In that way I made a distinction in the ruling of the Speaker Shri Mavalankar, because he said at that time, I am not inclined to compel him at present. It must have been very much in his mind as you read the whole proceedings that he also thought as you did the other day. I read from the proceedings that you also thought that a substantial portion or all the points will have to be given to us.

My contention is that this House is asked to discharge a function which we are given under article 356. You know very well, in a case where, for

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example, a sessions court awards sentence of death, do you mean to say that only the judgment of that court is sent to the High Court for confirmation? I am asking it because most of our Members will understand that example. Why is that when the High Court has the power to confirm

"If a Minister quotes in the House—you must also mark the word 'quotes'—a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table

Mr. Speaker: Very well, these general observations apart, will the hon Member refer to page 460 (16th Edition) particularly to "Citing documents not before the House" The other one is general. In the last line it says

"It has also been admitted that a document which has been cited ought to be laid upon the Table of the House, if it can be done without injury to the public interests."

This is a document which has not been cited at all.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is a different point. In such cases, our Rules of Procedure are clear.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is this. From this I draw the inference that even with respect to a document which has been cited, it is not open to this House to insist upon its being laid on the Table of the House if the Minister claimed that he won't do so in the public interests. *A fortiori* in the case of a document which he does not rely upon here, are we entitled to insist upon its being placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): May I raise a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is provided later on in *May* and which you were pleased to refer in page 462 is amply provided for in the Rules of Procedure. We have a rule:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interests."

My contention was that public interest was not claimed. Even if public interest was claimed by the Minister, in so far as the application of article 105(3) is concerned, any rule—that is why I prefaced by saying that—or standing order or ruling from the Chair which is in derogation of or which abrogates the scope of article 105(3) clearly and *per se* becomes unconstitutional, *ultra vires*. We are given the largest powers and the best privileges only because this House is treated above the ordinary law of the land. I can understand this privilege being claimed in a court of law where, according to the law of evidence, there are some matters in which privilege can be claimed. I contend that at least the British House of Commons has the general right to compel production of any document which is necessary for its proper information and for the due discharge of its functions. I contend also that a similar right must necessarily exist here for the simple reason that we have not so far framed any law to define our privileges. If Parliament had passed an Act which laid down that this is the privilege of the House, then I would not have been at all keen on raising this point. That we have not so far, in our nine years of existence, thought it wise to pass a law would mean that we want to stick to the Constitution and to the rights and privileges and immunities of the British House of Commons.

My contention is that when a specific demand was made, any jeopardy to the public interest was not claimed, the interests of the State were not even referred to. The hon. Minister's case was that a few officers who had sent up certain reports would be put to a difficult position in expressing their opinion. Even if you go through the Rules of Procedure you will find that the rules do provide to meet such an emergency or such a contingency. What is the purpose in embodying in our rules certain rules relating to the holding of a secret session? The hon. Minister says that the House as a whole cannot get a document, that the House as a whole, which is entitled to get a document, which is called upon to discharge its function under a provision in article 356, is not entitled to get it. If Parliament is supreme and if we are a sovereign body, there can be no restriction.

And then again, I would refer you to what the hon. Minister himself had to say about the disclosure of certain documents which are claimed to be confidential, his attitude towards the House in the case—we will all be remembering that case—where the Chief Minister of Kerala was alleged to have committed a breach of privilege as against one Member. I am contending here that a breach of privilege as against the whole House has been committed, and in that case my hon. friend the Home Minister intervening in the debate said

Mr. Speaker: He refused to produce the document, let us not forget. He said that it was a confidential document relating to what passed between him and that Chief Minister, and he refused to produce it notwithstanding a direct order or a kind of suggestion by me at the instance of the whole House. He still claimed that it was not right that it ought to be produced.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All our memories are very fresh, but it is very good to refresh our memories by reading the text of the speech. I submit to

you that I shall read from the printed debates and convince you that the hon. Home Minister was of an entirely different view although he did not produce it. He expressed it in unmistakable fashion. I am reading from page

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing here anything else. Any other authority is only used as an authority to enlighten us to arrive at a decision upon this. Whatever might have happened then, the substance of it is that the document was not placed by him on the Table of the House. Let us not forget it. That is not available for this. Has he anything more to say?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only submitting that the hon. Home Minister knew the distinction about a document of a confidential nature very well, and he gave expression to what he would do if the document was of a confidential nature and if the House wanted it. He at that time knew and he expressed himself as to what he would do if the House wanted it, and this is what he said. I am reading from column 9022 of the proceedings of the 27th September 1958.

"I cannot resist the wishes of the House. Ultimately, the House is the master of Government, and if this House directs me to do a thing, even if I may be in a position to claim privilege."

He knew where he had to claim a privilege at that time. He claimed a privilege also. This time he did not claim an identical privilege.

"—whether I am entitled to in this case or not, I am not going into that matter fully because I have not given careful thought to that—I would not resist the wishes of the House. The House is ultimately the master of everything and it can claim privilege for it."

This is what the Home Minister says in the case of a telegram. You will remember that at that time I raised the plea that being a document of a

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

confidential nature, it would set a bad precedent if it was disclosed. (laughter).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): And now the boot is on the other leg.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I can understand their laughter because at that time I warned that several other Chief Ministers would have to come before the House, that it was going to create a precedent which would be taken advantage of later, and here I am taking advantage of that precedent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Quite right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: And that is why they laugh.

I would again submit to you Mr Speaker, that this is a very serious matter. Whether or not a breach of privilege has been committed is not for me to decide. The House in its wisdom has elected a Privileges Committee. I seek the intervention of the House to send this matter to the Privileges Committee for a proper investigation and submission of a report on what they consider is best. I do not say that rightaway the Home Minister should be brought before the bar of Parliament for condign punishment far from it. I only say that this being a matter of a very peculiar nature, a matter which has never arisen in the history of our Parliament, it is a fit matter to be referred to the Privileges Committee and the Committee being asked to send up a report within a few days so that by the time we take up the other matter viz., President's Proclamation in Kerala for discussion, we will be in possession of all facts.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I crave your indulgence to speak on one point.

In respect of this matter the Home Minister has been taking the plea that it will not be in the interests of the public.....

An Hon. Member: He has not taken.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I assume for the purpose of argument that he is taking up such an argument. In that case who should be the judge? Is the Home Minister to constitute himself an arbitrary judge to decide whether a particular document cannot be disclosed in the interests of the public. In other words, is it for this House to say that the disclosure will not be in the interests of the public or for the Home Minister, or, for that matter, any other matter to come to the conclusion that the document cannot be disclosed in the interests of the public?

I am of the view that the question as to whether the disclosure of a document is detrimental to the public interest is to be decided by the House and not by any other person. My hon. friends are interrupting; they may listen. The courts have all along been taking this view that even in courts when the question of privilege arises with respect to the production of a document, the courts will not allow production if it relates to matters or affairs of the State, and the question whether it relates to the affairs of the State has to be decided by the court. Is this sovereign Parliament bereft of that power to decide whether a particular document relates to the affairs of the State or not?

I would say with great respect that if the Prime Minister could share the confidence of the report with his party people, . . .

An Hon. Member: Shame

Shri Easwara Iyer: ... where he could say there has been a strong recommendation, it is a matter that you have to consider whether it was in the public interest so far as the party is concerned and not in the public interest so far as this Parliament is concerned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I say one word?

Mr. Speaker: On behalf of the P.S.P. Group. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I look at the issue raised by my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar purely from the point of view of the rights and privileges of this House. For me it is a constitutional matter, having nothing whatsoever to do with the politics involved in it. The fact that it arises out of an issue connected with Kerala is purely incidental for the purposes of the debate we should have on this.

At the very beginning I should like to say this that I stand for the enlargement of the rights and privileges of this House and am opposed to any curtailment of it. I feel also that the House should have all the information it needs to reach a sober judgment on a matter like the suspension of the Constitution and the imposition of President's rule on that State. Here I am at one with Shri Nayar, but the desirability of a thing is not to be confused with the legality or the legal justification for the thing. I think the Home Minister should place before this House all the information which they had in their possession before they took this very drastic step about which not many have been particularly happy.

But having said this, I will come to the neat law point which you have been kind enough to frame before the House, that is, the production of the original document itself. There can be a law on the matter and there can be precedents on the matter. Let us see that the law is not very clearly stated in our Constitution, but there are some precedents.

First, let us take the precedents of our own House, and what do they say? So far as the precedents of this House are concerned, there have been precedents on four occasions. On 9-8-1951 there was the Punjab case.

Mr. Speaker: Is he supporting Shri Nayar or opposing him?

147 LSD.—5.

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to my point.

Mr. Speaker: So that I may follow what exactly he is saying. Very well.

Shri Nath Pai: I have made it clear.

The precedents were on 9-8-1951, 12-3-1953, 20-3-1954 and then the case which Shri Nayar quoted. I would like to say that the precedents unfortunately are not likely to strengthen the case. That is why I have said that the desirability of a thing is not tantamount to the legality of the thing. Shri V. P. Nayar has quoted from the latest edition of *May's Parliamentary Practice*. But I have the previous edition. Shri V. P. Nayar claims to have the latest one. But he has omitted a very important para which he ought to have quoted. May I draw your attention to that para?

An Hon. Member: What page?

Shri Nath Pai: The page will not help my hon. friend, because the edition from which I am quoting is different. I am quoting from the Fifteenth Edition. If you come away from page 256 which he quoted, I would now like to draw your attention to page 266. Having begun with this para which reads:

"Parliament is invested with the power of ordering all documents to be laid before it.....",

this is how *May* concludes that particular treatise:

"However ample the power of each House to enforce the production of papers may be, a sufficient cause must be shown for the exercise of that power and if considerations of public policy can be urged against a motion for papers, it is either withdrawn or otherwise dealt with according to the judgment of the House."

A breach of this House occurs when we order the Home Minister to produce it. A breach occurs only

[Shri Nath Pai]

when we order him to produce it; and if he refuses, if he does such a thing, I shall be one with Shri V. P. Nayar in saying that a breach has been committed, and we shall resist him as strongly as my hon. friend would like us to. But a breach has not been committed here as yet. The House has not made up its mind, whether we should order him or not

As regards what happened on the previous occasion, which he has quoted, may I also quote a relevant portion? It is true that Acharya Kripalani had demanded it. We shall get our rights fortified, by quoting all the relevant evidence and not omitting one which may be slightly against us

I want you and the House to decide in its wisdom, after we have all of it. Dr. Katju had claimed on that occasion not what has been just stated, but as follows

"The report of the Governor to the President is a document of a very secret and confidential nature, and it will not be in public interest to produce it"

Then, of course, the Speaker had said what has just been quoted

"I am not going to compel, this time at least, the Home Minister to disclose the document which he, as a responsible Minister, states is of a 'secret'—not merely confidential—nature."

This was the ruling on that particular occasion. And on all the three other occasions, the ruling has been that the information cannot be laid

I am with my hon. friend in pleading that the information must be laid. You have laid a way for this. There is a way out. I am not interested in defeating his motion, because I am one with my hon. friend in enhancing the privileges. But a way has been found out which will perhaps satisfy him. That was laid by you by your

ruling of the day that this House is entitled to have all the points and all the material it needs before reaching a conclusion. If I may invite your attention to the proceedings of the House of the 3rd August, 1959, and quote you, this is what you were pleased to say; and this gives us a way out of it:

"Therefore, whether that document is placed before this House or not, . . ."

—it is left by you to the judgment of the Home Minister, but you have ordered him nonetheless:

"...the hon. Minister must take this House into confidence and say what are the points which induced the President and what are the irregularities which induced the President to take action"

This is a sufficient thing which does not lead to any breach. And this has been the reaction earlier of the Home Minister on this point

"It is a confidential document. I wish it had been possible to let the House know all that the Governor has said, and I will perhaps try to do so at least to the extent it is necessary"

I am demanding that we must get all the necessary information, and he is offering us all. And you have said that he must give it.

I do not, therefore, see how a breach is committed. If there is one committed, I think you will allow us, and you will be one with us, in resisting encroachment and curtailment of the privileges of this House

Finally, there is one quotation with which I shall conclude, to strengthen this statement. And it is this point of law. It is at page 141 of the

Fifteenth Edition of May's Parliamentary Practice:

"A Minister of the Crown is not at liberty to read or quote from a despatch or other state paper not before the House, unless he be prepared to lay it upon the Table."

The statement is very clear And then, *May* quotes many cases, and this is how he concludes

"This restraint is similar to the rule of evidence in courts of law which prevents counsel from citing documents which have not been produced in evidence"

And then, we find that

" the Speaker ruled that confidential documents or documents of a private nature passing between officers of a department and the department cited in debate are not necessarily laid on the Table of the House, especially if the Minister declares that they are of a confidential nature"

Then, there is a reference to the law So, the law and the precedents are very clear

I conclude, to avoid any misunderstanding, by saying that I demand, and my party demands

Mr. Speaker. What was the last page that the hon Member was referring to?

Shri Nath Pal: The last page that I was referring to was page 442 of the Fifteenth Edition, the chapter being 'Maintenance of Order during Debate'

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: That refers to private communication

Shri Nath Pal: Between the departmental heads and the department also

So, I fully endorse the plea of Shri V P Nayar that the House be taken into confidence, and all relevant

material and documents that Government have in their possession be laid.

But, regarding the breach of privilege, I want to submit—because I do not want to give the impression that some people only were conscious about the privilege—we are very watchful and alert I have not seen a breach of privilege of the House, and, therefore, I would not support the motion If one such occurs, we shall resist it

I submit that your ruling is the way out, and I hope the Minister will abide by it by taking this House into confidence and laying all the information at his disposal

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would not like to add to the confusion already made by the two hon Members who preceded me, concerning whether there is a breach of privilege or not I have in my own way tried to look into the law, and I could not reach a positive conclusion that would support the motion before this House But I want to make a submission

The other day, when this issue was raised, only a mention was made regarding the Governor's report In the Proclamation that was issued at the time when the administration of Punjab was taken over, there was only the mention of the Governor's report In this particular case, there is reference to the report of the Governor and other information received by the President I would like to know whether your ruling covers also the other information Regarding the other information also, is it claimed to be secret and confidential? That also should be clarified

From the constitutional point of view, as it was observed by you, and as you felt the other day, ultimately this House will have to be satisfied A certain judgment has been reached at a subjective level by the President, and this House can come to a correct decision, if objective facts,

[Shri Khadilkar]

that is, whatever facts and whatever evidence be in the possession of Government, are made available to us. If all the relevant facts are not placed before the House, this House will be deprived from coming to a judicial decision concerning this matter.

So far as the privilege issue is concerned, as my hon friend Shri Nath Pai has said, I would certainly support every case where there is a breach of privilege, if on any occasion, even the slightest breach of privilege is there, we shall have to come forward to safeguard it. But as I said earlier, so far as this particular issue is concerned, after reading your last ruling I do not feel confident that a definite breach of privilege has taken place.

I would just make one more observation. On the last two occasions, what I found was that the matters were referred to the Privileges Committee, and after the Committee submitted their report, we considered that it was something very flimsy. So, before handing over any matter to the Privileges Committee, this House, and you, Sir, should give very serious consideration to it because this is the preliminary stage. Therefore, with an open mind, I would appeal that serious consideration should be given to the issue raised by my hon friend Shri V P Nayar.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) The issue before the House is extremely simple and limited. My hon friend Shri V P Nayar has claimed that a breach of privilege has occurred. In order to substantiate that he has to show what that particular or specific privilege is, and secondly how the breach has occurred. I am afraid he has failed in both.

In the first place, there is a distinction between saying that the House orders a Minister to produce the document and a Member of the House asking for the production of

the document. A breach of privilege, or at least a *prima facie* evidence of breach of privilege, could arise only after the House in its wisdom had called upon the Minister to produce that particular document and the Minister said that he would not produce it. But if he said that in the interest of the State he would not produce it, then, at best, you could say there was a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege, but not a breach of privilege.

The point has been laboured by my hon friend Shri V P Nayar, that this House is supreme. That proposition is not disputed. If the Minister claims that this is a particular confidential State document and in the public interest he would not like to place it before the House, he is not overriding the authority of Parliament because Parliament, in its wisdom has made a rule that in such cases, the Minister should have that power to claim such a thing. But assuming for a moment that a Minister becomes cussed and refuses to produce it under the pretext that it is a State secret, it is open to the House to demand the resignation of the Minister, and in that way the House can assert its supreme authority. So it is not at all a question of the supreme authority of the House. (Interruption)

The second point, which is again mixed up with the issue of privilege—which is totally alien to that—is this, that the question of what type of evidence the Government will produce before the House to enable this House to come to a conclusion that the Proclamation was justified must be left to the Government itself—I am speaking strictly from the point of law. It is open to the Government either to produce the Governor's Report or to lay before the House the *verbatim* report of the criminal intelligence department, if they have received any. It is open to them not

to produce either at all and to produce simply a memorandum saying that, according to their information, such and such causes have contributed to the issue of the Proclamation. Then it is for the House to decide whether the material which the Government have placed before it is sufficient for the purpose of justifying the Proclamation or not. The point is that the onus of justifying the Proclamation squarely rests on the Government, and how that onus is discharged must be left absolutely to Government to decide. We need not demand that the Report of the Governor must be produced. They may produce it or they may take the risk of not producing it and in default thereof, the House may give a verdict against them. It is open to them to take that risk. But I fully concur with my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai's view that the House must have sufficient material in whatever form the Government likes to place whether it is in the form of the Governor's Report or reports from the criminal intelligence department or representation by lawyers but whatever source it may be the House must have before it sufficient and full material by which it could judge and say that really there was justification for the Proclamation.

Therefore, on the limited question on which privilege is claimed, I think that the application is completely misconceived. As to the other thing, what material, and in what form the Government has to place before the House, it is up to Government to decide (*Interruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi)
While appreciating the inherent power of Government to withhold the production of any document which they deem fit, I beg to submit that they should not seek protection behind this pretext, and they should make all the documents available to this House before we put our seal of approval on this Proclamation of the President.

This is a peculiar and delicate situation which has arisen by this Proclamation. It is for the first time that a Ministry has been dismissed and the Legislature dissolved even though the Ministry enjoyed a majority in that particular House. This has no parallel in history. You will probably find some likeness to it in the time of Charles the First when he dismissed the Parliament.

In this context, I feel that all the materials should be available to us before we are asked to discuss this matter, and I beg to submit that Government should not seek protection behind this pretext.

श्री बजराल सिंह (फिरोजाबाद)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे बानून की एक बात कहनी है और वह यह है कि आर्टिकल १०५ के सब आर्टिकल ३ में यह बतलाया गया है कि हमारे जो भी विशेषाधिकार हैं वह वही अधिकार हैं जो कि हाउस आफ कामन्स के हैं और अब तक हम न कोई ऐसा बानून नहीं बनाया है जिसके वि. जिरि हम ने विशेषाधिकारों की परिभाषा की हो।

पिछली दफा जब यह प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित हुआ तो वानून मंत्री महोदय न यह बता था कि सदन के अधिकार कभी भी डिफाइन न किए जाय उनकी परिभाषा न की जाय और इमी तरह रक्व जाय जैसे कि हाउस आफ कामन्स में है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब वह अधिकार हमारे हैं, उन अधिकारों के प्रति जो हमारे अपन कर्तव्य हैं उनका पालन करने के लिए हम किन्हीं कागजात की आवश्यकता पड़ती है।

इस केंस में राष्ट्रपति महोदय को यहाँ की जो कैबिनेट है, केन्द्र का मंत्रिमंडल है उसने एक राय दी, आर्टिकल ७४ के मुताबिक हमेशा मंत्रिमंडल राय देगा और उस राय पर ही राष्ट्रपति महोदय कोई अपना निश्चय लेंगे। जो निश्चय केरल के सम्बन्ध में

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

उन्होंने लिया वहाँ के शासन को अपने अधिकार में लेने का वह निश्चय उन्होंने कैबिनेट द्वारा ही गई आर्टिकल ७४ के मातहत ही गई राय के ऊपर लिया। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल इस सदन के प्रति जिम्मेदार है। सदन यहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति के प्रोक्लेमेशन पर जब विचार करेगा तो उसका रोल अपील की प्रदालत का होगा और उसका काम वह देखना होगा कि जो राय मंत्रिमंडल ने राष्ट्रपति को दी थी वह उचित थी या नहीं थी। ऐसी सूत्रों में ही जा सकती थी या नहीं ही जा सकती थी कबवा क्या कोई और राय दी जा सकती थी। इन सब बातों पर विचार करना सदन का काम होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सदन के सम्मुख जब तक वह सब कागजात न हों जिनकी कि बिना पर राष्ट्रपति को मंत्रिमंडल ने वह राय दी सब तक इस सदन को अंधेरे में रखना होगा और ऐसी सूत्र में यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सदन के सम्मुख वह सब कागजात आये।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है जैसा कि श्री नाथ पाई ने कहा कि इस सदन ने यह तय नहीं किया कि जिन कागजात के आधार पर राष्ट्रपति को मंत्रिमंडल ने राय दी उन कागजात को मगाने के लिये पेश करने के लिये सदन ने कोई निश्चय नहीं किया और सम्भवतः आपने भी इस सदन में जो व्यवस्था दी उसमें कहा कि जो कुछ भी मुनासिब और आवश्यक हो उतना मैटीरियल गृह मंत्री सदन को दे दे। मेरे मित्र श्री नायर का कहना है कि मध्यम महोदय की इस व्यवस्था से सदन को यह अधिकार मिल जाता है कि अगर गृह मंत्री इस व्यवस्था के बावजूद भी सदन की मेज पर वह मैटीरियल नहीं रखते हैं तो वह सदन के विशेषाधिकार भंग का मामला हो जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि विशेषाधिकार भंग हुआ है या नहीं सदन इस वक्त इसको तय करने नहीं जा रहा है। श्री नायर का प्रस्ताव यह है कि सदन इस प्रश्न को सदन की विशेषाधिकार समिति के सिपुई कर दे; और विशेषाधिकार समिति इस पर अच्छे तरीके से

खानबीन करके विचार करे और उसके बाद किसी निश्चय पर पहुँचे और उसके बाद उसको यहाँ पर लाये। इसलिए आज इस में फर्क किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि हमें यह निश्चय नहीं करना है कि विशेषाधिकार भंग हो गये हैं या नहीं हो गये हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि जब गृह मंत्री महोदय उन कागजात को जिनका कि देखना सदन के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है और जिनकी कि बिना पर मंत्रिमंडल ने एक निश्चय किया है प्रोक्लेमेशन जारी करने का, उन कागजात को हमारे सामने नहीं रखते हैं तो वह विशेषाधिकारों का भंग है। इस सदन को पूरे अधिकार प्राप्त है और उनसे ज्यादा अधिकार प्राप्त है जो कि मंत्रिमंडल को प्राप्त है। अब मंत्रिमंडल सदन के सामने उस राय को जो कि उसने राष्ट्रपति को दी, उस राय को ऐप्रूव कराने के लिये आये तो उस वक्त इस सदन को यह देखना होगा कि किन आधारों पर वह राय दी गई थी और ली गई थी। यदि किसी कल के मुकदमे में हाईकोर्ट को फैसला देना हो तो उसको यह फैसला करने के लिये कि सिशन इदालत ने जो जजमेंट दिया था वह ठीक था या नहीं केस से सम्बन्धित सारे कागजात उसके सामने मौजूद होने चाहिए और जब तक पूरे कागजात उसके सामने नहीं होंगे तब तक वह ठीक फैसले पर नहीं पहुँच सकता है। उस सूत्र में विशेषाधिकारों का भंग वही हो जाता है जहाँ पर कि वह आवश्यक कागजात प्रोक्लेमेशन के साथ ही सदन की मेज पर नहीं रखे जाते लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि सदन में वो राय है। कुछ लोगों का सम्भवतः ऐसा ख्याल है कि जब सदन तय कर दे तभी विशेषाधिकारों का भंग हो सकता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह सारा मामला सदन की विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाय और वह इस पर पूरी जांच पड़ताल करके अपनी राय दे और वह सदन के सामने बाद में रखवा जाय। अभी हम कोई निर्णय नहीं कर रहे हैं कि विशेषाधिकारों का भंग हुआ है कि नहीं।

हम तो सिर्फ इतना कह रहे हैं कि इस सदन की जो विशेषाधिकार समिति है उसको अधिक जांच और खानबीन करने के लिये सिपुर्व कर दिया जाय और उसके बाद फिर सदन में यह पेश किया जाय । मैं समझता हू कि इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध नहीं किया जा सकता । इसका समर्थन किया जाना चाहिए । इस पर खूब भ्रष्टी तरह खानबीन होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है । जनतंत्र में कभी भी किसी चुनी हुई सरकार को कोई ऊपर से डिसमिस करे तो यह मुनासिब बात नहीं हो सकती और अगर यह होता है तो वह मामला अदालत में जाना चाहिए । यह कन्स्टिट्यूबिल होना चाहिए । कानून के मुताबिक मिनिस्टर ने राष्ट्रपति को क्या राय दी थी उसके बारे में अदालत खानबीन नहीं करेगी । लेकिन जिन कागजात की बिना पर मन्त्रिमंडल निश्चय पर पहुँचा उनको हम देखना चाहते हैं ।

एक और व्यवस्था भी हो सकती है । हम गुप्त अधिवेशन कर सकते हैं । उम अधिवेशन में वे सारे कागजात हमारे सामने आ जाए और सदन उन पर विचार कर सकता है । और इस तरह करने में अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कुछ चीजें बाहर न जाने पाएँ तो वह उद्देश्य भी सिद्ध हो जायेगा । इस वक्त यह भी निश्चय नहीं किया जा रहा है कि विशेषाधिकार का भंग हो रहा है या नहीं । इसलिए हमें यह मामला विशेष खानबीन के लिए विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप देना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: I have asked only representatives of various groups to speak. Now, the hon Law Minister

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think I am called upon to make a long reply. Of course, the privileges are well-defined and ascertained and those who want to introduce a new visitor in the gallery of privileges must

establish its right as a pre-existing one. We do not find any such privilege anywhere cited or referred to or recognised. On the contrary the law has been quite well settled, and it is embodied in our rule 368. I may read rule 368, which in my opinion, fully sets out the law on the point.

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

The rule is quite clear that even where I quote a paper, if I claim protection under public interests I cannot be compelled to produce it.

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

I suppose the rule makes it perfectly clear. A good deal of confusion has been created by the hon Member from Kerala, Shri Nayar, on the undoubted right of the House to demand production of papers, if it chooses to do so. The hon Home Minister when he dealt with the telegram last time, in his own precise way put the law exactly as it is. He said, 'I claim privilege but if the House so desires I shall have to obey'. That is the law but that again is not a question of privilege. If such an order is made on a Minister by the House notwithstanding the claim of privilege—it rarely happens anywhere either here or outside—then, it is a case of contempt if the Minister disobeys it, it is not a question of privilege.

With these words I would conclude my answer. I am only sorry that

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Shri Nayar who always used to canalize his energies on worthy causes has wasted his energies on a bad point.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would not have considered it necessary to speak now, but for certain misinterpretations that have been put on what I stated. Firstly, Shri Bharucha for whom I have some respect said that it is the right of the whole House. If he had heard me patiently he would have known that I said because we are Members of this House, as Members of the House we have a part of the right. I am strengthened in what I said by the observations in May. Again I read from page 40

"They are enjoyed by individual Members, because the House cannot perform its functions without unimpeded use of the services of its Members, and by each House for the protection of its Members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity"

When the question was raised, it would appear that Shri Bharucha wanted all of us—the whole House—to get up and demand it. The position is certainly not that if the House has a right then the individual has the right.

Secondly, he said that we can ask the hon. Home Minister to resign. I do not know any provision by which I can ask the hon. Home Minister to resign. Would he care to enlighten us on the relevant provision?

I was very sorry to hear the hon. Law Minister say that we have a definite rule. I myself quoted the rule. My contention was that in so far as rights have been given to us by a definite provision of the Constitution, the Rules or Standing Orders which we have framed which abrogate or which are in derogation of the provisions of the Constitution are clearly *ultra vires*. I never expected the hon. Law Minister

Shri A. K. Sen: If a provision is shown in the Constitution I shall obey it. But I have not seen it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I will show him .

Mr. Speaker: He has already seen it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, your observation makes me all the more sorry for the Law Minister.

Mr. Speaker. The matter which has been raised in this motion of privilege is a simple one. At this stage I have to make up my mind whether there is a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege for which I should give consent and bring it before the House for such action as it may deem proper—whether it decides to dispose of it then and there or whether it would like to send it to the Committee of Privileges to get its report and take action thereon later. Now, we are at the initial stage.

I have been anxious to see whether a *prima facie* case has been made out. Therefore at the outset I said that it must be shown to me first of all that there is an obligation cast upon the Home Minister to place the document on the Table of the House whether an individual Member asks for it or whether the whole House collectively asks for it. I will assume that not merely Shri Nayar but the whole House asks for the production of this document. If the hon. Minister cannot withhold it and if he is bound to place it on the Table of the House then if he refuses to do so certainly, there would be a breach of privilege.

But is the hon. Minister bound to place it on the Table of the House, apart from the fact whether without that this House can come to a conclusion on the Proclamation? The simple question is whether the report of the Governor ought to be placed on the Table of the House at the instance of any hon. Member of the House or even at the instance of the whole House. If a Member or the House has got a right to insist upon the document being placed on the Table of the House, certainly, I will give my consent to this.

So far as that matter is concerned, Shri Nayar who tabled this motion mentioned Rule 368 of our Rules of Procedure which lays down that even in cases where a Minister refers to a particular document and reads it out in the House, ultimately when the House insists upon its being placed on the Table of the House, it is open to the Minister to say that in public interest he is not placing it on the Table of the House. That is the clear wording of Rule 368. It does not admit of any doubt so far as that matter is concerned.

Therefore, Shri Nayar at the outset, wanted to say that this Rule is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and referred to article 105(3) of the Constitution which says that in other respects our privileges will be those of the House of Commons until a law has been made by Parliament relating to privileges.

It is true that no Bill or Act has been passed by Parliament. But Rules have been framed. Therefore, he wanted to say that the rules which are in conflict with or inconsistent with the general provisions of the Constitution are to that extent not valid. He referred to article 105(3) and said that it must be read along with the procedure in the House of Commons as laid down in *May's Parliamentary Practice* or otherwise. He referred to page 270 of *May's Parliamentary Practice* and said that in general it is open to Parliament to call for any papers. Then, on page 460, something is said specifically in relation to documents which are referred to in the House under the heading "citing documents not before the House". There it is said that it has also been admitted that a document which has been cited ought to be laid on the Table of the House if it can be done without injury to the public interest. Now, therefore, he admits that this is proper. The provision which has been made under Rule 368 imports the substance contained in *May's Parliamentary Practice* under the heading "citing documents not before the House". Even if the

Minister cited some documents, he may say "No, no, in the public interest I am not going to place them on the Table of the House". There is nothing *ultra vires* in these rules. So, reading *May's Parliamentary Practice* and the rules together, it is open, even in a case where the Minister refers to a particular document, for him to say *a fortiori* "I am not going to place it on the Table of the House". *A fortiori*, when the Minister does not refer to a document at all, I cannot compel nor can the House compel him to place on the Table of the House that document. I do not see how a Minister refuses to discharge the duty imposed upon him or how it is open to the House to call upon him to produce such document.

So far as general matters are concerned, it is unnecessary for me to go into them while considering this question of privilege. All the same, I am equally interested as all the other hon. Members here are, to see that democracy works properly and no resolution is passed or the hon. House is not called upon to come to any conclusion without the facts being placed before it.

Article 356 under which this Proclamation has been issued consists of two parts. First of all, the Head of the State has to come to a conclusion—that is subjective—on such material as is placed before him. He comes to a conclusion on those materials. We are asked to come to a conclusion here. Unless the Proclamation is followed up by a Resolution of the House conforming or approving it, automatically, at the end of two months it will lapse. Therefore, the hon. Home Minister has tabled a Resolution already and I have fixed 17th and 19th August—two days—for discussing that matter at length. Now, when he introduces or makes a motion, he is bound to place all the relevant material before this House so that this House may come to a conclusion. The Governor's report may contain one thing. Merely because an hon. Member reads it, does he

[Mr. Speaker]

guarantee that he will approve the Proclamation? Independent of the material that is contained in the Governor's report, he has to satisfy this House how it is justifiable to issue the Proclamation. Therefore, this House is called upon to decide upon what the hon Home Minister says here and the facts that are placed before us. The President might have made a mistake but it is for this House to find out whether it is right or wrong to approve or not to approve the Proclamation. Placing the document which was before the President is not the only matter or the matter on which this House will come to a conclusion. It will be independent of that. Let us wait and see what the hon Home Minister is going to say on that day and how he is going to justify the Proclamation. If the House comes to the conclusion that the material has not been placed here which can stand scrutiny, certainly this House is not going to give its approval to the Proclamation. Therefore, we are not stultifying ourselves or blindly following what the President has said. We are entitled to come to a different conclusion in this House, independently of what the President has come to.

There is absolutely no breach from the point of view of privilege. So far as law is concerned, I am not satisfied that there is *prima facie* a case of breach of privilege for which I should give consent. Let us proceed to the other work now.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: May I just have an explanation?

Mr Speaker: No explanation on anything I have said. (*Interruptions*) Order, order. I have repeatedly said that so far as my ruling is concerned, I am not going to give further explanations in this matter. My rulings have to be accepted; there is no question of clarification of my ruling. (*Interruptions*)

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUGAR SITUATION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a statement on sugar situation in the country. [*Placed in Library See No LT-1490/59*].

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises, and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha—

- (i) Supplementary Statement No IV, Seventh Session, 1959 [*See Appendix I, annexure No 76*]
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No VIII, Sixth Session, 1958 [*See Appendix I, annexure No 77*]
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No XI Fifth Session, 1958 [*See Appendix I, annexure No 78*]
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No XX, Fourth Session, 1958 [*See Appendix I, annexure No 79*]
- (v) Supplementary Statement. No XXI, Third Session, 1957 [*See Appendix I, annexure No 80*]
- (vi) Supplementary Statement. No XXVI, Second Session, 1957 [*See Appendix I, annexure No 81*]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-sec-

tion (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. No. 550 dated the 9th May, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1497/59].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (9) of Section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1498/59].

PRICES OF RICE IN WEST BENGAL

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a statement showing retail prices of coarse rice in Calcutta and in the subdivisions of West Bengal during 1958-59. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1499/59].

Mr. Speaker: Shri Satya Narayan Sinha..... (Interruptions.)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): A statement has been laid on the price of rice. May I know whether a discussion be allowed on that?

Mr. Speaker: I am not in a position to say. Hon. Members know how to move the House. There is no good asking me at random as to what is going to happen. I am not going to allow these interruptions hereafter. I have shown sufficient indulgence to all sides of the House. I will be stultifying myself; I am not going to do so..... (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): You are not going to abide by the rules of the House?... ..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member ought not to make remarks like this.... (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You have been saying all sorts of things above everybody.....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is going on whispering. I know what she is going on saying. It is very derogatory to the Chair. She thinks she has got a right to say such things in the House..... (Interruptions.) She has not been observing decorum. When I stand she also stands.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I am asking you on a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper to ask a clarification of a Speaker about his ruling. Nothing of that kind will be allowed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On many occasions, if you look into the Hansard you will find that hundreds of clarifications have been asked.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing 10th August, will consist of—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper;

(2) Discussion on the Report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee, on a motion to be moved by the Minister for Transport and Communications;

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills—

State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee;

State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee;

Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill;

International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill;

Arms Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

(4) Discussion on the Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation for the year, 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1958, on a motion to be moved by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla and others at 3 P.M. on 18th August.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION BILL*

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and for matters connected therewith.

Mr Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Commission for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and for matters connected therewith"

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

PHARMACY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to move that following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.

'Clause 3

1. That at Page 2, after line 21, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(ia) registered in a medical register of a State who, although

not falling within sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act; or".

Clause 11

2 That at page 4, for lines 20 to 24, the following be substituted, namely —

"(d) the names of persons who carry on the business or profession of Pharmacy in the State, and

(i) would have satisfied the conditions for registration as set out in section 31, on the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30, had they applied for registration on or before that date, or

(ii) have been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners as defined in sub-clause (ua) of clause (f) of section 2 for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30,"

Sir, I have very few observations to make with regard to these amendments that have been passed by Rajya Sabha and which are here for the consideration of this House. As the hon. House is aware, when the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill was being considered in this House, there was a suggestion to make the advantages available to modern medicine practitioners applicable in respect of the diploma holders or graduates of what is known as the integrated system of medicine as also the ayurvedic and unani practitioners, and that their prescriptions should also be honoured in the same way as those of persons practising modern medicine. This question came

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up before the Rajya Sabha. Also, there has been a certain amount of feeling amongst those who have qualified themselves in the colleges, schools and institutions which are giving instructions in both the ayurvedic and the modern system of medicine. They are essentially ayurvedic institutions, and I understand that the number of such institutions is about 49 by this time.

In some of the States, these diploma holders or graduates from the colleges of integrated medicine have been in government service and they have also been dispensing modern medicine in the hospitals in those States. Therefore, Government felt that it would be a hardship to these people if now it were to be said that the prescriptions of these physicians should not be honoured. That is why Government accepted these amendments in the Rajya Sabha. I think the acceptance of these amendments will remove all sense of grievance in the minds of those who were essentially supposed to practise ayurveda but have been practising modern medicine also.

Sir, I have nothing more to add at this stage. If any new points arise in the course of the debate, I shall be happy to reply.

Mr. Speaker Motion moved

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration:

'Clause 3

1 That at page 2, after line 21, the following be inserted, namely —

"(aa) registered in a medical register of a State, who, although not falling within sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the

purposes of this Act, or"

Clause 11

2 That at page 4, for lines 20 to 24, the following be substituted, namely —

(d) the names of persons who carry on the business or profession of pharmacy in the State and

(i) would have satisfied the conditions for registration as set out in section 31, on the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30, had they applied for registration on or before that date, or

(ii) have been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners as defined in sub-clause (ua) of clause (f) of section 2 for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30,""

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris) Mr. Speaker Sir I am one of those who suggested that people trained in the medical colleges of integrated medicine should also be included in this Bill or that they should be made eligible to be included. As a matter of fact, the Rajya Sabha has adopted these amendments so that those people who have passed out of the medical colleges of integrated medicine may also be included in this Act.

But I think, Sir, he has not brought out that point very well. In the original Act of 1948 only practitioners of allopathic system are eligible for registration. In the subsequent Bill of 1958, the eligibility was widened in this way that the word "allopathic" was dropped and the expression "modern scientific system of medicine" was used. I do not know why he has

[Shri Nanjappa]

brought in the word "modern" there. Will that not affect those people who have passed out of the colleges of integrated medicine? Now, he says that people trained in ayurvedic colleges and also unani, of which I do not know anything, will be included. I know about the ayurvedic colleges in Madras State. I will be happy if ayurveda also becomes scientific medicine. I have no objection. But the State Governments may take objection to the use of the word "modern" there.

I would not say that ayurveda is not scientific. It is a scientific system, but it has not developed and it has not taken the advantages of modern science and developed as such. But I won't call it an unscientific system of medicine. Therefore, if the word "modern" is deleted, I think people trained in ayurvedic colleges—they are recognised by the Government, and as the hon. Minister said people who have passed out of those colleges are employed in Government service and also under local bodies—will be made eligible to come under this Act. What stands in the way of these people being made eligible is the use of the word "modern" before the words "scientific system of medicine". If he deletes that word, even the amendments suggested by some of our hon. friends seeking to substitute the words "ayurvedic and unani" in the amendments passed by Rajya Sabha cannot find a place.

These ayurvedic people actually do it now. Even though they may not have been trained in modern medicines, the life-saving medicines as we call them—antibiotics, sulphanoils and such other things—in actual practice in the remote villages, they do use penicillin for pneumonia, chloromycetin for typhoid, streptomycin for tuberculosis and sulphanol preparations for leprosy. If that is the case and in everyday practice, they do carry on with the use of such life-saving drugs, why should they not be allowed to register themselves under this Act?

They have also to get a certain standard of knowledge before they enter their ayurvedic colleges. They have to attain certain ~~arts~~ qualifications for entering into colleges. That being their capacity, their standard, they will be able to digest the modern literature and they will be able to use the modern medicines also.

Therefore why unnecessarily restrict them, because of some prejudice that was developed during the British rule against ayurveda, and unnecessarily put at a disadvantage those people who are trained in ayurvedic colleges? Many people in this House have expressed a grouse against Government that proper treatment is not being given to ayurveda and people trained in recognised colleges and schools of ayurveda. That will also be removed if this word "modern" is deleted. They are also scientific people and they can become eligible under this Act.

Sir, I thought the hon. Minister will have some doubt in his mind about this point. Now, I think he has no doubt in his mind, and he will agree to the deletion of the word "modern" from the amendment that he has moved, because that will make the Act quite clear.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur). Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment that the Rajya Sabha has made in that particular clause of the Bill necessitates some change that I have suggested in an amendment of mine. The particular section of the principal Act which has been redrafted in the present Bill and which the Rajya Sabha has amended refers to the registration of persons practising allopathic system of medicine. What the Bill now does with this, it has changed the phrase, "practising the allopathic system of medicine" and has said, "practising the modern scientific system of medicine". In a way, the Bill has retained the intention of the principal Act. Instead of stating

"allopathic system of medicine" it states "the modern scientific system of medicine" If it had only stated "practising a modern scientific system of medicine", it might have left the scope open for other systems to come in, but it has put in clause 3 sub-clause (b)(f)(u) the words, "the modern scientific system of medicine" That phrase can mean only one system and not more than one system Whenever we say "practising the modern scientific system of medicine" it means one system only

What I thought when I read this Bill was that it was some sort of euphemism which saves the face of the Government in this way, namely, that they did not appear partial to any particular system of medicine It was stated in the principal Act that persons practising the allopathic system of medicine would be given this privilege, and that looked like being partial to that particular system of medicine So, that phrase was omitted and this new phrase, "practising the modern scientific system of medicine" was brought in, which preserves the intention of the principal Act and at the same time does not make the Government look as giving the impression that they were being partial to a particular system of medicine It might have been allowed to go that way even though the intention was that which was contained in the principal Act, but after what the Rajya Sabha has done I believe that these two words, "the modern" are to be omitted and the article 'a' placed there What the Rajya Sabha has done is this It has added in that clause the following

"registered in a medical register of a State, who, although not falling within sub-clause (t) or sub-clause (u) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act, or"

If these two terms taken together mean one particular system, you cannot, by putting in a different phraseology, bring in another system to be a sub-

stitute for that particular system. You can only allow the other systems to come in as being scientific systems, along with the allopathic system which the principal Act was upholding. The Rajya Sabha has opened the doors for other systems to come in

Therefore, when it is stated that only persons practising the modern scientific system of medicine can come in, or only the persons whom the State considers as practising the modern scientific system of medicine can come in, I believe the two become inconsistent Unless these two particular terms are changed and the phrase is made general, it will not be clear Instead of limiting the phrase in clause 3(f)(u) only to "the modern scientific system of medicine" what I suggest is, it should be made general, and the phraseology should be "practising a scientific system of medicine" If the Bill adopts this form of expression, only then the amendments suggested by the Rajya Sabha would be consistent with the provisions in it Unless that is done, this particular sub-clause and the sub-clause suggested by the Rajya Sabha put together will bring in an inconsistency which will lead to future complications They may be legal but in the case of persons who will be called upon to come under this particular Act itself, there will be difficulty as to whether this particular expression does actually allow persons other than persons practising the allopathic system of medicine to come under this Act That is why I have suggested that that particular expression ought to be made a general one Instead of stating that this sub-clause is meant for registration of persons 'practising the modern scientific system of medicine', the wording should be, "of persons practising a scientific system of medicine" Only in that case, the sub-clause as it is in the Bill would become consistent with the further sub-clauses that the Rajya Sabha has suggested for being inserted in the Bill as different paragraphs

I believe that, taking the words in their usual expression of English,

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.]

unless this is done these two sub-clauses would become inconsistent and would lead to future complications. I have suggested the wording in the way that I have understood it, and I believe the hon. Minister will consider whether the suggestion that I have made is not the most proper thing to be accepted under the circumstances.

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रश्न-काल में शासन के ऊपर यह आक्षेप किया गया था कि वह आयुर्वेद तथा अन्य प्राचीन चिकित्सा-पद्धतियों के प्रति उपेक्षा की नीति का अवलम्बन करता है। मंत्री जी ने उस आक्षेप का खंडन किया था, किन्तु राज्य सभा से प्रस्तुत विधेयक में जो संशोधन हो कर आया है, जिसे सरकार इस सदन के द्वारा भी मनवाना चाहती है, उस से, प्राचीन चिकित्सा-पद्धतियों के प्रति सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है, इस की थोड़ी सी झलक मिलती है। राज्य सभा का संशोधन यदि लोक सभा ने स्वीकार कर लिया, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप आयुर्वेद अथवा यूनानी चिकित्सा-पद्धति के अनुसार चिकित्सा करने वाले व्यक्ति कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार की योग्यियों का विक्रय या उन का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार खो बैठेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सभा का संशोधन सफ़ट है और वह यह सुविधा केवल ऐलोपैथी का ज्ञान रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को ही देना चाहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। भारत के सात लाख गावों में अभी तक हमारे लिये सम्भव नहीं हुआ कि हम ऐनोपैथी की शिक्षा प्राप्त चिकित्सक भेज सकें। वहाँ ग्रहमदनगर और काशी से निकले हुए आयुर्वेद के ज्ञाता काम करते हैं। छोटी छोटी बीमारियों में विदेशी औषधियों का प्रयोग आज प्रचलित हो गया है। क्या हम उन वैद्यों को या हकीमों को पेन्सेलिन या स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन के प्रयोग से वंचित करना चाहते हैं? मैं समझता

हूँ कि राज्य सभा के संशोधन का यही अर्थ हो सकता है। यदि सरकार इस संशोधन से सहमत है, तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यहाँ मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री जी इस संशोधन का कोई अलग अर्थ लगाते हैं और क्या उस अर्थ के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित वैद्य और यूनानी हकीम भी आ जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं उन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करूँगा कि इस प्रकार का निर्णय करने का अधिकार राज्यों को दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन जो शब्दावली रखी गई है, उस का अग्रर स्वाभाविक रूप में कोई अर्थ निकालेगा, तो वह यही है कि वह यह अधिकार केवल ऐलोपैथी की शिक्षा प्राप्त डाक्टरों तक ही सीमित रखना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को राज्य सभा में यह संशोधन स्वीकार न हो, इस तरह का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए था और यदि दुर्भाग्य से वह स्वीकृत हो गया है, तो यहाँ पर कुछ मित्रों ने जो संशोधन उपस्थित किये हैं, उन को स्वीकार कर लिया जाना चाहिए, जिस से इस बात की प्राशंका निर्मूल हो जाये कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी पद्धतियों की शिक्षा प्राप्त न्यायिकों को इन अधिकारों से वंचित किया जा रहा है।

श्री बलजीत सिंह (बागडा—रक्षित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ) अध्यक्ष महोदय, फ़ार्मेसी (अमेडमेट) बिल राज्य सभा से संशोधित होकर आया है, उस में यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम वालों के लिए शकूक रख दिये गये हैं।

13.41 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

उस में यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम वालों को वही हक दिये जायेंगे, जो कि दूसरे मेडिकल प्रैक्टिसनर्स को दिये गये हैं। आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम के लिये सरकार ने काफी यत्न किया। आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी तरीका-ए-इलाज का सिलसिला

बहुत पुराना है और पिछले सालों में कावेस ने जी १६२० से १६३० तक अपने रेजोल्यूशनों के द्वारा इन को सख्तनी देने के लिये जोर दिया है। इस के अलावा सरकार-हिन्द ने १९४५ से एक मोर कमेटी बनाई थी, जिस ने भारतीय सरकारों के लिए आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी तरीका-ए-इलाज की तरफकी के सि. प्रो. प्रो. बनाया था और बीबी और हकीमों की सिद्धमात से फायदा उठाने पर जोर दिया था। इस के अलावा सरकार ने १९४६ में एक रेजोल्यूशन हैलथ मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये पाब लिमा कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी तरीका-ए-इलाज के लिए वही सख्तियते दी जाये, जो कि दूसरों को दी जाती है। इस के अलावा १९४६ में एक चोपड़ा कमेटी बनाई गई, जिस ने यही सिफारिश की कि इन को वही हक दिये जाये, जो कि ऐलोपैथिक सिस्टम वालों को दिये गये हैं। तब से उन्होंने साफ तौर पर यह लिखा था —

"All-India legislation should be enacted for the registration of people who have been practising Ayurveda, Unani and other systems of medicine for a specified number of years and the practice of medicine of unregistered persons should thereafter be prohibited."

और आगे उन्होंने यह लिखा—

"Existing practitioners of Ayurveda, Unani and other systems who have had a basic training in the principles of modern scientific medicine may be given such further training in public health work as may be necessary and utilised by the Provincial Governments in the expansion of the health services to the extent necessary."

इसके अलावा डा० सी० जी० पंडित की सहायक में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिस ने यही सिफारिश की थी कि इन को ऐलोपैथिक और दूसरे तरीका-ए-इलाज के अलावा हक दिये जायें। सरकार-हिन्द ने पि० एच० एच० के सहज को कमेटी बनाई थी, उन्ने ने सिफारिश की थी—

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"Institutionally qualified persons and traditional Vaid and Hakims with fifteen years of practice should be on the respective State Registers"

There should be a Board in each State to control the practitioners of indigenous systems and also to regulate the academic training."

और इस से आगे उन्होंने लिखा है —

"The privileges given to Registered practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine should be equal to those of the modern medical practitioners."

मेरे कहने का भाव यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने पहले यत्न किया कि पुराने तरीका-ए-इलाज को आगे सत्या जम्मे, इस को ज्यादा सख्त दी जाय। वृहत्तम भी हो सकता है कि इस में उन का शिक कर दिया जाये कि फलम फलम हिन्दुस्तान की वकाइयों के इलाज करने वालों को इस से पुरा हक दिया जायगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो मैं भर्ज करूंगा कि सरकार की मदद से इस वक्त जो ८०, ८५ कालेज मुल्क में चल रहे हैं, उन में तकरीबन ८०० नुर्बेदस सम्मान्य छात्रित होखे हैं और करीब ५०० विद्यार्थी हर साल डिग्री हासिल कर के निकलते हैं, साथ ही इस अलाव तकरीबन २२०० विद्यार्थी उन कालेजों में तालीम हासिल कर रहे हैं, अगर उन के बकू हर नहीं किये गये तो इतने बड़े मुल्क के जो लोग हैं, जिन को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इलाज की जरूरत है, उन को हम इलाज से महकम रखेंगे। इतने बड़े मुल्क में उन्ने उन्ने आंगों में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने उन को एम्पसाय किया है, अगर उन के बकू ऐसे ही रहे तो उन की सिद्धमात से इस मुल्क को महकम रखेंगे। ठीक मालूम यह पबता है कि जो अलफाम उन्होंने लिखे हैं

"registered in a medical register of a State".

[श्री बलवीर सिंह]

उस में बूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक प्रैक्टिशनर्स को भी ले लिया जाय, या तो जो तबाम इलाज इस बक्त हिन्दुस्तानी दवाओं से चलते हैं उन का नाम दर्ज कर दिया जाय। इस के दर्ज करने से उन के छकूक रफा हो जायेंगे और मुल्क को इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होय।

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I read the amendments which our elders have been pleased to pass on to us, I could not understand how they could import in the first amendment which the hon Minister now seeks to move the definite article "the" before the words "modern scientific system of medicine" I am sorry I was not here when the hon Minister made his opening remarks, but I presume that according to the Government, modern system of medicine means only allopathy. If that be so, it is not very much different from where we stood, because in the original Act medical practitioners were defined. There, in section 2(f) we find

"'medical practitioner' means a person eligible for registration in a medical register of a State meant for the registration of persons practising allopathic system of medicine"

If it is the contention of the hon Minister that only the allopathic system can be called a modern system of medicine, I beg to disagree from him. We know it for certain that despite unparalleled advances made by the allopathic system, it has been found that in several cases, people who get no cure by that system necessarily resort to other systems. I do not say that as a system any other system is today as developed as allopathy. I do not say that. But in specific cases, I know that medical practitioners who practise unani system, or practitioners who practise ayurvedic system or siddha system have been able to cure

ailments for which allopathy as such has no remedy. If the hon. Minister wants, I can give several examples.

Shri Karmarkar: I do not want

Shri V. P. Nayar: You do not want it because it comes from me, is it? I know that even the hon. Minister, though he will not have any major ailment, if he has some little ailment, first he will try not to go in for penicillin or streptomycin but will go and try some medicated oil which will give him some relief, or if around his place siddha is more popular, he may resort to that.

Why is it that we are now having the word "the" modern scientific system of medicine? Because, I consider that when the definite article "the" is there, it will only mean the one system which is in the mind of the Government. We do not know what it is. Would the hon Minister tell us what he means by the modern system of medicine? If it is his view that only the allopathic system can be considered to be modern, the other systems are certainly more ancient; if that is the distinction to be drawn, I can understand it. Several other systems have to be considered, to some extent, at least for the purpose of registration, as modern as the allopathy system. After all, we are not going to open hospitals for that, we are not going to encourage surgery in major cases in that. It is only for practice of Pharmacy. Therefore, I would request the hon Minister to consider the amendment which I suggested even before the elders passed it, as it is worthwhile considering.

Secondly, there is another point and that is in the second amendment he has reverted to the old position. Last time when we were discussing the Pharmacy Bill I pointed out the possible danger in today's context when the pharmacists have to deal with drugs which were not known 15 years ago, a variety of synthetic drugs, several of them very potent poisons, very

lethal poisons, which we have to permit them just because they have been compounding certain medicines for a period of five years. Is it not absolutely essential to prohibit that when you have to compound medicines out of very poisonous material, some of which even more poisonous than potassium cyanide? For example, there are so many other sulphates and chlorides which were not used 15 or 20 years ago but which are used today because of the development of this branch. The use of known poisons are on the increase today. If such poisons are being handled by people only with the qualification "who have been engaged in compounding the drugs in the hospital or dispensary", it will be very dangerous. We know what a hospital was or what a dispensary was. In every place a vaid or hakim opens a dispensary although he is vending only *Arishtas*, *Asavas* or *churnas*. Here in the modern sense of the term, it is different. If you say that compounding can be done by a person who has been in the hospital or dispensary or a place in which drugs are usually handled, it will be a dangerous provision and you will be taking too much of a risk. I do not suggest any alternative for that because it is not my duty here. But I submit that when we give licence to a compounder to compound medicines on prescription—here I again go back to the time when we discussed this Bill. Let the hon. Minister take his advice first.

Shri Karmarkar: I am able to hear with one ear.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am not accustomed to that.

Shri Karmarkar: You are not, but I am.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister will take particular care to incorporate a provision whereby there are restrictions at least on the poisonous drugs the use of which will be very dangerous. Even the addition of 2 or 3 minims of a drug in a particular mixture by the pharmacist when com-

pounding it will be very deleterious to the patient who has unfortunately to consume it. Therefore, I submit that this also requires revision. There must be some provision whereby we will be ensured that nobody who has basic knowledge of chemistry, no basic knowledge of pharmacy, even though he had experience of two or three years, is not permitted to compound such dangerous drugs.

श्रीमती जयदेव साहू (गिरनार) :
On a point of information Sir, माडर्न साइंटिफिक मिस्टम ग्राफ मेडिसिन के माने क्या है ? ऐलोपैथी है, बायोकेमिस्ट्री है या होम्योपैथी है। अगर यह नहीं है तो फिर इस का क्या मतलब समझना चाहिये यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

श्री बें० प० नाथ : मैं भी यही मवाल पूछा था।

श्री वन दब (चम्बा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरे मित्र श्री दलजीत सिंह ने अपना एक सवोधन इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित किया है। मैं उस से सहमति प्रकट करने के लिये उपस्थित हुआ हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर वह तो फ़ाउंडर ग्राफ फ़ाउंडर हो गया, इसलिये उम के साथ सहमति की जरूरत तो नहीं है।

श्री षड्म देव : प्रायुर्वेद में लिखा है—

“यस्मिन् देशे हि यो जात
नस्मिन् तद् औषधम् हित”

अर्थात् जिस देश में पैदा हुआ है, उसकी जलवायु में पैदा हुई औषधियाँ ही उस के लिये अनुकूल आती हैं। हजारों सालों से हिन्दुस्तान में प्रायुर्वेद ने जनता की महान् सेवा की है, और आज जब कि अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय में उस की उपेक्षा की गई है, अगर आप गावों में जाकर देखिये तो पता चलेगा कि प्रायुर्वेद के ऊपर ही लोग अधिक विश्वास

[श्री वृष देव]

कथ्ये हैं। सर्वप्रथम समय में श्री अग्रणी सरकार ने यद्यपि इस की उपेक्षा की है, तो श्री जो लोग प्रायुर्वेद के सम्बन्धित हैं उन्होंने उसके प्रचार और प्रसार के लिये अपनी स्तर पर प्रयत्न किया है। मन्त्री महोदय मुझे जमा करने में यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि हमारे लोगों की सैकड़ों सालों से इस के प्रति लगावगत घातक नीति रही है। सैकड़ों सालों से उसके प्रति उपेक्षा वृत्ति अपनाने पर भी जो पद्धति जीवित रही, उस को अधिकार है इस सरकार के प्रोत्साहन का। लेकिन देखा यह जाता है कि प्रायुर्वेद को अभी प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि सरकार कहती है कि हम उस का प्रचार करना चाहते हैं, प्रायुर्वेदिक फार्मसी, एजेसिया और अस्पताल खुले हुए हैं, लेकिन प्रायुर्वेद का प्रैक्टिसनर अगर किसी मरीज को सर्टिफिकेट देता है तो सरकार द्वारा उस को मान्यता नहीं दी जाती। जिस का इलाज उस ने किया उसे मरीज नहीं समझता जाता और जो कुछ उस के इलाज पर खर्च होता है वह किसी कर्मचारी को मिलाने नहीं होता है। साथ ही जो इसमें काम करने वाले लोग हैं अगर वह आज बी० ए० पास कर के प्रायुर्वेदाचार्य या कविराज या वैद्यवाचस्पति की उपाधि लेते हैं तो जब वह सरकारी नौकरी करते हैं उन की ६०, ७० या ८० ९० से तनक्वाह शुरू होती है। लेकिन अगर उन के मुकाबले एक आयुर्वेदिक स्कूल का टीचर ही है जो कि मैट्रिक पास कर के एक साल की ट्रेनिंग लेता है, उस की तनक्वाह उससे कहीं ज्यादा होती है।

दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जाय तो हम सीधे मुह से न कह कर कि हम यह नहीं चाहते, हालात ऐसे पैदा कर देते हैं कि इस काम के अन्दर जाने का कोई उत्साह ही न र। इस-लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्रायुर्वेद के प्रति जो उपेक्षा वृत्ति है उसे अब समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। जहाँ सरकार ने और कई कक्षाओं के ऊपर अपना कर्त्तव्य करने

ने कोई कभी नहीं रखा है वहाँ समग्रतः ही तरफ, जो कि बोर्डों में ही स्वतन्त्र के साथ है और अगर कोई कहीं पर सजा है तो वही पर भी जकी वृत्ति से इलाज करने वाला है पेट में दर्द हो, ज्वर हो जाय, फूट फूट फाग, किसी अंग में कष्ट हो जाय, वही की वृत्ति से लेकर इलाज करने वाला प्रायुर्वेद है, उस के प्रति जो उपेक्षा वृत्ति है उस को सरकार को छोड़ देना चाहिये और इस के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है उसना किया जाना चाहिये।

आज तक सरकार ने जितने जो बड़े बिल्लाये हैं, वा जितने बोर्ड्स ने इस के बारे में इन्क्वायरी की उन सब ने इस बात को मुक्त कण्ठ में माना है कि प्रायुर्वेद वैसी चीज नहीं है जिस के लिये लोग कहते हैं कि यह मूल्य की चीज है। छोटी छोटी चीजों को लेकर कह दिया जाता है कि यह प्रायुर्वेद है? नरें फोडे को चं र वे जो कह दिया जाता है कि यह प्रायुर्वेद है, किसी ने फोडे के लिये कोर्ट मामूली सी प्रीज वृद्ध की तो कह दिया जाता है कि यह तो प्रायुर्वेदिक विधि है। हर्ष किस्म की बातें कह बी जाया करती है प्रायुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में। इस तरह की बातें कहना प्रायुर्वेद के साथ बड़ा अन्याय है। अभी तक सरकार ने प्रायुर्वेद के लिये अपनी ओर से कोई सत्या नहीं बोली। आज भी प्रश्न हुआ था

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माननीय सदस्य की सेवा में निवेदन करूंगा कि आज जो हमारा काम है वह बहुत छोटा सा है। आज तो सिर्फ जो सर्वोपेक्षन राज्य सभा ने किन्हे हैं उन की निस्सृत सीढ़ना है।

श्री वृष देव मेरा मतलब यह था कि इस के अन्दर जहाँ पर कि अर्थात् प्रकृति विद्या है, उस अर्थात् प्रकृति का अर्थ

[श्री जांगडे]

का क्यामाना कोलना चाहते हैं और उसके लिए शासन को एग्रीज करते हैं प्रांथना करते हैं तो शासन उसको उमेधा की नजर से देखता है। शासन का यह कहना कि उसमे वैज्ञानिक तरीका नही है यह गलत मालूम होता है। शासन ने सीराष्ट्र में आयुर्वेद के अनुसन्धान हेतु जामनगर में एक अनुसन्धान-शाला खोली है। आज ही एक प्रश्न के दौरान इस बात का चिक्र उठा था कि हम देश में एक भाल इंडिया आयुर्वेदिक कौंसिल स्थापित नही कर सके और वर्तमान दशा को देखते हुए हम उसको स्थापित नही कर सकते। ऐसा उन्होंने उत्तर दिया

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जब माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे तो मैंने उस वक्त भी दरखास्त की थी कि आज हमारा काम बहुत मुक्तसिर है। आज तो फकत देखना यह है कि जो प्रमेडमेंट राज्य सभा ने फार्मसी ऐक्ट में किये है वह हमको मजूर है या नही या यह कि उनकी जगह हम कोई भालटरनेटिव प्रमेडमेंट कर सकते है। सारे फार्मसी ऐक्ट और सारे सिस्टम को कोलना या सारी नवनमेंट पालिसी के ऊपर बहस नही करनी चाहिए।

श्री जांगडे : मेरा यही कहना है कि जो फार्मसी प्रमेडमेंट बिल सदन के सामने पेश है उसमें आयुर्वेद और यूनानी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के जो प्रिन्टिपलर्स है उनको भी शामिल किया जाय। बस इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

Shri Karmarkar: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I might say so with very great respect, most of the discussion that has taken place is absolutely outside the purview of this amendment. I am afraid the exact scope of either this Bill, which has once come before this House, or of these amendments is not at the present moment clear to some of my colleagues who spoke on this measure.

Something was said about modern scientific system of medicine. In the original Pharmacy Act of 1948 hon. Members will find that the medical practitioner was defined as a person holding a qualification, say, under section 3 of the Indian Medical Degrees Act etc. or a person registered or eligible for registration in a medical register of a State meant for the registration of persons practising the allopathic system of medicine. That scope of the Act has not been extended. Let me make myself clear about it. What we are trying to control now through this amendment of the Pharmacy Act is not the medicines prescribed in the *ayurvedic system of medicine at all*. It is open to an *ayurvedic* practitioner or *unani* practitioner or for the matter of that anyone else whose system is not yet controlled by the State to take all liberties except those that are prohibited by the law with regard to the practising of the systems of medicine. Tomorrow if a certain *vaidya* or a *hakim* says, "I am going to prescribe this or I am not going to prescribe this" or if anyone says, "I am going to have a pharmacy in this manner and I am going to dispense this medicine at the prescription of a *vaidya*", nothing is controlled. We propose to control that in future for the safety of the people of the State. But till now we have not controlled that. So, the freedom of *ayurvedic*, *unani* and *homeopathic* practitioners has absolutely no bounds. We have not touched them. We want to touch them later but not yet. What is supposed to be regulated by this amendment to the original Act is dispensing of drugs which we used to call and which are in the system of allopathic medicine. We have called it a modern scientific system. We do not mean any slur on any other system. It is a modern system. It is a scientific system. If you had left a modern.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If I may make a submission to the hon. Minister, let him use the expression in the

Bill that he has just now used. Let the Bill contain the expression 'a modern scientific system' and not 'the modern scientific system'

Shri Karmarkar: If I have to use a modern scientific system' then I will have to find out another system which goes by the name of a modern system. We want definitely to limit ourselves exactly to whatever the word allopathic meant. Allopathic is a perfectly unscientific term. It has no scientific basis. Allopathic is something that belongs to others perhaps. I have asked my officers to find out the original dictionary meaning of the term.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is of technical import. Today it means only modern scientific degree in a medical college in anatomy, physiology, etc.

Shri Karmarkar: I am very happy that my hon. friend has saved my trouble because that is precisely what we mean. Now the present Pharmacy Act does want to control medicines which are used in that system which my hon. friend has described and no other. And, therefore, we have said the system of medicine which is being taught in the medical colleges whose degrees are M.B.B.S., M.D. and so on. That is precisely the pharmacy of modern medicine which we want to control by this Bill. Other systems, other medicines we are not touching.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: These are in your speech, not in the Act itself, that the system we adopt is the one that is being taught in the medical colleges. That is not in the Act.

Shri Karmarkar: It is not necessary. If people find any difficulty we shall come up with an amendment. Because, when we describe a medical practitioner according to this definition we have mentioned the Indian Medical Council Act, those degrees recognised by it or some other categories that are there.

Now, where did the precise difficulty which gave rise to this amendment arise? It was rather, if you look at it, from an unayurvedic point of view. There were other colleges also which purport to be ayurvedic medical colleges, but because we thought that every good ayurvedic practitioner should also have a modern medical backing, tuitions in modern subjects also like anatomy, physiology, etc. were given in those colleges. Now, the products of these institutions, we had thought *bona fide*, would be ayurvedic products. But because they had also a certain knowledge of modern medicine, some of them largely, some of them partly began to use modern medicines, though they were followers and they purported to follow the ayurvedic system—not only the graduates of these integrated institutions but also purely ayurvedic pandits who, if they want to be true to their science, have no business to dabble with modern medicines. (An Hon. Member Why not?) Because, ultimately, if I believe in ayurveda, I believe in ayurveda, otherwise, it is not an unalloyed allegiance to ayurveda by itself, then I begin to believe not only in ayurveda but in modern medicine.

Even those people who are purely Vaidic who have had absolutely no training in modern medicine, some of them by practice adopted modern medicines. Some of them give injections also and things like that. Now largely from the graduates and diploma-holders of the integrated colleges the protest came. Some of them in Bombay have been employed in government hospitals also. We thought about the matter. If we shut out those people from the scheduled drugs, from which they would be shut out if the original definition had stood—for instance there is schedule H and schedule L which cover antibiotics etc., if till yesterday a man who is a graduate of these integrated colleges has been dispensing these drugs and if today on account of this law we prevent that man from doing

[Shri Karmarkar]

it, we thought it would not only be a hardship but anomalous.

Therefore, we wanted to widen the definition of 'medical practitioner' for the purposes of this Act, enabling such people also to be covered, and if the State Government considers that they should for the purposes of this Act be also called as following modern medicine, then in that case we have allowed the definition to be so widened that they are not affected by the provisions of this Act. That was purely the intention.

In the mean time we have received also representations from what are purely ayurvedic practitioners, people who are fighting for the case of ayurveda so much so that they say that everything is contained in ayurveda and "down with modern medicine". We have received representations from them that "we would be prevented by this Act from giving penicillin injections". That might look anomalous, but that is so and we have to face facts in life. In this matter different States have different policies. Therefore, what we have done by this amendment is that we have created a new category by which not only people have received degrees recognised by the Indian Medical Council Act like M.B.B.S. and the rest, but others who in the earlier days in some States were recognised though they had no degrees, will also be covered. We have said there will be a third class of medical practitioners also for the purposes of this Act, and that class should comprise of persons not covered by the earlier things, that is a person who is not an M.B.B.S. nor has he been registered as a practitioner in modern medicine; he may be a graduate or diploma-holder in the integrated system. For all I know he may be a purely ayurvedic Vaid who had absolutely no qualification whatever, whose name some time back was registered and included in the medical practitioners' list. We

have left the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of the State Government. We have allowed such people also, those that they think proper to recognise for the purposes of this Act, to be recognised as medical practitioners.

So, supposing tomorrow this amendment is extended to its logical length, and suppose a State Government wants to proceed unwisely, it is open under this Act to recognise a person for the purposes of this Act as a medical practitioner competent to administer even penicillin and even more dangerous drugs, someone who does not know absolutely anything about these drugs. It is open to them. But I hope no State Government will use their discretion unwisely. They will ask themselves the question, "is it safe in the case of this person to entrust him with the administration of these modern drugs, especially since the sulpha era and the antibiotic era?" They are good drugs, very useful, no doubt. But if unwisely used they are deleterious. It is open to the State Governments to recognise persons who are not covered by the earlier definitions also. The State Government can say, "For the purposes of our State we are prepared to admit a person who holds the B.A.M.S. degree of Poona or some other University or a diploma-holder who has received training in both ancient and modern medicine". Or they may say, "Such and such a Vaid is there, we know he has practised modern medicine, we can trust him with modern medicine, we recognise him as such." Therefore, we have kept the door open.

My hon. friend Shri Jangde was saying about ayurveda and all that. Really this amendment is a little un-ayurvedic. I will say why it is un-ayurvedic. Because, it enables ayurvedic people who have had training in ayurveda to handle modern drugs also. But we thought

about this matter and it is also our view that ultimately the system of medicine to be evolved should be a competent system which takes from all systems, whether modern or ancient. It may not be a system at all. It may be a grandmother's drugs, some of which may be more potent than any other medicine. Therefore we thought that we should not inflict a hardship if the State Government takes the responsibility of including those persons and enabling such followers of unani or ayurveda also to handle modern drugs. That is the precise objective of this amendment. I am really sorry that I took so much time of the House.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what policy will be adopted in the Union Territory about allowing pure ayurvedic practitioners? After all, the Central Government has to make up its mind.

Shri Karmarkar: The State Government will make up its mind. We have made up our mind to give liberty to the State Government to make up its mind.

Shri Jangde: What about Union Territories?

Shri Karmarkar: We shall make up our minds obviously of course. We cannot have a vacant mind.

Dr M S Aney (Nagpur): May I ask whether the State Governments are likely to take a different view particularly in view of the views expressed by the hon Minister on the floor of this House?

Shri Karmarkar: After this observation our muddled mind will get clear.

Shri C R Pattabhi Raman: So far as they are modern, you are loading it. No State Government can get out of the word 'modern'. If you do it, do it openly.

Shri Karmarkar: That should be made clear. The wording of the amendment makes it clear. If my hon friend has read the amendment, it says

'registered in a medical register of a State, who, although not falling within sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act'

Shri C R Pattabhi Raman: To the word 'scientific' I do not object. If I may take a second, may I say this? I am grateful for the indulgence. I am not fighting with the word 'scientific', nor with the words 'system of medicine'. I am only fighting with the word 'modern'. There are drugs like *Makaradhwaaja*, *Amrit Dhara*, *Jammi's Liver Cure* and so on. I can give so many instances.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It is not that they are taboo, not that they would not be allowed to practise. The only question is that even when persons are not practising this modern scientific system then too the State has got the authority that by this amendment they might declare, for the purposes of this Act alone, certain other persons, Vaidys or others practising other systems, also might be allowed to use these medicines.

Shri C R Pattabhi Raman: Not if the word 'modern' is there.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon friend's difficulty arises because he has picked up his brief only from what appears in this amendment. The whole difficulty is the problem is not with regard to all medicines. For instance, for *Amritanyan* no one requires a certificate nor for *Amritdhara*, nor for any of these medicines. The restriction is regarding dispensation which is covered by the Drugs Rules.

[Shri Karmarkar]

not by this Act. The difficulty arises only with regard to such medicines which are of a serious nature, which are mentioned in a certain schedule. With regard to others, it does not matter at all.

Shri Nanjappa: I would like to make a clarification. Today, a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine is only the allopathic doctor and this only means the allopathic system.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, it means. But, we do not condemn others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister claims that this would apply only to medicines that have been put in the schedule, not with respect to all medicines.

Shri Nanjappa: They apply the British Pharmacopoeia: not other systems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.

Clause 3

1. That at page 2, after line 21, the following be inserted, namely:—

"(iia) registered in a medical register of a State, who, although not falling within sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act; or"

Clause 11

2. That at page 4, for lines 20 to 24, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(d) the names of persons who carry on the business or profes-

sion of pharmacy in the State, and

(i) would have satisfied the conditions for registration as set out in section 31, on the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30, had they applied for registration on or before that date; or

(ii) have been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners as defined in sub-clause (iia) of clause (f) of section 2 for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30;"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 3, any amendment?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I believe all the amendments relate to clause 3.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants to move, he may move.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have already stated in my speech that I move.

I beg to move:

That in the amendment made by Rajya Sabha to clause 3,—

for "the modern" substitute "a"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put this amendment to the House. The question is:

That in the amendment made by Rajya Sabha to clause 3,—

for "the modern" substitute "a"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 2, after line 21, the following be inserted, namely:—

(iii) registered in a medical register of a State, who, although not falling within sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is declared by a general or special order made by the State Government in this behalf as a person practising the modern scientific system of medicine for the purposes of this Act, or”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 11, any amendment? No The question is:

That at page 4, for lines 20 to 24, the following be substituted, namely —

“(d) the names of persons who carry on the business or profession of pharmacy in the State, and

(e) would have satisfied the conditions for registration as set out in section 31, on the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30, had they applied for registration on or before that date; or

(ii) have been engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners as defined in sub-clause (iia) of clause (f) of section 2 for a total period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 30;”.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATION) BILL.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to extend the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public wakfs, be taken into consideration”

This is a simple Bill dealing with a limited class of cases and will have temporary duration. First of all, I might begin by reminding the House that, under the Limitation Act, the period of limitation provided for a suit for possession both under articles 142 and 144 is 12 years. Where the point of limitation begins depends upon the manner in which the claim is made or defence is raised. In the limited class of cases, it is intended that this period of limitation should be extended to about 20 years. The occasion for this is a fact well known to all of us that after Partition, large-scale disturbances took place in which there was apprehension that the protection to property or persons was not adequate. All the persons who had to defend possession of property left the scene of property. We are dealing here with only a particular class of property, namely property that is the subject of a public wakf.

It will be admitted on all hands that property which has been set apart for a purpose which is pious, religious or charitable in nature, deserves special protection. In the circumstances which prevailed from 15-8-1947 onwards, many such properties did not have adequate protection. Many persons who were entitled to claim back possession of the property or, in legal parlance, had the right of suit, had

[Shri Hajarnavis]

left the country. In the circumstances, it is provided by section 3 of this Bill that if a suit is brought by a person who is entitled to claim possession in respect of property which is the subject of a *wakf* which is recognised by the Muslim law as a purpose of a charitable, pious or religious nature, the period of limitation for such a suit would, if that dispossession or discontinuance of possession took place between 14-8-1947 and 7-5-1954, be extended to 15-8-1967. This is a Bill which makes amendment of a procedural kind. Since many of the suits were likely to be barred, by August, 1957 the President issued an Ordinance and this Bill seeks to replace that Ordinance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to extend the period of limitation in certain cases for suits to recover possession of immovable property forming part of public *wakfs*, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are any amendments going to be moved?

Shri Hajarnavis: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 4, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th August, 1959."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th August, 1959."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I have an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has sent it too late.

Now it cannot be taken up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I sent it in the morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When? Just now I received it. When was the report presented? Day before yesterday.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I say something about this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. What is it that he wants?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted that at the end of the motion the following should be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding the nationalisation of banks be reduced by 1½ hours."

And then again:

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding ceiling on incomes be increased by half an hour."

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps after some time he may not feel the necessity of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): He is not moving it I believe.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am moving it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps if he has patience and this is adopted, he may not feel the necessity of it in view of the proceedings that we are going to have. Another motion is being made, and perhaps there might be no necessity at all.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could I say something more? While we were discussing Shri Anthony's resolution, the consensus of opinion of the House was that the utmost time should be allowed for this resolution, but that the time should not be taken from other non-official business. We are prepared to sit longer for the discussion of the resolution of Shri Anthony.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he has not said anything, nor can he say, about the time that is to be taken up on the resolution. If the whole time today is spent up on this resolution, why should he need any amendment?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is my point, that one resolution should not be allowed to take up all the time of the day's sitting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the next motion, and when that is moved, he might object, not at this time.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): He anticipates it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th August, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: INCLUSION OF
ENGLISH IN THE EIGHTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION—
contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Frank Anthony on the 24th April, 1959:

"That in the opinion of this House, English should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and necessary steps taken in that regard."

Three hours were allotted for the discussion of the resolution, but 3 hours and 14 minutes have already been taken up, and thus the resolution has exceeded its allotted time by 14 minutes. I might just find out the sense of the House as to what is the desire here.

An Hon. Member: More time should be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is going to make a motion.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That the time allotted by the House on the 24th April, 1959 (vide 43rd Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions) for the discussion of the resolution regarding inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be increased by 2½ hours."

That is, till the end of today's sitting.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I oppose it.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I move an amendment to that because I would request you to allow me to reply for at least half an hour? May I with your permission move an amendment that we carry on till half past five so that I may be called at 5 O' Clock?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he wish that? If he wants only that half an hour should be reserved for him, that can be done in some other way.

Shri Frank Anthony: Then, some others may want to speak, and the Prime Minister. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that were the question, then even ten hours would not be sufficient in order to enable all the Members to speak.

Shri Frank Anthony: Probably the House would be agreeable to sit till half past five, and then I may be called at 5 O' Clock.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He may reply at 4.30.

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not think the Members will object.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let me say something about the time for this resolution. I have got no objection to the time being increased by any length, but that should not mean that other Private Members' resolutions should be barred. And this motion giving 2½ hours more to this resolution would mean that no other resolution can come up today. So, that time should be taken from Government time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But what can I do? If the House takes a decision that it is to be extended by 2½ hours and the whole day is to be taken, what can I do?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): It should be 2 hours and 29 minutes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I suggest that we should sit today till 5.30? Shri Anthony may be called upon to reply round about 5 O' Clock. He might close at 5.29 and the next Member might be given one minute to move his resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the House. If the House is prepared to sit after 5, I have no objection. I will certainly sit.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I submit that the discussion on the resolution tabled by Shri Anthony must come to a close by 5 O' Clock? I would request you to give at least one minute for the next resolution, so that it can go on record.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that would not serve the purpose of Shri Braj Raj Singh then.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not hold a brief for him now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was the only objection taken.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Since the Government have already expressed their views yesterday through the Prime Minister that they are going to oppose the resolution for nationalisation of banks, I do not know what purpose will be served by a discussion of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We should not anticipate the decisions of the House. Then I put the motion to the House.

Shri Frank Anthony: My amendment to extend the time by three hours may be put first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is another that it should be 2 hours 29 minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Or even 2 hours 25 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let this motion be adopted as it is. If the House agrees, we will allow the next Member to move his resolution.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): The motion should be amended, because we should conclude the discussion by 5 O' Clock. We should not go beyond the time fixed for the sitting of the House. What is the necessity? The resolution has been discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The question is:

"That the time allotted by the House on the 24th April, 1959

(vide 43rd Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions) for the discussion of the resolution regarding inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be increased by 2½ hours"

The motion was adopted

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Subject to that motion we proceed further Shri Munisamy has to continue his speech

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore): The other day I was stating that the sponsor of the resolution had limited its scope to the enrichment of Hindi by assimilating the forms, style, and expressions used in other languages including the English language. It is for this purpose he wanted English to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

The caption of the Eighth Schedule is only "Languages". I find neither the word "national" nor the word "regional" in the caption. These two words are very often used by many of our Members both inside and outside the House. We are using these two words *ad infinitum* without understanding their implications.

I do not find these two words being used anywhere in the entire Constitution, but on one occasion the Prime Minister stated that though the word "regional" or "national" was not used in the Eighth Schedule, the 14 languages enumerated therein referred to national languages. That would mean that we have to distinguish between the national languages and the official language, the official language being Hindi. The framers of the Constitution avoided this ambiguity by avoiding the use of the words "regional" or "national".

Article 351 clearly states

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India

and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

The following words might be noted here, namely 'and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule'. Now, the question is whether English should be regarded as one of the languages of India. And that is the only point which we have to decide now. If really English is to be regarded as one of the languages of India, then it is but natural that this demand should be conceded. But the question is whether it should be regarded as one of the languages of India or not. My answer to this question is that it is a language of India now, though it was not a language of India some time back. I say it with a certain amount of assertion that it is a language of India, because a sizeable number of people here in India speak the English language. But, two or three centuries back, English was not a language of India.

As regards the question whether it could be regarded as one of the regional languages, I would say that just as no one region can be ascribed to Sanskrit or Urdu, likewise, in the case of English language also, no one region could be ascribed to it. I wonder whether we could ever say that we could ascribe a certain territory or a certain region to Sanskrit or Urdu. I can understand Assamese being ascribed to Assam, Bengali to Bengal, Gujarati to Saurashtra, Tamil to Madras, Telugu to Andhra Pradesh and so on and so forth, but I do not think Sanskrit and Urdu could be ascribed to any particular region. Sanskrit, for instance, was an ancient and classical language. It is a language which has

[Shri N. B. Munishamy]

been developed by learned scholars and men of erudition. But we cannot say that it was a language of India some five thousand years back. When the Aryans invaded India, they came with the Sanskrit language. So, Sanskrit was a language which came to India. So, from the point of view of time we cannot say that some five thousand years back, it was a language of India.

So also is the case with Urdu. When Mohammed Ghazni and Mohammed Gory invaded India, round about 600 to 800 A.D., there was no Urdu language in India. It was only after the invasion of India by the Mussalmans between 600 and 800 A.D., that this language had come to India; and when they displaced the rajahs of Delhi, and they had their own governors, Urdu became the court language of India. So, Urdu was not a language of India some thousands of years back. But it is a language of India today, though we could not ascribe any territory or any region for this language.

Likewise, about two or three centuries back, English was not a language of India, but it is a language of India today, for this reason that a sizeable number of people are speaking it; and after five thousand or two thousand or even a thousand years later, the future generation would say that we had rightly included that language, because that language would be at that time just like what Sanskrit or Urdu is in India today. Therefore, historically, traditionally and culturally speaking, I should say that this language must find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member must try to conclude now. He had taken five minutes on the last occasion, and he has taken seven minutes today.

Shri N. B. Munishamy: May I request you to give me three more minutes,

because I was also one of the sponsors of the resolution?

I would respectfully submit that India is a cradle of civilisation; India is a cradle of cultures. People with different cultures have come to India, and people speaking different languages have come to India, and we have done so much for them. India is known for its hospitality, and therefore, from the point of view of culture, history and tradition, I should say that this language should find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The reason which I have stated is quite enough for this purpose, though, of course, there are other reasons which I shall presently place before the House.

Now, people are somewhat afraid that if this language were to be included in the Eighth Schedule, it might be possible later on to utilise it for all practical purposes. But nowhere in the Constitution do I find any article enjoining or authorising that there should be complete supersession of English by Hindi. I do not find any article to that effect in the Constitution. On the contrary, I find that there is scope for continued use of English even after the target period; that is safeguarded, because for so many purposes, English has to be utilised.

I would say that English language was the only language which has made it possible for the Indian Union to be united and solidly kept, and the same language will continue to keep it so.

After the report of the Kher Committee on the Official Language was submitted, there has been a good deal of agitation. There has been supersession of English both at the Centre and in the States; and each State is trying to go its own way by developing its regional language, not giving precedence even to the Hindi language. Hindi language is not being spread all throughout India, for this reason that the Centre is very

slack in the granting of money, the result is that so many non-Hindi speaking areas are not able to promote or develop that language. I would request that the Centre should take this point into consideration and grant more money with a view to see that the Hindi language is properly spread.

It is said that we have got Hindi as the official language of India. In so far as the deliberations of Parliament are concerned, I dare say that we do not have Hindi only as the official language appearing in the debates, here, all the fourteen languages are represented. I do not mean that there should come a time when everyone of the Members representing a particular region must speak in his own language, and they will insist upon their speeches being recorded in their own languages in the Debates. In that case there will arise this difficulty that people will be speaking in their own languages, and a simultaneous translation of the speeches in the different languages will have to be there, just as we have it in the UN and other places. Therefore, I would say that English should continue for some more time. I am sure that in the process of time, English would certainly run away from India, and Hindi will take its place.

I would say one thing more, and that is that we are members of the Commonwealth and, therefore, we cannot afford to ignore English. We are having close association with UK and USA, and we are also having so many schemes for the improvement of industry and for scientific development and so on. Therefore, I would say that English cannot be ignored so easily and so very lightly.

Everybody thinks that the supersession of English is the only practical way. I would, however, point out that it is not so easy to supersede English in that way. After all, what is insisted upon by hon. Members is that there must be a flexible approach and a practical approach. Having

learnt the lessons from past experience of the agitation that has been taking place in South India, we cannot afford to ignore and disregard those lessons and say that Hindi be introduced, in a very hasty manner.

I would only plead with the Hindi-speaking areas that the inclusion of the English language in the Eighth Schedule is not going to hamper the progress of India in any way. On the other hand, we shall have a weapon in our hands, because the English people were driven away by the use of the English language, not by any other thing. That does not mean that we would again invite Britishers to India. This English language is a weapon with which we can drive away any aggressors having any bad design over India. I would, therefore, urge that the English language must be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

पंडित ब्रजनारायण ब्रजेश (शिवपुरी)

उपस्थित महोदय मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों को जो कुछ कहना होगा ब्रह्म दस मिनट में खत्म करेगे क्योंकि बहुत से सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

पंडित ब्रजनारायण ब्रजेश मैं आपकी आज्ञा को शिरोधार्य करके गया ही करने का प्रयत्न करूँगा।

इंग्लिश का राष्ट्र भाषामा की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिये जो सप्ताह सदन के सामने आया है उसका विरोध हम इसलिये नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हमको किसी भाषा से शत्रुता है। हम तो केवल यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में एक लम्बे समय से दासता चली आ रही थी और उस दासता का मूलोच्छेद करने के लिये सभूचे देश ने एक झंडे के नीचे सगठित होकर, एक नेतृत्व के अन्तर्गत युद्ध आरम्भ किया और हमारा वह युद्ध बढ़ा

[संक्षिप्त वक्तव्याराधन वक्त्रेण]

शान्तिपूर्ण युद्ध था, मैत्री पूर्ण युद्ध था। हमारी केवल यह मांग थी कि हम जाग्रत रह गए हैं और अपने देश में अपनी संस्कृति, अपनी सभ्यता, अपनी भाषा, अपना आचार विचार और अपनी परम्परा के आधार पर जीवित रह कर हम स्वयं अपने घर का राज्य करना चाहते हैं। इस आधार पर हमने युद्ध छोड़ा था। हमारा युद्ध भी कोई शत्रुता-पूर्ण नहीं था, किसी के प्रति घृणा का भाव रख कर हमने युद्ध आरम्भ नहीं किया था। आज जब देश स्वतन्त्र हो गया है और इस देश में एक शून्यता लाने के लिए, आत्मीयता पैदा करने के लिये और स्वयंसेवक देश को एक सूत्र में धाबद्ध करने के लिये हम कटिबद्ध हैं और अपनी भाषा को राज्य भाषा और राष्ट्र-भाषा के स्थान पर स्थापित करना चाहते हैं उस अवस्था में हिन्दी के प्रति घृणा उत्पन्न करके और सभी प्रकार से उसको पीछे हटा कर अंग्रेजी को सामने लाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, जिसके कारण हम दबे हुए थे। जिस अंग्रेजियत के द्वारा हमको एक प्रकार से आत्मबिस्मृत कर दिया गया था उसे फिर से उठाने की एक योजना चल रही है, ऐसा हमें प्रतीत होता है। इस दृष्टि से हम इसका विरोध करने के लिये खड़े हुए हैं। अन्यथा संसार में फैले हुए ज्ञान को प्राप्त करने के लिए किसी भी भाषा के माध्यम से हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, किसी भी भाषा का सहारा ले सकते हैं। इंग्लिश ही क्यों, हम रशियन का भी आदर करेंगे, फ्रेंच का भी आदर करेंगे और किसी और भाषा को भी जिससे हमारे ज्ञान में वृद्धि हो हम आदर की दृष्टि से देखेंगे। उस अवस्था में इंग्लिश से विरोध का कोई प्रश्न ही खड़ा नहीं होता है। परन्तु जो इंग्लिश को भीतर लाकर हिन्दी को बकेलने का प्रयत्न है हम उसका विरोध करते हैं, बकेलने की बात मैं इसलिये कहता हूँ क्योंकि आज लोगों को यह कहा जा रहा है कि केवल इंग्लिश से ही सारा देश

बंध कर रह सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह भी वास्तव का सूचक है। हमारे देश के दूरदूरी नेताओं ने हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा और राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में स्वीकृत करके वह समझा था कि देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने के लिये यही भाषा उपयुक्त हो सकती है। हमने हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा के रूप में इसब लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया कि वह बड़ी सम्पन्न और परिष्कृत भाषा है, वह एक प्रौढ़ भाषा है या उसमें बड़ा भारी साहित्य है। हमने उसको इसलिये स्वीकार किया था कि उसके द्वारा हम देश के उन हजारों करोड़ों लोगों से जो कि हिन्दी, बोलते हैं सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकें और उनकी सहानुभूति प्राप्त कर सकें और उनके साथ मिल जुल कर देश को उठाने का प्रयत्न करें।

हम ने यदि अंग्रेजी भाषा के आधार पर पाठ्य प्राप्त कर लिया है इसलिये आज हम यह कहते हैं कि हम उसी के द्वारा विद्वान बनें रहेंगे और हम अपनी भाषा को बढ़ावेंगे नहीं, या उस में हमारी श्रीवृद्धि नहीं होगी नहीं होगी यह भ्रम आज देश में फैलाया जा रहा है। मैं देखता हूँ कि देश में अंग्रेजी एक-सूत्रता तो जब लायेगी तब लाएगी। अभी तो वह देश को दो भागों में विभक्त कर रही है। जिन को हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त नहीं है वह समझते हैं कि हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे लोग हर्य पर डामिनेट करेंगे और इंग्लिश पढ़े लिखे लोग पीछे खदेड़ दिये जायेंगे। मेरी तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। जो इंग्लिश के पंडित हैं, जिन्होंने एक सम्पन्न और परिष्कृत भाषा का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है उन को हिन्दी का साधारण ज्ञान प्राप्त करने में कौन सी कठिनाई खड़ी हो सकती है। साधारण दो चार महीने सम्पर्क में रहने के कारण आदमी हिन्दी जान लेता है और अपने भाव व्यक्त कर सकता है। ऐसी अवस्था ।

में यदि हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा का स्थान ग्रहण करती है तो हमारा इंगलिश से सम्बन्ध टूट ही जायेगा ऐसी बात नहीं है। यदि हम इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेंगे तो मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जिस दासता के बन्धन से हम निकलने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं इस प्रस्ताव के कारण हमारा फिर दासता में सम्बन्ध जुड़ जायगा। हम डेढ़ सौ दो सौ साल में बड़ी कठिनाइयों के साथ अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का निर्माण कर सके हैं। हम समझते हैं कि जहाँ तक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का सम्बन्ध है और उसके लिये जितनी आवश्यकता है उतनी इंगलिश की पढाई लिखाई आज देश में हो रही है। लेकिन आज देश में सब से बड़ी समस्या यह खड़ी हो गई है कि लोग यह आपत्ति उठाते हैं कि आज इंगलिश को देश में इतना बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है कि उस के कारण हिन्दी को जो स्थान प्राप्त होना चाहिये था वह नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा है। देश में भारतीयता पैदा करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हिन्दी को भाषा बढ़ाया जाय। आज प्रवस्था यह है कि अगर कोई आदमी हिन्दी में बोलता है तो अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग यह समझते हैं कि वह एक गवार के साथ बात कर रहे हैं। हिन्दी में बात की जाती है तो लोग समझते हैं कि यह कोई बिना पढा लिखा आदमी है। जब लोग इंगलिश में बात करते हैं तो समझते हैं कि हम बड़ी उच्चता की स्थिति पर पहुँचे हुए हैं। आज देश में इस स्थिति का निर्माण हो रहा है। इसी प्रवस्था को स्थायी बनाने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। एक तरफ आज हिन्दुओं को ईसाई बनाया जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर अंग्रेजी को और उच्च स्थान दे दीजिये फिर देश का कल्याण हो जायगा। चौबे जी गये में छम्बे बनने और दुबे ही रह गये वाली कहावत चरितार्थ हो जायगी। और हम पुनः दासता की ओर बढ़ जायेंगे। यह बात गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचने की है कि यह जो चीख रही जा रही है यह हमारी एकता को तोड़ने वाली सिद्ध हो सकती है।

घाब जब परिस्थितियाँ बदल रही हैं और हम धीरे धीरे देश को भागे बढ़ा रहे हैं उस वक्त यह सोचा जाता है कि अंग्रेजियत को और भागे बढ़ाया जाय और अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजियत को भागे बढ़ाने की चेष्टा की जाती है। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी बिल्कुल न रहे या अंग्रेजी जीवित न रहे लेकिन हिन्दी के प्रति और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति आदर और प्रेम की दृष्टि रखते हुए रहे। अंग्रेजी के द्वारा हमारे ज्ञान की वृद्धि हो सकती है इस दृष्टि से उस को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हम धीरे धीरे अंग्रेजी से अपना पल्ला छुड़ा रहे हैं उस समय उस को इस प्रकार प्रविष्ट करने का जो प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है उस को किसी भी प्रकार से इस सदन को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं इस दृष्टि से यह नहीं कहता कि हमारी इंगलिश के प्रति पूजा या श्रद्धा की भावना है। हम यह केवल इसलिये कह रहे हैं कि अब अगर इंगलिश को इन प्रकार प्रवेश दिया जायगा तो लोगों के मन में यह भाव उद्दीप्त होगा कि हमारा कार्य बिना अंग्रेजी के नहीं चल सकता जैसाकि आज कहा जा रहा है। और जब लोगों के मन में यह भाव पैदा हो जायगा तो फिर हिन्दी के प्रति उन के मन में जो उत्साह उत्पन्न हो रहा है वह ठंडा पड़ जायगा। मैं अपने अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे भाइयों से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यदि वे थोड़ा भी प्रयत्न करे तो वे हिन्दी का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान से भी श्री सम्पन्न रह सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि अंग्रेजी जहाँ अपने स्थान पर देश में है वहीं रहने दी जाय। उस को और अधिक सम्मान के भ्रामन पर विचारने की चेष्टा करना उचित नहीं होगा।

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find myself rather in a difficult position, having expressed my opinion already in the dissenting Minute that I appended to

[Dr P. Subbarayan]

the Report of the Official Language Commission presided over by our distinguished friend, the late Shri B G Kher Still, I hope people will forgive me for emphasising my point of view

There is a slight misconception over Shri Frank Anthony's Resolution They feel that his Resolution deals with the question of official language I do not think that that is the intention of Shri Frank Anthony at all His intention is only to have English included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

Some objections have been put forward to this because the Eighth Schedule is supposed to contain the national languages of India, languages spoken by a number of people in various regions, I do not say 'regional languages' because then Urdu will not find a place Urdu finds a place because it happens to be the language of my friend

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sa'aram) Jammu and Kashmir State is there

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My hon friend Dr Ram Subhag Singh, corrects me by saying that it is the language in Jammu and Kashmir

An Hon Member: In Andhra also

Dr. P. Subbarayan: In Andhra, it is not Even in Jammu and Kashmir, I have been told when we went to Srinagar that the language of the region is Kashmiri and not Urdu Urdu may be the spoken language of the majority of the people there

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. They have adopted Urdu script, but the language spoken is Kashmiri

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Therefore the question to be considered is whether we could adopt and recognise English as a national language I contend we could, for the simple reason that the intelligentsia of this country for nearly two centuries have adopted

English as their language, not because they talk it at home nor because it is their mother tongue, but it has been used in various cases, in official positions, in the matter of medium of instruction even in schools before the new policy of regional languages came in Till 1937 in my own State, English was the medium of instruction from the primary classes right up to the University stage Even now in Universities in most parts of our country, it is still the medium, and I think it is a very good thing that it remains so, for the simple reason that it is the one language which could be understood by most of the people Unless we have one medium of instruction in Universities—I have said that in my dissenting Minute also—we cannot maintain the unity of India I could very well imagine Hindi after having become the official language, becoming the medium of instruction in Universities, because to that extent, it would help to keep the unity of India The unity of India is far more precious to me than any linguistic quarrel or linguistic controversy that might arise And, if unity is to be kept, I think the medium of instruction at least at the university stage should be one language And as unity is not possible at this stage and as even the Committee of the two Houses has said that a certain number of years will have to elapse before Hindi can become the one official language of the Union, I feel it is only proper that English should find a place in the Schedule

I do not mean to say that it will help the growth of Hindi That is a case which has got to be considered as well But what makes me afraid of the future of English is movements like my friend Shri Braj Raj Singh's party's—*Angrez ko bhaga do*—meaning that English should be driven out altogether That rather frightens me because I think English has contributed a great deal towards our unity English has contributed

a great deal to the growth of knowledge.

At Bangalore when Shri C. V. Raman was questioned by the Chairman he said that English opened many windows of knowledge and 'today what I am as a scientist is because I learnt English. It is not that I am not proud of my own language Tamil because I was educated in Telugu because I was born in a Telugu area.' He said there are things in Tamil of which he was always proud though he could not read them himself because he learnt Telugu

Still English has its own use as I said and I think it is only correct that English should find a place in the Schedule. I do not think any harm would be done by including it in the Schedule because as I have said in the beginning itself it does not settle the question of official language in any manner. That is a matter which has got to be settled in Parliament and we have already provided in the Constitution that the official language eventually should be Hindi. And, I do not think anybody is quarrelling with that. But I think it will be a great gesture to a minority like the Anglo-Indians who are a very small minority, but who are still recognised as citizens of this country, that English should find a place in the Schedule. I do not think we need close our minds to this. We are all emotional when the question of language is concerned. I think emotion should also be governed by reason and I feel reason demands the inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to try to look at this controversy from a slightly different point of view, a line which was touched by Dr. Subbarayan towards the conclusion of his speech.

At the very outset I should like to plead with the House that the man-

ner in which free India looks at the question of English should be fundamentally different from the way subject India was looking upon English. That was a language . . . (Interruption).

You will hear me if you hear me patiently

That was a language at that time imposed by an alien rule. Such kind of use to which we are employing English now for is entirely a matter of free choice. The stigma of slavery and imposition does not attach to it.

I have been a protagonist of Hindi and I take pride in it. At a very early age I learnt Hindi though I am afraid because of the fear of expressing myself in this House. This I only say to remove any misunderstanding.

I would like to say another thing. It is this that this inferiority complex towards English is likely to lead to two different but equally detestable results. One is the irrational hostility towards English if we approach it in a spirit of inferiority complex; and another, equally bad of course, an irrational embracing of English. My endeavour will be to approach it from a slightly different angle.

At the very outset before I come to it I make this grievance again. Let not the bitter memories of the yoke of the English or the memories of the baton of the Anglo-Indian sergent cloud our vision or influence our judgment when we make up our minds. We are not debating, as some speakers have tried to say, the question of the official language or national language of India. Shri Brajesh to whom I always listen with interest made a speech which would have been eminently suitable if we had been debating the question of the national language of India. Today what we are doing is something very different. It is that English be given a place in the Eighth Schedule.

[Shri Nath Pai]

And, what does the Eighth Schedule say?—Language of the people of India. Here I want to ask some few questions and that will be my plea. Do we really look upon the Anglo-Indian community, the smallest of the Indian communities as fellow Indians or not?

An Hon. Member: We do

Shri Nath Pai: If we do, then, there are some inevitable logical conclusions. The past prejudices which many of us in this House may legitimately have because many of us had the baton on our heads should not be allowed to come in the way of reaching this question. Here is a numerically smallest community of our country claiming for a right of remaining in this country, retaining its distinct identity, personality and individuality. Shri Anthony Eden has uttered a word which should stir us. . . (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: Not Anthony Eden but Frank Anthony

Shri Nath Pai: I am sorry I will never expect him to meet the fate that befell the other Anthony. Shri Frank Anthony has uttered words which for me at least were very touchy. He said: 'I am an Indian, I am proud of it! and every time you refer to me as a foreigner a stab of pain shoots through me.' He has been pleading to put the case of a small community. He is afraid of the reaction of us the majority, the master people of this country. He says: 'I want English to be accepted because it will help the enrichment of Hindi.' That is a subterfuge which we compel him to adopt. He is afraid. What is the fear?

Here is a little community which is worried about its retaining its individuality and identity. Our tradition is so great and we have always brought a spirit of catholicity to bear upon great questions. All religions have found shelter in this country

and that did not mar the glory of India but added new lustre to it. Here is, therefore, this small community pleading this. Give us in this vast country of ours the right to remain loyal to India, dedicated to India, devoted to India; none the less able to retain our special individuality

Prof Mukerjee in, perhaps, one of the finest speeches of the day, a compact speech which I studied, had said thus about English. It led to intellectual emasculation and spiritual devitalisation—a unique phrase of his which he used. If we impose English upon the rest of us such consequences are inevitable

The resolution is saying something different, not the imposition of English on the whole nation. I know the disastrous consequences that are to follow if we try that. We tried hard all our life to get a mastery over English. But I can say with all humility that the only language in which I can express myself with a degree of ease and a degree of confidence is the Marathi language—the Konkani dialect of it. I know one may say it is not Marathi. I think it is the height of arrogance for anyone to tell me that my mother tongue is not Marathi. If Shri Anthony says that English is his mother tongue shall we not extend to him the inalienable right of every Indian in new India that his language will be protected and upheld? Are we serious about giving the Anglo-Indian community the right to live as Anglo-Indians retaining their individuality; or do we want them to go? I want to ask this seriously. Are we to allow the fact that they are geographically dispersed all over the country and the fact that they are numerically small to be turned against them? The strongest single bond which holds a community as a community is the language. This community can preserve its identity by having its language preserved and

protected by us. It is the easiest thing for free India to dispense with a stroke. It does not require debate.

I look upon English from the point of view of the language of the smallest of my brethren, the Anglo-Indian community. Do we want them first to disintegrate? That is what will happen if we do not protect them. I know England is there to protect the literature of Shakespeare, Milton and Byron. I know there is America, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But I have got our brothers here who speak that language.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): Under article 29(1) of the Constitution every Indian language which is not even there in the Eighth Schedule has the full right to protection. And there are a number of Indian languages which are not in the Schedule. There are so many languages in India which are not in the Schedule.

Shri Nath Pai: Thank you very much for this. I was asking this question. If we do not take this precaution and offer this protection, what will follow? First, there will be a disintegration of the community and its gradual disappearance from the horizon of Indian history, lost without a trace into the vast ocean of Indian humanity. I do not think this is what many of us would like to happen to the smallest Indian community. I, therefore, plead: let us look at the question raised by him from the point of view of allowing a small community to exist as an Indian community retaining its personality, individuality and identity. If we have this our fears will be removed. I am one with the leader and the champions of Hindi. Hindi is my *lingua franca*; I am proud of it. All our dedication will go to it; all our loyalty will go to it as the national language of India. It will remain so and we only hope that the Govern-

ment will not pay simply lip sympathy to Hindi but will be taking all the steps so that very soon the day comes when we can implement what has been enshrined in our Constitution about Hindi but that is not to be confused with the right of a small community to have its own language preserved in this country.

Having said this about, what I feel, the way of looking at this, I would make a plea also to my Anglo-Indian brethren. Many of us do feel that sometimes just as we should help to preserve their individuality, they should also try to emphasise their identity with the wider entity that is known as India. We hope that there will be more leaders of the calibre and aptitude and approach of Mr Frank Anthony. I must say of a sad experience—he will pardon me—when I was first sailing; in the bathroom on board I was told by my countryman—“You, black Indian, this is not native India.” I was sorry that this kind of attitude prevailed. I do not want to raise a prejudice because that is not my attitude. We have to see that some of them try gradually to identify themselves with the people of this country, in the regions where they exist. Whereas we should make it possible for them to have English, they should make an endeavour to learn the language of the region: if in Calcutta, Bengali; or if in Bombay, Marathi or Gujarathi or both. I do not want to add to the load of this community but there is an expectation that this mutual understanding and harmony should come in place of the present distrust. Many of the speeches, I am afraid, are clouded and overhung with the past prejudices. My plea, therefore, is that we should take up the amendment that we have moved. It is a comprehensive one. We cannot go on amending our Constitution piecemeal. There is the question—to me it is very important—of Sindhi. If Sindhi today does not exist as an identity and entity, it is not the fault of our Sindhi brethren; it is not their fault that the country was divided and

[Shri Nath Pai]

they had to come to us as refugees. Having imposed this fate on them, we ought to see that the language is preserved in this country. Sindhi must not disappear from the map and culture of India. There is also the claim of our Manipuri brethren and with that I will be concluding; there are a few other languages such as Santhal . . . (Interruptions) Hon. Members may think it as a joke. For me it is a matter of pride that this country has such a richness of culture. So, our attitude towards English should be that. This is my appeal to him: he may think once again before pressing this Resolution whether we can go with the spirit of the amendment which my Party has moved. Amendment of the Constitution should not be piecemeal; it should be a comprehensive one. We should provide for the other languages also. Howsoever small a community may be, it has the glory of being born in India. I was born here; this land preserved my identity and helped me. The Anglo-Indian should feel pride and joy which he perhaps does not feel today. So, you should extend this spirit to Sindhi, Santhal, Rajasthani and Manipuri. Let us take this attitude. I will, therefore, plead with him, having pleaded with the House, that we should not try to seek to amend the Constitution piecemeal; but let us consider this and try to find a solution. Thank you very much.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this debate has gone on for a fairly considerable time and I had intended not to participate in it. Not because I am not greatly interested in the subject but right from the beginning, I had felt that in this particular debate, every Member should be free to express his views and give his vote as he chose without any, if I may say so, party pressures or whips or anything like that. And I thought that, even though I had made that clear and it is clear, perhaps, if I spoke,

that itself might be some kind of indirect pressure, although I do not want it to be so. But during the last session, friends pressed me to participate in this debate and I promised to do so and I am, therefore, fulfilling my promise.

To some extent I have tried to prepare myself for this by reading last evening Mr. Frank Anthony's speech when he moved this Resolution and also some other speeches. Then I went back to the records of the Constituent Assembly when these language matters came up and among other speeches, I read my own which I made almost exactly ten years ago in September, 1948. If I may be permitted to say so, I was rather surprised to see what a good speech I had made there. And I find that really I have little to add to it or to vary it in any way.

My approach to this question is not hidden. I have repeated it on various occasions. It is not an approach of those worthy colleagues of ours whom I would call the Hindi enthusiasts, nor is it the approach of the other colleagues who are the English enthusiasts. Personally, I am an enthusiast for both: Hindi and English—when I say Hindi, I mean the Indian languages also—provided they function in their proper domains and spheres. I do not see any real conflict. There may be overlapping. Necessarily, languages overlap. That is not harmful. They have a good effect on each other but we should avoid this approach of conflict, as if the advance of one language somehow crushes the other. I recognise that in the past of India, English was undoubtedly an imposed language by the power that dominated over India. Therefore, while on the one hand it brought and opened out windows of knowledge, etc. it also had that sting in it—of being a language, sitting on the top of our own languages and our own cultural traditions. That is true. To some extent that memory lingers though we should try to get rid of it and consider these

matters more objectively and impersonally.

In the course of the debate, many aspects of the language issue have been referred to although it is well to remember that Mr. Anthony's Resolution only touches one small aspect of it; it does not cover the rest. It is true also that the moment you touch these matters, immediately you shake up a hornet's nest and all kinds of things—not only language but all kinds of suspicions in people's minds, fears—come up and rather come in the way of calm and logical thought. One cannot help, therefore, looking at this relatively small matter in this larger context. Nevertheless, let us consider it in the smaller context.

Shri Nath Pai, who was just speaking, appealed with eloquence for our helping the Anglo-Indian community to maintain their individuality and all that I am all with him. I just do not see, however, how this particular amendment this way or that way helps or hinders. It is a very very minor matter from the point of view of maintaining their individuality. I am all for it. There are other forces that play in India which will help in maintaining it and other forces which will come in the way; because, naturally, all kinds of forces came to unify India, came to mix us up with each other, and I hope—I am not talking of the Anglo-Indian community, but all of us—that these forces which mingle and commingle us will grow and not keep us in watertight compartments as they do still, and compartments of caste, and the like will actually vanish. If that happens, no doubt, that kind of thing will affect the Anglo-Indian community also, and I think it is a good thing if it happens, not by any pressure but by the natural process of racial integration and all that.

This particular resolution really has no real effect on that, because I recognise that English is and should be considered the mother tongue of the

Anglo-Indian community. By putting it in this list you do not make it more or less a mother tongue, it is that. And, as the House knows, our policy is to encourage education in the mother tongue, whatever it is. We go about in the North-East Frontier Agency teaching people in their tribal languages. Some of them are very imperfect, not developed, nevertheless, we think it important to start their primary education in their own language. If you start in any other language, Assamese, Hindi or whatever it may be—these languages come at a later stage—there is an element of difficulty, of foreignness to the child. If you do that in the case of the tribal languages, surely in the case of the more developed languages that is even more important. Surely, in the case of English it is very important. For people who consider English as their mother tongue,—well, it is for them to decide—it is their mother tongue and they should be given every facility for that.

Shri Anthony referred in his speech, I think, to the so-called Anglo-Indian schools. I do not personally know much about them, so I dare not say much; but without knowing much I would say this, that any facility for Anglo-Indian education should be maintained, should be continued and should be facilitated necessarily.

Now, it must be remembered that the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution containing the list of 14 languages is certainly not an exhaustive Schedule of Indian languages. Obviously, not. There are other languages which are not mentioned there, quite a number. In fact, in the amendments to this resolution I see odd languages mentioned saying that they should be included. Therefore, you must not consider that the non-mention of a language means that it is not an Indian language or is not a language used in India. That is not correct.

Take another language not so much used in India. There are plenty of

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Indians who have French as their mother tongue in Pondicherry and elsewhere. We have promised to honour French in Pondicherry and to encourage it. We are encouraging it, and it is the language of that little State of Pondicherry today; education, law, judiciary, medical, teaching and other matters are done in French there. What will happen in the distant future I do not know. It may be that before too long a very considerable number of Portuguese-speaking people will also be within our country. Many are within our country today, outside Goa. But, no doubt, Goa will come, and we have even now given the assurance that the Portuguese language of Goa will be honoured. We respect it and it will be a language of India in so far as those people are concerned.

So my outlook is somewhat different. I am not referring, of course, to all the other languages which are more typically Indian all over the place. There is Sindhi, a very important language. Sind may have gone, but a large number of Sindhi-speaking people of eminence have come here with their language. Because of that, you know, so far as the Sahitya Akadami is concerned, deliberately we have included English and Sindhi in our list, because we were dealing with a practical problem of encouraging the publication of book in languages which we considered to be of importance to India. We had the whole list, of course, of the Eighth Schedule, and we had English and Sindhi. That is all right. It shows our friendly attitude to encourage English; not at the expense of the 14 or any other—of course not—but we felt that English had a peculiar importance—not because, if I may say so with all respect, the Anglo-Indian community considered it their mother tongue, but for wider reason; because it has been and will continue to be a window to us to all kinds of activities,—thinking etc. Therefore, we included it, and one of our chief purpose in the Sahitya Akadami is to

translate from one Indian language to another, translate from English to an Indian language, translate from an Indian language to English etc., and quite a number of translations have come out.

Now, therefore, my first point is that the Eighth Schedule is not an exclusive list of Indian languages. It is a list of the more widespread, if you like, Indian languages, spoken by large numbers of people. There are quite a number which are not included, which are very much Indian languages. Secondly, so far as education etc. are concerned, we lay stress on the mother tongue, not on the 14 languages but on every other mother tongue that is in India—certainly on English, certainly on French, certainly on Portuguese, leave out the typical Indian languages, and certainly on the tribal languages—so that there should be and there is no burden on the Anglo-Indian community or anybody who consider English or any other language as their mother tongue.

Now, there is article 347 of the Constitution. It says:

“On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.”

“Any language”, not a language of the Eighth Schedule. It is the right of people speaking any language, if they are sufficient in numbers, to request the President to declare it as the officially recognised language for that area. He may do that. And it is obvious that this is not confined to the 14 languages; any language can come. It is a different matter whe-

ther conditions prevail for any other language to be so, but the point is that the Constitution definitely thinks not of the 14 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule only but also of other languages. And, so far as English is concerned, of course, it is mentioned in the Constitution in various places rather specially.

As Shri Anthony himself said, this question of language whenever it comes up rather clouds our vision because of our emotion. There are psychological and other reactions to it, and that is the real reason for this kind of debate, otherwise, I do not think it makes much difference if you add or subtract a language because that is not an exclusive list, as I said.

It is true that the Indian languages have suffered psychologically and otherwise, yet they have gained a great deal too naturally from contacts with the wider world. They have suffered to a large extent.

Some hon. Member I forget who it was, perhaps it was Shri Nath Pai or somebody else, who said—

Mr Deputy-Speaker Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh"

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He put the idea that a person who knows English is a superior person to a person who does not know English. They have suffered from that to an extent and still they suffer to a certain extent. It is gradually going away, but it is still there, and there is a bad thing. That kind of feeling is a bad thing.

I am rather partial to English. I consider English important, not, if I may say so, for many of the reasons advanced here—those reasons, I think, are relatively unimportant—but for some entirely different reasons. But I do think that it is a bad thing if in India this feeling perseveres, that a person who does not know English he may be a scholar in his own language—is somehow inferior to the other person who knows very imperfect English or whatever it is.

An Hon. Member: There is a feeling

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. That is not a good feeling. In fact I go further. I think it is quite essential that a person, even though he belongs to some rather primitive group, whoever he may be—though you might think that he belongs to some rather primitive group—must respect his own culture. If you go and deal with some of the tribal folk—the tribal folk of course differ greatly, some of them are highly advanced and some are not—the first thing, I believe, is to make them respect themselves, never make them have contempt for themselves or their people. It is a bad thing. When I say that about the tribal folk, how much more does it apply to others? There has been this feeling and there has been this separation in India of the so-called English-knowing and the English-speaking people from the masses of humanity in India, whether they are Hindi-speaking or Marathi-speaking or Bengali-speaking or Tamil-speaking. That of course is partly going but it has been there and that has to be very definitely removed. A scholar of Hindi or Tamil is infinitely better than a person who knows indifferent English, obviously he is better. He knows something well.

Take another aspect of it. Whether you like it or not I like it. The medium of instruction in India is becoming an Indian language, of a region or of the State, call it what you will. There is no doubt about it. The real importance of English in the past was that it was the medium of instruction. Many of us have grown up learning it as a medium of instruction. We cannot get out of it, but the next generation is getting out of it. The generation after that will be completely out of it, and that is the real change that is coming, not your Schedules and all that. The medium of instruction is Hindi or Tamil or Telugu or Marathi or Gujarati or Bengali or whatever it is. Progressively it is coming like that. I do not wish to force the pace anywhere.

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My friend Dr. Subbarayan talked about university education with one language. I do not know. I should like that. But I do not want Parliament or the law to force the pace. I want things to develop naturally, imbibing the good things of the past and the present, because I dislike pressure in the case of language. I dislike imposition in the case of language. Therefore I dislike Hindi enthusiasts trying to impose Hindi. I dislike it. Well, equally I dislike the idea of imposing English. I feel all these things should be allowed to grow naturally, giving a certain help and direction now and then and allow things to be developed.

Now, the major change that has come over India is that the medium of instruction has become—in the schools, high schools, it has already become—the language of the State. English is used certainly,—a good thing too—and I am all for it especially in the universities. But the medium of instruction in the regional language is a big break linguistically from the past. It does not matter where you put it in, in what Schedule, or what the Official Language Commission says or does. They are important for their own reason but the real thing is that the medium of instruction has changed. Therefore, you can only consider English as a secondary language, or if you like, a compulsory secondary language; if you like, a highly important language, a language which is not the medium of instruction but which is learnt as a separate foreign language. That has become inevitable. I think it is right.

There are certain risks and dangers in all this—linguism or the languages developing and becoming rather autarchic or developing certain separate-ness. There are certain risks. We cannot ignore them and we should deal with them. We should fight that tendency; but, mind you, we cannot fight it by trying to come in the way of the developing of the regional languages. That is a wrong

way. We must encourage their fullest development because I believe it is through that development that they can come together and come nearer to each other; not by one language trying to push the other like the exceedingly futile debate for a generation or two generations or more that took place in Uttar Pradesh or the old United Provinces about Hindi and Urdu and each so-called language,—the languages may be more or less the same with minor differences—not trying for its own growth but trying to smother the other, trying to sit on the other and trying to blame and condemn the other. It is an amazing thing, but it goes on still to some extent. Some Hindi enthusiasts get angry if somebody speaks of Urdu not knowing that they cut their own hands and feet by talking against Urdu, because Hindi and Urdu help each other. They do not hinder each other; they help each other, add to the growth of each, and the moment you try to hinder the one you hinder yourselves from growing.

Therefore, I think we have to take that risk, the risk of language separatism. There is no help for it. I think we shall get over it undoubtedly, but we should get over it if we encourage the right tendencies and not impose our will on others.

Now, take Hindi. Hindi is at present objected to by many people in the South. Why? Well, because of a feeling of imposition and not because they are against Hindi. As a matter of fact I think there are vast numbers of people in the South learning Hindi and learning it very well. The process is going on, but the moment you talk of any kind of imposition, quite rightly they get angry. And, therefore, all talk of imposition must go. I should go further and tell them, if they do not want to learn Hindi let them not learn Hindi. Let us gradually, if they want to, make this approach and thereby you would bring them nearer to each other.

There are, of course, many other things I am not discussing the whole question of language, but again I repeat that the big thing that has happened in India is that the medium of instruction has changed from English to the regional languages. Other things are secondary.

Also, it was right and essential for this medium of instruction to change and for our education to be in those languages if we have to deal on a level with the masses of our people. There is no other way. Now, remember, I repeat, I am partial to English, and I will say something about that presently. But I am also partial to our people, the masses of this country, not because of my partiality for English or foreign knowledge or scientific and technical knowledge—I am partial for them—but I just can not forget that we have to carry 400 million people with us and not an elite, a few thousands or even a million or two if you like, and you cannot carry them practically, psychologically, emotionally in anyway except through their language. So you have to deal with those languages, you have to deal not only with them but ourselves too.

Therefore, it is for all these reasons that, although Mr Anthony's resolution does not make a mighty difference this way or that way, I do not think it is a wise resolution or a wise step to take. I do not think it will make any difference. It would not help the Anglo-Indian community but it may very well hinder not the Anglo-Indian community, but the process he wants to encourage by bringing in another bitter dispute, fears and apprehensions. I want to avoid that. I want natural processes and not make a constitutional amendment. Suppose at the time of framing the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly put in English there at that time, there it would have remained. But now to go out of our way to put in any language will obviously open the doors to so many other languages coming in. Apart from

that, it will open the door to infinite controversy and conflict.

It will be injurious to English in the end, because, remember, in the final analysis, it is no good forgetting that it is the non-English-knowing people who will decide the fate of India—I do not say "Hindi-knowing", but "non-English-knowing"—because they are the vast majority in this country. Naturally, how can we escape that? We can help them, we can to some extent mould their thinking and direct them, but the moment you make them feel that you are up against them, then you are lost, you will be swept, with all your English and everything. Therefore, I do not think it is wise to raise these things.

But I do think that essentially we have to encourage our languages, our education and our work must be progressively in our languages to keep in touch with the people and to bring them into the emotional contact with what is happening in your Governments and elsewhere. It does not matter I am speaking in English, it is because I am habituated to it, and it does not matter. But I know that the right thing to do is to speak in a language understood by far more people. So, I think that has to be done.

Dr Subbarayan referred to the official language. Our Constitution has laid it down, for a variety of reasons into which I need not go, that Hindi should develop progressively as that, not because Hindi is better or more powerful or whatever it may be, than the other languages, but for certain very practical reasons of extent etc. I believe, that this should be done.

I believe also two things. As I just said there must be no imposition. Secondly, for an indefinite period—I do not know how long—I should have, I would have, English as an associate additional language which can be used not because of facilities and all that, though there is something in that, but because I do not wish the

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people of the non-Hindi areas to feel that certain doors of advance are closed to them, because they are forced to correspond—the Government, I mean—in the Hindi language. They can correspond in English. So, I would have it as an alternate language as long as people require it and the decision for that, I would leave not to the Hindi-knowing people, but to the non-Hindi-knowing people

I will repeat what I mean Hindi progressively develops; I try for that, but I love English to come into the picture to be used as long as people require it. Some States have followed it; they can go on using it and gradually allow languages to develop and to replace English.

Having said that, I should like to say a few words about English itself. Really the question of Hindi versus English is a very minor issue; it is not the real issue at all, although there is so much argument, if you look at it from my point of view, the way I have put it. I come to English and its importance. It is not important, if I may say so, because a number of people know it in India, although it is a factor to be remembered. It is not important because it is the English of Milton and Shakespeare, although that also has to be considered. There are also great poets in other languages—French, German, Russian, Spanish, etc., apart from Asian languages. It is important because it is the major window to the modern world for us. That is why it is important and we dare not close that window. If we close it, it is at the peril of our future.

We talk about our Five Year Plan, industrialisation, science and technology. Every door of that is closed if you do not have foreign languages. You need not have English; you can have French, German or Russian, if you like, but obviously it is infinitely simpler for us to deal with a language we know than to shift over to German or Russian or Spanish. It is a tre-

mendous job. Certainly we want to learn Russian, German, Spanish or whatever it is, because we deal with them in business, trade and science. Every competent scientist today has to know two or three non-Indian languages.

People imagine that by coming a large number of words in Hindi or Bengali or Marathi or Tamil—technical and scientific words—and maybe by translating some text-books, you provide the background for scientific teaching. Certainly, for high schools you do it and maybe it is right that you should do so, although this business of coining words seems to me to have been carried on to rather absurd limits, making a noble language progressively more and more artificial and ununderstandable. It is terrible and I think the chief persons guilty are, not all, but some of the Hindi enthusiasts. They make it very difficult really. Leave out the question of literary forms and graces; in my own small way, I too am a lover of languages and it hurts me, it hurts my aesthetic sense, my conception of language, to see these artificial monstrosities thrust upon me, put up at cross-roads and stations—huge long words, which nobody understands, not the public. I do not know if the man who invented it understands it.

It is a terrible thing and it is more dangerous for the Hindi language than anything else, because you are tying up Hindi with steel bonds, which will prevent it from growing. The creativeness of a language goes if you impose these things. Language is a delicate flower which grows in beauty. You can feed it in various ways; you cannot pull, tug or twist it about and think it will grow.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): This disease is spreading to regional languages also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is all the worse; I am sorry. It is a bad thing.

It is inevitable that in the present stage of our development, with our Five Year Plan, industrialisation, mechanisation, scientific progress and research, you cannot progress by all the Indian languages put together I say that definitely today and if you want to stick to them only, without foreign languages, you do not go ahead You may have enough science to teach in high schools, you may even get some books for your elementary university course All that should be done, but science is not the BA or the BSc course Science today goes into the jet age, atomic energy, space travel, automation and all that It is a new age and this House should forgive me if I say something, not derogatory to the House, but still rather critical, and that is this House does not represent in numbers I mean, the scientific outlook That is to say, we represent more the literary outlook, the lawyers' outlook and so on and so forth

Shri Hem Barua The emotional too

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru The peasant's outlook too, which is important I do not challenge that But I will say this I was reading a lecture delivered in the Cambridge University a few months ago by an eminent man The lecture was called "the two cultures" He was dealing with the English scene, mind you, not India And he was saying how in England two cultures have developed which were far apart from each other, which did not understand each other, the two cultures being the literary cultures and the scientific culture And he gave examples He said in the hall of the big college at Cambridge there were dons sitting—the scientific dons, the mathematical dons and the literary and the classical dons and they glared at each other; they did not talk to each other, the literary and the classical people, Greek and Latin and all that, on the one side and the scientific and the mathematical people on the other

side They looked with contempt at each other And he said it is extraordinary these two cultures developing—the literary man, he knows nothing about the modern scientific age and the scientific man knows nothing about the treasures of literature If that can happen in a country like England, in a city like Cambridge in a college gathering, people glaring and not understanding each other, professors of a single college, transport yourself to India We are backward in science Our scientists apart, our own thinking is not scientific We use some of the products of science in industrialisation undoubtedly We travel by air, we talk about space travel Maybe we read some fiction, what is called "science fiction" or space fiction or something But essentially we are far far away from this age, the atomic age in our thinking Naturally, it is not surprising If the English literary men who live in a highly industrialised country cannot fit into that mentally how much more difficult will it be for us who are industrially backward scientifically backward and in other ways not used to that

We have some professors teaching science We have some technologists They are growing, of course, and there we are on the threshold of an industrial revolution in India Now that industrial revolution cannot, in the present age—I am not talking of the future ages—be carried out, because we have no literature, no language We have some books on elementary physics or biology or chemistry, but this higher mathematics and all that is really quite beyond our languages, at the present moment. And you cannot have an industrial revolution unless people have access to these and are taught these books in various languages You may translate some You should But it is not enough So, without the knowledge of the foreign language the doors of the new age are closed to you, without the knowledge of several foreign languages I would say, and inevitably the language which is easier to you is English, to come back to it

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

There is another aspect. When I talk of the industrial age and all these other scientific developments, and when we talk about language, a totally new language is developing in the world, a language, if you like, of the elite, the language of the mysterious, the high priests, which average people do not understand. But it is developing with amazing rapidity among the technical people, among the scientific men, a language largely of mathematical formulae. There is very little of the rest there. It is chiefly mathematical formulae which are accepted and as only mathematicians and physicists will understand and for you and me we do not just understand it. And this is developing at a terrific pace, because it has to keep pace with the development of technology, development of so many other things of science and there surely is going to be, I hope, one language in the world, the language of the mathematical formulae. For that we cannot have a separate language; otherwise, the world is lost.

We talk about one world today in theory because of scientific advance, communications and all that. National boundaries hardly count. And I have no doubt that if the world survives long enough there will be one world. But these national prejudices come in the way and we cannot ignore them. At any rate, let us go towards that, and not isolate ourselves. In this connection, I would say a lay small matter which you have decided and I would like to stress on that. It is of the highest importance that you use international numerals progressively—not that you cannot use whatever you like in the private books and things, I have no objection because that again becomes a symbol of the modern age, of science, of mathematics, of formulae and all that. You cannot introduce all that formulae etc. in the Devanagari numerals. You immediately get into a different world. You have to use it. That at least, let us have in common with the world,

common in India to begin with. Then the commonness increases.

[At this stage the alarm of an hon. Member's (Seth Govind Das') watch was heard ringing].

An Hon. Member: That is a signal for you to stop.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know it is a signal from Seth Govind Das. In conclusion I would venture to say that it is of the utmost importance that the people grow from their roots. We cannot uproot, without doing them enormous injury, any people, even the primitive people. We are not a primitive people. We have 5,000 years, 10,000 years background behind us. How can we uproot ourselves? It is an impossibility. We cannot do it. The language becomes a symbol of continuity. What are languages, every language, even the Southern languages? The northern languages are intimately connected with Sanskrit. The southern languages are not connected in that way, but in other ways.

Now, everyone knows that Sanskrit was the symbol and the vehicle of our magnificent civilisation in the past, a tremendous thing. Whenever I think of it I am overwhelmed by the achievement of Sanskrit. It is a tremendous thing. Now we cannot leave it. Let us learn it by all means. But our languages are a continuity, are a cultural tradition from Sanskrit. They keep that continuity deep of the dim past through Sanskrit and for us not to lay stress on that, not to encourage them, not to imbibe them ourselves means that we cut ourselves away from thousands of years of cultural tradition, to cut ourselves away from our people who have that cultural tradition. You may call them illiterate but you dare not call our people uncultured. They are not. They are full of culture even though they may not know how to read and write. So, if this continuity is broken, for an ancient country like us it will

be fatal. We dare not do it. Therefore, we have to develop our language. Therefore, we have to keep in touch with the mass of the people. Therefore, we have progressively to function in those languages.

Now I come back again to the second point, of the modern scientific jet atomic age. We must have a foreign language to open our windows and we must not close our minds to it.

Shri Nath Pal: The hon. Prime Minister stated that Portuguese is the language of Goa. Konkani is the language both of the Hindus and the Christians in Goa. Portuguese is the language of the forces of occupation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that Konkani is the language. But we have said that it is entirely for the people there—we have said that as we said in the case of Pondicherry—that if the people there want to carry on with Portuguese they can do so.

Shri Vajpayee: May I ask a question of the hon. Prime Minister?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Vajpayee: He has just now stated... (Interruption).

Some Hon. Members: No questions. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called Shri Prabhu Narayan Singh for the present.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (बन्दौली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी के इस प्रस्ताव पर कि अंग्रेजी को कांस्टीट्यूशन के भाठवें शिद्दयूल की एक भाषा मान लिया जाये इस सदन में जो बहस चलाई गई, उस के दौरान में यह दलील दी गई कि फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब एंग्लो-इंडियन कम्प्यूनिटी को बिलांग करते हैं और साथ ही साथ इस देश में जो फ्रैंक एंग्लो-इंडियन कम्प्यूनिटी माइनारिटी में हैं, इसलिये उन की जवान को, जोकि अंग्रेजी जवान है, भाठवें शिद्दयूल

में रख दिया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी इस सदन के सामने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रॉटिकल ३४७ को पढ़ा, जोकि आफिशियल लेन्ग्वेज के सिलसिले में है और उस के मुताबिक यह बात साफ है कि यदि किसी इलाके में किन्हीं लोगों की जवान ज्यादा तादाद में बोलती जाती हो, तो उस के मुताबिक वह उस स्टेट को आफिशियल लेन्ग्वेज हो सकती है।

उसी के साथ साथ फंडामेंटल राइट्स के प्रॉटिकल २६(१) में यह बात साफ तौर से कही गई है कि :

“Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.”

तो फंडामेंटल राइट्स में और उसी के साथ साथ आफिशियल लेन्ग्वेज के सिलसिले में कांस्टीट्यूशन बिल्कुल साफ है कि किसी भी अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय की जवान—मातृ-भाषा—जो कोई भी हो, उन को प्रिजर्व करने का कांस्टीट्यूशन अपनी तरफ से पूरी गारण्टी देता है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने माननीय फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब के द्वारा रखा गया है, उस के पीछे उद्देश्य कुछ और ही है। यदि केवल इतना सवाल होता कि एक माइनारिटी कम्प्यूनिटी की मातृभाषा को—मदर लेन्ग्वेज को—कांस्टीट्यूशन के भाठवें शिद्दयूल में रख दिया जाये, तो हमें कोई एतराज न होता, लेकिन हमें यह कहते हुए कोई हिचक नहीं है कि आज जो यह रेवेन्यू-ल्युशन हम सदन के सामने है, वह केवल इस वजह से नहीं है कि एक माइनारिटी कम्प्यूनिटी को लेन्ग्वेज को भाठवें शिद्दयूल में रख दिया जाय, बल्कि इसलिये है कि माननीय फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब अंग्रेजी जवान को इस देश में आने वाले जमाने के लिये—आने वाले सालों के लिये लगातार कायम रखना

[श्री प्र० ल० सिंह]

चाहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस राय का न बनना, बरि मैंने कमेटी आफ पार्लियामेंट ऑफ आफिशियल लैंग्वेज की रिपोर्ट में उन के नोट आफ डिसेंट में यह न पढ़ा होता—

“A vital defect in the approach of the Committee was that it declined to take any further evidence in spite of the vastly changed atmosphere in the country and the increasingly widespread opposition to the imposition of Hindi. Thus the Committee ignored the unanimous decision of the Legislature of West Bengal that they could not accept Hindi as the official language and that the *status quo* should continue.”

अगर माननीय श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब ने अपनी यह मंशा न जाहिर की होती कि हिन्दुस्तान की आफिशियल लैंग्वेज क्या होनी चाहिये और उस के सिलसिले में अंग्रेजी ज़बान को अधिक समय तक कास्टीन्यू किया जाना चाहिये, तो मैं यह समझता कि जो प्रस्ताव वह इस सदन के सामने लाये हैं, वह प्रस्ताव बहुत ही साफ़ तौर से लाये हैं कि जिस में एक माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी की लैंग्वेज को भाठवें शिड्युल में रखने की बात कही गई है। जहाँ तक इस कास्टीट्यूशन का सवाल है माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी के सिलसिले में, उन के राइट्स को पूरी तरह गारण्टी किया गया है, उन की लैंग्वेज को गारंटी किया गया है।

जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी का सवाल है, मैं इस बात को सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दी का सवाल नहीं है। कई क्वार्टरों से यह दिखाने की कोशिश होती है कि हिन्दी को लादने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं ने आज सुना कि सरकारी पार्टी के नेता नेहरू जी ने भी कहा कि मैं इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करूँगा कि हिन्दी को हिन्दुस्तान पर लादा जाय। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को किसी पर लादने का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल

यह है कि अंग्रेजी का हिन्दुस्तान की राज-भाषा के रूप में जल्द से जल्द ख़त्म होना चाहिये। आज प्रश्न इस बात का है कि हम अंग्रेजी को राजभाषा के रूप में चलाते जा रहे हैं। आज प्रश्न है अंग्रेजी का और अंग्रेजी के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी लोक-भाषाओं का। आज प्रश्न है इस बात का कि इस देश में सामन्ती ज़बान चलेगी, या जनता को ज़बानें चलेंगी। आज प्रश्न इस बात का है कि हिन्दुस्तान की लोक-भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहित करना है या अंग्रेजी भाषा को किसी न किसी शकल में चलाये जाना है। आज माननीय राजगोपालाचारी साहब और माननीय फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब इस बात को कहते हैं कि देश में हिन्दी को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बनाने के सिलसिले में बहुत ज्यादा विरोध है, इसलिये अंग्रेजी को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज के रूप में कायम रखा जाये। उसी के साथ साथ अंग्रेजी ज़बान के मामले में माननीय नेहरू जी ने बड़ी वकालत की। यह सही बात है कि उन्होंने बहुत तर्कसंगत तरीके से अंग्रेजी की वकालत की। इस में कोई शक नहीं है—इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन उन का भी यह कहना है कि अंग्रेजी को धीरे धीरे इस देश से हटाया जाना चाहिये। जब मैं ये सब बातें सुनता हूँ—उन सब धावाओं को सुनता हूँ, चाहे व इधर से आये और चाहे उधर से, तो मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे देश की सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि में जो आन्तरिक फूट है, वह स्पष्ट तौर से दिखाई पड़ती है। हमारी शिक्षायात राज-गोपालाचारी साहब या फ्रैंक एन्थनी साहब से उतनी नहीं है, जितनी कि सरकारी पार्टी के लोगों से है, जिन का संबिधान सभा में बहुमत था और जिनमें ने उस में इस बात को पास किया कि पंद्रह साल में हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि हिन्दी ज़बान को इस देश की राष्ट्रीय ज़बान के रूप में पूरी तरह से लायें। हम इस बात को देख रहे हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी कोशिश होनी चाहिये थी, उतनी नहीं

हुई है। इस विषय में इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। अभी नेहरू जी ने कहा कि हमारे सामने सार्वाधिक डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है और ऐसी हालत में फ़ारेन लैंग्वेज को किसी शकल में बनाये रखना जरूरी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रूस और दूसरे मुल्कों ने, जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट में आगे बढ़े हैं, जिन्होंने दूसरे मामलों में तरक्की की है, दूसरे देशों की ज़बान को अपना कर तरक्की की। सीधा सवाल यह है कि यदि किसी देश को उठाना है, बनाना है, तो उस के लिये हम को दिक्कत उठानी पड़ेगी, परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी। यह सही है कि इस मामले में बहुत कुछ संशय होते हैं और होते रहेंगे, लेकिन जब हम को एक नया हिन्दुस्तान बनाना है, तो इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि उस को बनाने के सिलसिले में जोखम और संशय उठाना पड़ेगा।

अन्त में श्रीमान, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा मानवीय सम्बन्धों को आपस में व्यक्त करने के सिलसिले में एक माध्यम है, भाषा बस्तु और भाव को व्यक्त करने के सिलसिले में एक माध्यम का काम करती है और ऐसी हालत में मातृभाषा में जो विषय-ज्ञान हो सकता है, मातृभाषा में जो ज्ञान-अर्जन हो सकता है, वह किसी दूसरी ज़बान में नहीं हो सकता है। अंग्रेजी भाषा को पढ़ने में छः सात साल लगाये जायें लेकिन जितना विषय ज्ञान हम छः सात सालों में अपनी मातृ-भाषा में कर सकते हैं, उतना अंग्रेजी में नहीं कर सकते हैं और वहीं छः सात साल अंग्रेजी भाषा के पढ़ने में लग जायेंगे। हम को यह ध्यान कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि माननीय नेहरू जी ने कहा कि सैकड़ों लैंग्वेज के रूप में अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखा जा सकता है। और हमें माने वाले बहुत समय तक के लिये बनाये रखना जा सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी का सवाल है, हम कोई अंग्रेजी के विरुद्ध नहीं, लेकिन अंग्रेजी

को विषय ज्ञान में के रूप में तो हम ले सकते हैं, अंग्रेजी को शासन की भाषा के रूप में, अंग्रेजी को रोजमर्रा के व्यवहार की भाषा के रूप में, रोजमर्रा के आपस के चलन की भाषा के रूप में हम इस देश ने किसी तरह के भी मानन के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक अंग्रेजी को विषय ज्ञान के सिलसिले में लेने का सवाल है, अंग्रेजीको पढ़ने का सवाल है, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हों सकती कि हम अंग्रेजी पढ़ने के लिये तैयार हैं। जो अंग्रेजी पढ़ना चाहेगा वह पढ़ेगा। इसी तरह जो दूसरी विशेष विदेशी भाषाये पढ़ना चाहेंगे, पढ़ेंगे।

मैं इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ आखिर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह अक्सर कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी जो है वह बहुत तरक्कीप्राप्त ज़बान नहीं है, लेकिन यदि अंग्रेजी ज़बान में दो या तीन लाख शब्द होंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की लोक भाषाओं में छः या सात लाख शब्द होंगे। इसी सिलसिले में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कुछ दिनों में अंग्रेजी भले ही मज गई हो, लेकिन यदि हिन्दी को भौका मिला होता, जैसा कि अंग्रेजी को मिलता रहा है, तब वह भी काफी तरक्की कर लेती। जिस ज़बान के अन्दर ताकत होगी तो वह खुद अपना स्थान बना लेगी, लेकिन यदि इस के लिये प्रयत्न हुआ तो यह कार्य अल्दी होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाये, चाहे वह हिन्दी हो या दूसरी लोक भाषाएँ हों, सभी अपना स्थान जरूर बना लेगी। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ संविधान की जो मशा है, उसे पूरा करने के लिये सरकारी पार्टी को जितना कुछ करना चाहिये था, वह नहीं कर रही है। इसलिये आज में यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि सरकारी पार्टी पर इस की जिम्मेदारी है। ज़बान के मामले में हमेशा यह ऐसी भाषणों को दे कर, ऐसी बातों को कह कर यह दिखाने की कोशिश करती है कि आज दक्षिण के लोग हिन्दी का विरोध करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन राज भाषा हिन्दी के रूप में

[बी व. ना. सिंह]

कई ऐसी बात नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी मैं तो उत्तर के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ, और उत्तर के लोग इस के लिये भी तैयार हो जायेंगे, कि दक्षिण के लोगों को जो भी सुविधा इस सम्बन्ध में देनी हो, वह हम उन के लिये दें। लेकिन हिन्दी को हिन्दुस्तानी की राजभाषा के रूप में पूरी तौर से लाने और तरक्की देने की कोशिश की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप। लेकिन वे सिर्फ पाच मिनट ले तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। इस तरह से कम से कम तीन, चार मन्बर और बोल सकेंगे।

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): My most important point is that we should not discuss any subject by arousing passions on both sides, whether it be the question of a party or a question of language or a question of culture. Our ancient culture teaches us that we are all parts of one whole, but this modern culture makes us fight for parties, for religions, for provinces, for countries. This should go. That is my most important point. And I say if Mr. Anthony wants to have English language, I do not think there is any harm. I think we can also add Sindhi, Pushtu and Irani also. (*An Hon. Member: Why not Russian?*) I think there is no harm if some people want to have one more, two more or three more languages along with our fourteen languages.

An Hon. Member: Also Ceylonese.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sindhi, of course. I have said it.

If we consider that these gentlemen are Anglo-Indians and if they want their own language, then of course, if we accept that they are Anglo-Indians, then they must also have their own mother-tongue. (*An*

Hon. Member: They have it). It is very good that these gentlemen still remember their parents in England.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should be more discreet.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is our culture that we should respect our parents. So, if they respect their parents, it is very nice of them. We honour them, we respect them.

So far as this question of language is concerned, I think we should adopt the resolution of Mr. Anthony. It will also help us in other ways. For instance, in Punjab there is the question of Hindi and Punjabi. I think that question also can be solved thus that if you are speaking Hindi, speak Hindi; if you are speaking Punjabi, speak Punjabi. Where is the harm? What I mean to suggest is that all those people who have a certain language at home should be allowed to develop their language.

I may tell you in Soviet Russia there are 149 States, and most of these States are based on races and languages. I was travelling in Soviet Russia. For instance, here I go, they speak Tatari, there I go, they speak Turkmani, in another place they speak Uzbeki, in yet another place they speak Tajiki. They have their own States. I only mean to say that we should not arouse passions on this matter.

I received several letters from Hindi-speaking people and Hindi fanatics that I should not support Mr. Anthony on this question. Why should there be such a morbid mind on this simple question? We should help Mr. Anthony and accept his resolution. There is no harm in it. When we accept Hindi as our national language, and when Mr. Anthony accepts Hindi as our national language, where remains any quarrel about it? Hindi is the language of all India. This we accept.

One thing I will say in the end—what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also has said—that is, what kind of Hindi there should be. When my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee was speaking yesterday, I said I might go and bring a Hindi dictionary to understand it. I could not follow many of his words. I mean to say that Hindi should be what Mahatma Gandhi said, that is Hindustani which we all understand. They say in our villages "Nikhali". That is an Arabic perverted word, if I speak pure Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian word they will not understand. That is what I mean. Buddha has shown us the way. Though at that time Sanskrit was prevalent, he spoke in Prakrit, the language of the people. Therefore I suggest that we have such a Hindi that all people will understand.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): At the fag end of the debate it is very difficult to cover all the points or even those points which are necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Moreover, there are only five minutes!

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I want to touch only two points. I do not know how the question of citizenship can be related to a language. My esteemed friend Shri Nath Pai, while pleading for the inclusion of English and some other languages in the Eighth Schedule, stated that the Anglo-Indian community would feel more as citizens of this land if English is included in the Eighth Schedule, if I have understood him correctly. I think we should dispel all these ideas from our minds. The question of citizenship is quite different from that of language.

Secondly, let us remember once for all that English is not going to have that glamour, and that necessity also, in the future of India, in the pattern that we have built. I have received my education through the medium of English. I have learnt Sanskrit through the medium of

English. But, the generation that is coming up is not going to be instructed through English, but through its own mother tongue. Today or tomorrow, the English language will disappear except to the extent that we need it for scientific and technological purposes. Having that limited scope, whether it may be the language of the Anglo-Indian community or any other community is irrelevant to the issue which we are considering. Let us not bring in these sentimental, emotional, and extraneous considerations into this problem. I am not approaching it from the point of view of official language or national language. Unfortunately, Shri Frank Anthony, with whom I had to sit for months together in the Parliamentary Committee on Official language, had chosen a very bad time. Till our own thinking was tagged on to the official language question, he surreptitiously—people at least would feel that it is a surreptitious way of giving undue importance to the English language. He failed there and he wants to succeed here. The same cause which brought about his failure there is going to bring about his failure here, because the context is the same. It is inevitable.

The English language will survive in India and it should survive in India. I am all for that. I feel that it is a language which most of us should learn out of our own voluntary like, not as an imposed one. I would only plead with him that, having heard the Prime Minister, let him not press it for a Division. He will be doing a disservice to the cause which he wants to serve to his community, unnecessarily putting his own community with some bitterness in the minds of his countrymen, because, he is speaking on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community as he says now, or at least as some of the supporters of the Resolution have put it. If this comes on behalf of a particular community, in all humility, I would like to say that it is a bad omen for that community. Let us not go in for that. I would plead with him not to press it to a division.

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र (बेजू सराय): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री हमारे सामने प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवेकपूर्ण और विद्वत्ता से भरा हुआ भाषण दिया उस के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी और हमारे स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ ने श्री एन्थनी से जो अपना श्रंग्रेजी वाला प्रस्ताव वापिस लेने का अनुरोध किया है, मैं माशा करता हूँ कि वह प्रस्ताव वापिस ल लिया जायेगा

एक माननीय सदस्य . वे उस को वापिस नहीं लेंगे ।

श्री म० प्र० मिश्र . उनको वापिस ले लेना चाहिये । मैं भी श्री फ्रेंक एन्थनी से अपील करूँगा कि वे अपना प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लें ।

भाषा जोड़ने वाली चीज भी होती है और भाषा दुनिया की, समाज की और देश की और लोगों की बाटने वाली चीज भी होती है । भाषा लोगों को जोड़ सकती है, बनाती है और उन को तोड़ती भी है और मारती भी है । भाषा दुधारी तलवार की मानिन्द है जिसमें कि दो धारे होती हैं । योरूप के लोग सब तरह से एक हैं लेकिन उन की भाषा एक न होने का परिणाम यह है कि वे अलग-अलग बटे हुए हैं और हर बीस साल बाद वही से एक महायुद्ध घाता है । इसलिये भाषा के सवाल पर हम को बहुत गम्भीरता से और भावनाओं को हटा कर सोचना चाहिये । जिस तरह से श्री एन्थनी यह प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष लाये हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बिना सोचे समझे और बिना विवेक के यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं । अगर उनको प्रस्ताव लाना ही था तो उन सब से श्रंग्रेजी के अलावा अन्य और बहुत सी बड़ी बड़ी भाषायें जो इस देश में हैं उनसे विचार विमर्श करके और एक कमेटी बनाते और राय करके कोई एक प्रस्ताव माते तो बात भी थी ।

सबसे बड़ी बात जो यह है कि संसद् की भाषाई समिति के वे एक सदस्य वे और जिस ने कि कई बैठकें करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन को पेश की है लेकिन उस की बैठकों में श्री एन्थनी ने इस तरीके की कोई बात नहीं उठाई लेकिन एक प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर ले आये जिस पर मेरी राय में विचार करना ही देश में शगड़े पैदा करना है ।

मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पाई ने बहुत ही भावना-पूर्ण भाषण किया और उस छोटी सी ऐंग्लो इंडियन जाति की वकालत करते हुए कहा कि उस को रक्षा करने के लिये उस की भाषा को कबूल किया जाय । मेरा ख्याल है कि उनके इस तरह के भाषण की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी । प्रजा संश्लिस्ट नेता को श्रंग्रेजी भाषा की वकालत करते हुए थोड़े विवेक से काम लेना चाहिये था और यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये था कि इस देश में संविधान में शैड्यूल्ड में जो १४ भाषायें लिखी गई हैं उनके अलावा और भी अनेक भाषायें इस देश में बोली जाती हैं । हमारे द्वाइं करोड़ आदिवासी भाइयों की कई भाषायें हैं, और उन में सवाल भाषा भी है जो बहुत समृद्ध भाषा है । इसी तरह भोजपुरी की करीब ५ करोड़ लोग बोलते हैं । इन सब भाषाओं को नजर अन्दाज कर के एक लाल या एक लाल से भी कम ऐंग्लो इंडियनों द्वारा अपनाई गई श्रंग्रेजी भाषा के लिये उनका वकालत करना कुछ समझ में नहीं आया । वे जो ऐंग्लो इंडियनों को रक्षण देने के लिये कह रहे हैं तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उन को मार ही कौन रहा है ? संविधान में जो बुनियादी अधिकार सम्बन्धी २९(ए) धारा है उस फडामेंटल राइट्स वाली धारा में यह दिया हुआ है कि छोटी से छोटी जाति जो कि अपनी एक अलग भाषा, लिपि व संस्कृति रखती है, उस को अधिकार है कि वह अपनी लिपि, भाषा और संस्कृति की हिफाजत करे और उस को बनाये रखे और सरकार का, शासन का यह कर्तव्य है, धारित्व है, कि वह

उसकी हिफाजत करने में उस की मदद करे । कोई भी भाषा बाले लोग अपना स्कूल चला सकते हैं और विभिन्न भाषाओं के स्कूल इस देश में चल भी रहे हैं । इस देश में किसी भी भाषा को दबाया नहीं जाता है । हर एक भाषा को बढ़ने और फलने फूलने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है तब मैं नहीं समझता कि अंग्रेजी के लिये श्री एन्थनी इतने चिन्तित क्यों हैं ? अंग्रेजी को श्री एन्थनी आदि की बकालत की जरूरत नहीं है । अंग्रेजी स्वयं अपने बल से, एन्थनी सहब के बल से नहीं, इस देश में कायम रहेगी और लोग उस को किसी भी रूप में पढते रहेंगे । अंग्रेजी कोई एक लाख एंग्लो इंडियनों के सहारे ही यहाँ पर नहीं चलेगी बल्कि उम में तो इतने गुण हैं और इतना विशाल साहित्य है कि लोग उस को स्वयं पढ़ेंगे ।

मैं मानता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी बोलने वाली एक विदेशी कौम ने हमारे देश के ऊपर १०० वर्ष से अधिक राज्य किया और हम को गुलाम बनाये रक्खा लेकिन उस के साथ ही यह भी मानता हूँ कि इस अंग्रेजी भाषा ने हमारे स्वाधीन होने और आजाद होने में बहुत मदद की । अंग्रेजी भाषा के लिये मेरे मन में बहुत आदर है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भाषा इतनी बलवान है, समृद्ध है और इतनी सुन्दर है कि उस को श्री एन्थनी के प्रस्ताव की और मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पार्स के भावुकतापूर्ण भाषण की जरूरत नहीं है : उन से उस को मदद नहीं मिलने वाली है । अंग्रेजी भाषा तो आज भी हमारे देश में पूरी तरह छाई हुई है और आज भी देश की छाती पर विद्यमान है और कई तरह से वह भारतीय भाषाओं को दबाती है और उन को अपने नीचे रखती है उस हद तक वह देश का नुकसान ही कर रही है । लेकिन जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में संकेत किया जिस हद तक वह विश्व के दरवाजे खोलती है और खिड़किया खोलने का काम करती है, हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं और उस हद तक हम अंग्रेजी को अपने देश में

रखना चाहते हैं । मैं श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के इस कथन के सहमत हूँ कि अगर हम ने अंग्रेजी को इस देश से निकाल दिया तो हिन्दुस्तान स्वयं अपना बड़ा अहित करेगा लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि अंग्रेजी इस देश से निकाली नहीं जा रही है ।

श्री एन्थनी जो यह प्रस्ताव लाये हैं उस में उन्होंने हिन्दी के लिये जो उन के मन में द्वेष है और जहर है, उस को इस में प्रकट कर दिया है । उन्होंने ससदीय भाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जो नोट दिया है उस में उन्होंने अपने को बिल्कुल प्रकट कर दिया है और हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं के खिलाफ और खास कर राज भाषा हिन्दी के खिलाफ जो उन के दिल में एक द्वेष है और जहर भरा दुश्मा है उस का पूरा आभास उस नोट में मिल जाता है ।

अंग्रेजी को हमारे संविधान में सुरक्षा पाने के सभी अधिकार मिले हुए हैं, भले ही वह एक अल्पमत की और छोटे से गिरोह की भाषा ही सही । संविधान में भाषा की सुरक्षण देने के लिये उचित व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि कैसे किसी अल्पमत की भाषा को सुरक्षण दिया जाये, उस को बरकरार रक्खा जाय, उस के लिये इस ससद द्वारा एक समुचित कानून भी प्राप्त हो चुका है : और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के लिये इस प्रस्ताव को लाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी । लेकिन एक बात है जिस पर हम को और आप को सोचना चाहिये कि यह प्रस्ताव जब आयेगा तो उस के बाद और-और प्रस्ताव आयेगे, झगड़े होंगे, अंग्रेजी बनाम भारतीय भाषाओं के झगड़े और इस झगड़े को बढ़ा कर अंग्रेजी के नाम पर इस देश का उपकार नहीं बल्कि नुकसान होगा और जो बीज इस देश का नुकसान करती है वह देश की एक छोटी सी जाति एंग्लो इंडियनों का भी नुकसान करेगी । इसलिये मैं एक मित्र के नाते श्री एन्थनी से और उन के मित्र बैरो साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस प्रस्ताव की वापस ले लें, इस पर बहुत बहुत हो चुकी है ।

in the Eighth Schedule
of the Constitution

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I am deeply grateful for the intervention of the Prime Minister. Before I make a further reference to some of the observations that fell from the Leader of the House, may I seek to, shall I say, repel some of the imputations that have been made against me in the bringing of this motion?

My hon friend who spoke just before me has suggested that my motion was inspired by some kind of anti-Hindi animus, and that this animus or this allegation finds fortification in my Minute of Dissent as a Member of the Parliamentary Language Committee. May I reassure him that his whole process of reasoning is, at any rate, inverted, if not perverted? I have never been an antagonist of Hindi. Every morning I read my Hindi, or I should say my Hindustani, dictionary in the Devanagiri script for half an hour. The only or the primary reason why I brought this resolution was the reason of fear, and I am glad to say that that fear has been largely assuaged by the intervention of the Prime Minister.

From a narrow point of view I saw this hatred motivation against English mounting in the country. I know that the fact that English happens to be my mother tongue and the mother tongue of a microscopic minority in the larger Indian context may not be important, but, at any rate, I had the right to resist what I felt was a campaign, a hate-motivated campaign, with the sole objective of destroying English. And may I say to my hon friend, Shri Mishra from UP . . .

Some Hon. Members: From Bihar

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg your pardon, from Bihar—that I assess this campaign and its motives not by professions. Many of my friends from the Hindi States have professed not only respect, they have professed love for the English language, but more and more I have seen exhibitions from which I and other people have drawn

our own conclusions. They were inevitable, inescapable conclusions. What conclusion do you expect me to draw from the *angrez hatav* movement of U.P.?

Shri M. P. Mishra: That movement is not confined to U.P. That is indulged in by a party known as the Socialist Party of Dr Lohia, an all-India party.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the only correct movement for the masses of India if they have to progress.

Shri Frank Anthony: What conclusion do you expect me to draw from the fact that ostensibly educated legislators in U.P. walk out as an act of deliberate discourtesy against their Governor because he chose to speak in what to them was a foreign language?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: No, it was not that. No discourtesy was meant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That House is strong enough to protect itself.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He can refer to that.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is from these acts that I draw this conclusion, and I have seen it in this House. Why is it that this resolution has been not only opposed but opposed bitterly, not only opposed bitterly but opposed venomously, only by those whose mother tongue is Hindi? Why?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is wrong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was opposed by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri Frank Anthony: Because, those whose mother tongue is Hindi have persuaded themselves—you may not accept my inference—that until they destroy English, Hindi can never become the official language of this country.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

1321 Resolutions re: BRAVANA 16, 1881 (SARA) Inclusion of English 1322
in the Eighth Schedule
of the Constitution

Shri Harish Chandra Mather (Pali): Disabuse your mind of this impression.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is because of this Hindi-motivated hatred for English that I brought this resolution.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): I think Shri Mishra was right in attributing that motive to you, since you are attributing this motive to others.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not withdraw it and oblige any one.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am glad my hon. friends from the Hindi States are now disclaiming any hatred for English, and I hope in future their policies in the Hindi States will square more with these professions of alleged respect for the English language.

I was grateful to my friend Shri Nath Pai for the attitude he took up. He pleaded that if Government was honest in its professions towards the Anglo-Indian community, whose recognised mother tongue is English, then they must accept English as one of the languages of India. And he made the plea that I should not press my resolution because he said that while it was acceptable, it should be brought in along with other languages and at that time we could consider the claims of these different languages for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

I just want to make a comment in passing in reply to an observation that fell from Shri Nath Pai. He said: although we remember the batons of the Anglo-Indian policemen, the culture of India, the catholicity of India, does not choose to remember the past. I am grateful for that, but I would remind him that it was not only the batons of the Anglo-Indian sergeants of police. We were the products of a certain matrix—historical, cultural, social. We might have done our duty wrongly from your point of view, but we were not the only Indians who used batons. There were a lot of other Indians in the police forces who did it, and we did our duty rightly or wrongly according to our point of

view. But let me say of this criticism that the Anglo-Indian community has yet to identify itself with the country, that is not quite correct. As Indians, we are all schizophrenics. We are schizophrenics because that is part of the compulsion of history. We are schizophrenics in that we seek to reconcile the *charkha* with the Bhakra dam, we seek to reconcile the bullock cart with the jet plane. We are schizophrenics in that way.

I am a product of east and west. My thoughts and my way of life are more western than eastern, and yet India clings to me as she does to all her children in innumerable ways. That, you may say, expresses the feeling of the Anglo-Indian, and yet those are the words of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru about himself.

And after all, this claim of patriotism and loyalty is not the monopoly of any community. May I remind Shri Nath Pai that perhaps more injury was done to the Anglo-Indian community by British rule and by Britain than to any other community of India? He does not know this. I am completing my history of the community.

Until 1806 we were the soldiers of India, we were the merchant princes of India, and in 1806 because they were afraid that the Anglo-Indians might join with the other Indians of this country to drive them out, an embargo was placed on my community. After 1806 no Anglo-Indian could get into the covenanted service. All Anglo-Indians holding commissions were driven out. No Anglo-Indian could hold land or property in this country. You do not know our history, I do. You know the more recent manifestations of that history, but that has not been our history entirely.

The first national bard of modern India was an Anglo-Indian, De Rozio. He was one of that band with the help of which Ram Mohan Roy was responsible for the intellectual awakening, the cultural renaissance which

[Shri Frank Anthony]

came to India with the English language. De Rozio has been acclaimed rightly not only as Bangala's poet, but as the first national bard of modern India, and it was the efforts of de Rozio, his 'Apostrophe to Freedom', his sonnets, his odes to India that were primarily responsible for firing the imagination and the minds of the youth of Bengal with the inspiration of liberty. I say that in passing.

I want to come back to the subject and meet only some of the fallacies which have been perpetrated; and one of them is. What was the main motive of my resolution? I wanted to remove this taint of foreignness. And I am grateful to the Prime Minister that he accepted this position. He said, yes, we recognise the fact that the mother-tongue of the Anglo-Indian community is English, that they must get every facility for retaining that mother-tongue, we should recognise the need of our giving them facilities for their schools. This was one of my main motives, because I was afraid—my hon. friend does not know, but I know, because I am dealing with this problem every day, the tremendous pressures that I am facing in some of the Hindi States, because—I say, and I say it with great regret—of this basic motive of hatred against English; there are some people who are avowedly committed to the policy of destroying English, and they feel they can only destroy English if they destroy my schools, because they feel that my schools are the nerve-centres of English teaching, and that until these schools are destroyed, they will never be able to destroy English.

Seth Govind Das (Jabalpur): I object to it.

Shri Frank Anthony: It was only a motive of fear. . . .

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बीच में आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य की हिन्दी और दूसरी

भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति जो भावनाएँ हैं, उस के कारण वह यह कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग अंग्रेजी से बचना करते हैं। हम में से किसी को अंग्रेजी से बचना नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने संसद् की राजभाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ लिखा है, उस से मालूम होता है कि उन को हिन्दी और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं से कितनी बृणा है।

Shri Frank Anthony: My hon. friend is not reading from cause to effect. He is reading from effect to cause. My attitude in the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language was an attitude which had crystallised after a long period of ten years. I had explained the process by which I had reached that ultimate position of crystallisation. I had supported the fact that Hindustani should become. . . .

सेठ गोविन्द दास : शुरू से यह राय रही है।

Shri Frank Anthony: . . . the official language of this country.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं जवलपुर से आता हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य की राय जानता हूँ।

Shri Frank Anthony: Let me make it very clear that at that time I had expressed my doubts to no less a person than Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I said, we should not use the word 'Hindi', but we should use the word 'Hindustani', because Gandhiji with his unerring instinct knew that if we were going to have a language which could be not the national but the official language, a language which would hold the scales evenly between all the peoples who constitute this ethnographical museum in this country it had to be a neutral language.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): There is no difference between Hindi and Hindustani actually.

Seth Govind Das: Satan is quoting Scriptures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is not a neutral language.

I have said that I am prepared to accept here and now Hindustani as the official language. I want a language that is neutral. I want a language with which no one identifies his religion; I want a language with which no one identifies a particular community; I want a language with which no one identifies the oppression of any linguistic minority; I want a language with which no one identifies the oppression of the language of any Linguistic minority. Had we had Hindustani, we would never have got all these manifestations which today have created a revulsion not only in my mind. Ask the Muslims what they feel; ask the Sikhs what they feel. (Interruptions.) This revulsion has come because you have traded in hate.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह झगड़ा हिन्दुस्तानी और हिन्दी का नहीं है, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं का है।

Shri Frank Anthony: I say this to my friends as the Prime Minister has said but said it perhaps more euphemistically that you cannot impose your language on any other peoples.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : कोई इम्पोज नहीं करना चाहता है।

Shri Frank Anthony: It is this imposition motive, it is this hatred motive that has created this revulsion against Hindi.

पंडित ब्रज नारायण "ब्रजेश" (शिवापुरी):
सिख बिल्कुल हिन्दी के विरुद्ध नहीं लड़ रहे हैं।

Shri Frank Anthony: No; hatred will beget hatred. (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is too much.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am a very small person; I cannot create any revulsion against Hindi. Why is there this revulsion against Hindi in this country?

Seth Govind Das: There is no revulsion.

Shri Frank Anthony: If you say, there is no revulsion, if you say that the people in the south want Hindi, if you say that all the Sikhs want Hindi, if you say that...

Seth Govind Das: Have voting on your resolution, and you will find what the position is. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we be able to go on like this?

क्या अब कार्यवाही बन्द करे ?

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : नहीं, चलने दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : चलने दे, तो चलेगी।
उन को जवाब तो देने दीजिये। जो वह महसूस करते हैं, उन को कहने दीजिये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): This is not a controversy between Hindi and English.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is not, but in spite of that it was sought to be made so in this country.

There is one thing in regard to which Shri Nath Pai has intervened, and which has jogged my memory. And I think it is good that I should say something with regard to the observations that fell from his lips. I want to reassure him that let him not feel that this community that I have the privilege of representing is not identifying itself with India. As I say, there is schizophrenia; there is schizophrenia among some Hindus. That is a part, as I say, of the fact that they have emerged from some kind of social, cultural and educational matrix. But let me remind you that I am a microscopic minority, and I am making my contribution to India....

An Hon. Member: Let him address the Chair.

Shri Frank Anthony: . . .according to my innate capacity for loyalty. Perhaps, Shri Nath Pai does not know that the history of Kashmir might well have been differently written but for the Anglo-Indian pilot I am writing. . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are one of them

Shri Frank Anthony: I am glad of that I want you to realise

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon friend should speak what is relevant so far as the resolution is concerned He is only beating his own drum and saying that he has done this and done that, or that his community has done this or that Are we discussing the resolution or are we discussing the Anglo-Indian community here? It is not fair to speak of these things on this resolution

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are proud of every Anglo-Indian

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): But we want to hear about the resolution I want that the hon Member should speak what is relevant to the resolution and not waste the time of the House

Shri Frank Anthony: I was only answering the criticism that let the Anglo-Indians serve India We are serving it and we are dying for it

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If the hon Member addresses the Chair, perhaps, he might have less difficulty

Shri Frank Anthony. I want to repel one or two other fallacies One fell from Shri H N Mukerjee My hon. friend Shri Nath Pai said that he was considerably impressed by Shri H N Mukerjee's argument, and I was not . . . Shri H N Mukerjee is a great personal friend of mine. But Shri H. N. Mukerjee in his usual,

rather fevered way and with his normal sort of verbal-cum-historic hyperbole talked—unfortunately, he is not here today. . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat) He is ill

Shri Frank Anthony: But that does not take away my respect for him I was only criticising his sentiment He felt sorry for people who live in this kind of twilight world, with a sort of hybridised culture I was sorry for Shri H N Mukerjee when I saw this picture of self-pity that he had drawn. He said that English had meant cultural enslavement of this country. I know something of this subject And may I say with great respect that Shri H N Mukerjee when he spoke in this way was not in the best Bengali tradition? For, what is the Bengali tradition? The Bengali tradition is a tradition of cultural democracy, the Bengal tradition is a tradition of a synthesis of cultures, that is not a hybridised culture That is the apogee of culture, the ultimate expression of the highest form of culture, when you get a synthesis of cultures And that is the tradition of Bengal and for anyone to talk of the cultural enslavement of India by the bringing of English is to talk without a knowledge of what happened How did English inform the education of this country? It informed Indian education at the demand of Liberals led by Ram Mohan Roy Ram Mohan Roy refused to allow India to have, according to him, this pall of ignorance drawn over it by the perpetuation of Indian education It was as a result of the insistence of Ram Mohan Roy and his fellow-Bengali Liberals that English was brought to this country A great gift of history And what happened?

16.50 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

As a result of Ram Mohan Roy's triumph, India rushed forward to an intellectual awakening; India rushed

forward to a cultural renaissance through and by English brought in at the instance of Ram Mohan Roy. India jumped from medievalism into the modern world.

That is why I repel this thesis that English led to the cultural enslavement of India. English led to an intellectual awakening in India. English led to a cultural renaissance in India. Tilak, one of your greatest patriots, proud of his own language, said....

An Hon. Member: Say 'Our' (*Interruptions*).

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes 'Our' (*Interruptions*).

श्री सीताधर जोशी (शाजापुर)
जहा इंग्लिश नही है, और वह देश तरक्की करना चाहते थे, जैसे कि रशिया है, क्या वहा साइम आदि की तरक्की नही हुई ?

Shri Frank Anthony: As I was saying, the greatest Indians have recognised the place of English. I was quoting Tilak. He said that India, through English, received not only the inspiration for liberty, but through English it received the inspiration for patriotism. According to Tilak, there was no Indian patriotism till India was informed with the leaven of English literature and English thinking. Do not let us, in this spite and hatred for English, blame English for everything.

And after all, what have the greatest modern Indians done? The great thinkers, the writers, the creative artists—what have they done? They have interpreted themselves. From Ram Mohan Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, C. V. Raman—a whole host of them. What have they done? They have interpreted themselves. More than that, they have interpreted the spirit, the ethos, of India to the outside world through English. India would have been unknown to the extent that it is known today but for

these great creative artists who have interpreted India to the outside world.

And what has English done? It has brought to this country the broad impulses, the impetus, of freedom, of liberty, all the progress in every field of human thought and endeavour.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Frank Anthony: Let us not at least be churlish in this matter. As I say, I wanted to allay a certain illusion. Even Rabindranath Tagore—he was never challenged—said he received his great inspiration after reading Shelley and Keats. (*Interruption*).

As regards foreign-ness, may I say just one word? I do not understand it. I have shown that legally and factually, English is as much a language of this country as any of the other languages of this country.

Seth Govind Das: No.

Shri Frank Anthony: My hon. friend still says 'No'. If English is foreign, it may be foreign in its origin. But then it is no more foreign than Sanskrit. Its foreign-ness is relative, that there has been only 200 years acclimatization whereas the acclimatization of Sanskrit has been for 2,000 or 3,000 years. And then if you carry this argument of foreign-ness to its logical conclusion, where do we land? Then as a nation, we live, we move, we have our being in everything foreign. What we are doing here is foreign. Parliamentary democracy is foreign; our administration or administrative pattern is foreign (*Interruptions*). Our jurisprudence is foreign; our legal system is foreign. Everything we do is, I say, foreign (*Interruptions*). I am pleading for English and I am pleading for it in a right way. English has become a part of the warp and woof, of Indian life and of Indian thought. Let us ask ourselves this question: what is the life-line of Indian unity? What is the answer? English.

An Hon. Member: Culture.

Shri Frank Anthony: With all respect, in spite of this unity of culture, the history of India before the last 200 years was a history of tribalisms.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Frank Anthony: The unity of India was brought about only in the last 150 years (*Interruptions*). I know my history as well as anybody else.

Seth Govind Das: He has forgotten it altogether.

Shri Frank Anthony: All the facets of Indian history today, of Indian unity today, political, administrative, judicial and, most important of all, intellectual, owe their inspiration to English. What is the mortar of intellectual unity in this country? English. What is the mortar of emotional integration in this country? It is English. Then shall we end this life-line of unity, because of emotions of passion and hatred.....

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I would beg of my hon. friend not to over-argue his case.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am coming to the end of my peroration.

I wish to thank the Prime Minister; he has more than accepted what I wanted. He has assured me with regard to my own language and to the needs of Anglo-Indian schools. He has inveighed against the attitude of the Hindi enthusiasts. He has said that this question of Hindi must be decided not by the Hindi-speaking people, but by the non-Hindi-speaking people.

Shri Nath Pai has also said that he is entirely in favour of my Resolution but that it must come up along with certain other languages. The Prime Minister has made it categorical. He has said that he sees no objection to English being in the Eighth Schedule.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Seth Govind Das: He never said that.

Shri Frank Anthony: All that he said is that if I force the issue at this particular time, it might create unnecessary friction. Because of that, I ask for leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के ऊपर वोटिंग हो जाये, यह विधड़ा न किया जाय क्योंकि बार बार यह सवाल उठेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समय इस पर वोट के लिया जाये और हाउस इस बात की इजाजत न दे कि इन के मूवर इस को वापस ले लें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : विधड़ा होना चाहिये। नो वोटिंग।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. With the motion for withdrawal, all excitement must subside.

There is an amendment in the name of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. Is he pressing it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In view of the fact that the hon. Mover has asked for leave to withdraw the Resolution, I do not press my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Mover the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

**1333 Nationalisation
of Banks**

SRAVANA 16, 1881 (SAKA)

**Nationalisation 1334
of Banks**

16.50 hrs.

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House recommends that in order to check tax-evasion and increase national income, the banks be nationalised".

सञ्चयन सङ्गोचय : यह रेजोल्यूशन बहुत महम है जो कि में ने इस समय पेश किया है . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Monday, August 10, 1959|Sraavana, 19, 1881 (Saka).

[Friday, August 7, 1959/Sravana 16, 1981 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
201.	Shipping corporations	1081-84
202.	Traffic administration for Delhi	1084-86
203.	Exhibition of films at railway stations	1086-87
204.	Prices of Telco Locomotives	1087-90
205.	Utilisation of irrigation facilities in States	1090-92
207.	"Composite Atta"	1092-94
208.	Diesel and electric locomotives	1094-97
209.	Pochampad Project	1097-99
210.	Co-operative sugar factories in Bombay State.	1099-1100
211.	Surplus machinery of Hirakud Project	1100-02
212.	Thermal plant at Mughalsara in U.P.	1102-03
213.	Scheme for intensive cultivation	1103-04
214.	Indian ship adrift in Arabian Sea	1104-06
215.	Cattle disease in Manipur	1106-07
216.	'Rabi Campaign'	1107-10
217.	Study of rice producing method in China	1110-12
218.	Central Ayurvedic Council	1112-16
219.	Foodgrains from U. S. A.	1116-19

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
220.	Gudivada-Bhimavaram Railway Line	1119-20
221.	Squatting on Railway Track	1120
222.	Timber seasoning	1121
223.	Irwin Hospital, Delhi	1121
224.	Bhakra Dam	1122
225.	Supply of rice to Madras	1122
226.	Ayurvedic manuscript.	1122-1123
227.	Kosi canals	1123
228.	Licenses for radio sets.	1124
229.	Reorganisation of the Central Water and Power Commission.	1124-25
230.	Alarm Chain Pulling	1125

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
231.	Kathua Feeder Canal	1125-26
232.	Hindustan Shipyard	1126
233.	Surplus Railway Land	1126-27
234.	Potato growers in Himachal Pradesh	1127
235.	Food production in Uttar Pradesh	1127-28
236.	Skymaster Air Service in Assam Sector	1128
237.	Second bridge over the Yamuna	1129
238.	Extension of B G. line from Barauni to Samastipur	1129-30
239.	Unauthorised medical practitioners	1130
240.	Panchet Hill Project	1130-31

U. S. Q.
No.

337.	Corruption cases in Bikaner Division	1131
338.	State Health Education Bureaux	1131-32
339.	Railway Protection Force, Northern Railway	1132-33
340.	Commissions and Committees under the Ministry of Railways	1133
341.	Survey of New Lines on Central Railway.	1134
342.	Thefts of treadles.	1134-35
343.	Passenger facilities at Barauni	1135-36
344.	Tube-wells in Orissa	1137
345.	Air services in N E F.A.	1137
346.	Hindustan shipyard	1137-38
347.	Licensed porters union at Howrah	1138-39
348.	Temporary labour at Ports	1139
349.	U. N. Mission to study C. D. programme	1139-40
350.	Report on shipbuilding and ship repairs	1140
351.	D. V. C.	1140-42
352.	D. V. C. Act.	1142
353.	Radar at Gauhati airport	1142-43
354.	Irrigation and power potential of Indian Rivers.	1143-44

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

U S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
355	Rent for leased railway land	1144
356	Surplus machinery with Irrigation and Power Projects	1144-45
357	State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee Funds)	1145
358	Pile bridge near Badla Station	1145-46
359	Ice-cream plant in Delhi	1146
360	Pilferage at major ports	1147-49
361	Departmental catering	1149-50
362	Purchase of aircrafts and aircraft parts	1150
363	Ticketless travel	1150-51
364	Surface drainage	1151
365	Orientation Training Centres	1152
366	Commonwealth coaxial telephone cable system	1152
367	P & T building Chandigarh	1152-53
368	Air services	1153
369	Fisheries Technological Institute	1153-54
370	C D programme in Bombay State	1154
371	Co-operative sugar factories in Bombay State	1154-55
372	Development of ports on West and East Coasts of India	1155-56
373	'Kharif Campaign'	1156
374	Overbridges and underbridges at level crossings	1157-58
375	Tractor and light engine collision	1158-59
376	Smuggling of foodgrains and sugar from Delhi	1159-60
377	Soil conservation	1161
378	Irrigation and Power Schemes in Orissa	1161-62
379	Rural Water Supply Schemes in Orissa	1162
380	Consolidation of land holdings	1162-63
381	Flag station between Chaukhandi and Lohta	1163-64
382	P & T Committees and Boards for Kerala State	1164-65

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

U S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
383	National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board Grants to Orissa	1165
384	Village Co-operative Societies	1165-66
385	Kharagpur Waltair Passenger Train	1166
386	Agricultural loans in Tripura	1166-67
387	Bill regarding Municipal Corporations	1167
388	Dental Clinics in District Hospitals	1167-68
389	Himachal State Transport	1168
390	I A R I	1168-69
391	Wages of workers in I A R I	1169-70
392	Assam Co-operative Societies Act	1170
393	Wind Mill in Roshanpura Village, Delhi	1170-71
394	Adulteration of food-stuffs	1171
395	Health Insurance Scheme in Delhi	1171
396	Bamkhet-Chamba Road	1171-72
397	Vanmhotsava	1172
398	Purchase of oil tanks	1172-73
399	Quarters of P & T employees	1173
400	Doubling of Vijayawada-Gudur Section	1173-74
401	Civil Hospital, Imphal	1174-75
402	T B Clinic of the Civil Hospital Imphal	1175
403	Export of wheat from Punjab	1175
404	Purchase of rice from Punjab	1176
405	Purchases from Small Scale Industries	1176-77
406	Govind Sagar	1177
407	Bridge over river Gomti	1177-78
408	Indo-Russian and Indo-Polish Shipping Services	1178
409	Handling of Indian cargoes by British Shipping Services	1179
410	Railway Primary Schools	1179-80

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
411.	Bone manure	1180—82
412.	Milestones on National Highways	1182
413	Soil Testing Laboratories	1182
414	Milk Powder Factory, Vipyavada	1183
415.	Audit of Eastern Shipping Corporation	1183—84
416	Sheds on Nangal Platform	1184
417	Dogs for tracing thieves	1184—85
418.	Hindustan shipyard	1185
419	Plane accident at Senta Cruz	1185—86
420	Quarters for railway employees in Bikarer Division	1186
421	Kashmir tourists	1187
	Statement by the Deputy Minister of Railways, correcting an answer to a Question	1187
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT		1187—93

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the following adjournment motions given notice of by the members shown against them —

- (i) Alleged arrests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes agriculturists in certain districts of Bombay. Notice by Sarvashti Bhauroo Krishnarao Gaikwad, D A Katti, G K Manay Balasaheb Salunke, Shankarrao Khanderao Dige and N Shiva Raj
- (ii) Situation in Pondicherry on the eve of forthcoming elections to the Representative Assembly there. Notice by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Sarvashti K T. K Tangamani and T. Nagi Reddy.

RE MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

1193—1227

The Speaker withheld his consent to the raising of a question of privilege given notice of by Shri V. P. Nayar regarding the statement made in Lok Sabha

by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 3rd August, 1959 expressing his inability to lay on the Table the report of the Governor of Kerala on the situation in Kerala

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

1228—30

- (1) Copy of a statement on sugar situation in the country
- (2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises, and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha
- (i) Supplementary Statement No. IV—Seventh Session, 1959
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Sixth Session, 1958
- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Fifth Session, 1958
- (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XX—Fourth Session, 1958
- (v) Supplementary Statement No. XXI—Third Session, 1957
- (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XXVI—Second Session, 1957
- (3) A copy of Notification No. G S R 550 dated the 9th May, 1959 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
- (4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (9) of Section 42 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956
- (5) Copy of a statement showing retail prices of coarse rice in Calcutta and in the sub-divisions of West Bengal during 1958 and 1959.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
BILL INTRODUCED	1231		
The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Bill.		that time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution re inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be increased by 2½ hours	
AMENDMENTS MADE BY RAJYA SABHA AGREED TO	1231-62	The motion was adopted.	
The Amendments made by Rajya Sabha to Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, were taken into consideration and agreed to.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN	1266-13, 2
BILL PASSED	1262-63	Further discussion on the resolution re inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution moved by Shri Frank Anthony on the 24th April 1959 and the amendment thereto concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.	
The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) moved for the consideration of the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Bill. The motion was adopted. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION	1333-34
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	1264	Shri Ram Krishan Gupta moved the Resolution re Nationalisation of Banks. The discussion was not concluded.	
Forty-sixth Report was adopted.		AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1959/SRAVANA 19, 1881 (SAKA)	
MOTION RE INCREASE IN ALLOCATION OF TIME TO A PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION	1266	Discussion on the Report on Road Transport Reorganisation.	
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) moved			