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**Thursday, February 16, 1961
Magha 27, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 16, 1961 Magha 27
1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kandla Free Trade Zone

+

- *43. { Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shrimati Pa Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce & Industry regarding Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) if so, the result of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. But the various issues arising from the proposal have been resolved in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and Industry and a final decision is expected to be taken soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: May I know if there is any proposal for establishing some industries also in this region?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The essential idea is to provide such facilities for the establishment of industries.

1883 (A) LS—1.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Is there a proposal to have some other port also as a free zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We propose to make a beginning with Kandla and if, as I hope, by experience it succeeds, it might be tried elsewhere as well. But that will be premature for me to say now.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have received numerous proposals from private enterprise to set up industries in this free zone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The reply is in the affirmative.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the issues that are yet to be resolved between this Ministry and the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and Industry; and are these issues of such a nature as to necessitate such inordinately delay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is really a complicated matter, because we have got to give sort of exemptions regarding imports, operation of the customs laws and other matters; also, we have to take good care to see that the security arrangements that are made for the purpose are adequate. All these matters have been discussed and we hope that a decision will be taken soon.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Damani.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know ...

Mr. Speaker: I am calling Shri Damani. Hon. Members need only stand in their seats. They need not start putting the question.

Shri Damani: May I know the nature of the industries that will be set up in that zone and by what time they will be set up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have already received numerous proposals for the setting up of industries. The first thing is to take a final decision about the establishment of the Zone. I think it will not take much time now. We have already selected a site and have also taken a decision to increase the area from our initial proposal of 160 acres to 1 square mile. I think that means 640 acres.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय द्वारा कांडला और उसके आसपास का कितना क्षेत्र प्रस्तावित किया गया है जिसमें मुख्य व्यापार हो सकेगा और इस मुख्य व्यापार क्षेत्र में और संसार के दूसरे मुख्य व्यापार क्षेत्रों के प्रबन्ध में क्या अन्तर रहेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर: मने निवेदन किया है कि पहले यह प्रस्ताव था कि १६० एकड़ हो जिस को बढ़ा कर अब ६४० एकड़ करने का प्रस्ताव है। ६ मील की दूरी पर पोर्ट से एक जगह तजवीज की गई है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह अच्छी होगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मेरा यह प्रश्न था कि दूसरे जो मुख्य व्यापार के क्षेत्र हैं और जो यह मुख्य व्यापार का क्षेत्र है, इसमें और उनमें क्या अन्तर रहेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर: अन्तर यह होगा कि बांड के तरीके से सामान आयात कर या निर्यात के लिए यहां लाया जायेगा और जिस तरह की पाबन्दियां आम तौर से आयात या निर्यात पर होती हैं, वे नहीं होंगी। अधिकांश सामान यहां ला कर रखा जा सकता है और उससे दूसरी चीजें बनाई जा सकती हैं या बनाने की मुविधा दी जा सकती है। फिर दुबारा निर्यात, रिऍक्सपोर्ट भी सामान का यहां से किया जा सकता है।

Shri Goray: This idea of a free port at Kandla was mooted because we lost Karachi and wanted to develop the hinterland at Kandla. This has been before us for the last two years. May I know how long it will take to decide on this issue and whether

from next year at least we will start the work there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would like to clear two particular impressions which are rather erroneous. Firstly, the idea for the first time was mooted last year, not two years ago. And, secondly, it is not going to be a free port as such, in the sense that Hong Kong and Singapore are free ports. It is a free trade zone which is something different from a free port.

Shri Ranga: What does it mean?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Free port means that anything can come into it without any let or hindrance and without the operation of laws and regulations in regard to excise, customs, finance, exchange regulations, and the like. Here we have got to keep a certain fenced area inside which some articles can come subject to certain regulations. But even then they admit of a good deal of exemptions and freedom from operation of other normal laws.

Shri Goray: My question was whether you are going to do it from next year.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, it is not an easy matter to select the site, and it is not an easy matter to iron out all the difficulties about exemptions and the extent and areas of exemptions to be given regarding imports, operation of customs law, operation of rules of foreign exchange, etc. All this takes time and they have to be smoothed out by the various Ministries concerned who are bound to consider it with due caution, because it is the first experiment we want to launch upon.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know the nature of the industries to be set up in this free zone and whether the free zone will be also for commerce?

Shri Raj Bahadur: About the nature of industries, it is difficult for me to say, because it will depend upon the type of industries considered suitable by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I did not follow the last part of the question.

Shri P. E. Patel: Whether the free zone will be also for commerce.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir, it will be for commerce also, not only for industry.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that within the area that would be fixed, such industries as come to be established there would be able to import whatever machinery they want without having to pay customs duties and so on?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some sort of freedom for the purchase of machinery or some sort of exemption would be of that nature.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Is the Government of India considering any other area to be declared as a free zone in the south?

Shri Raj Bahadur: After we have gained experience from this particular free trade zone, that question might be taken into consideration.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We spend away all the time on the first question, as if there are no other questions on the Order Paper.

Second Shipyard

- *44. {
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri V. Eacharan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 79 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in setting up the Second Shipyard at Cochin;

(b) whether the negotiations for technical collaboration with U.K., West Germany, Japan and Sweden have since been concluded; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Land acquisition proceedings are still in progress and the lands are expected to be handed over during 1961-62.

(b) and (c). The question of obtaining technical/financial collaboration for this project from foreign countries is under active consideration of Government. It will not however, be in the public interest to disclose the progress made so far in this regard.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is a news item appearing in the papers that the second shipyard may not be practicable in the Third Five Year Plan. Is there any truth in that newspaper report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think there is any truth in that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know with which foreign country we are seeking collaboration so far as the setting up of the second shipyard is concerned?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): It has already been said that the question is under active consideration. It will not be in the public interest to give out with whom we are negotiating, because that will then spoil the negotiations.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Has any amount been allotted in the Third Five Year Plan for the second shipyard?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been included in the draft plan and an amount has been allotted.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the amount?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a matter under consideration. As a matter of fact, the scheme envisages that it would cost about Rs. 20 crores and the matter is being considered what particular allotment should be made for this particular project.

Shri Maniyangan: May I know by what time the negotiations will be concluded and when the second shipyard will be started?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The essential problem, so far as the shipbuilding industry is concerned, is to produce ships at an economic and competitive cost, so that the companies which buy them are not put at a handicap *vis-a-vis* other competitors in the field. Therefore, we have got to take technical assistance from a country which can help us in achieving this objective. And we have also to get the necessary collaboration for the provision of foreign exchange. For both these matters we are negotiating.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether, according to the present position, the shipyard will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot exactly say that it will be completed. I think we shall have made a beginning and we shall have made a fair advance. Maybe if everything goes on well, we may also complete it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether 'beginning' means that land will be acquired within the third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated that land will be acquired this year. Even that involves certain procedures—publication, declaration, survey, preparation of estimates, valuation and checking of that valuation. All these take time. Then, there is allotment of land to displaced persons. All these matters cannot be undertaken all of a sudden. They take time. I think we are going as speedily and expeditiously with this particular scheme as possible.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government propose that Rs. 20 crores should be allotted for this scheme, if they are anxious about the completion of this scheme by the third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the land acquisition proceedings have already started and are progressing well according to the schedule?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have already published a declaration relating to 49.48 acres of patta land. In regard to Government land, we have already written to the State Government to give that land to us free of cost, as has been done by other State Governments for similar projects. Survey work and preparation of land acquisition records has been completed in respect of the entire area. Valuation statements are being finalised incorporating the PWD valuation statements. Valuation work is likely to be completed by the end of this month itself.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether top priority is given to this project and also the amount that is set apart for this project in the third Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Due priority is being given to this project. Regarding the amount to be set apart in the third Plan, I have already indicated in another reply that the exact amount to be allocated is yet under consideration.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: The hon. Minister stated that it will cost Rs. 20 crores, but it has not been included in the third Plan.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been included in the third Plan.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: He said Rs. 20 crores have not been included in the third Plan.

Mr. Speaker: Rs. 20 crores is the total sum. What amount is to be spent in the third Plan is yet under consideration.

**Ayurvedic Research Courses in
Medical Colleges**

+

- *48. { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Sampath:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce Ayurvedic Research Courses on modern lines in Medical Colleges; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the same?

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

(b) Does not arise.

I should like to add that Government have a feeling that it will be better for the students of medical colleges if they also have an opportunity of learning something about ayurveda. Therefore, they are considering proposing full-time ayurveda professors in the colleges. We have circularised the State Governments offering six in the first instance. We are awaiting their reaction.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the Government have sought the opinion of the University Grants Commission in this regard?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not necessary to do that and therefore we have not done so.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप मैडीकल कालिजों में आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा देने के लिए आदमियों को रख रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी में जिन विद्यार्थियों को आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथी दोनों पढ़ायी जाती हैं, उनको मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी जाती और उनको सरविसेज में क्यों नहीं लिया जाता ?

श्री करमरकर : उनको मान्यता की जरूरत नहीं है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी का स्टेट्यूट अलग है। उनको कोई मान्यता की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिन विद्यार्थियों को बनारस हिन्दू यूनीवर्सिटी में आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथी दोनों की शिक्षा दी जाती है उनको डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डों में और सरकारी नौकरियों में जगह नहीं मिलती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उनको पढ़ाते हैं और डिग्री देते हैं तो फिर उनको सरविसेज में क्यों नहीं लिया जाता ?

श्री करमरकर : मैं यही बतलाना चाहता था। अब उनको वही मान्यता मिलेगी जो वर्तमान मैडीकल कालिजों को मिलती है।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know when the ayurveda courses are introduced whether all the courses of ayurveda will be introduced in full or there will be partial introduction in the medical colleges?

Shri Karmarkar: We would like every modern medical college student to know something of ayurveda, not in full. The student will be crushed if it is introduced in full.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या मैडीकल कालिजों के विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा की अवधि और बढ़ायी जायेगी। वह अवधि अभी पांच साल की है। उनको वैसे ही अभी भी बहुत मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, अगर आयुर्वेद भी शामिल हो गया तो उनकी कठिनाई और बढ़ जायेगी।

श्री करमरकर : उनकी सुविधा के लिए और उनका ज्ञान बढ़ाने के लिए ही हम ऐसा कर रहे हैं। हम ऐसा इन्तिजाम करेंगे कि उन पर अधिक भार न पड़े।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Will the original Indian names be kept or will their Latin equivalents be kept?

For instance, *sarpagandhi* is called *Rudolfia Serpentina*. I want to know whether the original Indian names in Sanskrit, Tamil or Telugu will be kept.

Shri Karmarkar: Without detriment to efficiency, I should like all the foreign names to be translated into Indian languages, so that our people may be familiar with them.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am referring to Indian names. I have given the example of *sarpagandhi* which is called *Rudolfia Serpentina*.

Shri Karmarkar: If my hon. friend makes it a point never to refer to *serpentina* even in Parliament, I am quite sure that *sarpagandhi* will be more popular and *serpentina* will be less popular.

Shri Chandra Shankar: May I know whether the ayurveda students of Indian universities get admission in foreign universities?

Shri Karmarkar: There is a reciprocal arrangement by which certain Indian degrees are recognised by some institutions in foreign countries and their degrees are recognised by us. There is reciprocity.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the other indigenous systems like *unani* and *sidha* will also be taken up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are just trying to make a beginning.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the views of the Indian Medical Council were taken and whether they have agreed to the feasibility of the introduction of this scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not necessary for us to take an opinion in every matter. We have offered these professorships to the colleges and we want to subsidise them fully. In the case of those of them who want to take these professorships, we will also include this in their course.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I want to know whether the views of experts have been taken about the feasibility of introducing ayurveda courses in medical colleges which deal with allopathy?

Shri Karmarkar: I think we look upon ourselves as fully expert in this matter.

Wagons for Transport of Salt

*46. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of salt from Sambhar could not be lifted because of short supply of wagons in 1959 and in 1960;

(b) what was the demand and supply of wagons and consequent loss to the company and railways because of short supply; and

(c) whether salt company's future demand has been ascertained and adequate arrangements made?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. It is not a fact that large quantities of salt from Sambhar could not be lifted in 1959 and 1960 because of short supply of wagons. There was, however, some short supply of wagons during certain months of 1959 and 1960 which was subsequently made up.

(b) 16,516 wagons in the year 1959 and 14,270 wagons in the year 1960 were loaded at Sambhar sources leaving an outstanding demand of 52 indents and 23 indents respectively at the end of December '59 and December '60. There was no loss to the Railways on this account. Government are not aware of the loss to the Salt Company.

(c) The demand of the Salt Company for the year 1961 has been furnished by the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur, as 52.5 wagons per day at 30 working days. Arrangements are being made to meet the demands to the maximum extent possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are Government aware that even in their first authentic report which they have placed on the Table of the House it is mentioned that this salt company has suffered a great loss because of want of supply of wagons? Do I take it that that report which came from this Government Company is not correct?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have stated the position as it exists at present. There was an outstanding of 52 wagons at the end of 1959 and an outstanding of only 23 wagons at the end of 1960. This is not a very large figure and I am sure the hon. Member would not accuse the railways of letting down the salt industry.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: According to the figures given out, the Salt Controller wanted at the rate of 52.5 wagons per day, which is much more than the 52 wagons short for the whole year. It is something like 1500. May I know when we will be in a position to transport the traffic currently and how long this chronic shortage of wagons will go on?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Although the quota is rather high, the Salt Commissioner and his organisation make day to day indents, which are met with by the Railways. By and large, we are meeting all their demands.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We were told that we are surplus in wagons and we are now in a position to export wagons. May I know whether the same position continues and, if so, whether there is any other bottleneck other than the shortage of wagons for lifting salt?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are two categories of salt. One is classified as zonal salt, which is moved under a higher category, category (C). The other is non-zonal salt which is moved under category (E), which is a lower category. If there is any difficulty, it is on account of this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have not been able to follow the answer. Whether there is any difficulty in lifting category (E) salt and category (C) salt or not, we are told there is a surplus of wagons. It is a statement laid on the Table of the House. Now the hon. Minister says that they are able to lift the salt. Then the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is in the wrong because they have made a clear charge against the Railway Ministry and said they have suffered a heavy loss because of the non-supply of wagons. Now I am asking a general question whether all kinds of salt can be lifted or not and whether there is any bottleneck. What is the position regarding category (E), which means a lower category. Why is that salt not lifted?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is quite obvious that category (C) will move before category (E). Although we may be surplus in wagons at certain times of the year, during the busy season, particularly during the sugarcane crushing season every surplus wagon is utilized for transporting sugarcane to the mills. When the busy season is over we try to make up for the lapse that might have occurred during the busy periods.

Mr. Speaker: Then what is the surplus wagon? The hon. Member wants to know what the surplus is? It is a surplus only whenever it is not in demand. When wagons are not in demand they are always in surplus. It is surprising. If there is a surplus it means there is no deficiency at any time. If there is a heavy demand by sugar to that extent there is no surplus and there is a deficit for salt. He wants to know whether there is that deficit.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are trying our very best to build more and more wagons. But the country is also developing very fast.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is no surplus.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now that this matter has been discussed between the Salt Commissioner and the Managing Director may I take it that there will be no difficulty regarding the lifting of salt completely to the satisfaction of the company, because it affects labour very much? May I have this assurance now from the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have to wait to speak on the railway budget? Why should he have an assurance from the Deputy Minister?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I thought he knew the position and would say something.

Mr. Speaker: He should ask the other Minister.

श्री बजरज सिंह : श्रीमन्, अभी रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने ऐसा बताया कि वैंग्स की ज्यादाती होती है और उस में गन्ने की बात उन्होंने कही । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गन्ने के ज्यादा वैंग्स नहीं मिलते हैं । अगर नमक के बारे में मामला है तो क्या और चीजों को ढोने के लिए वैंग्स काफी तादाद में मौजूद हैं ? विशेष तौर से कोयले का जो अकाल पड़ा है उस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है ? कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है उस के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter.

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : उस के लिए कोशिश है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वैंग्स दिये जायें ।

Mr. Speaker: There have been a number of questions regarding the shortage of coal and I have admitted a "No Day Yet Named Motion", which may come later on. But, in the meanwhile, I have asked the hon. Minister to make a statement on a Calling Attention notice. He will do so tomorrow or the day after.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Day after tomorrow will be too late. There are reports in the press about riots in UP, specially in Kanpur, and the District

Magistrate has stated that the law and order position is very acute there.

Mr. Speaker: I have ask the hon. Minister to make a statement tomorrow.

Gradation of Foodgrains

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*48. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 519 on the 10th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the proposals relating to uniform scheme of gradation of foodgrains have since been circulated to the State Governments and other organisations concerned with the subject; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Standards for grading paddy, rice and wheat have been worked out and these will soon be circulated to the State Governments and other organisations for their opinion.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 9].

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Coming to part 3 of the statement relating to rice, may I know whether it will cover all the varieties of rice that are generally offered in the market for purchase by the cultivators? For example, I find Kanki, which is broken rice, has not been indicated here. Under what classification will it be included?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will not come within the classifications that have now been suggested. It will be Kanki rice, that is, absolutely broken.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether there were complaints regarding the classification of rice in

the past and whether any steps have been taken now to see that no such complaints arise in future whenever any gradation of rice is made?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not correct to say that there have been complaints regarding the classification. My hon. friend may be referring to the classification that we have adopted for procurement purposes. We are not purchasing Kanki. We have allowed export of Kanki outside the zone.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I was referring to the complaint made by the Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh that for the same class of rice different classifications are made and different prices are paid by the Central Government. I want to know whether any scheme has been worked out so that no such complaints are made in future.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We try to follow a uniform policy in the matter of classification and fixation of procurement prices.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: What is the target date for Agmarking these varieties?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is a very important factor in the national economy. Even the advanced countries which have adopted grading and classification, for example, Canada and U.S.A., have taken 75 years to come to their present classification. So, it cannot be done in a hurry. We have called for comments of the State Governments. We have also asked the various organisation to offer their comments and, if at all, we will be introducing it only gradually and not on a compulsory basis.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that there are four groups of rice, namely, superfine, fine, medium and common. May I know whether there are also sub-groups under these four main groups or the prices are fixed on the basis of these groups?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There will be sub-groups also.

Aircrafts for I.A.C.

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*49. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Birendra Bahadur
Singhji:

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

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration of Government to acquire a new fleet of aircrafts for the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) how Government propose to dispose of the old aircraft?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The question of acquiring more modern aircraft for the Indian Airlines Corporation is constantly under consideration.

(b) Five Fokker Friendship will be delivered in about 4 months time. For the present it is proposed to acquire a few second-hand Viscounts as addition to the existing fleet.

(c) Some of the old aircraft will be disposed of towards part payment of the Viscounts which are to be acquired.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : श्री वजीर साहब ने कहा है कि हम कुछ पुराने वाइकाउंट्स खरीदेंगे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नये वाइकाउंट्स खरीद करने में हमें क्या दिक्कत है और पुराने वाइकाउंट्स पर हमें किस कदर रकम खर्च करनी पड़ेगी ?

[अभी وزیر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ ہم کچھ پرانے وائی کاؤنٹس خریدیں گے تو میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ نئے وائی کاؤنٹس خرید کرنے میں ہمیں کیا دقت ہے اور پرانے وائی کاؤنٹس پر ہمیں کس قدر رقم خرچ کرنی پڑے گی۔]

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : नये वाइकाउंट्स के हासिल करने में दिक्कत यह है कि कम अज कम दो साल उन के हासिल करने में लगेंगे, इसलिए यह खयाल हुआ है कि मौजूदा जमाने में ऐयरक्राफ्ट्स में जो तेजी से तरक्की हो रही है तो नये न खरीदे जायें। रहा कीमत का सवाल तो उसके बारे में अभी गुप्तगू हो रही है और इस वक्त कीमत के मुताल्लिक कुछ बातें ही पर बयान करना मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : ग्रानरेबुल मिनिस्टर ने फरमाया कि मौजूदा जमाने में तेज रफ्तारी के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम वाइकाउंट्स खरीदें लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बजारत मवासलात ने कैसे फैसला किया है कि तेज रफ्तार पुराने हवाईजहाजों से ही हो सकती है और नये हवाईजहाजों से नहीं हो सकती ?

[آنریبل منسٹر نے فرمایا کہ موجودہ زمانے میں تیز رفتاری کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم وائی کاؤنٹس خریدیں لیکن میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وزارت مواصلات نے کیسے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ تیز رفتار پرانے عوامی جہازوں سے ہی ہو سکتی ہے اور نئے عوامی جہازوں سے نہیں ہو سکتی۔]

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मैंने अज किया था कि तेज रफ्तारी की जो एक टेकनीक में तरक्की हो रही है उसके लिहाज से इस वक्त कोई नया वाइकाउंट खरीद करना मुनासिब नहीं है मगर रफ्तार के लिहाज से तो बिना शुबहा वाइकाउंट एक तेज और अच्छा हवाईजहाज है।

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know whether there is any proposal under which the Super-Constellation planes which are being operated by the Air-India International are likely to be bought by the Indian Airlines Corporation as replacement?

Shri Mohiuddin: That proposal, i.e. that IAC may use super constellation, is also under consideration.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में आई० ए० सी० में कितने जहाज जोड़े जायेंगे, इस के लिए कितनी रकम मुकर्रर की गई है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नई लाइन्ज बड़ाई जायेंगी ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : मेरे खयाल में तीसरी पांच-साला योजना में कम से कम १६ करोड़ रुपये की रकम फिलहाल रखी गई है इसी गज से कि नये हवाई जहाज खरीदे जा सकें, लेकिन कौन से हवाई जहाज खरीदे जायेंगे और नई लाइन्ज कौन सी होंगी, इस का अभी तसकिया नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is the hon. Minister in a position to inform the House whether there is any truth in the report that an Indian national in America wanted to have a barter deal to give us new Viscounts, or even second-hand ones, in exchange of these dilapidated, old and demobilised ones that we have in our country?

Shri Mohiuddin: The proposal under consideration, as I have stated in my written reply, is that old aircraft will also be given in part payment of the second-hand Viscounts that we propose to purchase.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I think some time back there was a proposal to acquire some Viscount aircraft from Burma. How far has that materialised?

Shri Mohiuddin: That proposal has fallen through. The Burmese Government did not want to sell them.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that this proposal is under consideration of the Government for the last two years? If a decision had been taken two years ago, new Viscounts could be obtained this year.

Shri Mohiuddin: This proposal has been under consideration only for the last six or eight months.

Shri Tangamani: Is it a fact that some of the old aircraft which are being sold under the barter agreement are not fetching the usual price which is due for them? Is there any truth in the statement that this deal has not been favourable to us?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may mention that Herons and Vikings, for example, are the aircraft which may be given in part exchange and the IAC have been trying to sell them for the last two or three years. As far as the comparison of the prices is concerned, it will be very difficult for me to say whether the prices are very low or high because the world prices for piston engines at the present moment are very low.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Defence is under way to manufacture a civilian aircraft in this country which has been ordered by other foreign airlines for domestic use? What considerations weigh with the Government in not taking this aircraft produced in India and in purchasing aircraft for which the entire payment will have to be made in foreign exchange?

Shri Mohiuddin: This is a proposal for meeting the urgent requirement of the Indian Airlines Corporation. As the hon. Member is aware, traffic at the present moment is increasing very rapidly and we want a few Viscounts to meet the immediate needs of traffic. The hon. Member is asking a question about the long-term need. Of course that will be considered later on.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that the Defence Ministry offered to the IAC to meet their immediate requirements also of this aircraft?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. The Avro is still under manufacture. It is not available as yet.

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: May I know if Dakotas would be replaced by better aircraft? If so, by when?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is rather a difficult question to answer, but we are trying to introduce modern aircraft. As far as Dakotas are concerned, they are very good aircraft. They are in service and will perhaps remain for a long time.

Shri Morarka: Some time ago all our Viscounts were grounded because they developed a certain defect. All these aircraft which were grounded were bought new. May I know whether Government considers it safe to purchase second-hand Viscounts particularly in view of the experience that these Viscounts had developed a certain defect?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): As a matter of fact the Viscounts were grounded as a matter of precaution and when the man from Vickers came he found that eight of them were all right. Only two were found fault with which are being dealt with. The hon. Member is wrong in his premise when he says that they were grounded because they were not found quite suitable. That is not the case. Secondly, if we do purchase these second-hand Viscounts, we shall take care to see that they are perfectly right before we put them into service.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know whether the Government consider that the Fokker Friendships, which will be operating shortly, will be suitable for landing in Assam and in all the border areas?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Fokker is being put into service on the Assam side. The House has been informed about it so many times before.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Is it not a fact.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is an important question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member is so intelligent and alert that he wants to ask a supplementary question on every question. What can I do then? Next question.

Surplus Wheat in Punjab

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- *50. {
 Shri Sampath:
 Shri P. G. Deb:
 Shri S. A. Mehdi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Vajpayee:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether any discussion was held regarding the disposal of Punjab surplus wheat on the 30th December, 1960; and

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

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

(b) The Punjab Government were specially permitted to sell their surplus stocks of wheat to private parties for export to any part of the country.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the Government of India has agreed to take a certain amount of wheat from the Punjab stock?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. The Government of India has not agreed to take any stocks, but the Government of India has given all facilities which the Punjab Government has asked for the disposal of this wheat.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the Government of India has asked the Punjab Government to agree to enlarging the wheat zone, that is, the free movement of wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir. This matter is not tied up with the enlargement of the wheat zone at all.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that the Punjab Government has represented that it be allowed to keep certain stocks to stabilise prices if it is necessary and if prices come down?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is so. The Punjab Government had in stock about 1,65,000 tons of wheat including 10,000 tons of imported wheat. They have now disposed of 53,000 tons and 1,12,000 tons remain. It is their idea to keep about 31,000 tons by way of reserve stocks.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I want to know if it is a fact that the Punjab Government has been permitted to keep the stock for the purpose of stabilisation of prices.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of permitting the Punjab Government. It is left to the Punjab Government to keep any quantity by way of reserve stocks. They are going to keep about 31,000 tons by way of reserve stocks.

Shri Assar: May I know if any rate has been fixed?

Shri A. M. Thomas: They have been able to dispose of this at the rate of Rs. 15-8-0 per maund for naked wheat plus the price of gunny.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that in Punjab the position regarding wheat is quite satisfactory, may I know whether the zonal system would be enlarged to cover the whole country or would it cover only north India or Punjab?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as wheat is concerned, very soon there will be only one zone. We are thinking about that.

Shri P. R. Patel: I would like to know whether the surplus in Punjab has accumulated because of the import

of foreign wheat and because of the wheat prices having gone down.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not quite correct. They have not been taking substantial quantities of imported wheat.

श्री खादीवाला : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मानूस है कि मध्य प्रदेश का इसी तरह का फ़ालतू गेहूँ न लेने पर मड़ गया और उस को पांच रुपये मन पर बेचना पड़ा ? क्या सरकार को इस की जानकारी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : ज़रूर जानकारी है । उस को कितने दाम पर बेचना पड़ा, यह म लूम नहीं है, लेकिन अगर इस बारे में कोई ग़लती हो गई, तो वह मंडल गवर्नमेंट की नहीं थी ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What was the quantity of surplus wheat in Punjab and is it a fact that considerable cultivable Government land is available but it is not yet brought under cultivation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have no information with regard to this.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government of India is also considering to take some wheat from the Punjab Government for its central reserve? If not, why not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the present arrangement regarding wheat, may I know whether any other foodgrains would have the same sort of arrangement?

Shri S. K. Patil: No. So far as wheat is concerned, we have not only enough, but abundant supply and the States themselves want that these zones should be expanded. Otherwise, there is no market. In this particular case, we have allowed the Punjab Government to sell their

wheat anywhere when it fetches a price. Therefore, the time has come and we are very seriously thinking whether so far as wheat is concerned, all the zonal restrictions should not go.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Before the next crop comes in?

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There does not seem to be any representative of the consumer in this House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not from the Punjab point of view. The hon. Minister just now said that the Madhya Pradesh wheat may have gone rotten and if it is not sold, it is the responsibility of the State Government. Does the hon. Minister realise that it is the country as a whole which suffers when foodgrains like wheat are permitted to deteriorate and become unconsumable? It is certainly the responsibility of the Central Government which is responsible for supplying food to the whole country.

Shri S. K. Patil: This House knows that the Central Government was trying for months and months together,—quite a number of questions were asked in this House—and our request to that Government was that it was not necessary in the present stage to do that procurement. They did it. Let us not go over the past. It is that wheat, which has been referred to as spoiled. Now the situation is different because there is no restriction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The State Government and the Central Government are responsible.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's question.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it. Hon. Ministers need not answer a question unless I call them. Next question.

इंडियन नेवीगेटर

- *५१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्रीमती इला पाल्मचौधरी :
 श्री अमजद अली :
 श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
 श्रीमती मफीदा अहमद :
 श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
 श्री नाथ पाई :
 श्री हेम बरुआ :
 श्री आसर :
 श्री सुब्बय्या अम्बलम् :
 श्री यादव नारायण जाधव :
 श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६० को "इंडियन नेवीगेटर" नामक भारतीय जहाज में आग लगने के क्या कारण थे जिस के फलस्वरूप जहाज जल गया और ब्रिटेनी के निकट उशंट द्वीप के पास डूब गया;

(ख) इस के फलस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) समुद्र में सहायता देने के लिये उस अभाग जहाज पर अंधेरे में जो तेरह उद्धारक चढ़ गये थे उन में से कितनों की मृत्यु हो गई; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में और क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). इस विषय में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

मेसर्स इण्डियन स्टीमशिप कंपनी लि० कलकत्ता का एस० एस० 'इण्डियन नेवीगेटर' (७६६० जी० आर० टी०—१०७१९ डी० डब्ल्यू० टी०) जहाज जो भारत व यूनाइटेड किंगडम तथा भारत व अन्य यूरोपीय देशों के बीच होने वाले व्यापार में प्रयुक्त होता था, ३१-१२-६० को डेक पर आग लग जाने के कारण २-१-६१ को ग्रीनविच समय २३-०० बजे उशण्ट के पास समुद्र में डूब गया था । इस आग के परिणामस्वरूप माल तथा जहाज दोनों पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गये थे । इस दुर्घटना में एक जान गयी ।

इस की आरंभिक जांच वाणिज्य नौचालन अधिनियम १९५८ के अधीन वाणिज्य नौपरिवहन विभाग कलकत्ता द्वारा की जा रही है । संभवतः इस जांच से इस विनाशकारी आग के लगने के कारणों का कुछ पता लग सके ।

इस दुर्घटना में बचाव का काम करने वाले इण्डियन सर्वेस नामक जहाज के तेरह आदमी लापता हैं और अनुमान किया जाता है कि ये सभी व्यक्ति हताहत हो गये हैं ।

इस दुर्घटना में बचे हुए आदमियों में से एक को छोड़ जिस की चिकित्सा यूनाइटेड किंगडम के एक अस्पताल में हो रही है सभी व्यक्ति वापस लाये जा रहे हैं और उन्हें बाकी वेतन तथा दुर्घटना में हुई निजी सामान की क्षति का हरजाना दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें लिखा है कि जहाज पर आग लगने के कारणों की जांच की जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जांच कितने दिनों में पूरी होगी और इसका पूरा पूरा विवरण कब मिल सकेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह हमारा कर्तव्य है और हम इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना

चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि जांच में कोईदेरी न लगे। किन्तु इसके जो चीफ़ आफिसर हैं वह अस्वस्थ अवस्था में यू० के० में हैं और उनका बयान होना आवश्यक है। यदि वह न आ सकें तो जो जांच करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उनकी वहां भेजा जायेगा। जब तक उनका बयान न हो, उस वक्त तक जांच पूरी नहीं कही जा सकती है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो १३ आदमी सालवेज के लिए गये थे, बचाने के लिए गये थे और अंधेरे में जो पानी में डूब गये, उनकी बचाने का क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया गया और क्या कठिनाइयाँ सामने आईं जिन से कि वे डूब कर मर गये ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सालवेज के वास्ते ये लोग गये थे किन्तु खेद और दुःख की बात है कि उनकी जानें इसमें गईं। किस स्थिति में उनकी जानें गईं और कैसे उनकी जानें गईं ये सब जांच के विषय हैं और मेरे लिए यह उचित नहीं होगा कि जांच के परिणामों से पहले मैं किसी प्रकार का कोई मत या राय उसके बारे में यहां व्यक्त करूं।

Shrimati Mafta Ahmed : May I know whether the Government have any information why the Salvage party was sent to the burning vessel when it had already been declared abandoned and whether any enquiry has been instituted to probe into the matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I sincerely wish I could answer, but I am not in a position to do so, particularly because it is a subject matter of enquiry and unless the enquiring officer expresses any opinion about it in the report which we expect, it is not wise for me to say anything about it.

Shri Muhammad Elias : Under the Sea Vessels Act, no ordinary cargo ship is allowed to carry explosive materials. May I know why the

Indian Navigator was carrying explosive material as a result of which fire broke out and valuable lives were lost?

Shri Raj Bahadur : In the question, the hon. Member assumes certain things which I am not in a position to deny or affirm, because it is, again, a matter of enquiry, what type of cargo this Indian Navigator was carrying.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : I find from the statement, there is mention of compensation paid to survivors. May I know whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the 13 people who lost their lives, because, I am given to understand according to terms of the contract, their families are entitled to Rs. 17,000 each as compensation? Has this amount been paid or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur : There are three categories of workers involved normally in such compensation cases: crew, who are entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, officers who are entitled to compensation under articles 10 and 19 of the agreement with the Maritime Union of India and dependants of cadets in which case compensation is awarded ex-gratia by the companies concerned. Under all these three respective categories, dependants of the unfortunate victims are to get compensation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta : Have they received compensation?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I cannot say whether they have received compensation. I think steps are being taken to expedite payment of compensation.

Shri Raghunath Singh : It appears from the papers that salvage tugs of the U.K., France and the Dutch were also present there. May I know whether they dared to save this Indian ship?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is too much for me to say before we get in this matter a report from the officer who has been appointed to enquire into the unfortunate tragic accident.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो सरव इवर्न हैं जो बचकर, रिपेट्रिट हो करके लौट कर भारत आये हैं क्या उनका कोई बयान भी अब तक लिया गया है और यदि लिया गया है तो उस बयान का क्या मतलब है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक जो कम्पेंसेशन और वेजिज दी गई है उनका कितना एमाउंट है ?

Mr. Speaker: The latter portion was asked.

श्री राज बहादुर : जो सरवाइवर्स आये हैं उनमें इंडियन नेविगेटर के जो सरवाइवर्स थे वे सब आ चुके हैं सिवाय एक के जोकि मिस्सिंग थे या चीफ आफिसर के जोकि ५० के० के निवासी हैं, वहां के नागरिक हैं और जो बीमार हैं, अस्पताल में हैं, अस्वस्थ हैं। जहां तक कम्पेंसेशन का प्रश्न है, मैं अभी उसके बारे में सब कुछ बता चुका हूँ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा था कि सरवाइवर्स ने जो बयान दिये हैं, उसका क्या मतलब है ? इसका जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है।

श्री राज बहादुर : इन्वॉयरी आफिसर्स जो जांच कर रहे हैं, वह बयान उनका वेगे लेकिन मुख्य बयान जो होगा वह चीफ आफिसर का होगा जिसके बारे में मैं तीसरी बार निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बीमार है लन्दन में और अगर आवश्यक हुआ तो जांच करने वाले अधिकारी को वहां भेजा जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua came late.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry. May I know how long this enquiry committee would take to enquire into the accident and whether any preliminary information is gathered from those people who have survived this catastrophe?

Mr. Speaker: He said that the enquiry is there.

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are two enquiries: one about the Indian Navigator and the other about the Indian success relating to the 13 officers or men who went in the salvage party. Both the enquiries are or will be proceeding. It is not wise for me to anticipate the findings and results of the enquiries.

Protective Foods

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of protective foods has not recorded any increase in per capita consumption since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. Available information shows that there has been some increase in per capita availability of protective foods like milk, fish, eggs, meat, oils and fats and pulses since the commencement of the First Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do I take it from the answer of the Deputy Minister that the relation between nutritional disorders and protective foods has registered any remarkable change during this period?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes. There has been some change. For example, in the matter of fish, it was in 1951, 1.86 kilograms per year. The available information is for 1958. It is 2.31 kg.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether, in the figure given for fish, the Government have taken into consideration that very large quantities of fish have not been used as food, but as manure during these years?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That was so because of the glut in the market, especially for fish of sardine varieties in the Malabar coast it has been like that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I wanted to know whether 2.56 kg. per year as indicated by the hon. Minister really refers to the quantity of fish consumed or the quantity of fishes made available by the catches divided by the number of persons. If you say that fish is consumed at the rate of 2.56 kg. it is one thing. If it is the total catches divided by the number of persons, it is a different thing. I want to know whether that relates to the figure of consumption.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is the estimate of consumption.

Hassan-Mangalore Link

*53. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 822 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether a decision regarding the Hassan-Mangalore rail link has since been taken; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The projects that ought to be included in the Third Plan have almost been finalised. May I know where is the difficulty in letting us know whether this project will be taken up or not?

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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question was put in December last to which I replied that the construction of this line depended upon the development of Mangalore as a port for the export of iron ore. It is understood the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have approached the Planning Commission for the inclusion of Mangalore port in the Third Plan. If it is included, it would follow that the line may have to be constructed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: While in the south, the hon. Deputy Minister stated that an additional amount had been made available by the Planning Commission for the construction of new railway lines and that south was going to be benefited. May I know whether he had in mind the Hassan-Mangalore link?

Shri V. P. Nayar: All the Deputy Ministers were in the south!

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Tentatively Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 crores have been allotted. Presumably this will come out of that if it is accepted.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister has laid down the principle, "no port, no railway", and the same principle has been applied in the case of Karwar. Has the Ministry, in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport, made an enquiry into the opinion of the experts that the adjoining river near Mangalore will be so much silted that it will be almost impossible to have a port and harbour there?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That question may be put to the Minister of Transport.

Shri Mohammed Imam: It was stated by the Minister of Railways some time back that the question of linking of Hassan with Mangalore was connected with the development of the port at Mangalore. Since the committee has recommended that the port should be developed as a deep draught port, where is the difficulty in sanctioning this line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There may be a report, but the Planning Commission must accept and include it in the Third Plan. It is only thereafter that the question of the railway line will come up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that Rs. 35 crores of additional amount had been allocated for development of new railways in the south. May I know the other railway links under contemplation to be taken up in the Third Plan if the Hassan-Mangalore railway link is not included?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have taken up the question of some other lines, new lines to be constructed in the Third Plan, and the question is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. We have prepared a list of a number of railways, and the Hassan-Mangalore line finds a place in that list too. As soon as additional allocation is made available to the railways for the construction of additional railway lines, this question also will be taken up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister had stated that Rs. 35 crores additional money had already been allotted. That is the point.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That perhaps arose out of some tentative proposals that were being considered in the Ministry itself, but the question is still under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Bombay Port

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- *54. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Ramkrishan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the scheme for the modernisation of the Bombay Port has been put off indefinitely; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The scheme for the modernisation of the Bombay Port has not been put off indefinitely. It was examined by Mr. Posthuma, the United Nations Expert who recently visited India. His report is awaited.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that this scheme for modernisation of Bombay port estimated to cost about Rs. 8½ crores was worked out after several years of consultation between the Port Trust Commissioners of Bombay and the Ministry? How is it then that the moment that the U.N. expert came and examined it, he found such inherent defects in the scheme that the whole thing has had to be postponed now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Firstly, it has not been postponed. Secondly, it is a new scheme, not the old scheme. The old scheme was what is known as Minimum Development of Bombay Port. That was something quite different, which did not add to the capacity of the port, but only gave us a larger number of deep draught berths. The new scheme gives about six additional berths and also improves the efficiency of the port operations. This has been recently thought out and evolved, and it has really met with the approval of not only the department but also the port trust and those people who were standing by the old minimum scheme. So, it should not be said that it has been postponed. We have got to examine it through the U.N. expert, and we shall take his report, views and opinions about it into due account.

Indus Waters Treaty

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- *55. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Dr. K. B. Menon:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether the formal exchange of the instrument of ratification of

the Indus Waters Treaty between the Governments of India and Pakistan has taken place;

(b) if so, has Government made any payments to the Pakistan Government according to the terms of the Treaty; and

(c) what is the amount of payment?

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

(b) and (c). In accordance with Article V of the Indus Waters Treaty, a sum of £6,206,000 has been paid on 14th February, 1961, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund, as the first of the ten annual instalments. No payment was due to be made by the Government of India direct to the Government of Pakistan under the provisions of the Treaty.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether future payments will be made to Pakistan in kind, in the form of cement etc.?

Shri Hathi: This payment has been made in cash. There were some reports in the press about payment in kind. That is a separate question under discussion.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government has considered the effect of the ratification, especially the great shortage of water in the Gang canal and the Sirhind feeder?

Shri Hathi: That is an altogether different question. This relates to the payment of the first instalment to be made to the International Bank.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: My question was whether the situation was considered or not before the ratification.

Shri Hathi: That was examined.

पर्यटन-स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण

*५७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत के पर्यटन स्थानों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानों तक सुगमता से पहुंचने के लिये परिवहन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे स्थानों में रहने की सुविधा के बारे में भी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण कुछ चुने हुए स्थानों का संस्थान सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) पर्यटन स्थलों पर सड़क यातायात की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धित प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

(ग) पर्यटकों के लिए विश्रामगृह तैयार करवाने की व्यवस्था दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की गयी है ।

श्री पद्म देव : स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् शिमला पर्यटकों के लिए बड़ा आकर्षणीय स्थान बन गया है विशेष तौर पर गर्मियों में और सर्दियों में हिमपात पर । क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भर्त्सनांति मालूम है कि वहां पर पर्यटकों के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, खास तौर पर निर्बन पर्यटकों के लिए । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ताकि पर्यटकों के लिए निवास की सुविधा हो सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटकों की सुविधा का प्रश्न है, जो कुछ भी योजना में है उसके बारे में सम्प्रति मैं नहीं कह सकूंगा, परन्तु हमारा ध्यान उस ओर है ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that there are many places in U.P., in the hilly parts, which can be developed into good places of tourist attraction?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Mussoorie is one.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are essentially concerned with problems of tourism generally, but we keep the angle of the foreign tourists foremost so far as the Central Government are concerned. We have given due and proper importance to such places as are important from the foreign tourist's point of view, in the matter of providing all such facilities as might be required by them.

Shri Tyagi: What about Mussoorie?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is being looked after by the U.P. Government.

Shri Nanjappan: Is there any proposal for providing accommodation facilities at Ootacamund and Nilgiris?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be difficult for me to answer about individual places unless special notice is given to me.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Government of India are maintaining any rest house in such places which are inside the States at the Government of India's cost?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are putting them up at about 25 places; out of this 12 have been completed, the rest are being completed.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : भारतीय मंत्री ने कहा कि कुछ स्थानों का स्टेटिस्टिकल सर्वे किया जायेगा। वे कौन से स्थान हैं और किस आचार पर उनका चयन किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर सर्वेक्षण से तात्पर्य एक सम्पूर्ण और सर्वांगीण सर्वेक्षण से है, तब तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वह तो नहीं किया जा रहा है, लेकिन एक सीमित ढंग में किया जा रहा है, और मैं उन स्थानों के नाम आपको बताना चाहूँगा। वह हैं : आगरा,

फतेहपुर सीकरी, सांची, सारनाथ, अजंता, अलोरा, महाबलीपुरम और अम्बर पैलेस।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know why Banaras is not included, when all the tourists from all over the world are coming there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can assure the hon. Member that I have got no bias against Varanasi, and the Department has also got none. The fact is that we have got a very small statistical unit attached to the Tourist Department. They can undertake such surveys on a very limited scale. And this is only experimental project known as the 'Visitors' Count Survey' designed to estimate the number of people, tourists and non-tourists, Indians or foreigners, visiting a few selected sites like those mentioned by me just a little while ago.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether Gobindsagar at Bhakra-Nangal is also one of these places, and whether there are proposals to have hostels and rest-houses there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think in collaboration with the Punjab Government, we shall look after the needs of Gobindsagar as well in due course.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the important pilgrim centres in Andhra Pradesh, like Srisaillam and Tirupati have been included in these tourist centres, and also the extent of aid that has been given by the Centre to the State Government to develop those places as tourist centres?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot say much about Srisaillam, but I have visited Tirupati, and I am sure that everybody will agree that they have got the best arrangements for our home tourists, so far as *dharamsalas*, waiting houses and rest-houses are concerned. I wish we had facilities like these in other tourist centres elsewhere.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Spurious Drugs and Herbs

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

(a) whether the Government of India's attention has been drawn to increase in the sale of spurious drugs and herbs in the country;

(b) whether any enquiry has been instituted in connection therewith; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Progress of Community Development Work

*56. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of economic editors and commentators from the U.K. and West Germany made a recent study of the progress of the community development work in India; and

(b) if so, whether they have sent in their report?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A team of economic Editors and Commentators of U.K. and West Germany, at the invitation of the Ministry of Finance, paid a visit to India recently to see the progress of our development programmes so that on their return they may give publicity in their respective papers and journals. This team, amongst other things, visited a Training Centre connected with the Community Development Programme in Assam and also met the Minister for Community Development and Cooperation. It did not submit any report to this Ministry. The Minister of Finance has agreed to answer this question on a subsequent date.

चंडीगढ़ रेल लिंक

*५८. { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहवी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चंडीगढ़ शहर से चंडीगढ़ स्टेशन और लुधियाना तक सीधी रेलवे लाइन बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों में से किस परियोजना पर पहले कार्य आरम्भ होगा; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई राशि नियत की गई है, यदि हां, तो कितनी और उस पर कब से कार्य आरम्भ होगा

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों की कई दूसरी बकाया मांगों के साथ इस पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय आयोजना में इस प्रस्ताव को शामिल करने की मंजूरी अभी नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पौंटा स्टेशन पर डकैती

*५९. श्री सुशक्कत राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ५ जनवरी, १९६१ को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पंजीभीत शाहजहाँपुर सेक्शन पर स्थित पौंटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर डाका पड़ा था;

(ख) इस डाके में क्या-क्या सामान लूटा गया;

(ग) इस डाके के लस्वरूप स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों को कितनी चोटें आईं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या जांच की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० व० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हां। ५-१-१९६१ को नहीं, बल्कि १५ और १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के बीच रात में डाका पड़ा था।

(ख) १२० रुपये ८५ नये पैसे रेलवे की नकदी, एक टिन मिट्टी का तेल, बीड़ी के तीन टोकरे, दवाइयों के १० बक्से और वर्दी के कपड़े, जिनकी कुल कीमत ११०० रुपये थी, लूट लिये गये।

(ग) किमी को चोट नहीं आयी।

(घ) पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

Food Deficits

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

(a) whether the State Governments have made fresh assessments of their food deficits for the 1961-62 period; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount of food deficit in India at present?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It is difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy the deficit of the country during 1961-62. Much depends on the next Rabi and Khariff crops. If the crops are good, the deficit may be small, otherwise it may be necessary to put into the market quite large quantities of foodgrains to maintain the supply position.

Howrah-Burdwan Electrification

***61. Shri Rajeshwar Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total sum of money paid to the foreign contractors for electrification of Howrah-Burdwan sector;

(b) whether the amount paid was more than what was stipulated in the contract; and

(c) if so, by how much and the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs. 4,28,34,000 (Rupees four crores, twenty-eight lakhs and thirtyfour thousands only).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

New Delhi—Tokyo Radio Teletype Link

***62. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Radio Teletype Link between New Delhi and Tokyo has been inaugurated;

(b) if so, at what cost and how this expenditure has been shared; and

(c) whether this has been established in response to a recommendation of the World Meteorological Organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes.

(b) The expenditure on the Indian end comes to about Rs. 3,67,000 per annum and that on the Tokyo end about which we have no information is borne by the Japanese Meteorological Service.

(c) Yes.

Medical Education in India

***63. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 59 on the 15th November, 1960, regarding the recommendations made by the Conference of Principals and Deans of Medical Colleges in India held in September, 1960 and state:

(a) which of the recommendations for the expansion and improvement of medical education in the country.

have been accepted and steps taken to implement them; and

(b) what steps have been taken to make the rural dispensaries attractive for medical diploma holders and medical graduates?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 10].

V. M. Hospital, Agartala

*64. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds in the maternity ward of the V. M. Hospital, Agartala at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that for shortage of beds many patients are to be kept on the floor frequently in the maternity ward; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps are being taken to cope with the situation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). 40 including 19 temporary beds.

(b) Some patients have to be kept on the floor in an emergency.

(c) A new 250-bed hospital is under construction. When it is completed some of the wards of the V. M. Hospital will be shifted to the new hospital and the space thus vacated will be allotted for maternity beds.

Jet Planes from Russia

*65. { **Shri Damani:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) the details of the offer received from Russia for jet planes on Rupee payment basis; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the said offer?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) U.S.S.R. have offered to supply aircraft and helicopters against rupee payment.

(b). The offer has been communicated to all who may be interested in the import.

Dock Labour at Haldia

*66. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 15th November 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding engaging registered dock labour at Haldia port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Baj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 11].

Employment of Indian Seamen by Foreign Shipping Companies

*67. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping companies are not employing Indian Seamen as before and the number of unemployed seamen is increasing in India as compared to previous years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than 8,000 seamen have lost their jobs in foreign going sea-vessels owned by foreign ship-owners?

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

Euthanasia

*68. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion emanating from thoughtful

and experienced medical men regarding the legalisation, with all proper safeguards, of the practice of euthanasia in cases of incurable and agonising diseases; and

(b) whether the matter will be examined?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is being looked into and a statement containing the requisite information, when available, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Medical Men

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to send medical men from railway service under Point Four Programme for higher studies;

(b) if so, the number to be sent;

(c) whether the names of candidates to be sent abroad have been recorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, for advanced training for which facilities are not available in India.

(b) 10.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Commercial Pilots

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

(a) whether the candidates granted various categories of commercial pilots' licences by the Director General of Civil Aviation are fully qualified for flights according to International standards;

(b) whether the number of candidates qualifying for licences is on the increase;

(c) if so, the extent of increase during the last five years; and

(d) what particular licences are given to pilots and what is the difference in their standards?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). I lay on the table of the Sabha a statement giving the requisite information.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The number of 'B' Licences issued during the last five years is indicated below:

Year	No. of licences issued
1956	29
1957	20
1958	19
1959	72
1960	27

No 'A-1' licence was issued during the years 1956 to 1960.

(d) Under the Indian Aircraft Rules the following Pilot's Licences are issued:

(1) Private Pilot Licences called 'A' Licences;

(2) Limited Commercial Licences called 'A-1' Licences;

(3) Commercial Pilot Licences called 'B' Licences, and

(4) Instructors Licences.

The requirements for the grant of these licences are laid down in Sections (A) to (D) of Schedule II to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, read with Section (c) of Schedule VIII to the Indian Aircraft Rules. The pilots in command of aircraft operating public air transport services are also required to be in possession of Instrument Rating with the exception that of pilot in command of a public transport aircraft of weight not exceeding 5,700 kilograms may operate an aircraft under the visual flight rules without an Instrument Rating.

Rihand Power

*71. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to give Madhya Pradesh its due share of Rihand power; and

(b) if so, what quantity of power will be made available by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to Madhya Pradesh as a result of this decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

टिड्डियां

७२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा टिड्डियों के विनाश पर इस वर्ष कितना धन खर्च किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में अरब देशों, अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान द्वारा किसी प्रकार का सहयोग दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ?

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) :

(क) १९६१-६२ में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगभग ३५ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) टिड्डियों के मुतल्लिक पेशगी सूचना देकर ।

Railway Accident on S. E. Railway

*73. { Shri P. G. Deb;
Shri S. A. Mehdi;
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria;
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Railway accident on the 24th December, 1960

on Adra-Gomoh Section on S. E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the detail of the accident and compensation paid to the victims?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 22nd December 1960 (not on 24th December 1960) while BA-3 Down Goods train was running between Bhojudih and Santaldih stations on the Adra-Gomoh section of the S.E. Railway, diesel engine and six vehicles of the train derailed on a bridge. The Diesel Engine and some of the derailed vehicles fell into the river bed. Two unauthorised persons one gangman and another outsider who were travelling on one of the derailed vehicles were killed. The driver and Assistant Driver of the diesel engine sustained minor injuries. The cause of the accident is under investigation by a Departmental Enquiry Committee. No compensation has so far been paid.

Jute Industry

*74. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi;
Shri Muhammed Elias:

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

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the fact that 1960 has been a difficult year for the Jute Industry and cultivation; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for its safeguard and increase in the area of cultivation?

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

(b) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take measures for increased output of raw jute. The Government of India are helping the States by providing adequate quantities of fertilizers and financial assistance for subsidized distribution of improved seeds. The Government of

India are also giving financial assistance to the States for providing adequate and better retting facilities to the cultivators by means of excavation of new tanks and improvement of the existing ones. Short term loans are also being given for the purchase of fertilizers for the jute crop.

Liquor Permits for Foreign Tourists

- *75. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri R. C. Majhi
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on the 23rd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether consultation with the various State Governments concerned regarding providing all India liquor permits for foreign tourists has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the details being worked out for providing such all India permits; and

(c) by what time it is expected to be finalised and put into effect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The details regarding the proposal to introduce a system of liquor permits which would be valid throughout India are still being worked out in consultation with the various State Governments concerned. In view of this and in view of the fact that the State Governments will have to effect certain amendments to their respective prohibition acts if they agree to these proposals it is not possible at this stage to indicate if and by what time this scheme will be implemented by all the States.

Diesel Locos

- *76. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 219 on the 18th November, 1960 and state:

(a) by what time the details of the agreement with a West German Firm of diesel locomotive manufacturers for world exploitation of a major Indian invention made by Shri M. M. Suri, Deputy Director (Diesels) of the Indian Railway Research, Design and Standard Organisation at Simla are expected to be finalised; and

(b) the reasons for delay in finalising the details of the agreement?

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

(b) The details of the agreement have been finalised by the Secretary, National Research Development Corporation of India at a discussion with the representatives of the Firm while they were in India last month, and a revised draft of the agreement has been sent to the Firm on 13-1-1961 for their formal concurrence.

Misdeclaration of Consignment

*77. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2009 on the 19th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the Consignor for the misdeclaration of the contents; and

(b) the reasons for not launching prosecution?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No Sir, as the contents were declared as 'Harmless medicines' which are chargeable at a higher rate than for Alcohol in the case of goods traffic and

at the same rate in the case of Parcels traffic. A case registered under Crime No. 57/60 under section 34 of the Excise Act is, however, under investigation by the Excise Department.

Milo from U.S.A.

*78. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over 1,200 tons of milo imported from the U.S.A. on the 14th December, 1960 had been lying in the open for over 3 weeks in the Bombay Docks;

(b) whether any quantity of grain was rendered unfit for human consumption due to this; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The cargo of American Milo which arrived at Bombay on 14th December 1960 had to be discharged on the wharf owing to lack of space in the transit shed holding general cargo. It was kept under tarpaulin cover for only about ten days during clearance.

No loss was caused to the stock kept under tarpaulin on the wharf for this short period.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss of Foodgrains

*79. { Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Morark:

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

(a) the total loss/damage to food-grains due to various factors like insects, rats-moisture etc., in the country during each of the last 3 years;

(b) the value of this quantity; and

(c) what precautions are taken to prevent such losses/damages?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The extent of loss/damage due to insects, rats-moisture etc. has not been precisely assessed. The loss of moisture from the grain in storage is unavoidable.

(c) Loss can be minimised by storage in rat, moisture and white-ant proof godowns. Further precautions taken are, use of suitable dunnage, carrying out of regular inspections and disinfestation treatments like surface dusting and fumigation when necessary.

Pondicherry Medical College

*80. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether buildings for the Pondicherry Medical College have been constructed in full;

(b) if not, reasons for the delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that students and staff have to experience difficulty due to lack of proper buildings and equipments; and

(d) what is the total amount allocated and how much has been spent so far on buildings and equipment?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. The work is in progress.

(b) The main reasons for the delay in the construction of buildings are as follows:—

(i) poor response from contractors;

(ii) increased cost of materials necessitating revision of old estimates;

(iii) scarcity of certain building materials like cast iron pipes.

(c) The college is at present housed in temporary buildings which have been modified and altered to suit the needs of the different departments. As regards equipment, it is purchased

as and when required and no difficulty has been experienced.

(d) A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was allocated for the construction of buildings during the current financial year. It is anticipated that about Rs. 4 lakhs will be spent during 1960-61.

Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur

*81. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 62 on the 15th November, 1960 and state:

(a) at what stage is the Government's consideration of the proposal to set up a Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what are the salient features of this proposal; and

(c) by what time a decision is expected to be taken over it?

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

(a) It is proposed to establish such a Centre during the 3rd Plan period.

(b) The details of a scheme drawn up by the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun are under examination.

(c) It is difficult to make a forecast at this stage, but every effort will be made to finalise the project as soon as possible.

Development of Delhi

*82. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high powered Board with the Union Home

Minister as Chairman has been set up to secure the planned development of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Board; and

(c) whether it has started functioning?

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

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

P. & T. Building, Chandigarh

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

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 316 on the 5th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of construction of an eleven storeyed building or another smaller building for Central Posts and Telegraphs Office at Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) and (b). The proposal for constructing an eleven storeyed building has been dropped. It has been decided to construct a smaller building for the GPO/DTO. Action is being taken to acquire a suitable site for the purpose.

Mob Attacks on Railways

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

(a) how many cases of mob attack on Railwaymen and Railway property have taken place during the last year so far; and

(b) whether a statement of the nature of these attacks and action taken would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 132 (upto 31st December 1960).

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 12].

Robberies on N. Railway

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

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Northern Railway during the year 1960;

(b) the number of them in which the culprits have been discovered; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the crime?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 17.

(b) 5.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

- (i) patrolling is intensified;
- (ii) escorts are detailed with all important night trains;
- (iii) reservation of accommodation for the Government Railway Police escorts is arranged in the centre of the train, as far, as possible next to the ladies' compartments;
- (iv) surprise checks of patrols and trains are carried out by special night squads and senior officers at night;
- (v) police pickets are arranged at important check points and large scale raids are carried out;
- (vi) the Government Railway Police staff are instructed to ensure that safety catches are applied by lady passengers

occupying ladies compartments before the departure of the train. The Railway authorities have also issued similar instructions to their T.T.Es and Train Conductors.

Health Education Bureau in Punjab

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

(a) whether the Union Government have advanced any money for the setting up of a Health Education Bureau in Punjab in 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) if so, what kind of help has been given for this purpose?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). According to the new procedure the Central share of assistance is released to the State Governments in monthly instalments. No grant was paid to the Government of the Punjab during 1959-60 for the setting up of a Health Education Bureau. During 1960-61 a sum of Rs. 37,000 is expected to be released to the State Government for this purpose.

Production of Fish

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

(a) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the production of fish by pisciculture;

(b) if so, the estimated increase in 1960 as compared to the 1st year of the Second Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The production figures for the year 1960 are not yet available. However, the production figures of the Third Year of the Second Plan show an increase of about 7 per cent over the figures of the first year of the Second Plan.

Epidemics in Poultry Farms**63. Shri V. P. Nayar:**

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

(a) what is the estimated annual toll to poultry owing to epidemics in the farms run by Central Government; and

(b) what are the steps taken to prevent the destruction of these birds by diseases?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The percentage of total annual mortality due to epidemic as well as accidental deaths of chicks in incubators, killing of birds by predators etc. in the Poultry Farms maintained by the Central Government is indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 13]. A mortality of about 20 per cent in birds is considered normal.

(b) The major epidemics in poultry are Ranikhet disease, Fowl Pox and the Tick Fever. Deaths due to these diseases have, however, been controlled satisfactorily as regular vaccination of birds against these diseases is being carried out at all the farms when the birds are 6—8 weeks of age. Another epidemic called "Coryza" is being treated with shark liver oil and Strepto-penicillin.

Poultry Breeding Centres

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

(a) the number of poultry breeding centres run by (i) the Central Government; and (ii) the State Governments;

(b) the yearly average of chicken and ducklings raised and distributed from these centres; and

(c) the encouragement if any given to Poultry breeding by private institutions and persons?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Information relating to poultry breeding centres run by the State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. As for breeding centres started by the Central Government, information is given in the statement laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme, the Central Government have so far established five Regional Poultry Farms and 207 Poultry Development-cum-Extension Centres. In 1959-60, the production and distribution of breeding stock at these Centres was as under:

	No. of chicks produced	No. of breeding stock distributed
Regional Poultry Farms	41,957	25,423
Poultry Extn. Centres	26,028	21,795
Total	1,17,985	47,218

Under the Scheme, five selected persons from each Development Block are given a subsidy of Rs. 50 each for improving their poultry houses. They are given special training in poultry farming at the State Poultry Farms for a period of six weeks and for this purpose they are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 p.m. In addition, they are given breeding birds at concessional rates. So far 6,836 persons have been trained in and around the Extension Centres, 758 persons have been given subsidy and 62,159 breeding birds have been given to farmers at concessional rates.

Prices of Pullets etc.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that price of pullets and cockerels sold from Government owned poultrys is very high; and

(b) what are the prices charged for:

(i) hatching eggs;

(ii) pullets;

(iii) cocks or cockerels of imported breeds?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) Hatching eggs produced at the Regional Poultry Farms established by the Central Government under the Second Five Year Plan are charged at the rate of Rs. 6 per dozen while pullets and cockerels are charged at the rate of Rs. 8 to 10 per bird depending on its age. The rates prevailing at the State Poultry Farms range from Rs. 4 to 6 per dozen in case of hatching eggs and Rs. 6 to 15 per bird in case of pullets and cockerels.

These rates are considered reasonable, in view of the fact that breeding birds and hatching eggs are produced from improved stock selected after culling.

Piggeries

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

(a) the total number of piggeries run by the Central and State Governments at present;

(b) the average annual number of piglings sold by them and also the average prices (per pound weight) of piglings; and

(c) what are the important varieties raised in Government piggeries?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The information is being collected and will be placed upon the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) About 700 piglings were sold in 1951-52. The average price of pigling ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25 per pound of live weight.

(c) Middle White Yorkshire and Large White Yorkshire.

Consumption of Mollusc

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

(a) the total quantity of mollusc consumed as food in India annually; and

(b) whether their per capita consumption has increased or decreased since 1951 and if so, by what percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Sausages Etc.

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

(a) what is the present state of production of sausages, ham and bacon in our country; and

(b) how do their prices compare with (i) mutton and (ii) beef?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) There has been no survey on the production of ham, bacon and sausages. The production of pork in India was, however, estimated at 23,633.2 tons in 1949*. Since then there has been no survey.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table.

*Report on the Marketing of Meat in India (1955).

STATEMENT

	<i>Sausages</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Bacon</i>
Essex Dairy Farm Delhi	1.96 per lb.	Rs. 5/- per lb.	Rs. 3/- per lb.
Central Dairy Farm, Aligarh	Rs. 2 per lbs.	Rs. 10/- per kilogram (1 kg. = 2.2 lbs.)	Rs. 6.60 per kilogram
	<i>Beef</i>	<i>Sheep Mutton</i>	
Calcutta	Rs. 60/- per md.	Rs. 113.54 per md.	
Bombay Cow beef	Rs. 0.85 to Rs. 1.33 per seer	Rs. 2.43 per seer	
Buffalo beef	Rs. 0.83 to Rs. 1.10 per seer		

Consumption of Beef

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

(a) what is the position as regards the consumption of beef at present;

(b) whether it has increased or decreased since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan;

(c) whether there is any programme for increasing the consumption of beef in India;

(d) what is the food value of beef as compared to mutton; and

(e) how do the prices of beef compare with the prices of mutton in consuming centres?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) According to the Report of the Marketing of Meat in India (1955), the estimated production of beef in India was 95,847 tons in 1949. There has been no subsequent survey of the production and consumption of beef in the country.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

Papaya Fruit

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

(a) what is the total quantity of papaya fruits estimated to be produced in India;

(b) what is the food value of these fruits;

(c) whether India is exporting these fruits, fresh or preserved; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The production of papaya in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59 was estimated as under:—

1957-58	1,57,000 tons
1958-59	1,68,000 tons

(b) The food value of papaya (ripe) per oz. as given in Health Bulletin No. 23[1951] is as under:

1. Protein	0.1 g.
2. Fat	0.1 g.
3. Carbohydrate	2.7 g.
4. Calcium	3.0 mg.
5. Phosphorus	3.0 mg.
6. Iron	0.1 mg.
7. Carotene	573 (International Vitamin A units)
8. Nicotinic acid	0.1 mg.
9. Riboflavin	71 mg.
10. Vitamin C	13 mg.
11. Calorific value	11

(c) and (d). Figures regarding the export of fresh papaya is not separately given in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India. 672 lbs. of preserved papayas valued at Rs. 790 in the form of Canned Papaya chunks were exported from India in 1960.

Production of Pomegranates

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

(a) what is the estimated production of Pomegranate fruits in India;

(b) whether the production of these fruits has been on the decrease or increase since 1951; and

(c) what are the steps taken, if any, to popularise cultivation of these fruit trees?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Complete figures of production of pomegranate fruit in India are not available. Average annual production in Andhra Pradesh is 200 tons, and in Gujarat State 5,600 tons. In Maharashtra State it was 6,600 tons in 1956-57.

(b) There has been a slight increase in Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat States since 1951. But in Maharashtra State the production of pomegranates was on the increase upto 1955-56 but has decreased since 1956-57.

(c) Efforts are being made in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat to encourage cultivation of pomegranate by selection and distribution of high bearing planting material and rendering necessary advice to fruit growers. In Maharashtra and Gujarat States long term loan @ Rs. 300 per acre are also given to growers for planting pomegranate.

Import of Chicks

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

(a) whether in 1960, the Government of India imported from the U.S. a few hundred chicks of a special breed, intended for purposes of fattening for the table; and

(b) what are the results obtained by experiment with this variety?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The Hon'ble 1883(Ai) LS-9,

Member has perhaps in mind the import of eggs and chicks for purposes of research and experiment to improve the breeds for table purposes. If so, the answer is in the affirmative except that the quantity was a few thousands.

(b) Results so far achieved have been encouraging and promising. Chicks obtained from abroad and their progeny used in these studies attained a much higher weight in a shorter time and at lower cost, as compared to the ordinary improved breeds in India.

Production of Tapioca

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

(a) what is the total annual production of Tapioca (*Manihot utilisima*) in India at present; and

(b) what is the break-up of production for various States?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The annual estimated production of Tapioca in India during the latest year 1958-59 for which the data are available is 1,747,667 tons.

(b) A statement giving the State-wise break up of production is given below.

STATEMENT

Annual Production of Tapioca during 1958-59

State	Production in tons
Andhra Pradesh	11,686
Assam	3,259
Bombay	1,270
Kerala	1,569,094
Madras	161,250
Mysore	875
Orissa	43
West Bengal	Neg
Tripura	80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	110
Total India	1,747,667

Neg. Negligible.

Tapioca

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

(a) what is the per acre yield of Tapioca per year, as compared to other countries where tapioca is grown on a large scale;

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken to increase the per acre yield; and

(c) how does the per acre yield of 1960 compare with that of 1951?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The required information is given in statements I—III laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

Betel Nuts

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

(a) what is the total production of Betel nuts in the year 1960 as compared to 1951 and 1956;

(b) what is the extent of damage to the production estimated to be caused by diseases of the arecanut palm; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of India to reduce the incidence of diseases and with what result?

(b)

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

Year	Production
1950-51	22.00 lakh standard maunds
1955-56	23.10 lakh standard maunds
1959-60	24.00 lakh standard maunds

(b) The extent of damage caused by diseases has not been assessed.

(c) Prophylactic pre-monsoon spraying with one per cent bordeaux mixture for "Koleroga" and 'Mahali' is being resorted to resulting in saving of 5 to 25 per cent of the crop.

Coconuts

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

(a) what is the estimated production of coconuts in the year 1960, as compared to 1951 and 1956;

(b) what is the break-up in the production for the various States; and

(c) what is the target of production, if any, for the Third Five Year Plan?

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

Year	Production of nuts (in 000)
1950-51	33,32,231
1955-56	42,24,384
1959-60	Not available.

Name of the State	Production of nuts (in 000)		
	1950-51	1955-56	1959-60
1. Kerala	State-wise figures relating to reorganised States not available	30,99,000	Not available
2. Madras		4,17,327	available
3. Mysore		3,55,286	"
4. Bombay		40,071	"
5. Andhra Pradesh		2,33,007	"
6. Orissa		32,576	"
7. West Bengal		22,205	"
8. Assam		12,787	"
9. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2,600	"
10. Laccadive and Amindivi Islands		9,625	"
11. Pondicherry		Not available.	"

(c) 775 million additional nuts tentatively.

Coconut Diseases

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

(a) the present extent of diseases in coconut trees in India; and

(b) how and to what extent these diseases affect the yield of nuts?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Coconut palms in 22 taluks of the Kerala State, covering an area of about one lakh acres, are affected by the root and leaf diseases. In Mysore and Maharashtra these trees are affected by 'Anabe roga' and 'Band' diseases respectively. A current survey has disclosed prevalence of the "Tatipaka" and tapering diseases in the East Godavari District. Besides, stem bleeding and bud rot diseases occur sporadically in various parts of the country.

(b) Loss in Kerala is estimated at 1,000 nuts per acre or about 10 crores of nuts in all. Figures of losses on account of other diseases are not available.

Coconut Production

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

(a) what is the per acre yield of coconuts for one year in India as compared to Ceylon; and

(b) what are the steps taken so far to increase the production of coconuts and with what results?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Estimated yield per acre of coconuts in India latest available for 1957-58 is about 2,750 nuts as compared to 2,400 nuts in Ceylon for 1959, figures for other years not being available. Ceylon nuts are, however, reported to be of bigger size than the Indian nuts. 4,500 Ceylon nuts are required for a ton of copra as against 6,800 Indian nuts required for the same quantity of copra.

(b) 1. Nurseries in Coconut growing States for production and distribution of improved quality seedlings have been established.

2. Demonstration centres to educate growers in better methods of cultivation and control of palm pests and diseases have been set up.

3. Fertilizers were supplied to State Governments and propaganda for proper manuring was carried out.

4. A comprehensive scheme for spraying all coconut palms in the areas affected by leaf and root diseases in Kerala State was launched.

5. Stations designed to breed parasites for control of pests have been established in the States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra.

6. Regional Research Stations have been set up in the States of Mysore, Madras and Orissa to conduct researches on problems peculiar to the respective regions.

7. Central Coconut Research Stations have been set up at Kasaragod and Kayangulam for conducting research on coconut.

As a result of all the above measures there has been increase in production as shown below:

Year	Production of coconuts (in 000)
1955-56]	42,243
1956-57	44,580
1957-58	44,829
1958-59	Not available.
1959-60	Not available.

Production of Oranges

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

(a) what is the estimated production of oranges in the year 1960, as compared to 1951 and 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that diseases cause a heavy loss of fruits in the important growing centres; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, to reduce the incidence of diseases and the results thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The estimated production of oranges is given below:

	1951-52 Mds.	1955-56 Mds.	1960 Mds.
Sweet Oranges	13,16,004	32,30,346	Figures not available.
Loose skinned Oranges (Mandarins)	59,71,825	74,07,368	Do.

(b) It is a fact that the plants are susceptible to diseases which are causing substantial damage to the crop.

(b) and (c): The important varieties in South and North India are as under:—

(c) Investigations have been carried out on 'Quick decline' and 'Die-back' as well as on the other diseases. The causal organisms and control measures have been determined.

North India

Assam	(i) Champa (ii) Kul-pait.
West Bengal	(i) Champa, (ii) Amrit Sagar, (iii) Martaman, (iv) Mal Bhog.
Bihar	(i) Champa, (ii) Alpen (iii) Singapore (Basrai Kabuli) †

South India

Madras	(i) Poovan (ii) Rasthali, (iii) Ney-Poovan, (iv) Gross Michael.
Andhra	(i) Poovan, (ii) Rasthali, (iii) Thenkadalli.
Kerala	(i) Pachanadan, (ii) Nendran.
Mysore	(i) Rasthali, (ii) Imrati (iii) Ras-bala.

Recommendations are, therefore, made to growers for proper site selection, regular manuring and spraying the trees with chemicals to control some of the diseases and supplying nutrients in which the soil is deficient, notably zinc.

Production of Plantains

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

Information regarding the annual production of each variety and that of the quantity preserved and exported is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) what is the yearly estimated production of plantains in India;

Production of Mangoes

(b) what are the important varieties in South India and North India and what are the annual production figures of each variety as estimated; and

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

(c) how much of these plantains are (i) preserved (ii) exported?

(a) what are the estimated exports of (i) fresh and (ii) preserved mangoes during 1960;

(b) what was the estimated production of mangoes in the year 1960; and

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The actual estimated production of Bananna including plantains in India during the year 1958-59 for which the data is available is estimated at 18,73,000 tons.

(c) whether Government of India have taken any steps to increase the production and if so, what are the results?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway Income on Parli-Vikarabad Section

82. Shri Naldurgkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total income of the Railway Department on Parli-Vikarabad section during 1960 upto the end of December, 1960;

(b) whether the income has increased or decreased as compared to the income of the previous year, 1959; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrest and check the ticketless travelling on this line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no section by name Parli-Vikarabad section on the Indian Railways. Presumably the information is required in regard to Purli-Vaijnath-Vikarabad section of the Central Railway.

The total earnings realised on Purli Vaijnath-Vikarabad Section during 1960 were Rs. 22,32,672.

(b) The earnings for 1960 have recorded an increase as compared to the earnings for the previous year.

(c) Surprise and Concentrated checks as also special checks by the T.T.Es. in the presence of Railway Magistrates in addition to the normal day to day ticket checking are held from time to time. A special check was also conducted by the T.T.Es attached to the Headquarters Flying Squad for full one month during August 1960.

रेलगाड़ियों में धूम्रपान

८३. श्री खुशबक्त राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गाड़ियों के नोटिस बोर्डों पर इस प्रकार की

कोई हिदायतें नहीं लिखी गई हैं कि यदि अन्य यात्री आपत्ति करें तो कोई यात्री धूम्रपान नहीं कर सकता ;

(ख) क्या अन्य सभी रेलों की गाड़ियों में इस प्रकार की हिदायत छपी हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):
(क) जी नहीं। ग्राम तौर पर सवारी डिब्बों में यह नोटिस लगाया जाता है कि यदि साथ का कोई यात्री एतराज करे, तो बीड़ी, सिगरेट आदि पीना मना है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Minor Irrigation Works in Manipur and Tripura

84. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount spent on minor irrigation works in Manipur and Tripura during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

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

	1959-60	1960-61 (So far)
	Rs.	Rs.
Manipur.	1,04,769	35,413
Tripura.	2,64,000	78,000

Forest Development in Madhya Pradesh

85. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far for forest development?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A sum of Rs. 64.78 lakhs has been allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far, as indicated below:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Loan	Grant
1959-60 .	20.15	15.35
1960-61 .	9.48	19.80
TOTAL	29.63	35.15

The above amounts are for both Forestry and Soil Conservation schemes as, under the revised financial arrangements, combined provision is made under these two heads.

Fruit Cultivation in Maharashtra

86. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid by way of either loans or grants has been allotted by the Central Government during the year 1960-61 so far to promote the cause of fruit cultivation in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned?

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

(b) Loans Rs. 3,24,000/-
Grants Rs. 50,376/-.

P. & T. Buildings

87. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted in the year 1960-61 so far for Post Office buildings in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the names of the Post Offices that would have new buildings from the above allotment?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Rs. 2,75,900.

(b) The P.O. building works undertaken from the above budget provision are shown below:

- (1) Pandharpur P.O.
- (2) Bhigwan (Poona) P.O. reconstruction.

(3) Wai P.O. Extension.

(4) Jalgaon P.O. extension.

(5) Dhulia P.O. reconstruction.

(6) Amalner P.O.

(7) Chiplun P.O.

Telegraph Offices

88. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph Offices in U.P. district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number during 1961-62 district wise; and

(c) if so, the names of places where these offices are to be provided?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a), (b) & (c). The particulars are shown in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

Staff in C.D. Block in Tripura

89. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how many officers and the staff in the Community Development Block in Tripura have been recruited so far from the peasant families;

(b) what steps are being taken to recruit and to promote the workers who have come from agricultural families now engaged in the Community Development works in Tripura; and

(c) whether any graduate personnel from the peasant families has been in the Community Development Block and if so their number?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy) (a) to (c) Information is awaited from Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Reservation for S.C. and S.T. on Railways

90. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserved quota in service, grade-wise, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been filled up so far in various Indian Railways; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) While the reserved quota has not been completely filled up in all grades, substantial progress has been made in this direction particularly in the case of Scheduled Castes. Deficiencies however continue in the case of posts for which technical qualifications are essential.

(b) The main reason is non-availability of candidates with the requisite qualifications particularly for technical categories. The drive for economy and the resultant ban on fresh recruitment of staff in certain categories has also delayed the filling up of the arrear reserved quota.

Electrification of Stations

91. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is provision for electrifying the Kantabhanji and Titilagarh Railway Stations in S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, when this will be electrified; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Kantabhanji and Titilagarh railway stations are already electrified.

Corruption Cases on Railways

**92. { Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of corruption cases committed by the em-

ployees, grade-wise, in various Indian Railways during the year 1960, zone-wise;

(b) the nature of punishment awarded in such cases;

(c) the number of such cases pending at present, zone-wise; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

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

	Gaz.	Non.-Gaz.
Eastern	..	105
Western	..	101
North Eastern	1	29
N. Frontier	..	18
Central	..	39
Southern	4	134
Northern	4	119
South Eastern	..	41
Total	9	586

Nature of such cases

Acceptance of illegal gratification misuse of railway labour, non-recovery of undercharges, theft or misappropriation of railway property, carrying passengers without tickets, misuse of passes and PTOs, sub-letting of quarters, concealing antecedents while seeking employment, forging signatures on cheques, charging false T.A., accumulation of wealth disproportionate to the known sources of income, etc.

(b) Dismissal, removal, reduction, recovery from pay, stoppage of increment, stoppage of passes & PTOs, Censure, etc.

(c) Eastern	73
Western	83
North Eastern	20
N. Frontier	8
Central	138
Southern	94
Northern	111
South Eastern	33
Total	560

(d) Before initiating departmental action a large number of railway employees including outsiders as witnesses are to be examined. Normal

facility for inspection of records, examination of witnesses etc. is to be provided to the concerned staff before taking final action against them, under Discipline and Appeals Rule. Some of the cases are under Police investigation and some cases are pending in Courts of Law.

Railway Quarters

93. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, gradewise, housed so far in departmental quarters at Titlagarh and Kanta-bhanji Stations in South Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of the employees grade-wise, on the waiting list as on the 1st January, 1961;

(c) when they are expected to be housed in departmental quarters;

(d) whether departmental quarters are allotted according to rank;

(e) whether higher rank officers have occupied the quarters of lower rank officers; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) *Titlagarh—*

Class III	99
Class IV	53

Kantabhanji—

Class III	260
Class IV	184

(b) *Titlagarh—*

Class III	40
Class IV	44

Kantabhanji—

Class III	14
Class IV	176

(c) Gradually as funds are available for construction of additional quarters.

(d) Different types of quarters are provided for staff in different classes and salary slabs. Preference in allot-

ment is, however, given to staff classified as essential.

(e) Ordinarily staff are allotted and occupy the type of quarters to which they are entitled. However there are a few cases of class III staff who were promoted from class IV and continue to occupy the quarters allotted to them while in class IV.

(f) The staff in question will move into quarters of the type due to them as soon as their turn falls due to allotment.

P. & T. Buildings

94. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, sub-post offices, and branch post offices housed so far in departmental and rented buildings in Sambalpur and Balangir Postal Divisions separately;

(b) the amount of monthly rent being paid for rented buildings;

(c) the amount allotted for construction of departmental office building during the financial year 1960-61; and

(d) the period by which the rest of the offices are expected to be housed in departmental buildings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Sambalpur Division

Departmental Buildings

Head Offices	1
Sub Offices	3
Branch Offices	Nil

Rented Buildings

Head Offices	1
Sub Offices	30

Balangir Division

Departmental Buildings

Head Offices	Nil
Sub Offices	1
Branch Offices	Nil

Rented Buildings

Head Offices	..	2
Sub Offices	..	22
Branch Offices	..	Nil

(b) Sambalpur Division Rs. 1687/-
Balangir Division Rs. 1366/-

(c) Rs. 60,000/-

(d) It is not the policy of the Government to provide departmental buildings for all post offices. Subject to the availability of finances, post office buildings are constructed by the department if suitable rented buildings are not available.

Quarters for Employees

95. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal employees (grade-wise) housed so far in departmental quarters in Sambalpur and Balangir Postal Divisions;

(b) the period by which all the employees are expected to be housed in departmental quarters;

(c) the provisions made for construction of departmental quarters during the financial year 1960-61; and

(d) the number of quarters completed so far or under construction at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a)			
Grade.	Sambalpur Div.	Balangir Div.	
Rs. 0-54	5	—	
Rs. 55-150	6	1	

(b) Not in the foreseeable future.

(c) & (d). 20 Units have been sanctioned for construction at Sambalpur and 5 at Jharsuguda. A provision of Rs. 23,000/- has been made for these works during 1960-61.

Family Planning

96. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 405 on the 16th August, 1960,

regarding the scheme to help factories and commercial establishments to popularise family planning programme and state:

(a) the names of such selected organisations;

(b) the provisions made to them in kind and coin during 1960-61; and

(c) the achievement made by them so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not select commercial organisations etc. for giving a token grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for distribution of contraceptives but sanction grant for the purpose on the recommendation of the Administrative Medical Officer of the State Government. During 1960-61 a token grant of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned to each of the 104 commercial establishments whose names are given in the list laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 17]. No specific provision has been made to them in kind.

(c) It is too early to make an assessment of the achievement made by the commercial establishments.

Rural Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

97. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1795 on the 14th December, 1960, regarding National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) whether the scheme under implementation in Pulivendla Taluq of Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh, differs in any way from the Schemes mentioned in part (b) of the above question; and

(b) if so, what are the main distinguishing features?

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

(b) The schemes under implementation under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) in Andhra Pradesh in selected units consist of 100 contiguous villages each. The scheme envisages the supply of protected water to selected groups of villages within the unit from the common source. The per capita cost fixed is Rs. 30/-. In respect of Pulivendla unit the scheme is proposed to be implemented on the basis of individual villages and also exceeds the per-capita cost of Rs. 30/-.

Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

98. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges across the river Vasishta in Andhra Pradesh have been sanctioned for construction by the Central Government;

(b) the various places where these bridges will be constructed; and

(c) what is the estimated expenditure on each of these bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One bridge across Vasishta on National Highway No. 5 diversion has been sanctioned;

(b) Siddantam;

(c) Rs. 94.19 lakhs.

Sugar Mills in Bihar

99. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cane crushed by the sugar mills situated in the State of Bihar during the last season upto 31st January, 1961;

(b) the total quantity of sugar manufactured upto the same period in the sugar factories of Bihar;

(c) the average percentage of recovery of sugar upto the same period;

(d) how do the figures of cane crushed, sugar manufactured (in tons) and percentage of recovery of sugar compare with those of last year upto the same period; and

(e) the highest percentage of recovery of sugar and in what factory of Bihar?

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

Particulars	upto 31st January	
	1960-61	1959-60
Total quantity of cane crushed by Bihar factories (lakh tons)	19.44	17.61
Total quantity of sugar manufactured by Bihar factories (lakh tons)	1.79	1.64
Average recovery of sugar percent cane.	9.21	9.30

(e) 9.90% in Guraru Sugar Factory, District Gaya upto 31st January during the season 1960-61.

खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोध नियम, १९५५

१००. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोध नियम, १९५५ के संशोधनों का प्रारूप तैयार हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रारूप की एक प्रति समा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर)

(क) और (ख) : खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोध अधिनियम १९५४ (१९५४ का ३७) की धारा २३ की उप धारा (२) के अनुसार खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोध नियमों के संशोधन तैयार होते ही ब्याबीघ्न संसद् की दोनों सभाओं में प्रस्तुत कर दिये जाते हैं ।

१९६० के जी० एस० आर० सं० ४२५ में दिये गये खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोध नियमों के संशोधन २६ अप्रैल १९६० को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत कर दिये गये थे। अनुवर्ती संशोधनों को भी इसी प्रकार खाद्य अपमिश्रण निरोध अधिनियम १९५४ के प्रावधानों के अनुसार लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा।

Study of Russian Cotton Growing Technique

101. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether the two officers appointed by Government to study the cotton-growing technique in the Soviet Union have submitted their recommendations;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) whether the two Soviet Experts who arrived in India to advise cotton-growers and research stations in evolving a variety of raw cotton which will be suited to this country have made any observations;

(d) if so, what are they; and

(e) the results of the efforts made in India to grow the 'Sea Island' variety of long staple cotton?

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

(b) The report is under examination and I shall place a statement on the Table of the House after the examination is completed.

(c) and (d). Only one Soviet expert visited India and the suggestions made by him will be considered along with the report of the Indian Team.

(e) The results of efforts made in India to grow Sea Island cotton have revealed that this variety of cotton can be grown successfully in the States of Kerala and Mysore provided it is raised on lands of good fertility and adequate attention is paid to tend

the crop and protect it from pests and diseases.

Low Income Resi Houses

102. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in erection of low income rest houses in different cities of the country;

(b) the total amount spent up-to-date on this scheme; and

(c) whether Jaipur, Varanasi and Calcutta are included in the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 18;

महेन्द्रघाट स्टेशन का स्थान परिवर्तन

१०३. पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २५ नवम्बर, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोक्त रेलवे के महेन्द्रघाट स्टेशन के स्थान परिवर्तन के लिए बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त की गई भूमि पर कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा और उक्त स्टेशन कब तक वहां चला जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं। अभी तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा रेल-प्रशासन को जमीन नहीं दी गयी है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जो जमीन रेल-प्रशासन को दी जानी है, वहां इस समय साउथ बिहार

सर्किल के सुपरिन्टेन्डिंग इंजीनियर का दफ्तर श्रीर निवास स्थान है। अभी तक बिहार सरकार अपने उपरोक्त इंजीनियर के लिए कोई दूसरी जगह की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी है। लेकिन आशा है रेलवे को जमीन मिल जाने के बाद लगभग एक वर्ष में नया स्टेशन बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा।

Researches in Dietry

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

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to important researches of nutritional value for improvement in our dietry and availability of enough food of right type;

(b) what is Ministry's assessment of these researches and their exploitation; and

(c) whether Government have examined advisability of exploitation of some of these researches in Public Sector?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). It is not clear what researches the Hon'ble Member has in mind. Presuming that he has in mind researches in this field carried out in India, in institutions like the Central Food Technological Research Institute, it may be mentioned that the Third Five Year Plan envisages exploitation of some of these, for example, production and utilisation of edible groundnut flour which is rich in protein, encouragement of improved methods of parboiling rice, preservation of fruits by modern methods etc.

Distribution of Sugar by Punjab Government

105. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2039 on the 19th December, 1960, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab State Government is making pro-

fit by controlled distribution of sugar through licensed whole-salers, co-operative societies, and approved retailers;

(b) if so, th total amount of profit made so far since the introduction of this scheme; and

(c) whether this system will continue?

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

(b) Rs. 79,37,010 between July, 1959 and November, 1960.

(c) The Punjab Government propose to continue the scheme of distribution of sugar at a uniform retail price throughout the State. They have, however, dis-continued, with effect from 12th January, 1961, the previous practice of allowing sale of sugar in addition to normal quantum at a higher price. The State Government expect that the savings will be considerably less now and may be just enough to permit a uniform price in all places in the State.

Rajasthan Canal

106. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1058 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the technical feasibility of proposal to extend Rajasthan Canal to Kandla Port; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Purli-Vaijnath-Latur Link

107. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Naldurgkar:
Shri Pangarkar:

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

to Starred Question No. 1059 on the 22nd December, 1960, and state:—

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the linking of Purli-Vaijnath with Latur; and

(b) if so, nature of the decision taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Groundnut Cake Oil Flour

108. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2227 on the 22nd December, 1960, and state at what stage is the proposal to set up two plants as pilot projects for the commercial production of cheap edible ground-nut cake oil flour?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): As already stated, one oil mill has been selected for operating the plant to be put up at Bombay. The company is making arrangements to receive and install the equipment which UNICEF has offered.

In regard to the second plant to be set up in Madras an oil mill to collaborate with the Government of India and UNICEF is expected to be selected shortly.

Cold Storage in Delhi, Etc.

109. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2241 on the 22nd December, 1960 and state the progress made so far in setting up cold storages in Delhi, Bangalore, and Hyderabad?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Investigations for setting up cold storages at Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad have not been completed.

Cluster Type of Training Institutions

**110. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2242 on 22nd December, 1960, and state whether Government have considered the proposal to start cluster type of training institutions in each District; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The proposal has been commended to the State Governments who have been requested to initiate action. The State Governments are in general agreement with the proposal. Some States are already running the cluster type training centres e.g. Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Public Health Precautions During Govind Dwadsi at Puri

111. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1976 on the 19th December, 1960, and state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Orissa Government or from the Puri Municipality by now for giving them special grants to improve the drinking water supply facility at Puri on the occasion of the Govind Dwadsi Mela at Puri;

(b) if so, when and what special assistance has been offered for this purpose;

(c) whether the Central Government has given any loans to the Orissa Government during the First and the Second Plans for improving drinking water supply facility at Puri; and

(d) if so, how much?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Puri Water Supply reorganisation scheme has been approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.02 lakhs on the 3rd December, 1960. The Government of Orissa has been paid loan assistance to the extent of Rs. 35.19 during the first four years of 2nd Plan for their Water Supply schemes approved under the above programme. The State Government is free to utilise the amount on any of the approved schemes.

Automatic Telephone Lines at Cuttack

112. { Shri B. C. Mullick;
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether automatic telephone lines at Cuttack in the Orissa State have been installed; and

(b) if not, what is the present position?

(b)

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Land for the Auto Telephone Exchange building is under process of acquisition. Preliminary plans for the building are also under preparation.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

113. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requirements of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, which have necessarily to be imported are not made available to the Institute as import licences applied for have not either been allowed or have been curtailed; and

(b) the total value of such requirements which can be met only by imports, for which All India Institute of Medical Sciences applied for imports and the value for which imports were permitted in the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The position is explained in the answer to part (b).

Year	Allocations asked for	Allocations sanctioned	Value of equipments for which imports were requested	Value of equipments for which imports were permitted
1958-59	2.93	1.50
1959-60	34.85	30.40	30.37	0.92
1960-61	19.17	9.60	4.76	*4.86

*Of this Rs. 3.15 lakhs were applied for in 1959-60 but was allocated and released in 1960-61.

Remarks: Delay in receipt of tenders by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, non receipt of application in time and want of clearance from the Development Wing were the main reasons for the non-utilisation of the sanctioned allocations.

केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि

११४. श्री बजरज सिंह : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५९, १९६० और १९६१ में अब तक केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि को दी

गई राशि में से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और राजस्थान की सरकारों को कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को राजस्थान से मिलाने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सड़क सीर-मथुरा से राजखेड़ा, शमशाबाद फतेहबाद

और फिरोजाबाद होकर एटा तक के लिये कोई राशि मांगी गई थी और वह दे दी गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस संबंध में एक विवरण नीचे दिया जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

विवरण

प्रदेश	केन्द्रीय सड़क कोष की नियत राशि राशि के से दिया गया घन	विवरण
	१९५६-६०	१९६०-६१
उत्तर प्रदेश राजस्थान	६.१७ लाख	१८.१४ लाख

जब कभी भी प्रदेश सरकार अनुमोदित निर्माण कार्यों में खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए घन मांगा करती है तब उसे सहायता दी जाती है । इन दो वर्षों में प्रदेश सरकार ने न तो कोई सहायता मांगी और न कोई सहायता उसे दी गयी, हालांकि इन निर्माण कार्यों पर रुपया खर्च किया गया ।

Institute of History of Medicine

115. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Hamdard Dawakhana of Delhi for help in setting up an Institute of History of Medicine near the Capital; and

(b) If so, what help Government propose to give in this connection?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees in Kerala

116. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to build quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposal; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

to (c). The particulars relating to proposal already sanctioned are as below:

Name of Station.	Type and No. of Units.	Estimated Cost.
		Rs.
1. Ernakulam	4 type IIB.	54,800/-
2. Mattancherry	2 type IV	88,700/-
3. Muvattapuzha	1 type IIA	12,090/-

Masulipatam—Vijayawada Line

117. **Shri Osman Ali Khan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1024 on the 19th August, 1960, and state:

(a) the progress since made in the conversion of the metre gauge line into broad gauge between Vijayawada and Masulipatam Ports; and

(b) the names of other lines Government propose to convert from metre gauge into broad gauge during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Sri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The progress achieved so far is 18 per cent on earthwork and 12 per cent on bridgework.

(b) The works to be taken up during the Third Plan have not yet been finalised.

Donation of Eyes in Andhra Pradesh

118. **Shri Nanjappan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have introduced a Bill to legalise donation of eyes; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring such a Bill to cover the whole country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh propose to introduce a Bill in the State Legislative Assembly.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Railway Quarters

119. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the shortfall in Railway quarters for Railway employees in Punjab Zone of Northern Railway at present; and

(b) what is the schedule for providing complete living facilities for Railway personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Information about quarters for staff is not compiled State-wise but Railway wise. Shortfall of quarters on Northern Railway on 31-3-60 was 1,00,925.

(b) It is the Railway's intention to provide quarters for all essential staff who are required to be called on duty at short notice throughout the day and night particularly in localities where private houses are not easily available in the vicinity. With this object in view, quarters are being built every year within the funds allotted for staff quarters. Non-essential staff are allotted quarters only, when not required by essential staff.

P. & T. Buildings in Punjab

120. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D C. Sharma:

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

(a) what is the allotment for post office buildings in Punjab for 1960-61;

(b) the number of post offices that would have new buildings of their own; and

(c) the date by which all the existing post offices will have their own buildings?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Rs. 8,29,100.

(b) The allotment includes the requirements during the year regarding seven new buildings.

(c) Not in the foreseeable future.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिंचित भूमि

१२१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगी ;

(ख) इस में से कितनी भूमि में अन्य तरीकों से सिंचाई होती थी ; और

(ग) कितनी नई भूमि में सिंचाई होने लगी ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बे० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) से (ग) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Balimela Project

122. { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Sanganna:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government has made any request concerning the site to build the Balimela Project; and

(b) if so, whether this request has been agreed to?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Aid to Orissa Agricultural Cooperative Societies

123. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants made to Orissa Government by the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board for providing assistance to agricultural credit co-operative

societies and to co-operative marketing societies in Orissa for constructing godowns in the Second Plan period;

(b) the amount utilised by the State Government; and

(c) the places where such godowns have been constructed in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A sum of Rs. 3.16 lakhs was sanctioned by the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board to the Government of Orissa as grants for providing assistance to agricultural cooperative societies and cooperative marketing societies for construction of godowns during the first four years of the Second Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been provided as grants for the programme for 1960-61 and this amount is being released by the Board in quarterly instalments. Three instalments have been released and the last instalment will be released in March, 1961.

(b) The entire amount of Rs. 3.16 lakhs released upto 1959-60 is reported to have been utilised.

(c) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Allotment of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether the allotment of foodgrains to the different States for 1961 has been finalised by now;

(b) if so, what are those allotments, State-wise;

(c) whether any advance allotment has been made to any State; and

(d) if so, to which State and the quantity?

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

to different States are not now made on the yearly basis but such supplies are made available from time to time as are considered necessary in the light of demand in a particular State

and the stocks available with the Government.

(c) & (d). The foodgrains allotted from Central stocks during January, 1961, were as follows:—

(In '000 Metric Tons)

State	Rice	Wheat	Coarse grains	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3	4	2	9
Assam	..	7	..	7
NEFA, NAGA hills etc.	1	1
Bihar	..	14	..	14
Maharashtra	10	43	..	53
Gujarat	8	10	2	20
Kerala	14	14
Madras	4	14	..	18
Mysore	..	5	..	5
Orissa	..	2	..	2
Rajasthan	..	3	..	3
U.P.	..	61	..	61
West Bengal	1	46	..	47
Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	..	3
Delhi	..	10	..	10
Others	4	4	..	8
TOTAL	46	225	4	275

T. B. Work in Orissa

125. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given to Orissa during the Second Plan period for anti-T.B. work in the State; and

(b) how much is being allotted to Orissa for this purpose in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) An amount of Rs. 2,50,000 was sanctioned as grant-in-aid to a voluntary T.B. Institution in Orissa during 1956-57 to 1958-59.

No assistance was paid to Orissa Government during 1956-57 and 1957-

58 for anti-T.B. work. Since 1958-59, the Central assistance for centrally aided schemes is given in lumpsum and not for individual schemes. The States are free to utilise the amount on individual scheme approved by the Central Government.

(b) The allocations to various States for the Third Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Tourism in Orissa

126. - Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total amount provided for and advanced to Orissa for development of tourism during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether the work of constructing a separate rest house at Konarak has been undertaken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): Particulars of schemes relating to Orissa included in the Plan for Tourism for the Second Plan Period and the progress made in their execution are given below:—

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Present position
<i>Part I (To be financed and executed by the Central Government).</i>		
(i) Construction of Rest House at Konarak	Rs. 2·20 lakhs	Work in progress.
(ii) Construction of Rest House at Bhubaneshwar	Rs. 2·50 lakhs	Work in progress.
<i>Part II (To be financed by the Central and State Governments in equal proportions and work to be executed by the State Government).</i>		
(i) Low income group rest house at Puri	Rs. 1·50 lakhs	Completed and Central Govt.'s share of the expenditure paid to the State Govt. Rest House opened to tourist on 1-8-1960.
(ii) Low income group rest house at Bhubaneshwar.	Rs. 1·50 lakhs	Do.
(iii) Development of Chilka Lake	Rs. 2·00 lakhs	Scheme dropped by the State Govt. who now propose to put up a rest house at Balugaon during the Third Plan period.

In addition to the above, the State Government have opened Tourist Bureaus at Puri, Bhubaneshwar, Rourkela and Hirakud, half the cost of which is being met by the Central Government. For the year 1960-61, a subsidy of Rs. 16,002·00 for the running of these bureaus has been offered to the State Government.

Soil Conservation in Orissa

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

(a) the total amount allotted for soil conservation in Orissa during the Second Plan period;

(b) the amount utilised so far by the State Government; and

(c) the nature of programmes undertaken in Orissa under soil conservation schemes?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The amounts allotted, utilised for soil conservation schemes during the Second

Five-Year Plan in Orissa, are indicated below:

Name of Sector		Amount allotted	Amount utilised upto end of 1959-60	Amount likely to be utilised during 1960-61	Total
(Rs. in lakhs)					
Agril. Sector	Agri. Deptt.	41.87	34.05	8.39	42.44
	Forest Deptt.	5.95	4.34	3.71	8.05
Tribal Sector		36.93	12.32	15.31	27.63
TOTAL		84.75	50.71	27.41	78.12

(c) Counter bunding, tree planting, agave plantation, gully control, pasture development, soil conservation training, land capability survey and research programme.

Movement of Rice and Paddy

128. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and paddy moved from Orissa to West Bengal upto 1st February, 1961 from the time when the two States were created into one zone;

(b) the total quantity of rice supplied from the Central reserve stock to West Bengal during this period;

(c) the amount of rice and paddy supplied from other States to West Bengal during this period; and

(d) what is the estimated deficit of rice in West Bengal in 1960-61 and 1961-62 period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Approximately 2.2 lakh metric tons of rice and 2.6 lakh metric tons of paddy moved by rail from Orissa to West Bengal up to 2nd February, 1961 since the formation of the Orissa/West Bengal Rice Zone. Figures are

not available for quantities moved by road, river or sea.

(b) Rice—201,200 metric tons
Paddy—600 metric tons

(c) Rice—38,700 metric tons
Paddy—48,500 metric tons

(d) Under conditions of decontrol it is difficult to make any accurate estimate of the deficit of a State. The distribution requirements of a State are assessed from time to time keeping in view the trend of prices in the State, and suitable quantities of food-grains are issued keeping in view the requirements of that State, the requirements of other States and the stocks available with the Centre.

Flood Control in Orissa

129. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15-year flood control plan by Orissa Government which was examined by the High Level Committee on Floods, has been approved; and

(b) the main features of this 15-year flood control programme of the State Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The

15 year flood control plan prepared by the Government of Orissa was examined by the High Level Committee on Floods and returned to the State Government for recasting it on the lines indicated by the Committee for formulating a satisfactory long range plan for flood control. The recast plan has not yet been received.

(b) The programme envisages:—

- (i) the construction of storage reservoir on the Brahmani at Rangati and on the Baitaraini at Bhimkund, double embankments on the Budhabalang river from Baripada to downstream of Balasore, costing approximately Rs. 17.66 crores, during the Third Five Year Plan;
- (ii) the construction of Tikkarpara dam on the Mahanadi together with double embankments on the main branches in the Brahmani basin right upto the sea and upgrading of existing embankments, costing a total of Rs. 19.64 crores during the fourth Five Year Plan period; and
- (iii) the strengthening and raising existing embankments totalling 810 miles within the delta area, costing Rs. 4.43 crores during the fifth Five Year Plan period.

Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in NEFA

130. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) what amount is proposed to be spent for covering the NEFA area with Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the approximate number of such blocks that may be opened in the NEFA area;

(c) whether any cooperatives are proposed to be established shortly in the border areas of NEFA; and

(d) if so, how many?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) An outlay of Rs. 93.10 lakhs is expected to be incurred on the Community Development Programme in Blocks in N.E.F.A. area during the Third Plan.

(b) The entire territory of N.E.F.A. is proposed to be covered with 37 Blocks of which 19 Blocks (excluding 2 pre-extension Blocks) are already in operation and the rest are to be taken up during the 3rd Plan period.

(c) and (d). A proposal for organising 10 subsidiary consumer stores in the border areas of N.E.F.A. has been approved for inclusion in the Third Plan.

Train Accident

**131. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 26 Down Parcel Passenger Train on the Katihar-Siliguri Section of the N.F. Railway met with an accident at the Adhikari Station on the 8th January 1961;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident; and

(c) what was the loss of life and property involved in the accident?

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

(b) The cause of the accident as determined by the Government Inspector of Railways in his preliminary report is Failure of Railway Staff.

(c) None was killed. Approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been assessed at Rs. Three thousand seven hundred.

Anti-Leprosy Day

132. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 30th January, 1961 (Mahatma Gandhi's Martyrdom Day) was observed as "Anti-Leprosy Day"; and

(b) if so, how it was celebrated in various parts of the country?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) It was celebrated in the various States and Union Territories as indicated below:—

1. Delhi Admn.:

The day was observed under the joint auspices of the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It was organised to focus public attention on the problem of leprosy and to educate the people about the incidence of the disease and ways and means to prevent it. Besides displaying posters and distributing literature on the subject, a public meeting was held in the evening in Town Hall. Film shows dealing with the problem of lepers were held in the Jamna Bazar and other areas. The foundation of a new temporary colony for the lepers was also laid. In addition sweets were distributed to the lepers and their children in Jamna Bazar, Shahdara Lepers Colony and home for children of lepers in Shahdara.

2. Himachal Pradesh:

The celebrations were organised at the Leprosy Clinics and sub-clinics in the whole of Himachal Pradesh and included Prabhat Pheris, organisation of meetings, demonstrations exhibition of posters, pamphlets, film shows at various places, Radio Talk and Drama from the A.I.R., Simla.

3. L.M.A. Islands:

It was celebrated by organising public meetings in which efforts were

made to educate the public regarding the incidence of this disease and the various measures that have been taken to combat it. Suitable posters were displayed and bhajans were also sung.

4. Mysore:

Public meetings were held where films on leprosy were exhibited. Pamphlets were distributed and posters were also displayed.

5. Orissa:

Processions by school students, meetings and film shows were organised in all the district headquarters towns in the State. The Medical Officers of the Leprosy Pilot Project organised group talks and meetings in their respective jurisdictions. Intensive propaganda to spotlight the activities of Government for the eradication of leprosy was carried out side by side. Steps so far taken for Anti-Leprosy work in the State were also broadcast from the All India Radio in the evening. Posters and leaflets in English and Oriya were exhibited and distributed.

6. Punjab:

Meetings were held at all the District Headquarters and other important towns by the Public Health Officers and other staff in which the general public were invited to participate for the purpose of educating them with regard to leprosy and its prevention. Posters in leprosy were also displayed at all public places. At the State Headquarters viz. Chandigarh, the meeting was presided over by the Chief Minister. An Exhibition was also held in the Health Centre which was the venue of the said meeting.

7. Tripura:

Medical Officers in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries organised public meetings in their respective head-quarters. They delivered speeches describing the nature of the disease and stressed the need for the

eradication of this disease. Pamphlets and posters were also distributed.

Reports from the remaining States have not been received.

Ship Building and Ship Repairs

133. { **Shri P. C. Borooah;**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 809 on the 9th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether two local Advisory Committees have been set up at Bombay and Calcutta to study the various aspects of ancillary industries relating to Ship building and Ship repairs;

(b) if so whether any recommendations have so far been made to develop these industries by the said Committees; and

(c) if so, what are the recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Necessary action for setting up local advisory Committees at Bombay and Calcutta is being taken.

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

Food Prices in Tripura

134. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food prices in different parts of rural areas in Tripura are below the production cost; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to adopt to stabilise the food prices in Tripura?

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

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Murder of Railway Employee

135. { **Shri Morarka;**
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:

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

(a) what is the progress of the enquiry conducted by the Railway Police at Nanwan Station over the murder of a railway employee by some members of a marriage party alleged to be travelling without tickets; and

(b) whether the culprits have been apprehended and charge-sheeted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Railway Police have concluded the investigation by sending up to court three accused persons and the case is at present subjudice.

Wagons for Transport of Sugar

136. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is sugar scarcity in Assam at present due to lack of movement of sugar wagons; and

(b) if so, the measure taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Despatches of sugar to Assam in recent months were affected to a certain extent due to regulations in loading necessitated by heavy receipt of traffic as a result of movement of higher priority traffic and diversion of traffic from river and rail-cum-river route to all Metre Gauge rail route on account of the inability of the Steamer Companies to carry their normal quota on account of deterioration in river conditions and adoption of go-slow tactics by the labour in Assam of the Joint Steamer Companies. So far as Government are

aware, at present there is, however, no scarcity of sugar in Assam and there is now no lack of movement of sugar wagons.

(b) Immediate steps were taken and three sugar specials were run for Assam from N.E. Railway early in January 1961 despite restrictions clearing 232 wagons. In addition, loading of sugar was arranged in block specials and a total of 554 wagons were loaded during January 1961. This incidentally is the highest figure during the last several months. More sugar specials for Assam have been programmed by N.E. Railway and in fact orders were issued by N.E. Railway for loading three sugar specials during first week of February 1961 amounting to 270 wagons.

मिलों में चीनी की प्राप्ति

१३७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५६ से चम्पारन (बिहार) के मोतीहारी सबडिवीजन में सोगाली मोतीहारी और भकेया की चीनी मिलों में चीनी की प्राप्ति बेतिया सबडिवीजन की मझौलिया, चम्पारटिया, नहरकटियागंज, हरिनगर और बगाहा की मिलों की अपेक्षा कम हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन मिलों को अपनी चीनी की प्राप्ति बढ़ाने के लिए अब तक क्या सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० सु० धामस) : (क) स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

पूरा मौसम ३१ जनवरी तक

१९५५-५६ १९५६-६० १९५६-६० १९६०-६१

मोतीहारी सब डिवीजन में सुगौली, मोतीहारी और भकेया (चकेया) चीनी मिलों की औसत चीनी प्राप्ति

६.६० ६.२१ ६.०१ ६.१५

बेतिया सब डिवीजन में मझौलिया, चम्पारटिया, नहरकटियागंज, हरिनगर और बगाह चीनी मिलों की औसत चीनी प्राप्ति

६.७३ ६.४३ ६.४७ ६.३६

(ख) चीनी की प्राप्ति मुख्यतः गन्ने की किस्म पर निर्भर होती है। बिहार सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक उच्चशक्ति वाली समिति इस क्षेत्र में चीनी की प्राप्ति में कमी की समस्या की जांच कर रही है। इस समिति की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Rolling Stock

138. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent for the import of narrow gauge locomotives, coaches, wagons and their parts during the First Five Year Plan, with its equivalent in rupees;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent for the import of above mentioned items during the Second Five Year Plan with its equivalent in rupees; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange proposed to be incurred on the above mentioned items during the Third Five Year Plan with its equivalent in rupees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Approximately Rs. 2:98 crores equivalent of foreign exchange.

(b) Approximately Rs. 1.15 crores equivalent of foreign exchange.

(c) Approximately Rs. 1.77 crores equivalent of foreign exchange.

रेल कर्मचारियों को निःशुल्क पास

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

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में कितने रेल कर्मचारियों को पहले, दूसरे, तीसरे, वातानुकूलित दर्जे और सैलूनों में निःशुल्क यात्रा करने के लिए प्राप्त पास दिये गये ; और

(ख) उन पर रेलवे का कितना खर्च हुआ ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) :

(क) रेलों से सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) रेल-कर्मचारियों को जो पास दिये जाते हैं उनकी लागत का हिसाब रेल-प्रशासन नहीं रखते । लगभग ११ लाख रेल कर्मचारी पास पाने के हकदार हैं । ये पास विभिन्न स्टेशनों के लिये जारी किये जाते हैं और इन पर कर्मचारियों के परिवार के सदस्य भी यात्रा कर सकते हैं । इन यात्राओं की लागत का पता लगाने के लिए बहुत अधिक मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी और

फिर भी कुल लागत का ठीक-ठीक पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता क्योंकि —

- (१) जितने लोगों के लिए पास लिया गया है, वे सब लोग यात्रा न किये हों ।
- (२) पास में निर्धारित गन्तव्य स्थान से पहले यात्रा समाप्त कर दी गयी हो ।
- (३) कुछ ऐसे अवसर भी हो सकते हैं जब पास ले कर यात्रा न की गयी हो ।

Drainage System at Agartala

140. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made so far regarding works of the construction of drainage system at Agartala town;

(b) the total amount of money spent so far in this matter; and

(c) when this work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The brick supply has commenced and tender for laying pitching etc., has been invited for the construction of drainage system at Agartala town.

(b) A sum of Rs. 750/- only has been spent so far by the Agartala Municipality on survey work.

(c) No target date has been fixed for this purpose.

A.I.I. Employees

**141. { Shri Nath Pai:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 522 on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature and steps since taken for implementing the Award given by the Chairman of the Arbitration Committee in the dispute of

the Air India International employees; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Central Government's approval under Section 45(2)(b) of the Air Corporations Act has been accorded to the implementation, in its entirety, of the award subject to the directions given in para. 794 thereof. The Corporation have on that basis informed all the employees covered by the award through individual letters about the revision of salary grades and refixation of wages on the basis of the award. Salaries for the month of January, 1961 have been paid to all such employees on the basis of the revised wages mentioned in the award. The Corporation have stated that further steps in calculating the arrears payable to the employees concerned have already been taken in hand and that the employees concerned should be paid the arrears as soon as possible.

Cereals Production

142. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any district-wise analysis of the country's cereals production has so far been made during any period specified for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the findings?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. This analysis was made for rice and wheat for the period 1955-58.

(b) The analysis has revealed the concentrated nature of rice and wheat production in India; 12 districts accounting for 23 per cent of all-India production of rice with only 17.5 per cent of acreage and similarly 12 districts accounting for 22.7 per cent of production of wheat with only 16.6 per cent of area.

Passengers' Complaints on Eastern Railway

143. Shri Nath Pai: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints of hardships by the railway passengers travelling between Tatanagar and Dehri-on-Sone on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to remove the complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Presumably the complaints about hardships to passengers travelling between Tatanagar and Dehri-on-Sone refer to the reorientation in the train services consequent upon the opening of the Muri-Ranchi and Muri-Kotshila-Chandrapura B.G. sections for passenger traffic with effect from 22.12.1960. Some complaints have been received.

Prior to 22.12.60, passengers travelling between Tatanagar and Dehri-on-Sone via Barkakana used to avail of 303Up|304 Dn. Howrah-Ranchi-Hazaribagh Express and 1 GD Up|2GD Dn. Gomoh-Dehri-on-Sone passenger trains via Barwadih. With effect from 22.12.60, 303 Up|304 Dn. Howrah-Ranchi-Hazaribagh Expresses have been re-numbered as 83 Up|84 Dn. Express and are scheduled to run between Howrah and Ranchi. From the same date, 85 Up|86 Dn. Tata-Barkakana passenger trains have been scheduled to run between Muri and Barkakana as feeder services to the Howrah-Ranchi-Hazaribagh expresses.

With effect from 22|12|60, passengers travelling between Tatanagar and Dehri-on-Sone via Barkakana have to change at two stations viz., Muri and Barkakana as against only one change at Barkakana prior to 22|12|60. The overall journey time of the train services has not increased as compared to that prior to 22|12|60. As the changes at Muri and Barkakana are during convenient hours of the day, there should not be much difficulty to the

passengers travelling between Tata-nagar and Dehri-on-Sone via Barkakana.

Pilfering of Magazines

144. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding pilfering of magazines and weeklies while in postal transit;

(b) if so, what is the number of such complaints received during 1960;

(c) what action has been taken by Government to apprehend the culprits; and

(d) what amount of compensation has been paid by Government to those who have lost their articles in postal transit during 1960?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rail-Road Between Silchar and Imphal

145. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct a Rail-road from Silchar to Imphal in Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether any project in the matter is drawn up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning

146. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 11th Session of the All India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress recently held in Calcutta has made certain

suggestions towards family planning in the country; and

(b) if so, what are those suggestions and whether any divergent views were expressed on the matter by different participants in the conference?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will, when received, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Water Supply in Pulivendla Unit

147. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1107 on the 1st December, 1960 regarding National Rural Water Supply Scheme in Andhra Pradesh and state;

(a) whether Government of India has since received any information in regard to the provision for 1960-61 for the Pulivendla Unit;

(b) whether there is a proposal to wind up the scheme by 1960-61 and if so, what are the reasons;

(c) what would be the expenditure that would have been incurred by 1960-61 compared to the total provision for the scheme; and

(d) whether representations have been made to the State Government for continuing the scheme till the scheme is fully executed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. The provision for 1960-61 is Rs. 2.90 lakhs to be met from the State funds.

(b) Yes. As the schemes proposed in the Pulivendla unit are for individual villages and the per capita cost is also more than Rs. 30/- they have not been approved under the National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme (Rural).

(c) Rs. 4.324 lakhs (Rs. 1.404 lakhs during 1959-60 and Rs. 2.92 lakhs during 1960-61).

(d) No.

Appendicitis

148. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether liquid adhesives instead of sutures have proved successful in appendicitis and other operations as experiments in Australia, America and Japan have shown; and

(b) if so, whether it will be introduced in Indian Hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) We have had no experience of liquid adhesive so far.

(b) Not at present.

Telephone Exchange, Bijanbari

150. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the delay in opening the telephone exchange at Bijanbari near Darjeeling;

(b) whether it is a fact that security deposits from intending subscribers to the exchange had been received more than two to three years ago; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the necessary structure and equipments etc. are lying idle at the venue?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) There was no unusual delay.

(b) No payments were received mainly during April—June, 1960 only.

(c) The exchange has already been opened on 19-12-1960.

Medical Facilities in Andrews Ganj, New Delhi

151. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no medical facilities for the residents of Andrews Ganj, New Delhi; and

(b) when a Contributory Health Services Dispensary will start functioning to cater to the needs of the residents of this locality.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir. The medical attendance and treatment of the residents of Andrews Ganj New Delhi under the Contributory Health Service Scheme were provided by the Contributory Health Service Dispensary, Kidwai Nagar before the 10th February, 1961.

(b) A Contributory Health Service Scheme Dispensary at Andrews Ganj has been started with effect from the 10th February 1961.

Bridge on Rivers Kharsua and Baitarani

152. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake and complete construction of bridges over rivers Kharsua and Baitarani during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the necessary plans for construction have already been discussed and finalised and whether any notice of tender is being issued this year for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). According to present indications, the construction work on these two bridges is not likely to be taken up and completed during the Third Plan Period on account of paucity of funds. The Plans and estimates and other technical details have, however, been discussed with the State Government. The sanctioning of these plans and estimates had to be postponed till the requisite money was found for them. The notice of tender will be issued only after these projects are sanctioned by the Government of India.

जोधपुर डिवीजन में अनुसूचित जातियां
और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों
के कर्मचारी

१५३. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या
रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे जोधपुर डिवीजन
में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-
जातियों के कितने रेलवे कर्मचारी पहली,
दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणी में काम कर रहे
हैं ;

(ख) जोधपुर डिवीजन में १९५८
और १९६० में पहली , दूसरी और तीसरी

श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति
हुई ;

(ग) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी
थे ;

(ख) क्या इस मुद्दाव पर विचार किया
जा रहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और
आदिम जातियों के लिए रक्षित अम्भंश को
पूरा करने के लिये नये कर्मचारियों की
पदोन्नति कर दी जाये ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ये पदोन्नतियां कब
तक की जायेंगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क)	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां
पहली श्रेणी	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
दूसरी श्रेणी	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
तीसरी श्रेणी		११७
(ख)		१९५८
पहली श्रेणी	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
दूसरी श्रेणी		२
तीसरी श्रेणी		१५३
(ग)	अनुसूचित जातियां	*अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां
	१९५८	१९६०
पहली श्रेणी		१९५८
दूसरी श्रेणी		१९६०
तीसरी श्रेणी	२	८

*उत्तर रेलवे में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है ।

(ब) और (ङ) पंजाब हाई कोर्ट द्वारा एक अन्तरिम निषेधाज्ञा (Interim Injunction) जारी की गयी है । उसे देखते हुए अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्म-चारियों को आरक्षित कोटा के अनुसार तरक्की देने के सम्बंध में अभी कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है ।

Telephone Connections

154. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for new telephone connections are pending in West Bengal at present; and

(b) how many new connections were given during 1959-60 in West Bengal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):
(a) 35,686 (as on 31-12-1960).

(b) 8,400.

Train Accident on Khajuria Malda Line

155. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any accident on the newly built Khajuria Malda Railway line on the 12th November, 1960; and

(b) if so, the details including the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 12th November 1960 at about 15.20 hours while a departmental Material train was approaching Malda Station Yard, it collided with a motor truck at an improvised Level Crossing. As a result, the Driver and Assistant Driver of the truck were injured who succumbed to their injuries subsequently in the hospital. The accident was due to the Driver of the truck attempting to cross the Railway track in the face of the approaching train.

Steel for Railway Wagons

156. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel imported in 1959-60 and up-to-date for the manufacture of wagons in India and the foreign exchange value thereof;

(b) the quantity of steel available for manufacture of wagons from Indian manufacturers of steel in that period and the price thereof;

(c) the difference between internal and external prices of steel and explanation for the marginal difference of price paid by Railway authorities; and

(d) the future prospects of availability of steel for fulfilling wagon manufacture targets?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The quantity of steel ordered abroad, and the foreign exchange value thereof for the manufacture of wagons in India is given below:

(i) During 1959-60:

Quantity in Long tons	Approximate Value in lacs of Rs.
1,12,790	691.89 (including ocean freight)

(ii) From 1-4-60 to 31-1-61 :

69,000	404.34 (excluding ocean freight)*
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Total of (i) and (ii) above :

1,81,790	1096.23
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*Ocean freight will be paid in Indian Rupee.

(b) The total quantity of steel supplied by Indian manufacturers of steel to wagon manufacturers is as follows:

	Long tons
(i) During 1959-60	37,637
(ii) From 1-4-60 to 31-12-60	30,608
TOTAL	68,245

The price of steel is according to those fixed by the Iron & Steel Controller from time to time depending upon the categories and sizes of steel supplied.

(c) The price at which the imported steel is supplied to the Wagon manufacturers is the same as indigenous steel and hence the question does not arise.

(d) The indigenous availability of steel will progressively increase to meet the entire demands of manufacturers of wagons excepting a small quantity consisting of a few special sections which may have to be imported for sometime to come.

Indian Ships

157. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Indian ships registered under the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Rules, 1960 indicates an increase in the number of ships today as against the number in 1958 and 1959;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase;

(c) whether all the Indian ships have been registered under the rules and if not, how many yet remain to be registered.

(d) whether all the Government ships are registered under the rules and, if so, what is their number; and

(e) whether there are separate rules for registering sailing vessels and if so, what vessels are registered under these rules.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). There is a provision in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 for recognising as Indian ships all ships which were registered at the commencement of the Act at any port in India under any enactment repealed by that Act. As such, it is not obligatory for Indian ships registered prior to the enforcement of the Merchant Shipping Act,

1958, to register again under the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Rules, 1960. There is, therefore, no relation between registration of ships as such and increase in tonnage. If however, the intention is to know the tonnage increase in 1958, 1959 and 1960, the following figures are furnished:—

Tonnage as on 31-12-58	.. 638.483 GRT
Tonnage as on 31-12-59	.. 723.810 GRT
Tonnage as on 31-12-60	.. 851.822 GRT

The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Rules, 1960 were brought into force with effect from 1st January 1961 and only four ships have so far been registered thereunder.

(d) So far two ships belonging to Government sponsored Corporation have been registered under the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Rules, 1960.

(e) There are separate rules for registration of sailing vessels, entitled The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960, which also came into force on 1st January 1961. These rules provide for a grace period of three months from the date of commencement of the rules for registration of vessels already on the Indian Register.

Agricultural University at Phoolbagh

158. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the agricultural university at Phoolbagh (Rudrapur) in U.P.;

(b) the pattern of education imparted to students in the University indicating the different courses of study;

(c) whether there is any other similar institution in India; and if so, the location and capacity of such other institution or institutions; and

(d) the benefit expected to be derived from the institution towards implementation of plan programme related to food and agriculture?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The annual admission capacity of the two Colleges so far started is given below:—

(1) College of Agriculture	150 students
(2) College of Veterinary Medicine	100 students

A College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, a College of Home Science and a College of post-graduate studies are also proposed to be established in this University during the Third Five Year Plan period and their admission capacity will be determined as and when they are established.

(b) The duration of the courses and the degrees to be awarded by the three Colleges are as under:—

Degrees	Duration
(i) B. Sc. (Honours) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	3 years.
(ii) B.V. Sc. and Animal Husbandry	4 years.
(iii) B. Sc. Agricultural Engineering and Technology	4 years.

In the pattern of education adopted at this University, many changes have been made from the traditional system of education, such as (i) Introduction of a large number of courses to suit the needs, aptitude and background of individual students; (ii) Adoption of periodic tests and methods of teaching, which would avoid the need for cramming or memorization and foster better assimilation of the **knowledge** by inculcating the philosophy of 'dirty hands' thus making the students more practical with better field experience, (iii) Integration of research, teaching and extension within the jurisdiction of the University.

(c) At present no other similar institution is functioning in India, although the pattern of education followed at this University is also being followed with some changes, at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Indian Institute of

Technology, Kharagpur at the post-graduate level.

(d) The system of education at this University is expected directly to benefit the programme of increased agricultural production by enabling a more direct or closer relationship between teaching and research on the one hand and between these two fields of activities and extension on the other.

रेलवे की सूचनाओं और विज्ञापन-पट्टों में हिन्दी की गलतियाँ

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्लेटफार्मों और गाड़ियों में लगी हिन्दी की अधिकांश सूचना और विज्ञापन-पट्टों में बहुत सी गलतियाँ होती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने गलत विज्ञापन-पट्टों और सूचनाओं को हटाने और भविष्य में इन में भाषा की कोई गलती न हो इस के लिये क्या किया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खाँ) :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशनों और सवारी डिब्बों में लगे हुए हिन्दी साइन बोर्डों और नोटिसों में कुछ अशुद्धियाँ देखने में आयी हैं।

(ख) रेल-प्रशासनों को हिदायतें दी गयी हैं कि वे हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों से स्टेशनों पर और गाड़ियों में लगे हुए साइनबोर्डों आदि की जांच करा के उनकी अशुद्धियों को दूर कराये।

Railway Out-agencies in Orissa

160. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 252 on the 18th February, 1960 in respect of the out-agencies in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 133 asked by him on 2-8-1960 wherein it was *inter alia* stated that the proposal for opening an out-agency at the Industrial Estate at Cuttack, has been dropped, as Orissa Government desired to have a siding and not an out-agency. As regards other places with a population of over 10,000 and situated at distances of over 5 miles, Out Agencies have been opened at Aska and Phulbani served via Berhampur Ganjam stations with effect from 1-5-1960. The proposal for opening an out-agency at Patnagarh has been dropped for want of traffic justification. The proposals for opening out-agencies at 10 other places are still under examination.

बीना में लोको शेड की दीवार

१६१. पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीना में लोको शेड की बाहरी दीवार कितनी बार बनाई गई है ;

(ख) उसके निर्माण पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पहली बार जब यह दीवार बनाई गई तो हवा के एक साधारण झोंके से ही यह गिर गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या प्रशासन ने इस दीवार के निर्माण में प्रयुक्त की गई सामग्री के बारे में कोई जांच की ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री से० वें० रामस्वामी):

(क) केवल एक बार -- म० १९५६ में ।

(ख) १,१२,३०० रुपये ।

1883 (Ai) LSD-5.

(ग) जी नहीं, लेकिन २६-५-५६ को तूफान के कारण दीवार के एक हिस्से को नुकसान पहुंचा जिसकी मरम्मत पर १२,४०० रुपये खर्च हुए। यह हवा का एक मामूली झोंका नहीं, बल्कि एक तेज आंधी थी जिसकी वजह से कई पेड़ उखड़ गये और उस इलाके के मकानों की छत उड़ गयी ।

(घ) जी हां, सीमेण्ट के गारे के बारे में जांच की गयी थी और वह ठीक पाया गया ।

Detention of Train by Sadhus

162. { **Shri Yadhav Narayan Jadhav:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a train at Diamond Harbour Station on the Eastern Railway was held up by a group of Sandhus on 16th January, 1961; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the incident?

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

(b) A band of Sadhus tried to enter the station platform without purchasing tickets to board a Special train due to leave Diamond Harbour station at 11-20 hrs. for Calcutta on 16th January, 1961. On being prevented, the sadhus squatted on the track which was subsequently cleared with the help of Police. Later, the Sadhus purchased tickets and travelled by the next train.

Delhi Zoological Park

163. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint an Advisory Committee for the National Zoological Park (Delhi Zoo), New Delhi;

(b) if so, by what time the Committee is expected to be constituted; and

(c) the names of the personnel which are being considered for it, including its Chairman?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). An Advisory Committee called 'Delhi Zoological Park Council' has already been constituted.

(c) The following are the members of this council,

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Minister of Food and Agriculture. | Chairman |
| 2. Secretary, Department of Agriculture. | Vice-Chairman |
| 3. Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply or his representative. | Official Members. |
| 4. Secretary, Ministry of Education or his representative. | |
| 5. Vice President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. | |
| 6. Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture, in charge of the Project. | |
| 7. Financial Adviser, Attached to the Department of Agriculture. | |
| 8. Chief Engineer Central Public Works Department, New Delhi. | |
| 9. Inspector General of Forests. | |
| 10. Chief Commissioner, Delhi or his representative. | |
| 11. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi. | |
| 12. Shri Kamal Singh, M.P. Lok Sabha. | |
| 13. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy M.P. Lok Sabha. | |
| 14. Shri Rama Bahadur Sinha, M. P. Rajya Sabha. | |
| 15. Mayor, Municipal Corporation of Delhi or his representative. | |
| 16. Shri A. K. Chanda, Retired Comptroller and Auditor General of India. | |

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|--|-----------------------|
| 17. Shri G. G. Takle, Ex-Timber Adviser [Railway Board]. | Non-Official members. |
| 18. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grant Commission. | |
| 19. Capt. S. K. Chatterjee of the Birds Watching Society, New Delhi. | |
| 20. Shri F.C. Badhwar Retired Chairman of the Railway Board. | |
| 21. Shri Bikram Lal Sodhi. | |

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ. NO. 639

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The answer to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 639 for 23-11-1960 may be read as follows:

The enquiry was delayed owing to the Assistant Station Master concerned being ill from 5.10.1959 to 22.2.1960 and absent without authority thereafter. Disciplinary action for unauthorised absence is now in progress.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1434, dated the 3rd December, 1960;
- (ii) S.O. No. 3011, dated the 17th December, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2626/61].

REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO WHO

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian

Delegation to the 13th session of the WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia held in Bandung, Indonesia, from the 22nd to the 30th August, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2627/61*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

AND

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Braj Raj Bahadur): I beg to re-lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of Notification No. 12/54/60-Transport, dated the 3rd November, 1960, published in the Delhi Gazette, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2545/61*].

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

- (a) Notification No. S.O. 44 dated the 7th January, 1961, making certain further amendments to the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946; [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2628/61*].
- (b) Notifications Nos. F. 12/69/55-60/Transport and F. 12/101/59-Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 24th November, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940; [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2629/61*].
- (c) Notification No. 12/18/53-59/Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 15th December, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940; [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2630/61*].

- (d) Notification No. 247/60/F. 68-7/57-Pub. published in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th December, 1960, making certain further amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2631/61*].

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1956-57 along with the Audit Report and Financial Review thereon. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT--2632/61*].

12.02 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRETH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Hundredth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance-Narcotics Department.

12.02½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

Shri Raj Bahadur: I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, framed under the said Act, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the National Shipping Board to

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

be reconstituted with effect from the 1st March, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, framed under the said Act, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the National Shipping Board to be reconstituted with effect from the 1st March, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up to the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Before you proceed with that Bill, may I make a submission? During the Question Hour, you were pleased to say that you had admitted a no-day-yet-named-motion on shortage of coal. My submission is that unless and until the discussion is held either tomorrow or early next week, the purpose of the discussion will not be served, because acute shortage is occurring all over the country, with regard to coal.

Mr. Speaker: Let the statement be made tomorrow. Then, we shall consider whether it is necessary to have a further discussion on that matter as early as possible. I have no objection; I am not shutting it out; but let us wait and see what that statement is going to be. If hon. Members are not satisfied, and they want to have a discussion, we shall consider.

12.04 hrs.

TWO-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES (ABOLITION) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Before this Bill is taken up, may I make a submission? Very little time has been fixed for this Bill. Only three hours have been fixed for this by Government, but the Business Advisory Committee has not considered it yet.

Mr. Speaker: Government have suggested three hours.

An Hon. Member: Let it be there for the whole day.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let us carry on with this for the whole of the day, but it must be completed today.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of two-member parliamentary and assembly constituencies and for the creation of single-member constituencies in their place, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that this matter has been engaging the attention of Government for quite some time. In fact, ever since the extension of the period for reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seats, it has been the subject of careful consideration as to whether this reservation should be continued on the basis of double-member constituencies or on the basis of single-member constituencies. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members have been pleading for a long time that the system which would give reservation in their favour and give the best possible effect is

one which would enable them to stand from single-member constituencies and which thus prevent the possibility of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members being tackled on with members standing for general constituencies.

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Administratively also, it has been found from experience that the continuation of double-member constituencies is rather cumbersome. A double-member constituency comprises of about 800,000 electors, and territorially, it covers a very wide area. Apart from the question of the election machinery making it possible to have a fair and effective election from such a wide area and from such a large constituency, experience has shown that it becomes very difficult for members contesting from these double-member constituencies to really contact their voters, and it has not been infrequently experienced that members are elected who are hardly known in their constituencies.

Therefore, for the purpose of having a close nexus between the candidates and their electors and also for the purpose of making it administratively more practicable and feasible, and also with a view to accepting the general feelings on the matter, of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government ultimately decided to continue the reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of single-member constituencies, and it is felt by Government that that accords with the general consensus of opinion in the country as a whole.

The Chief Election Commissioner, from the point of view of purely administrative reasons, supported bifurcation, because it not only enables the election mechanism to function more effectively, but it also enables the preparations as also counting of

votes with regard to constituencies to be more practicable.

For these reasons, the present Bill has been framed to give effect to that decision to set up single-member constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Hon. Members must notice that the work of bifurcation has been left to the Chief Election Commissioner, called 'the Commission' in the Bill. He has to set up single-member constituencies, as clause 3 says, in such a way that as far as possible, these constituencies shall be geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them regard would be had to physical features existing between administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience. Secondly, the seat shall be reserved in that single-member constituency which in the opinion of the Commission has the greater concentration of population of the scheduled castes or, as the case may be, of the scheduled tribes. I think that is the most practicable suggestion that we can think of. Taking the double-member constituencies as they are, territorially they have been selected as fairly representative of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Since territorially they are fairly and widely distributed all over the country, he has to find out which part of the double-member constituencies would answer best, having regard to all these circumstances, the requirements of a suitable constituency for scheduled caste candidates—take that apart which has a larger concentration of scheduled caste population. I think that from all practical points of view provides us the most reasonable and practical formula for the purpose of setting up single-member constituencies as reserved seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I cannot think of any other criterion which would give us a practical and, at the same time, reasonable classification to be made of the existing double-member constituencies for the purpose of creating single-member constituencies for the

[Shri A. K. Sen]

purpose of creating single-member reserved constituencies.

Some amendments have been tabled for the purpose possibly of providing for the setting up of a Delimitation Commission all over again for this work. From the point of view of principle, there is nothing objectionable against the setting up of a Delimitation Commission. In fact, we do it every time after the census operations are over. But if we have to allow single-member constituencies to function for the coming general elections in 1962, it will be impossible to set up a Delimitation Commission under the Delimitation Commission Act (*Interruptions*). It will take such a long time, and the procedure is so cumbrous, that it will not be possible to do it within that time. Further, the Delimitation Commission will not possibly do much more than what the Chief Election Commissioner will do, namely, finding out those compact areas in the existing double-member constituencies and finding out from the population figures as to which part contains a larger concentration of scheduled castes.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): After the census, will there be no Delimitation Commission?

Shri A. K. Sen: There would absolutely be.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then it can also be done now.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is for the delimitation of every existing constituency in the light of the new census. That is a constitutional obligation. But that has nothing to do with the delimitation of each particular Assembly and Parliamentary constituency. This is only for the purpose of seeing which part of a double-member constituency is a reasonable part to be taken into consideration for the purpose of being selected as a single-member reserved constituency. For that work, a Delimitation Commission touring

all over the country with a Judge as Chairman and all the lengthy and elaborate procedures laid down would be unsuited, specially because of the fact that we want the coming elections to be held in 1962 on the basis of single-member constituencies. That is impossible if we leave the work of delimitation to a Delimitation Commission. In fact, as it is, we have not very much time to spare, and the authority chosen, namely, the Chief Election Commissioner is one who is not only experienced in the matter but who has been responsible for running elections in all the double-member constituencies. Possessed of the figures of population and other factors mentioned in clause 3, there should be no doubt in the mind of any one that he would be the fittest person to work out this question of bifurcation in practical terms. There is no other authority which we can imagine would be able to do this work as satisfactorily, as speedily and as effectively as the Chief Election Commissioner with not only the experience behind him but also the machinery of which he is in control. Therefore, taking all these facts into consideration and taking into account also the fact that we are going to have the elections in 1962 on the basis of single-member constituencies, there is no other alternative but to leave the work of delimitation to the Chief Election Commissioner.

In clause 6, there is special provision for the State of Gujarat, because hon. Members will see that by reason of section 19 of the Bombay Reorganisation Act, the work of delimitation is actually proceeding in the State of Gujarat for the purpose of delimiting Assembly constituencies and so on. Therefore, the provision in clause 3 would not be applicable to the State of Gujarat. It is stated therein, 'other than a two-member Assembly constituency in the State of Gujarat'.

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): How are Government going to achieve it?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have got a separate machinery under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, and we are keeping that intact. There all the constituencies are to be delimited and the work is going on. It started long ago. First of all, as a result of reorganisation, the number of Assembly constituencies was increased. That has to be distributed over the entire State of Gujarat. We have a special machinery provided for that. That is why an exception has been made in favour of the State of Gujarat, because the present machinery under clause 3 would be absolutely inapplicable to that State.

Shri A. P. Jain: The point is whether section 19 provides that instead of double-member constituencies you could substitute single-member constituencies.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have provided in clause 6(1)(a) that in sub-section (2) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted:

"the assembly constituencies into which the State shall be divided, the extent of each of such constituencies and in which of them seats shall be reserved for the scheduled castes or for the scheduled tribes".

This question has been left to the existing machinery to provide. Hon. Members will see that from the Bombay Reorganisation Act, extracts from which are given in the annexure itself.

Shri A. P. Jain: The point is somewhat different. Does section 19 provide that instead of having double-member constituencies in the State of Gujarat during the delimitation that is going on, they could provide for single-member constituencies only.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I am saying. Unless hon. Members look into that, they will not be able to appreciate it. That Act provided for

a machinery and we are now amending the relevant sections so as to make possible the constitution of single-member constituencies which is made obligatory under this Act, in the context of the machinery set up under that Act.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is right.

Shri A. K. Sen: You will find in clause 6 of the present Bill that it makes it obligatory that henceforward there will be no double-member constituencies. The work of actually creating single-member constituencies is left to the existing machinery under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, with the necessary amendments in clause 6 of the present Bill. That is the only exception.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The present Bill also provides in clause 3 that it will not apply to the State of Gujarat. Section 19 of the Act does not say that there should be single-member constituencies only.

Shri A. K. Sen: Clauses 5 and 6 have to be read together. Clause 5 provides that every two-member constituency shall henceforth be divided into two single-member constituencies.....

Shri A. C. Guha: But it is also mentioned, 'other than a two-member assembly constituency in the State of Gujarat'.

Shri A. K. Sen: Then look at clause 6. There we have provided that the following clause shall be substituted. Then follows clause (b) and other provisions. That will make it consistent with the provisions of this Act. We have got that in clause 6. That was why I was reading that.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, he is amending section 19 of that Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: This, in short, is the scheme. The provisions are very simple—to make the two-member constituencies non-existent from now on. There will be single-member constituencies which will be reserved; and

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the work of delimitation, except in the State of Gujarat, will be left to the Election Commissioner. That is the scheme of the Bill.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of two-member parliamentary and assembly constituencies and for the creation of single-member constituencies in their place, be taken into consideration."

There are three amendments to this motion which have been given notice of. There is one by Shri Mahavir Tyagi. Is he going to move it?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a similar amendment by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He is absent. The third one is by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. It is also similar; only the date is different. Perhaps, it would suffice if one were moved. So, I will allow the first Member, Shri Tyagi, to move his motion. I will allow Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also to speak on the subject.

There is another one by Shri Assar. He is also absent; so, it is not moved.

Before I call upon Shri Tyagi to move his amendment, we might just have a distribution of the time for the general discussion as well as the clause-by-clause consideration.

An Hon. Member: Four hours for general discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many amendments; perhaps, we might require some longer time for them. So, 3½ hours may be had for general discussion and I think that would be all right. So, we can go on with the general discussion for 3½ hours and then take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I presume you will give a little more time for members representing double-member constituencies. This is their last chance.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1961."

I do not want to take much time of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the need of the hour.

Shri Tyagi: I only request the Government not to take to a totalitarian way of thinking in such matters. In matters which directly pertain to the day to day administration of law, I can understand that. But this is a proposal which is more of a constitutional nature. Democracy demands a thorough examination of proposals which affect the very structure of the temples of democracy and freedom. This is a Bill which directly affects the very existence of Parliament—the Lok Sabha or the Assemblies in the States. I would say, it is not an ordinary measure. Therefore, I thought that it would be fair that instead of a few men sitting in these benches, of one party or another, taking a decision, the opinion of the people is taken—if not of the people at large, at least the politicians may be consulted.

I know it for a fact that quite a large number of politicians—members of various Assemblies—do not agree with this proposal. Even in this Parliament, we are not unanimous in matters which affect the Constitution. So, I thought it fair that we should behave in a democratic manner and take as many people as possible into our confidence—consult as many as possible. Let us not assume powers of a dictatorial nature; let us not feel that whatever we think is the best. In matters of Constitution whatever people think is the best. Therefore,

my proposal is that the Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion (*Interruptions*).

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, there are one or two difficulties. You know more. I am not a barrister nor do I know much of law (*Interruptions*). I am a village barrister as the title has been given to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree with the first part of the hon. Member's statement that he is not a barrister; but not with the other part of it.

Shri Tyagi: The whole purpose of this Bill is to amend the Delimitation Order. The Delimitation Order is not an Act. It is an Order issued by an authority to delimit the constituencies. It is not of a permanent nature. It is to be repeated after every census. We are just changing the Delimitation Order; we are not directly attacking the policy of two-member constituencies as such. We are used to double-member constituencies. This policy was arrived at after due deliberation by Parliament. But that is not being attacked. In fact, we are arriving at certain conclusions, as my hon. friend said, by changing the Delimitation Order, and not the Act. The Act, of course, has been abrogated and it is not existing.

The requirement of the Constitution is that after every census an authority has to be appointed which will look into the question of delimitation. Article 170(3) says:

"Upon the completion of each census, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine."

According to this requirement of the Constitution, as soon as the census operations which are going on now are completed, Government will have to appoint some authority to delimit

the constituencies; and the old Delimitation Order will not have any force.

Somehow or other I have been having a long-standing complaint that measures of law and constitution are not receiving that much of respect and honour as they should. I do not know exactly what the hon. Minister said. I have a little doubt whether he is really going to appoint some authority to redelimit the constituencies after the census operations are over.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: They may be delayed because the results are not published. Sometimes we may compromise because these are days of compromises in India. We are a compromising country. In every matter we compromise—with law, with the Constitution..... (*Interruption*). Let us make a commitment. I am afraid that the census results may not be out and because the elections would be delayed they may not proceed with redelimitation. That argument should not be put forward. Or, the Constitution may be amended at the eleventh hour. These are the difficulties which face me. These are the fears which I have.

In article 81(3), it is said:

"In this article, the expression 'population' means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published."

So, they may very well say that the census figures not having been published or not being available, let us proceed on the old figures.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Faridabad): They have already said so in the last session.

Shri Tyagi: That is what I fear. I would have very much welcomed if the census operations had been commenced a little earlier, a month or two earlier. Every ten years is not sacrosanct. It could be done a month

[Shri Tyagi]

or two earlier; it would not matter much. But one must stick to the very word of the Constitution. I hope Government would not delay the publication of the results of the census operations or the re-delimitation of constituencies. If delimitation is to come, the previous Delimitation Act having been abrogated, I think, perhaps, we would have to enact another Delimitation Act. I do not know.

Shri A. C. Guha: Before the 1967 election and not the 1962 elections.

Shri Tyagi: Why not? That is the requirement of the Constitution. Upon completion of each census, it has to be done. The census is going to be completed within a couple of months... (*Interruptions.*) Anyway, that is what my reading is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now perhaps he is treading on dangerous grounds.

Shri Tyagi: My complaint is that the date of the census is not so sacrosanct as the demand of the Constitution: the census could have been taken up two months earlier to enable the completion of the delimitation work in time.

Apart from all this, I know it will not be possible because in big capitals compromise is written on the benches there and they will compromise with the Constitution also.

I base my demand for circulation of this Bill on the fact that there are politicians outside also—quite important ones too belonging to various parties. There are 3102 legislators in various assemblies. Can the 500 here decide the fate of all the rest of the legislators? Have we taken them into confidence? They are also affected by this proposal. I know that a majority of the members in the Assembly of the State of my hon. friend who moved this Bill will not perhaps support him. There are other State legislators too. In Madras quite a large number of politicians do not agree with the change proposed here.

Shri A. K. Sen: They do not count.

Shri Tyagi: I want them also to be counted. Therefore, I want circulation.

This Bill goes against the interest of the Scheduled Castes. (*Interruptions.*) They may question it here. But it is not the monopoly of the Members here. The Scheduled Caste is widespread. They are much poorer people; they have not yet seen this House. I am talking about them and they are not happy. For the first time I heard of the breaking up of the plural member constituencies when we were told that one of the caste Hindu Ministers was defeated and both the seats in a constituency were captured by the Scheduled Caste Members. According to the present set of things, the Scheduled Caste candidates are privileged in the sense that in double member constituencies, if they are very popular and work better, they can capture both the seats. This was done once. As soon as this was done, I had a lurking fear that perhaps the caste Hindus would present this and would come forward with some proposals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Would they not be able to contest in the general constituency?

Shri Tyagi: They will. But previously, in one attempt they can get both the seats and when they did there were some fears lurking that the constituencies might be split up because it was an extra privilege given to them by the Constitution. They will now be deprived of that privilege.

The Scheduled Caste people in each constituency are hardly 10 or 12 per cent. In a double member constituency, they would not be about 40 per cent—20 from this side and 20 from the other side. But even when the percentage remains the same, the number of Scheduled Castes would be doubled and they had the benefit of

bargaining as Scheduled Castes because of the increase in their numbers. That strength will now be lost.

If there is a Scheduled Caste representative from a single member constituency which has about 80 per cent caste Hindus, he may be a Scheduled Caste genuine'y, born of Scheduled Caste mother but he will really be a representative of the 80 per cent Caste Hindus. It will be funny to call him a Scheduled Caste representative because 80 per cent of the people, non Scheduled Castes, have exercised their right of choice. Therefore, a candidate coming from a single member constituency is basically and primarily a representative of the non-Scheduled Caste people . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member may be allowed to go on uninterrupted; other hon. Members shall have their opportunity. He has made it clear that he does not want to be interrupted.

Shri Tyagi: Even if a candidate has been serving all along the Scheduled Caste people well, he can be thrown out by the rest of the 80 per cent of the people because they do not like him and thus they may not permit a real representative of the Scheduled Castes to come forward unless he became their stooge. . . . (*Interruptions*.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. Shall we go on in this manner? I will request the hon. Members to hold themselves in patience; everyone shall have his opportunity.

Shri Tyagi: If things were to come to such a pass, then there will be some demands from the Scheduled Castes which I shall have to support willy nilly. There may be demands for separate electorates so that they may send their representatives. There was another demand in the Constituent Assembly that there must be a first round of voting from which a panel of Scheduled Castes would be elected and then the final election to

be held. Some such queer suggestions will come and some of them will be fully justified. They will prove it to the hilt that the representatives elected from the single member constituencies are really not their representatives. The constitutional provision is not with a view to enable a few individuals of the Scheduled Caste to come to Parliament; the real spirit is that they should have the pleasure and privilege of having sent a representative of theirs. If the representative capacity of the candidate is lost, his birth does not matter. The Constitution does not want it; nor do we. Therefore, my submission is that the representative character will deteriorate to a great extent if single member constituencies are created. . . . (*Interruptions*.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: From the interruptions, he can judge how many speakers there are.

Shri Tyagi: I am so provocative; I am sorry.

Another difficulty is this. There will be internecine quarrels and troubles created among the Scheduled Castes themselves. They are not of one caste; there are tens of castes among them; there are minorities and there are untouchables among the Scheduled Castes themselves; they do not inter-marry. There too are the same difficulties as are in the whole Hindu lot. They are a consolidated whole now and all of them can pull their weight together now. But if this measure is adopted, they will stand divided and others may play up these differences. That will be most unfortunate for the Scheduled Castes. They will not be able to put up their demands jointly. That will be another difficulty, because their sub-caste consciousness will come in and they will stand divided. We shall be thereby bringing in the policy of divide and rule. All the caste Hindus, the brahmins and the rest who have their old prejudice against the Scheduled Castes

[Shri Tyagi]

will again dominate over the Scheduled Castes candidates because the Scheduled Castes will stand divided. It will then be a miserable sight. Therefore, Sir, I feel very sincerely that this will go against the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then, here I would like to read from the report of the Election Commission on the second general elections in India. Last time this question was posed to them and they have said—my hon. friend quoted their opinion, but I find quite the contrary here—

"In the first place, the population of a reserved single-member constituency in an area where the scheduled castes or tribes are not sufficiently numerous would necessarily consist of a minority of persons belonging to such castes or tribes, the vast majority belonging to other communities. In fact in most cases these castes or tribes would form less than 10 per cent of the total population. The inevitable result of the reservation of any such constituency for the scheduled castes or tribes would be that the elements of the population which form the vast majority of the electorate in the constituency would be totally denied the right of even setting up one of their members as a candidate at any election....."

That will be another difficulty. More than five crores of people will thereby be indirectly disenfranchised and they will not be able to put up themselves as candidates to assemblies and legislatures from their home constituencies. As soon as you reserve a constituency for Scheduled Castes, 80 per cent. of the population of that constituency will feel frustrated because their sons cannot offer themselves as candidates from their home constituency. Thereby, Sir, a man who has served his constituency for years together, for thirty to forty years, a man who has

nursed his constituency for his life, is deprived of the right of offering himself as a candidate for election. Should that happen, Sir, only because my hon. friends cannot agree? Supposing my hon. friend Shri Ram Subhag Singh does not agree with my hon. friend Shri Jagjivan Ram, supposing I myself do not agree with my friends, I feel that it should not reflect on the whole of India. What will happen now? By one stroke of pen, by saying that single-member constituencies will be created, what are we doing? We are depriving five-and-a-half crores of people, five-and-a-half crores of younger patriots of their right of offering themselves as candidates for election.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी):
उपध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से
त्यागी जी से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry, Sir, I do not yield. I refuse to yield, I refuse to yield, Sir, I refuse to yield. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Tyagi is in possession of the floor. Unless he yields no other hon. Member should stand.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore, my fears are that this very simple measure will immediately affect 5½ crores of population and they will not be qualified to offer themselves as candidates from their home constituencies. This is a measure which, I should say, affects the rights of citizenship. I do not know how far it will be sound legally and constitutionally. It may be said that reservation is there and nothing un-constitutional has been done. But the practical effect of it would be that if a single-member constituency of the legislative Assembly is created for Scheduled Castes, within my constituency and I go to canvass votes for

my seat in Parliament more than 80 per cent. of the people in the constituency will say why have I deprived them of their right to offer themselves as candidates. What answer will I have to offer them? It will be difficult for my friends for the Parliament seats to face them.

It will be better, therefore, Sir, if this is circulated for opinion. Let the people know what we propose to do. Let them say whether they are prepared to make the sacrifice for this little fun of giving a separate electorate. For what reason? In the Bill it is said that this is being done because the other thing is inconvenient. Can a Constitution have only convenience and not any principles? Can it be changed only because the Election Commission felt some inconvenience?

श्री अंजन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा): इसे आप फाइ दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not a very good advice that is being tendered.

Shri Tyagi: The Election Commission further says:

"How far this would be fair or generally acceptable is a moot point. Secondly, in a two-member constituency a far larger number of electors belonging to the scheduled castes or tribes have the satisfaction of having a say in the election of a member of their own communities and the member elected has consequently a greater claim to represent these castes or tribes than would be the case in a reserved single-member constituency with a low percentage of the scheduled castes or tribes."

The Election Commission, therefore, is of the opinion:

"There can perhaps be no constitutional objection against the proposal that every reserved seats may be provided for in a single-member

constituency. The question whether this proposal should be generally adopted or not can only be answered after its pros and cons have been fully analysed and considered before the bar of public opinion."

This is the opinion of an impartial authority. This is the opinion of a non-political body. This is the opinion of the Election Commission which is the custodian and the guardian of impartial elections and other things in the Constitution. The Election Commission stands like a referee between the various parties. The Election Commissioner himself says that it will have a bad effect. It is said here—I do not want to read the whole of it—

"Two-member constituencies should continue in its opinion until such time that the system of reservation of seats itself, which is temporary according to the Constitution, can be done away with."

This is not the opinion of any ordinary political party of the land. For anything connected with the Constitution all political parties merge into a nation. This is a matter which should be looked at from the national point of view and not from the narrow political points of view.

Sir, as I have already said, the opinions of other politicians in the various States must also be gathered.

Then, there is one little point on which, Sir, I would like to have your guidance. This Bill, as I see it, does not make any permanent change. We do not say that henceforth there will be no double-member constituencies. It is only the Delimitation Order that is being changed. That is a temporary matter. From my reading of the Bill I find that the author has given more attention to the fact that the members who have come from double-member constituencies may know which part of the double-member constituency belongs to which member. The effective clause in this Bill is

[Shri Tyagi]

clause 5, wherein it is said that the De.imitation Order must be changed. In sub-clause (c) of clause 5 it is said:

"(c) any casual vacancy existing immediately before the said date in any two-member constituency in the State shall, if it be in the reserved seat, be deemed to be a casual vacancy in that one of the corresponding new constituencies in which the seat has been reserved, and if it be in the other seat, be deemed to be a casual vacancy in the other of the corresponding new constituencies."

From a reading of the Bill I doubt if the anxiety of my hon. friend and his colleagues in that *mohalla*.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should not address the Treasury Benches like that. He should not say that is a *mohalla*. The word *mohalla* is ordinarily used for a place.

Shri Tyagi: I withdraw.

An Hon. Member: It is unparliamentary.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to say: "his quarter". I thought *mohalla* was the correct translation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose he has withdrawn that.

Shri Tyagi: I have withdrawn.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is unparliamentary.

Shri Tyagi: I have withdrawn voluntarily, whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not only the unparliamentary words that should not be used here. There are other words also that are not desirable in certain context. There is the question of decorum also. There are certain words that should not be used.

Shri Tyagi: I quite agree with what you say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no complaint against the hon. Member now.

Shri Tyagi: I have not withdrawn it only because of your ruling. I fully feel that you are justified in your ruling and I agree with you. My point is this. You will better appreciate it, and you have been indulgent in the past also about the ticklish points that I raised. Here, the whole crux of the matter seems to be that my hon. friends are anxious to accommodate for some contingencies where, in the case of a bye-election, both the constituencies may not be disturbed; and, therefore, for the purpose of accommodating any bye-election in the meantime, if there is a member who resigns or dies or his seat gets vacant for any other reason, only one half of the constituency may be disturbed. That is quite all right and I can understand it. Immediately, as soon as the elections are over, they may divide the constituency into two compartments and each Member may be in charge of one compartment of a double-member constituency, so that he may be put in charge of it and may nurse half of the constituency and the voters of half of the constituency may call upon that Member alone to look after their interests. For this purpose, and also for the purpose of the bye-election, only half of the constituency may be disturbed. If that were the position, I would agree. But actually speaking, they indirectly want to do away with plural constituencies although they have not amended any previous Act.

Then there is another small difficulty. According to my understanding, up till now, the position was, as I have always been accustomed to, a phrase which read as "notwithstanding anything contained in any previous measure" etc. But here there is no such phrase with the result that the double-member constituencies law may remain intact, and the newly-formed single-member constituencies

law may also remain intact, though both are contradictory. Therefore, there must be some reference and relevance to what we are contradicting through this measure.

I do not want to take much time. I will have another chance. I pray that the hon. Minister should agree to circulate the Bill. I do not want much time too, for the purpose of circulation. It may be circulated within the budget session. We might have the reaction of the politicians and take a decision. I hope my hon friend will be reasonable enough and accept my proposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1961."

The original motion and this amendment are both before the House for discussion. I will have to place, with the consent of the House, a time-limit on speeches.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Ten minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes would be reasonable in the circumstances, so that a good number of hon. Members might be accommodated. So, I fix ten minutes for every hon. Member.

श्री राम सेवक दादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो द्विसदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (उन्मूलन) विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे मित्र, श्री महावीर त्यागी, ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में जनता की राय जानने के लिए इस विधेयक को घुमाये जाने का जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ। इस विधेयक के प्रति त्यागी जी का विरोध विशेष रूप से इस कारण है कि एक-सदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों में जेनरल मतदाताओं का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं हो सकेगा। मैं आपके द्वारा केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता

हूँ कि जब हम रिजर्वेशन का सिद्धान्त मानते हैं, तो चाहे द्विसदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र हो, जिसमें एक जेनरल उम्मीदवार रहेगा और एक हरिजन या रिजर्व्ड उम्मीदवार रहेगा, और चाहे एकसदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र हो, जिसके अन्तर्गत हरिजनों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रहेंगे, इसमें कोई बड़ा अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है। निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र द्विसदस्यीय हो, या एक-सदस्यीय, दोनों में हरिजनों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित रखे जाने का सिद्धान्त निहित है। त्यागी जी ने इस सिलसिले में जो दलीलें दी हैं, वे केवल बाल की खाल निकालने के समान हैं और उनके पीछे कोई अर्थ नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव में जनता की राय जानने के लिए जो तिथि निश्चित की है, उसका अर्थ यह है कि आने वाले जेनरल इलैक्शन के समय को आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा और उसको यथासमय करना संभव नहीं होगा। इस लिए मैं उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और सदन के सामने जो विधेयक है, उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। उसका स्वागत करने के जो कारण हैं, अब मैं उनकी ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री त्यागी कहते हैं कि जब अलग अलग क्षेत्र हो जायेंगे, तो हरिजनों में एका नहीं रहेगा और हरिजनों में जो तमाम प्रचार की जातियाँ हैं, वे आपस में लड़ेंगी। अगर हम इस दलील को मानें, तो इससे यह भी साफ़ नतीजा निकलता है कि सुदर्णा में भी तमाम तरह की जातियाँ हैं और वे भी आपस में लड़ेंगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एनी कोई स्थिति हमारे सामने नहीं आयेगी, बल्कि इसके अच्छे परिणाम निकलेंगे। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब चुनाव होता है, तो द्विसदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों में विशेष रूप से यह देखा जाता है कि सुदर्णा जाति का उम्मीदवार केवल सुदर्णा जाति के लोगों से ही वोट मांगने जाता है और हरिजन उम्मीदवार केवल हरिजनों के पास जाता है। इस प्रकार एक तरह का बंटवारा कर लिया जाता है। उम्मीदवारों में इस प्रकार की

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

धारणा बन जाती है कि सवर्ण जाति के उम्मीदवार यह समझते हैं कि हरिजन उम्मीदवार हमारे वृत्ते पर आ गया है, हम ने उस पर कृपा की है, इस ने न तो कोई काम किया है और न कोई प्रचार, यह तो हमारी शक्ति से आ गया है। इस कारण वे अपने एक साथी को हिकारत की दृष्टि से देखते हैं और उसको अपने ही समकक्ष कभी नहीं समझते हैं। इसके विपरीत हरिजन उम्मीदवार यह समझता है कि सवर्ण जाति का उम्मीदवार हमारे सहारे और हमारे कंधे पर सवार हो कर चला आया है, इसका कुछ नहीं था। इस सब का परिणाम यह होता है कि समाज में मनमुटाव पैदा होता है और दोनों उम्मीदवारों में वैमनस्य और मनमुटाव रहता है। अलग अलग क्षेत्र होने से सवर्ण जाति के उम्मीदवार को चुनाव जीतने के लिए अपने हरिजन बन्धुओं के दरवाजे पर भी जाना पड़ेगा। अगर उसको उन लोगों के वोट लेने हैं, तो उसके सामने इसके अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं रहेगा। इसी प्रकार हरिजन उम्मीदवार का भी वोट लेने के लिए ऊंची जाति के लोगों के बीच में जाना पड़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में उन दोनों में मेन पैदा होगा। उममे कटुता और अलगाव नहीं पैदा होगा। आज हालत यह है कि सवर्ण जाति के उम्मीदवार में हरिजनों के प्रति और हरिजन उम्मीदवार में सवर्ण जातियों के प्रति कटुता पैदा होती है। इस विधेयक से, दोनों पक्षों में एक दूसरे के प्रति जो कटुता है, उसका अन्त हो जायेगा और दोनों अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर यह अनुभव कर सकेंगे कि कौन किस स्थिति में है। इनमे कटुता और एक दूसरे के प्रति अविश्वास का वानाचरण दूर होगा और हरिजन और सवर्ण एक होंगे और दोनों में अति पैरों पर खड़े होने की क्षमता पैदा होगी।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि आज द्विसदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र इतने बड़े होने हैं

कि कम पैसे वाले उम्मीदवारों और खास तौर पर विरोधी दलों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए चुनाव लड़ना बहुत कठिन होता है। सत्तारूढ़ दल के पास तो धन की कमी नहीं है, क्योंकि जब तक चीनी मिलों के मालिक जिन्दा रहेंगे, तब तक उनके पास धन की कमी नहीं रहेगी। किन्तु गरीब उम्मीदवारों के लिए बड़े-बड़े निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में आना-जाना, चुनाव की पूरी तैयारी करना असम्भव सा होता है। सत्तारूढ़ दल या अन्य साधन-सम्पन्न पार्टियों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, इस विषय में मेरी निजी जानकारी और अनुभव है कि जहां तक मेरी पार्टी, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, का सवाल है, जगह जगह पर पीपुल्स स्टैन्डर्ड पर एजेंट नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं, कार्यकर्ताओं की कमी और धनाभाव के कारण पूरा प्रचार नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ कि इससे निर्धन और साधन-हीन व्यक्तियों को भी चुनाव में हिस्सा लेने का अवसर प्राप्त होगा और वे विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में आकर अपनी जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकेंगे, जो कि द्विसदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों में असम्भव था।

जहां इस विधेयक में अच्छी चीजें हैं, वहां कुछ ऐसी भी चीजें हैं, जिनका विरोध करना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके रहते हुए इस विधेयक को सम्पूर्ण नहीं कहा जा सकता है। इसकी धारा ३ में यह कहा गया है —

“The Commission shall, as soon as may be practicable and in the manner herein provided, divide every two-member constituency (other than a two-member assembly constituency in the State of Gujarat) into two single-member constituencies . . .”

इसका क्या मतलब हुआ? आप चुनाव आयोग का ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देते

हैं लेकिन कब ये कांस्टिट्यूएन्सीज बनेंगी, कब ये निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनेंगे, इसका कोई निश्चय नहीं है। उसके हाथ में पूरे अधिकार होंगे कि चाहे जो करे और चाहे जब करे। मैं आपको एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले आम चुनावों में जो सन् १९५७ में हुए थे और मार्च महीने में हुए थे ऐसा भी हुआ कि चुनाव आयोग ने अन्तिम निर्णय २३ फरवरी १९५७ को न निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के बारे में दिया। जब २३ फरवरी को निर्णय हुआ तो उसके १०-१५ दिन के बाद नामजदगी हुई और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उम्मीदवारों को अपदा कार्य चलाने में, अपना काम करने में कोई सुविधा नहीं मिली, कोई मौका नहीं मिला। उसको पता नहीं चलता है कि उसका निर्वाचन क्षेत्र कौन सा, है या कौन सा क्षेत्र पड़ने जा रहा है। एज सून एज मे बी प्रेक्टीकेबल लिख कर इतने जबरदस्त अधिकार चुनाव आयोग को दे दिये गये हैं कि इस चीज का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है और दुरुपयोग हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो खामियां हैं, उनको दूर किया जाए।

13 hrs.

अब मैं क्लाज बी पर आता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है :—

“(b) the seat shall be reserved in that single-member constituency which in the opinion of the Commission has the greater concentration of population of the scheduled castes or, as the case may be, of the scheduled tribes.”

इसमें एक्सप्लेनेशन भी दिया जा चुका है जो इस तरह से है :—

“In this section, “population” means the population as ascertained at the census held in 1951.”

इसका मतलब हुआ कि १९५१ में जो जनगणना हुई थी, उसमें जहाँ पर हरिजनों की आबादी अधिक थी वही क्षेत्र हरिजनों के लिए निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पड़ेंगे। तब क्या

1883 A) L.S.—8.

आवश्यकता हुई यह लिखने की कि “इन दी प्रोपिनियन आफ दी कमिशन”। कमिशन की राय का क्या मतलब हुआ। अगर आप यह लिखते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि राजकीय पदों पर जो लोग हैं उनको निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों को इधर से उधर करने में ज्यादा सुविधा होगी और जो असर वाले लोग हैं, जो पहुंच वाले लोग हैं, वे इसका दुरुपयोग कर सकेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अब मैं क्लाज ६(?) (बी) पर आता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है :—

“all the constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience;”

जहाँ तक ज्योग्रेफिकल कंडिशन या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कनवीनियेंस का सम्बन्ध है मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पिछले आम चुनाव में मेरे जिले के साथ गोंडा को मिला दिया गया था और बीच में घाघरा नदी पड़ी है। अब आप बतायें कि इससे कितनी मुश्किल हो सकती थी। उससे पहले के इलेक्शन में लखनऊ मिला हुआ था जिस में कोई इनकनवीनियेंस नहीं थी, नैचुरल बाउंडरी नहीं थी। जब गोंडा मिला दिया गया तो पता नहीं कौन सी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव फैसिलिटी मिली। तो मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जो व्यवस्था की गई है, इसके जरिये और भी निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की चीजों की जाएंगी। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कनवीनियेंस के नाम पर या ज्योग्रेफिकल कंडिशन के नाम पर जो असर रखने वाले लोग हैं उनको जो फायदा पहुंच सकता है, पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जायेगी। इस तरीके से अगर कंस्टिट्यूएन्सीज का विभाजन किया जाए तो बड़ा अन्याय होगा। ये सब चीजें हैं जिन की और आपका ध्यान जाना जरूरी है।

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है जो कि इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत हुआ है और अब इस पर विचार हो रहा है और यह पारित भी हो जाएगा। लेकिन इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, ये जो खामियां हैं, इनको दूर करना आवश्यक है ताकि चुनाव आयोग या उसके अन्तर्गत नीचे कार्य करने वाले अधिकारी जो कंस्टिट्यूएंसीज का विभाजन करेंगे, एक कंस्टिट्यूएंसी का दो में विभाजन करेंगे, उनको ज्यादा अधिकार न मिल सकें और वे किसी प्रकार का अन्याय न कर सकें, किसी पक्ष को फायदा न पहुंचा सकें और न ही किसी पक्ष को नुकसान पहुंचा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन चीजों की तरफ ध्यान दें और जो कमियां हैं, जो खामियां हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करें।

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reserv-
ed—Sch. Castes): Sir, much can be said on both sides of this question. We, the members of the Republican Party, while welcoming this Bill from the point of view of administrative convenience and also from the point of view of providing easier constituencies for those who stand for election, would like to record and reiterate our view, which we have all along held, viz., that reservation in general and reservation for the scheduled castes and tribes in particular is a thing which is not good for the growth of democracy in our country. It is, as a matter of fact, a cog in the wheel of democratic progress and as one interested in the development of the right type of democracy in our country, I feel—and there are a good number of members in this House who will agree with me—that a thing like reservation ought to go and the sooner it goes the better. That is the view which we have all along held.

Another reason why we were opposed to the reservation was that this is only a sort of a concession, and concessions, I read somewhere, are an essential feature of colonialism. This reservation, according to us, is a feature of the caste colonialism that still persists in India in spite of the appeal made from very high quarters like the Prime Minister. We feel that this concession, far from helping to develop the political status of the so-called scheduled castes and tribes, confers an inferior political status on them. This will be evident from the fact that wherever there are scheduled caste representatives in the Cabinet, in the States particularly, we find that the portfolios given to them are of a minor and meagre nature. I do not find any Minister anywhere being allotted the portfolio of finance, home, defence, etc. Somehow in the minds of those who control the political affairs of this country there seems to be lurking this idea that the scheduled caste man after all occupies an inferior position.

An Hon. Member: What about Andhra Chief Minister?

Shri Siva Raj: That is why we have all along held the view that we would rather discard this inferior political status and be free persons without reservation. We are prepared to take that risk. It is worth taking that risk in the interests of human dignity rather than have this kind of reservation.

Maybe that those who feel that there ought to be reservation for scheduled castes think that they are kind to the scheduled castes. Personally from our point of view it is a sort of cruel kindness. We, of the Republican Party are trying to educate the masses, more particularly the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to first of all understand and know their rights and duties, and if they understand their rights, to demand them, instead of

waiting at the door of Ministers and members of Government.

The other thing is, it is not merely a case of education of the masses, but it is also education of those people whom Shri Tyagi described as non-scheduled castes. There is a feeling lately, quite often openly expressed also, that if a scheduled caste man stands for a general seat, it is asked, "Why should a scheduled caste man stand for the general seat, if he has got a reserved seat for him?" That kind of canvassing is going on everywhere. I personally would like to stand and perhaps will stand for a general seat. Then the first argument that will be trotted out against me is, "Here is a seat reserved for so and so in the scheduled caste". That is why we have ceased to be scheduled castes and become Buddhists in order that this argument may not be trotted out against us. That is one of the main things. This reservation both for the scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes is, in our opinion a waste. That is why we objected to this reservation and if I speak on this occasion, it is to reiterate the same protest that we have lodged before. Luckily for us, when the Constitution Amendment Bill was brought forward for the extension of the period of reservation, that motion was lost. Subsequently, it was brought again in a different form and on a different basis. But that is a different matter. This is the starting point of our protests and we will continue to protest against this reservation as long as it lasts. We would like to be equal to anybody in India. So, we feel that the Government should make up its mind even now to drop this reservation. The difficulty is that there are men like my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi who are opposed to this measure. While welcoming this from one point of view, we are opposed to this particular clause which makes the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in the single member constituencies.

श्री जांगड़े (विलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने सन् १९३६ से लेकर सन् १९६० तक द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र के कटु और अच्छे अनुभव किए हैं और हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि उससे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को और देश को कितना लाभ पहुंचा है और कितनी हानि पहुंची है। अगर बैलेंस में तोला जाए तो आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जितना लाभ पहुंचना चाहिए या उतना लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है और जब सन् १९३७ से लेकर आज तक हमने द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र का अनुभव कर लिया है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम इस को सन् १९६१ के बाद भी प्रधानता दें।

हमने देखा है कि संसार में किसी भी देश में इतना बड़ा चुनाव क्षेत्र नहीं है जितना बड़ा कि हिन्दुस्तान में द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र है। कोई भी देश ऐसा नहीं है जहां कि १८ लाख या १६ लाख जनसंख्या का एक चुनाव क्षेत्र हो जिससे दो सदस्य चुनकर आते हों। एक हिन्दुस्तान ही ऐसा देश है जहां इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या के चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं। इतने बड़े चुनाव क्षेत्र को घटाने की ओर ही हमें कदम उठाना चाहिए और शासन जो यह कार्य कर रहा है वह सराहना के योग्य ही है।

हमने देखा है कि चुनावों के पहले और पश्चात् भी हरिजन और आदिवासी हरिजन और आदिवासी मतदाताओं के ही पास जाते आते हैं और जनरल उम्मीदवार जनरल मतदाताओं के ही पास आते जाते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जनरल उम्मीदवार जनरल मतदाताओं की समस्याओं को लेकर आगे बढ़ता है और हरिजन या आदिवासी उम्मीदवार हरिजन या आदिवासी मतदाताओं की समस्याओं को लेकर आगे बढ़ता है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में इनकीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स पैदा हो गया है और दूसरों में सुपीरियारिटी कमप्लेक्स पैदा हो गया है। इस चीज को दूर करने के लिए जो विधेयक सदन के

[श्री जांगड़े]

सामने लाया गया है वह हरिजनों और देश के लिए हितकर है ।

हमने यह भी देखा है कि अक्सर चुनाव के समय और चुनाव के बाद भी जहां जहां हरिजन या आदिवासी उम्मीदवार होता है वह अधिकतर जनरल उम्मीदवार के सहारे रहता है और उसके आश्रित रहता है । इसलिए उसका व्यक्तित्व जितना बढ़ना चाहिए उतना नहीं बढ़ पाता । इसलिए हमने देखा है कि इस प्रकार के हरिजन या आदिवासी सदस्यों का दृष्टिकोण विधान-मंडलों में और संसद में भी हमेशा संकुचित रहता है, उसकी मनोवृत्ति संकुचित रहती है और उनके कार्य का दायरा भी संकुचित होता है और उनके सोचने का जो तरीका है वह ऊंचा नहीं होने पाता । इसलिए हमको जितना बढ़ना चाहिए था हम नहीं बढ़ पाए और देश भी जितनी जल्दी आगे बढ़ना चाहिए था उतनी जल्दी आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है । हमारा दायरा और हमारी मनोवृत्ति संकुचित हो गयी है । इसलिए हमको जितनी जल्दी हो सके इन द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्रों को समाप्त करना चाहिए ताकि सन् १९७०-७१ तक यह संकुचितता समाप्त हो जाए । यह जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को संरक्षण मिला हुआ है इसको मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि जल्द समाप्त कर दिया जाए । इसकी अब जल्द नहीं है । इस संरक्षण का परिणाम यह होता है कि राजनीतिक दल अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में डमी लोगों को खड़ा करते हैं और उनका खुद का व्यक्तित्व नहीं बढ़ पाता । आज देश में राजनीतिक दलों को सही उम्मीदवार ढूँढने में कठिनाई होती है । और आज तक संरक्षण की भावना से अलग हो कर किसी राजनीतिक दल ने किसी हरिजन या आदिवासी सीट के लिए खड़े करने की कोशिश नहीं की । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि सन् १९७०-७१ तक हम इस अवस्था को समाप्त कर दें तो हमें आज

से ही उसके लिए भूमिका तैयार करना शुरू कर देना चाहिए । अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे और अपनी क्रीड़ा का मैदान तैयार नहीं करेंगे तो सन् १९७१ के बाद हम नहीं कह सकेंगे कि हरिजन और आदिवासी उम्मीदवार जनरल सीट से खड़े होने के योग्य हैं । और राजनीतिक दलों को भी चुनने में कठिनाई होगी कि कौनसा हरिजन या आदिवासी उम्मीदवार है जिसको जनरल सीट से खड़ा किया जा सके । इसलिए हर राजनीतिक दल को सोचना चाहिए कि अभी से इस के लिये तैयारी की जाए और इसलिए यह विधेयक लाया गया है । यह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए बहुत ही हितकर सिद्ध होगा ।

अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि एक चुनाव क्षेत्र में हरिजन सदस्य का दृष्टिकोण अलग होता है और जनरल सीट वाले सदस्य का दृष्टिकोण अलग होता है । वे दोनों जिला अधिकारियों के पास अपनी अपनी समस्याओं को लेकर जाते हैं । लेकिन उनके दृष्टिकोण में आपस में विरोध रहता है और इसलिए जिला अधिकारी असमंजस में पड़ जाते हैं कि किसकी बात मानें और वे लोगों को ठीक न्याय नहीं दे पाते ।

त्यागी जो ने कहा कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम ८० प्रतिशत लोगों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित कर देंगे । लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है कि द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र में हरिजन और आदिवासी उम्मीदवार केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासी मतदाताओं के पास जाता है और जनरल उम्मीदवार जनरल मतदाताओं के पास जाता है । जब यह चीज नहीं रहेगी तो हर उम्मीदवार को सारे मतदाताओं के पास जाएगा और उसका दृष्टिकोण व्यापक बनेगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दृष्टिकोण गलत है कि इस विधेयक द्वारा ८० प्रतिशत लोगों को उनके अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया जाएगा ।

आजकल संसद के श्रीर विधान मंडलों के चुनावों के समय यह देखा जाता है कि सभाओं में पहले जनरल सदस्य बोलते हैं और हरिजन सदस्य के लिए कहा जाता है कि वह बाद में बोलेंगे। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसका प्रभाव नहीं बढ़ता और उसका व्यक्तित्व विकसित नहीं हो पाता। इसलिए हमको उनकी अभिवृत्ति को बदलना है, उनके दृष्टिकोण को बदलना है, उनके दिमाग को बदलना है और ऐसा करने के लिए आवश्यक है कि इन द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्रों को जितनी जल्दी हो सके समाप्त किया जाए। एक सदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र हो जाने के बाद एक हरिजन को चुनाव क्षेत्र के दूसरे ८० प्रतिशत मतदाताओं के पास भी जाना होगा और उनकी समस्याओं से अपने को परिचित करना होगा और इस तरह उसका दृष्टिकोण विस्तृत होगा और उसका प्रभाव बढ़ेगा संसद और विधान मंडलों के भीतर और बाहर भी। इसी चीज को ध्यान में रख कर यह विधेयक लाया गया है।

आजकल आप देखेंगे कि चूंकि द्विसदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा होता है और इस कारण उम्मीदवार को खर्च ज्यादा करना होता है और हरिजन उम्मीदवार इसलिए जनरल उम्मीदवार पर आश्रित हो जाता है, वह सोचता है कि हर्षा लगे न फिटकरी रंग चोखा आवे और इसलिए स्वयं कुछ काम नहीं करता जिससे उसका प्रभाव संसद और विधान सभाओं के भीतर और बाहर नहीं बढ़ पाता। इसलिए अगर हमें उसके प्रभाव को बढ़ाना है तो हमको एक सदस्यीय चुनाव क्षेत्र को प्रिफर करना चाहिए।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस देश के संसद और विधानमंडलों में जो डिबेट का लेविल है उस को ऊपर उठाएँ। वहाँ पर होने वाले वादविवाद के लेविल को ऊंचा करना है। जाहिर है कि जब देश की पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलीज के स्टैंडर्ड को

ऊंचा करना है तो ऐसे सर्वमान्य प्रतिनिधियों को उन में लायें जोकि इस देश का कल्याण कर सकें। संसद और विधानमंडलों में ऐसे ऐक्टिव और एर्नाजटिक लेजिस्लेटर्स भेजने हैं जोकि डिबेट का लेविल और स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा कर सकें। हमें इस की कतई पर्वाह नहीं करनी होगी कि वे किस दल के हैं। हमें देश की हालत पता नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है। और मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह स्वीकार करना पड़ता है कि ऐसे प्रतिनिधि पहुँच जाते हैं जोकि बिना किसी हिचक अथवा किसी प्रकार से अधिकारियों के दबाव में आ कर आजादी से अपनी डिमांड नहीं रख पाते हैं। हमें ऐसे लजिस्लेटर्स भेजने होंगे जोकि बगैर किसी के दबाव में आये जनता के हितार्थ वहाँ पर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर सकें और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस के लिए हमें केवल यह ही नहीं देखना होगा कि अमुक उम्मीदवार हरिजन या आदिवासियों में एकांगीप्रिय है बल्कि हमें तो उन को सर्वप्रिय बनाना है।

सन् १९७१ के बाद से हरिजनों को जो आज विशेष संरक्षण मिल रहा है वह समाप्त हो जायगा और फिर सवर्ण हिंदुओं और हरिजनों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं रह जायगा और जब इस भावना को ले कर हम आगे चल रहे हैं तब मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava like to speak just now? I know that he is not well and therefore I will try to accommodate him whenever he likes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): I will speak whenever it suits you. If you want that I speak just now, I will speak just now.

Shri Tyagi: We will like him to speak just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may speak just now. I will advise him to speak while sitting.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंधा: जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं इस का स्वागत नहीं कर सकता। असलियत तो यह है और जैसा कि इस हाउस को पहले से मालूम है कि मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के रिजर्वेशन के बहुत बरखिलाफ हूँ। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के रिजर्वेशन के लिए जो बिल आया था उस वक्त भी मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि यह रिजर्वेशन न तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को फायदा देगा और न इस से देश को फायदा होगा। अब जिस शक्स की यह राय हो अगर वह इस बिल को स्पॉट न करे तो साफ जाहिर है कि जरूर इस में कोई ऐसी खामी है जिस की कि वजह से वह इस का स्वागत न करने से मजबूर है।

मेरी अदब से गुजरिश है कि इस देश के अन्दर हम क्या चीज चाहते हैं? हम इस देश में डेमोक्रेटिक प्रजातंत्र का राज्य चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाई अपनी मौजूदा खस्ता हालत से ऊपर उठें और उन की एकोनामिक और सोशल हालत बेहतर हो। पिछले दस वर्षों से हम इस के लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक हम उस में पूरे कामयाब नहीं हो सके हैं। संकड़ों वर्षों से उन पर जुल्म होते चले आये हैं और यह हकीकत है कि बावजूद कोशिश के जोकि हम ने इन दस वर्षों में की हम अभी तक उन सोशल और एकोनामिक ईविल्स को दूर नहीं कर पाये हैं और हरिजन भाइयों को कास्ट हिन्दूज के बराबर नहीं ला सके हैं। हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि पोलिटिकल तरीके से उन का इलाज होना मुश्किल है। जब अभी तक हम उन को बराबर नहीं ला सके हैं तब अगले दस साल में क्या हम इन को इस तरीके से ऊपर ले आ पायेंगे? दरअसल चाहिये तो यह था कि हम उन की सोशल और एकोनामिक हालत बेहतर बनाने के लिये काफी सहायता देते। उन की एजुकेशन पर जो खर्च होता था उस को डबल किया जाता और उनको राज्यों के अन्दर खेतीबाड़ी आदि करने

के लिये जमीनों दी जातीं क्योंकि यह ज्यादातर लैंडलेस है। जो चीजें करनी चाहियें थीं वह तो सरकार ने पूरी की नहीं खाली पोलिटिकल इलाज किया जोकि नाकाफी साबित हुआ। सरकार ने हरिजनों और सवर्ण हिन्दुओं में इंटरकास्ट मेरिजेंज को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया। उन का सोशल स्टेटस बढ़ाने का सरकार ने विशेष रूप से यत्न नहीं किया। पोलिटिकल स्टेटस आप ने उन को जरूर दिया है और जिस तरह से हमारे देश में डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद को वोट देने का हक है उसी तरह से एक हरिजन भाई को भी वोट देने का हक हासिल है और इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि उन में पोलिटिकलों कोई छोटो नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिजर्वेशन का कायदा है इस से किसा तरीके से भी हम अपने उस मंजिले तक पहुंच पायेंगे जिस पर कि हम पहुंचना चाहते हैं और अगर हम ने यह डबल मेम्बरस कांस्टीटुएन्सी को एबीलिश कर दिया तो दरअसल डेमोक्रेसी लंगड़ी रह जायगी। स्वराज्य में हर एक आदमी को वोट देने का हक हासिल है और स्वराज्य का मकसद यही है कि हर एक व्यक्ति खुद मेम्बर बन सकता है और खुद अपने ऊपर राज्य कर सकता है। पार्लियामेंट अथवा असेम्बलीज में वह अपनी पसन्द के आदमियों को चुन कर भेज सकता है और उन के जरिए राज्य कर सकता है। अब इस हक को थोड़े से आदमियों को दे कर जैसे कि अभी त्यागी जी ने बतलाया और रिपोर्ट से पढ़ कर सुनाया सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीटुएन्सी होने से और जबकि आमतीर से एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में १० परसेंट से ज्यादा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आदमी नहीं हैं तो उस में सिर्फ १० परसेंट आदमियों को अपनी च्वाएस के प्रतिनिधि भेजने का मौका होगा और वह भी पूरी पसन्द के आदमी भेजने का मौका नहीं मिल पायेगा क्योंकि ऐसा हो सकता है कि यह मुफीद समझा जाय कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और पन्त जी असेम्बली में जायें या पार्लियामेंट में जायें और इस वास्ते चूकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के उम्मीदवार ही खड़े हो

सकेंगे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग भी वह अपनी पसन्द के आदमियों को वहाँ पर भेज न सकेंगे । इस तरह से अछूतों का जो यह अपनी पसन्द के आदमियों को लेजिस्लेचर्स वगैरह में भेजने का और उन के जरिये अपना राज्य खुद करने का फंडामेंटल राइट है वह राइट उन से ले लिया जायेगा और वह अपनी च्वाएस के आदमियों को वहाँ पर नहीं भेज सकेंगे क्योंकि वह खड़ा नहीं हो सकेगा । अब डिमोक्रेसी के अन्दर हमारी यही मंशा है कि नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के साथ साथ हरिजन लोग भी ऊपर उठें लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि यह डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी एंजलिश कर के आप इस मंशा को कैसे पूरा कर पायेंगे ? मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि कैसे आप उनको गिरा हुआ हालत से ऊपर उठावेंगे ? मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह उन का फंडामेंटल राइट है कि वह अपनी च्वाएस सके आदमियों को वहाँ पर भेजें और आप ऐसा बिल ला कर उन को इस हक से महरूम कर रहे हैं । राइट आफ स्टैंडिंग और टुवो चूजेन यह हर एक का फंडामेंटल राइट है । जब कांस्टीट्यूंट असेम्बली चल रही थी तो मैं ने इस बारे में एक अमेंडमेंट भी दिया था कि यह लिख दिया जाय कि राइट आफ स्टैंडिंग और टुवो चूजेन एक फंडामेंटल राइट है लेकिन वह अमेंडमेंट पेश नहीं किया जा सका और वह चीज दर्ज न की जा सकी । मैं फिर कहूँगा कि फंडामेंटल राइट के साथ खेलना जायज नहीं है । उन आदमियों का राइट लेना जोकि खड़े हो सकें और अन्दर आ कर देश की सविस्तर कर सकें यह एक बड़ी भारी गलती है और पोलिटिकल गलती है और इस से सारे देश को नुकसान पहुंचता है जिस के कि अन्दर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स भी शामिल हैं ।

यह कहा गया है कि बहुत से लोग डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी नहीं चाहते और इस की बड़ी नुकताचीनी हुई है । जहाँ तक राय का सवाल है मेरी खुद यह राय है कि डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी दरअसल एक ऐसी चीज है जोकि

नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी में एक पोलिटिकल एनाक्रोनिज्म है । चुनावे जब कांस्टीट्यूंट असेम्बली चलती थी तो मैं ने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था कि डेमोक्रेसी में जितनी भी कांस्टीट्यूंसीज बनें सब सिंगिल मेम्बर बनें लेकिन मेरा वह अमेंडमेंट पास नहीं हो सका और वह नामंजूर हो गया । श्री निजिलप्पा जोकि मेम्बर थे उन्होंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था कि इस देशके अन्दर उस वक्त तक यह रिजर्वेशन का राइट रहे जब तक कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बराबर न हो जाय लेकिन वह भी नामंजूर हो गया हो जाये लेकिन वह भी नामंजूर हो गया । दस वर्ष के वास्ते रिजर्वेशन की जो रिआयत थी वह एक फिजूल सी रिआयत थी और वह लोगों को थोड़े में डालने की बात है और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग समझते रहे कि उन के साथ एक भारी रिआयत की गई है कि नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ने हम को दस वर्ष के लिये रिजर्वेशन दे दिया है । हकीकत यह है कि इस रिजर्वेशन से नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को फायदा पहुंचता है और न देश को फायदा पहुंचता है बल्कि दरअसल यह धोखे की टट्टी है । पिछले दस साल का तजुर्बा हमें बतलाता है कि यह खास कारगर साबित नहीं हुआ । असलियत तो यह है कि देश के अन्दर ऐसी जागृति पैदा हो चुकी है कि सारे ही आदमी चाहे वह नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हों अथवा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बराबर उठें । जितने भी बिल पेश हुए उन को किसी मेम्बर न जो कास्ट हिन्दूज के नुमायन्दे थे किसी बिल को अपोज नहीं किया और दूसरे मेम्बरों ने किसी बिल को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया । पिछले दस सालों में जो हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधि यहाँ पर चुन कर आये उन का कोई खास कंट्रीब्यूशन इस हमारी पार्लियामेंट में नहीं हुआ । इस वास्ते यह तरीका नहीं है जिस से कि हमारे हरिजन भाई ऊपर उठेंगे । उन के थोड़े से आदमियों के असेम्बलीज

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

श्रीर पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बन जाने से कोई खास फायदा नहीं होगा। आज के हालात में यह जो डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी है यह बैस्ट डिवाइस है क्योंकि इस में उन का वह वोट देने और अपनी पसन्द का आदमी भेजने का राइट बरकरार रहता है जबकि यह सिंगल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी करना एक तरह से उन करोड़ों आदमियों के हक के ऊपर छाप है। और इस से नान-हरिजन पोलिटिकल हरिजन बन जावेंगे।

महात्मा जी कहते थे कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में भारतवर्ष का प्रेसीडेंट एक अछूत होगा लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? किसी भी जगह किसी भी स्टेट में हम यह नहीं पाते कि वहाँ का चीफ़ मिनिस्टर अछूत हों या जरूरी पॉइंटफोलियो फार्नेस या ला एंड आर्डर का अछूत को मिला हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आंध्र में है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : पार्लियामेंट में आप देख लें। अब जहाँ तक श्री जगजीवन राम का सवाल है तो कौन शक्स ऐसा है जो उन को वोट न देगा और हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो मीटिंग्स होती हैं उन में ही सिक्वोर्स दो बैस्ट नम्बर आफ वोट्स। मुमकिन है कि थोड़े दिनों तक ऐसा हो कि कास्ट हिन्दूज इस तरीके से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को वोट न दें जिस तरीके से कि इन्हें देने चाहियें और इसी वास्ते यह रिजर्वेशन किया गया था लेकिन कुछ अर्स के बाद जो आदमी काबिल होगा उस को सब के वोट्स मिलेंगे लेकिन अगर आप ने सिंगल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी किया तो यह चीज परपीचुएट हो जायेगी जोकि दर असल में हमारी मंशा नहीं है। यह रिजर्वेशन दरअसल में सेप्रेट एलेक्टोरेट का बच्चा है और उस का डाइरेक्ट रेजल्ट यह होगा कि अछूत भाई यह कहेंगे कि हमें एक अलहिदा स्टेट दे दो। इसलिए यह जो हम ने रिजर्वेशन दिया है बड़ी सब्त गलती की है

श्रीर मैंने उस वक्त भी अर्ज किया था कि यह हरीजनों को रिजर्वेशन देना मुनासिब नहीं है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको साइड-कालोजिकल सैटिसफ़केशन देने के लिए ऐसा किया गया था। आज भी अगर हमारे भाइयों का इससे कुछ साइकालोजिकल सैटिसफ़केशन होता हो, तो सरकार वेशक यह कदम उठाये और मैं इसके बरखिलाफ वोट नहीं दूंगा। लेकिन अगर इसको एनेलाइज किया जाये, तो हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि रिजर्वेशन और सिंगल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसीज न सिर्फ़ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए बल्कि सारे देश के लिए नुकसानदेह है। यह असली प्राबलम पर पूरे तौर पर पर्दा डालता है, उस को कवर करता है और इससे लोग धोखे में आ जाते हैं। दरअसल यह धोखे की टट्टी है। इसकी बदौलत लोग समझते हैं कि तरक्की होगी। वाकया यह है कि इससे तरक्की नहीं, नुकसान होगा।

सिंगल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसीज में बहुत लोगों के अपने चायस का उम्मीद वार चुनने के हुकूक पर छाप मारा जायगा, जिसका नतीजा यह भी होगा कि बैस्ट एलिमेंट्स और बैस्ट इन्टेलैक्ट इलैक्शन में खड़े नहीं हो सकेंगे, जो कि सारे देश के लिए एक नुकसानदेह चीज है। आप किसी भी नुक्ता-एनजर से देखें, आप पायेंगे कि यह देश के लिए हर तरीके से नुकसानदेह है। या तो यह हुकूमत कह दे कि वह कास्ट्स को रखना चाहती है, तब तो वह वेशक यह कदम उठाये, लेकिन अगर वह कास्ट सिस्टम को खत्म करना चाहती है, तो आज वह कर यह रही है कि पर्तों और शाखों को तो तराश रही है, और जड़ में खाद

और पानी दे रही है। अगर कास्ट की बेसिस पर उम्मीदवार खड़ा होना, तो वह आर्टिकल १४ के खिलाफ है और डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन है। इससे कास्ट की बुनियाद पक्की हो जायगी, जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि नेशनल इन्टेग्रेसन होने के बजाये और सख्त डिस्-इन्टेग्रेसन होगा। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक रेवोल्यूशन की बुनियाद डाल रही है। इससे देश का साइकालोजिकली नुक्सान होगा। दस वरस से यह सिस्टम चल रहा है, अब तक रिजर्वेशन था, लेकिन आज तक किसी ने नहीं सोचा। कांस्टीट्यूएण्ट असेम्बली ने सिंगल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की मेरी अमेंडमेंट खारिज कर दी थी। आज क्या वजह है कि सिर्फ चन्द आदमियों के कहने से उस सिस्टम को खत्म किया जा रहा है और कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को अलग किया जा रहा है? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ख्याल गलत है। मैंने पार्लियामेंट के इलैक्शन लड़े हैं और मुझे इल्म है कि उम्मीदवार अपनी गर्ज से अछूतों के पास भी जात हैं और दूसरे लोगों के पास भी जात हैं। यह गलत है कि अछूत अछूतों के पास जाते हैं और ऊंची कास्ट्स वाले दूसरे लोगों के पास जात हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने सारी उम्र अछूतों में काम किया है, ऐसा कह कर उन के साथ जुल्म किया जा रहा है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार ऐसी चीजें ला रही है, जिन की वजह से आज नहीं, तो कल अछूतों और दूसरे लोगों में इल्ललाफात बढ़ेंगे। इसक साथ ही साथ अछूत मेम्बरों के लिए बड़ी मुसीबत होगी। बहुत से जनरल क्वस्चन हमारे सामने आते हैं, जिनके मुताल्लिक उनको बहु परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा और आईन्दा आपस में कान्फ्लिक्ट शुरू हो जायगा। इस तरह एक ऐसी सिचुएशन पैदा हो जायेगी कि अछूतों की एक अलग

क्लास बन जायगी।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): On a point of order, Sir, the word 'Achut' should not be used, because untouchability has been removed by the Constitution. This word 'Achut' should not be used.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि शब्द अछूत इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव : मुझे अफ-सोस है कि मैं इसका इस्तेमाल करता हूँ, जो कि नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज क्या चीज है।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मायने अछूत नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He agreed; where is the difference now?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव : इट इज ए कान्ग्रेसमन अफ कास्ट्स—यह बहुत कास्ट्स का मजमूआ है। कांस्टीट्यूएण्ट असेम्बली में श्री निर्जलिगप्पा ने कहा था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में चमार और महार ये दो जातियां ही सब कुछ ले जाती हैं और बाकी कम्यूनिटीज को शिकयत रहती है कि हम को कुछ नहीं मिला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य वह झगड़ा इस वक्त छोड़ दें।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि दरअसल जो रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है, वह सारे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को नहीं मिलता है। उनको कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। कास्ट्स को हटाने के बजाये हम उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। जब तक ऐसा होता रहेगा, तब तक कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं होगी। बल्कि इसका नतीजा यह होगा

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

कि देश में कास्ट कान्सेनेस बड़ेगी और उस से देश को बड़ा नुक्सान होगा ।

यह सही है कि बड़ी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज होने से खर्च और ट्रबल ज्यादा होती है, लेकिन वह भी सिर्फ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को नहीं होती, सब को होती है, लेकिन उस को दूर करने का यह तरीका नहीं है कि लोगों के हुक्क को खत्म किया जाये और उन्हें अपने चायस का उम्मीदवार चुनने से रोका जाये । उन के उस हक को कायम रखने के लिए डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के अलावा कोई दूसरा डिवाइस नहीं है । उस में हर शस्स को अस्त्वियार है कि वह जिस रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव को चाहे, वोट दे । अब रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव या दस परसेंट के होंगे, या सौ परसेंट के होंगे । उन में ही तमीज हो जायेगी कि यह सब का रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव नहीं है । उस को खुद तकलीफ होगी कि वह किस को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता है ।

इस लिए मेरी अदना राय यह है कि इस बिल में इतनी खराबियां हैं कि इस को पास न किया जाये । पहले इलैक्शन कमिश्नर साहब की राय यह थी कि डीलिटिमेशन का काम किसी जुडिशियल बाडी से होना चाहिए वह काम किसी एक शस्स को नहीं मिलना चाहिए । आज डीलिटिम करने के सारे हुक्क एक आदमी को दिये जा रहे हैं । यह जायज नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम तीन आदमी उस में होने चाहिए—एक हाई कोर्ट का जज, एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज और तीसरा इलैक्शन कमिश्नर होना चाहिए । ये तीनों आदमी सारे आबजेक्शनज सुन कर फैसला करें । यह बिल्कुल जस्टिफाइड नहीं है कि एक आदमी अपने वैम्बर में बैठ कर फलां तारीख तक जो आबजेक्शनज आयें, उन का फैसला कर दे ।

सारे देश में जितने भी कानून होते हैं, उन पर अमल क्यों नहीं होता है ? इसलिए कि वे लोगों की कनसेन्ट से नहीं बनते हैं । अब मौका है कि इस बारे में लोगों की कनसेन्ट हासिल की जाये । इस सिलसिले में असेम्बलीज के मेम्बरों की राय ली जानी चाहिए । यह बिल वाइडली सर्कुलेट किया जाये और इस के बारे में हर एक आदमी की राय पूछी जाये । इस बिल के जरिये सरकार जिन पांच करोड़ लोगों को डिस्फेंचाइज करना चाहती है, उन की राय भी वह नहीं जानना चाहती है । जिन आदमियों के हुक्क पर इस का असर होगा, सब से पहले उन की राय ली जानी चाहिए । मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि सर्कुलेट करने पर सिर्फ वही लोग नहीं, बल्कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाई भी इस को पसन्द नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि यह उन के अपने और साथ ही देश के इन्टेस्ट के खिलाफ है । जो बिल इस तरह के दश इन्टेस्ट्स के खिलाफ है, उस के मुतालिक लोगों की राय लिये बगैर उस को पास कर देना ठीक नहीं है । जहां तक सर्कुलेशन की तारीख का सवाल है, १५ अप्रैल बहुत नजदीक है । उस अरसे में पूरी राय नहीं आ सकेगी । अगर सिर्फ असेम्बलीज और प्रॉविशियल गवर्नमेंट्स को पूछना है, तब तो अलग बात है, लेकिन मुनासिब यही है कि इस को आम तौर पर सर्कुलेट किया जाये और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि इस के बरखिलाफ जबर्दस्त राय आयेगी और इस को छोड़ देना पड़ेगा ।

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, our attitude is one of general support to this Bill. It is rather late in the day to discuss the merits and demerits of reservation. The framers of the Constitution in their wisdom have decided in favour of reservation and we have extended it for another ten years.

Therefore, I do not think that any amount of discussion at this stage on that point will be helpful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to conclude the general discussion by 3-30. May I know how many Members are there who are very anxious to speak? (Some Hon. Members rose). Such a large number. It is difficult to accommodate.

Some Hon. Members: Time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now because the poor Deputy-Speaker is there, this demand is made. When the Speaker was here, everybody was pleased and agreed to five hours. It is now for the House. If it wants to change its own decisions, I would not have any objection.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the most, we may continue the general discussion till the end of this day and take up clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow. That is the only thing I can do. Is that the wish of the House?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will do that.

Shri Punnoose: The only question is whether we should approve of this Bill for the abolition of the double member constituencies. Here also, we are led by one criterion: what is the reaction of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to this measure.

13.39 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*].

The only reasonable method by which we can assess their mind is, what their representatives in Parliament and in the Assemblies say. I agree with Shri Tyagi that there is considerable opposition to it. But, by and large, I feel that leading Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes support this measure. For

example, Shri Jagjivan Ram, an outstanding leader of that community in this country, is supporting it. Therefore, I do not stand much on niceties. Whatever is good for them is good for us and it must necessarily be good for our country. It is not a matter affecting a few people, but a large section of the people who are our own brethren, and democracy means that they should advance. As to whether it will be in their interests or not, we have to depend largely on what they say. They are in favour of it, therefore we have no difficulty in supporting them.

While supporting the Bill generally, I do not feel that there is any justification for bringing about this change in this summary and arbitrary fashion, handing over the whole thing to the Election Commission. It is not fair to the people, to the Scheduled Castes, less to the Election Commission itself. There have been large numbers of controversies in this country about the elections, but it has been one of our proud privileges that the Election Commission has been kept above these things. Very few charges have been levelled against the Election Commission in the elections. That must be said to their credit. Now, what is going to happen? If we are going to ask the Election Commission to do this delimitation or bifurcation of constituencies, immediately we project the Election Commission into the arena of controversy. This House should consider whether we should do that, as it is a very serious step. I would request the Law Ministry to reconsider their decision. It is natural that there will be complaints, there will be all sorts of allegations about the dividing up of constituencies, that this particular part should have gone here, that that particular part should have come here, and if the Election Commission is to be held responsible for all that, that is a very serious step which I will request this House to consider before coming to a decision. It is not a minor matter. Therefore, a Delimitation Commission must go into the question and give its decision.

[Shri Punnoose]

The plea has been given that there is no time. It is a very unsatisfactory plea because whoever asked the Government to wait so long? Has it come just like a bolt from the blue? The Law Minister himself said that this had been under consideration for a long time. They knew that the election was bound to come in 1962, and they should have brought it much earlier.

Secondly, I do not understand how, by giving this responsibility to the Election Commission, the time can be reduced. Are they not going to have all the formalities, to observe all the rules of the game? For example, we had some associate members also on the Delimitation Commission. They first had a general survey, then they called for suggestion, then they gave their tentative proposals. They heard complaints from interests parties. I think they had sittings in all the State capitals, and it took them a few weeks. Am I to understand that they are not going to have that procedure now? Is the Election Commission, sitting in Delhi and corresponding with Trivandrum, Madras and Calcutta, going to decide it? God help us if it is going to be like that. If you are going to follow fair methods, to observe the rules of the game, then it will require time, whether it is the Election Commission or the Delimitation Commission. Therefore, I do not understand how a Delimitation Commission can be avoided.

I think this is the first time that the constituencies are disturbed except through a Delimitation Commission. We had the States Reorganisation Commission, and my impression is that the number of constituencies affected by the reorganisation of the States was much smaller than what is going to be now, because this affects a large number of constituencies, millions of voters. If you are going to allow the Election Commission to do it now, you are setting up a bad

precedent. We should not do that. We should have a Delimitation Commission. If you want more men for the job, you can have them. There is ample time. We should listen to all the suggestions and take action.

What is really happening is this. All the changes have almost been finalised. You may ask how I got the information. It is street talk that all the State Governments have already delimited the constituencies. You may ask who has done it without the knowledge of Parliament. Many things are done in this country without the knowledge of Parliament, by the SDOs, the BDOs, the village panchayat officers, the powerful M.L.As., the prospective M.Ps. etc.

Shri Tyagi: That speaks of their efficiency!

Shri Punnoose: Yes. They have made all the blueprints and the Election Commission is now asked to put its seal of approval. We will not be a party to that. We are quite definite about it.

The first thing we have to consider is how these constituencies can be delimited in such a way as to be helpful to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even today, there are reserved constituencies where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in a very small percentage. When such constituencies are cut up, what is the safeguard or guarantee that such areas will be reserved for them where they have got the maximum percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? The Bill only refers to the opinion of the Election Commission in this connection. I do not think that percentage is a matter of opinion. It is the first time that I hear that percentage is a matter of opinion. I think it is a matter of arithmetic. We had the 1951 census and we have got the figures. Those figures may be correct or not, we do not know, but we have approved them. Are you going to

depend at least on that, or are you going to depend on the opinion of the Election Commission, which may be the opinion, in the ultimate analysis, of the BDOs, or SDOs, or the prospective M.P. or the party in power, whichever may be in authority in a particular State? Please do not give room for that. We have to depend exclusively on the 1951 census figures, and the areas that are shown to have a large percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be the areas reserved.

It is my submission that my suggestion of a Delimitation Commission will be accepted by all. I think there is not a single voice in this House against it. A Delimitation Commission there should be. It is quite possible to have it and finish the work in time for the general election.

If, unfortunately, the Ministry is not prepared to listen to reason, then I have a second request to make, that is, even the Election Commission should have some associate members of all the recognised parties and other interests, and they must have constant consultations with them. The public should be definitely given a chance. Publication in the Gazette and asking people to write will not do. Nobody in this country is going to bother about it. Our people have got a thousand and one wants, but they do not represent because they know there is no use in writing. Therefore, they do not believe in that. You must, therefore, associate members of the recognised parties and other interests. The State Governments may be there, and other Ministries may come in. They can give their version and a final decision can then be taken.

So, I submit that this change has to be accepted. I think the Law Ministry has not given serious thought to it. They have made up their mind that the Election Commission shall do the job. The very manner in which it has been brought up is quite repulsive to democratic methods, and we can never advance democracy

proceeding this way. Therefore, I want a Delimitation Commission to be accepted, that the 1951 census figures should be relied upon, and that representatives of recognised parties and other interests should be actively associated with the Commission in coming to a final decision.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Chairman, Sir,.....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जैन साहब, आप मतदाताओं की भाषा में बोलें क्योंकि यह मतदाताओं का प्रश्न है ।

Shri A. P. Jain: Let not my hon. friend bother.

I rise to lend my general support to this Bill, but with certain reservations. The Law Minister, while moving the Bill for consideration, gave certain reasons why this measure has been brought forward before this House. He said that the Scheduled Castes were generally in favour of the Bill. Now, that is an important consideration. I do not mean to imply that there is no difference of opinion on this matter, but from what I have learnt in the course of my talks with a large number of members of the Scheduled Castes, I find that generally, a majority of them, perhaps a big majority of them, are in favour of this measure. But even that will not be a final criterion for me.

The Law Minister has also referred to the administrative convenience. I happen to represent a double-member constituency. My constituency is about 75 miles in extent from the north to the south, and about 30 miles from the east to the west.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend is lucky.

Shri A. P. Jain: Less lucky than my hon. friend, because he represents a single-member constituency which is half the size of my constituency. My constituency, I submit, is a very unwieldy constituency. During the elections, it means a lot of inconvenience both to me and to my co-

[Shri A. P. Jain]

running candidate of the Scheduled Caste. Besides, it is not possible for either of us to constantly nurse the constituency, which I consider 's one of the essential needs of democracy. But I have been representing this constituency for the last ten years almost. Even inconvenience would not determine my attitude. The reason why I am in favour of this measure is something more basic. It is based on principles.

An hon. Member representing the Republican Party said that reservation was a bad thing. It had to be accepted only as a measure of necessity. Now, we are all agreed, and I think there will be hardly any difference of opinion, on the question that the period of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be reduced to the minimum. In the original Constitution, a period of ten years was prescribed, but because the condition which the original Constitution had envisaged namely that the difference which exists between the Scheduled Castes and the other castes would disappear during this period of ten years, has not come about, therefore, it had to be extended by another ten years.

Now, we have to judge this question whether there should be a double-member constituency or single-member constituency, from this point of view, that is, which of the two systems will serve the ultimate end, namely, reduce the period of reservation to the minimum. We should see that after ten years we may not be confronted by a similar situation again when we may have to extend it for another five years or ten years. That, Mr. Chairman, is the main consideration before me.

Now, what happens in the case of a double-member constituency? I do not mean disrespect to my colleagues of the Scheduled Castes, but it is a fact that in many of the constituencies, the Scheduled Caste candidate is just a shadow candidate. I have known

of reputed public men seeking election from constituencies which are far away from their homes. But if you look at the candidates who are set up from among the Scheduled Castes, you will find—I do not mean any disrespect to them—men who are not publicly known, men have not had any big record of service behind them. Some of them are set up from constituencies which are at distance of our hundred or five hundred miles from their home place. Scheduled Caste people living on one border of the State are set up as candidates from constituencies which are on the other border of the State. Why does this happen? This happens because the result of the election depends more upon the efforts of the candidates of the other castes, and the Scheduled Caste candidate is just tacked on to the candidate from the other castes. That is a bad thing for the Scheduled Caste candidates themselves. That is one of the reasons why proper type of leadership has not been thrown up from among the Scheduled Castes candidates, in spite of the fact that the reservation for Scheduled Caste candidates has existed for the last ten years. If the Scheduled Castes have to come to their own, if they have to throw up leadership, reservation must be reduced to the minimum. I would also submit that it is necessary that double-member constituencies should be bifurcated; the Scheduled Caste candidate should cease to be a shadow candidate; he must stand on his own legs, and on his own merits, and he must fight out his own elections. That is the main reason why I am lending my support to this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask the hon. Member to clarify what he means when he says that the candidate must stand on his own merits?

Shri A. P. Jain: He must stand on his own merits, as a person.

Shri Tyagi: There are already sixteen Members in this House from

single-member reserved constituencies. They stand on their own legs.

Shri A. P. Jain: When I say that he must stand on his own merits, I mean just as Dr. M. S. Aney has come to this House on his own merits.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: For which you are now regretting.

Shri Goray (Poona): You have spoilt your case.

Shri A. P. Jain: Not Dr. M. S. Aney's case.

Mr. Chairman: I have one more submission to make, before I come to certain points which have been raised in the House by other hon. Members. The Bill as it stands envisages that a constituency which has been declared as a reserved constituency once will continue to be a reserved constituency for all time. I think that is an objectionable feature. Suppose a double-member constituency is going to be split up into constituency A and constituency B. I have given notice of an amendment to the effect that if constituency A is treated as a reserved constituency for one term, then, in the next term, it is constituency B which should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): How will he nurse it?

Shri A. P. Jain: He will nurse it. A member nurses his existing constituency, not the constituency from which he wants to be returned in the next General Election. Nursing means that he attends to the needs of the constituency which he is representing, day to day.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament will be full of nurses!

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: Who is No. 1?

Shri A. P. Jain: My hon. friend Shri Tyagi has read out a long extract

from the report of the Election Commissioner, and he has contended that the Election Commissioner who wrote that report was in favour of the double-member constituencies. I do not know whether Shri Tyagi is aware of the opinion of his successor, who, I understand, is definitely of the opinion that these double-member constituencies have proved to be troublesome, they are administratively inconvenient, and it would be better if they are bifurcated.

Shri Tyagi has also raised certain points about expediting the census operations. If my understanding is correct, the census operations have an international significance. The census is done on a particular day over a large number of countries, so that similar figures are obtained for almost the whole world. Anyway, census operations are very much advanced and their expedition is a dead question; therefore, to say that the census should have been expedited is to talk about the spilt milk.

Shri Tyagi advanced another argument which I could not understand.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): If my hon. friend could not understand, then who will understand? I think my hon. friends understand each other much better.

Shri A. P. Jain: Then, it means 'hat it is understandable. He said that if the double-member constituencies were bifurcated, then the Scheduled Caste candidate representing his constituency would be representing only 20 per cent Scheduled Caste people and 80 per cent of the other caste people, and, therefore, he will cease to be a representative of the Scheduled Castes.

14 hrs.

What is the position today? What this Bill envisages is that the constituency which, in the first instance, will be declared as a reserved constituency will have a larger concentration of scheduled caste population.

[Shri A. P. Jain]

Now, assuming that in a double-member constituency, 20 per cent are scheduled castes and 80 per cent general people, after this bifurcation, constituency A which is declared as a reserved constituency will normally have more than 20 per cent scheduled castes. So he will be in a better position to say that he is the representative of the scheduled castes because the percentage in the single-member constituency would be higher than that in the double-member constituency. In fact, I could not understand the logic behind Tyagi's argument. Perhaps there was too little, or too much of it.

He also talked of internicine difficulties. What are the internicine difficulties which will arise if the double-member constituencies are bifurcated which do not exist today? If they are there already, they will be there. So the situation does not essentially change.

Now I will only refer, with your permission, to two points. One was raised by Shri Punnoose. It is about the Election Commission. Originally I was somewhat taken in favourably with his arguments. But later on when he gave his alternative, I thought that the cat was out of the bag.

Shri Punnoose: Which is the cat?

Shri A. P. Jain: First he, said that there must be a Delimitation Commission consisting of Judges and so forth who may be totally impartial. Well and good. One can hold that view. But later his alternative was that the political parties should be associated with the Election Commission. So either the body must be impartial or it must be subject to the influences of political parties. That is a somewhat queer argument.

Shri Punnoose: What is queer about it?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Election Commissioner is appointed by the Presi-

dent. He is not under the Government.

Shri Punnoose: Is the hon. Member aware that even in the case of the Delimitation Commission, representatives of all political parties are associated with it? It cannot be news to the hon. Member.

An Hon. Member: They are only advisers.

Shri A. P. Jain: The suggestion, if accepted, would certainly make this body very unwidely, representing the political parties, the State Governments, Ministries and what not. At any rate, the Election Commissioner is appointed by the President. He is not an officer under the Government. If this work is to be done with expedition, I do not think that a better body could be found than the Election Commission. The whole procedure has been prescribed, objections will be invited and there is nothing in this Bill to say that people can not be given personal hearing.

There are one or two points I wanted to make. But as I have taken enough of your time and you have rung the bell twice, I yield to your orders.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (सहसराम) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह कहना गलत है कि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष की मर्जी के चलते चाहे किसी समुदाय की मर्जी के चलते इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है। जैसा कि अभी श्री पुन्नूस ने कहा मैं समझता था कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कुछ बातों का विशेष अध्ययन करती है लेकिन जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा उससे मालूम होता है कि इन लोगों को पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती। यह एक मांग बराबर रही है...

Shri Punnoose: What is the hon. Member saying?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I was saying that it is not a fact, as stated by the hon. Member that it was due to the desire of certain communities or of certain outstanding members that this Bill was introduced. I also wanted to say that I was previously thinking that the Communist Party was in a better position to know about problems or was at least anxious to study all problems carefully, but, what the hon. Member has said indicates that he did not study the problems carefully, or at least he has not studied this problem carefully.

Shri Tangamani: After considering all the aspects we have come to this decision.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस चीज की मांग कम से कम उन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में थी जहाँ पर कि द्विसदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र थे और वहाँ के सभी लोग वैसे सभी तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन आम धारणा थी कि निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का विभाजन होना चाहिए और सरकार ने चौथे वर्ष में यदि इस मांग को माना तो इसके लिए भी सरकार को मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अन्त में ही सही लेकिन उसे स्वीकार तो किया और इस बिल को यहाँ ला कर हम लोगों को मौका दिया कि इसे जल्दी पास करें ताकि निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का विभाजन होवे और इसके आधार पर एक सदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाये जायें ।

इस बिल के बारे में मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि कहीं तक इसका औचित्य है या कहां तक अनौचित्य है क्योंकि सभी चीजों के देखने पर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिलकुल उचित हुआ है और इसलिए उसका मैं विश्लेषण नहीं करना चाहता ।

अब एक बात केवल शेष है कि जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनें वे जो भी सिद्धान्त

निश्चित किये जायें उन सिद्धान्तों को पूरे तरीके से कार्यान्वित करके बनाये जायें ।

श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन ने कहा है श्री जैसा कि इस बिल के क्लॉज 3 में लिखा है :

“all the single-member constituencies shall as far as practicable, be geographically compact areas and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience.”

जहाँ तक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के बांटने का सम्बन्ध है यह देखना चाहिये कि किसी जिले की यदि दो तहसीलें या सब डिवीजन मिला कर एक डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी है तो ऐसा करना चाहिये कि एक तहसील एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट एक क्षेत्र हो और दूसरा दूसरा क्षेत्र हो । यदि तीन सब डिवीजन मिला कर एक सेप्रेट कांस्टीट्यूंसी है तो बड़ी को मान लेना चाहिए एक कांस्टीट्यूंसी और दोनों जो छोटी हैं उनको मिला कर एक करना चाहिए । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि तीनों सब डिवीजनों को काट कर बनायें क्योंकि जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की असोसियेशन से जिस वक्त कांस्टीट्यूंसी बनाई गई थीं उस वक्त मैं जानता हूँ कि कितना प्रेशर डाल कर और किस तरीके से कुछ लोगों ने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का निर्माण कराया था और यह सही नहीं है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स अगर एसोशिएट मेम्बर्स बना लिये जायें वे पूरे तरीके से न्याय करेंगे । यदि पुत्रूस साहब चाहें तो मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि कहां पर न्याय हुआ और कहां पर न्याय नहीं हुआ है । यह भी है कि वी० डी० ओज०, एस० डी० ओज० डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट्स, सेक्रेटरीज और एलेक्शन आफिसर्स आफ दी स्टेट पर दबाव डाल कर किस तरीके से सचमुच कांस्टीट्यूंसीज बनाई गई हैं । कुछ जगहों में अपने ढंग की बनाई गई हैं । निर्वाचन

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

क्षेत्र बनाने के वास्ते चार सिद्धान्त निर्धारित किये हैं जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :—

“Physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience.”

अर्थात् वहां के मतदाताओं को सुविधा हो कि वे आसानी से वहां पर पहुंच जायें। सुविधाजनक स्थानों का लिहाज करके यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाये जायें। अगर कहीं पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है तो वहां पर बना दे सब डिवीजन हो तो उसे रखें ताकि लोगों को आसानी रहे। इसी तरह अगर कहीं मैदानी क्षेत्र है तो वहाँ पर उनको इसकी सुविधा दी जाये। इन चारों चीजों का लिहाज करके यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाये जाने चाहियें। अगर एलेक्शन कमीशन जो प्रेशर उस पर पड़ता है उसके दबाव में आकर इन चीजों का लिहाज नहीं करता है तो वह अपनी एग्जिस्टेंस को जस्टीफाई नहीं करता है। आज मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और उन की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी इन निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को नाजायज तौर पर विभाजित करने के लिए एनफुलुएंस कराई जा रही है और वहां तक पुन्नूस जी का कहना सही है।

Shri Tyagi: It is a very serious allegation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whenever I say anything, I say it seriously.

Shri Punnoose: What did the hon. Member say, Sir?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I said, as Shri Punnoose said, that sub-divisional officers, and District Magistrates have made recommendations in regard to bifurcating plural constituencies and all those recommendations are with each and every State Government. Virtually, bifurcations of constituencies are over. They simply require publication in the gazette and submission to the Election Commission. If they have been delimited on the prin-

ciples stated in this Bill, then, I have nothing to say. But, in some cases, I have found that if the constituency consists of 12 State legislature constituencies and are spread over 3 sub-divisions, then, these two constituencies which are going to be created, each one of them, have become three sub-division constituencies. If a sub-division can constitute by itself a constituency, be it reserved or general, then it should be recognised as such and no pressure should be brought to bear from any quarter to create constituencies whereby all the three sub-divisions are included in each one of these constituencies. I have only to submit that principles stated in this Bill should be implemented fully.

I want to emphasise that it is up to the Election Commission to see that principles stated in the Bill are given effect to. The Election Commission will be raising its own statute in the eyes of the electorate and in the eyes of the people if it sees that no injustice is allowed to prevail.

Mr. Chairman: Shri B. C. Mullick.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (निमाड़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बोलने का रिजर्वेशन उधर की सोटों के लिए है।

Mr. Chairman: Any member from any part of the House will be called.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य भी एक सेन्टेन्स बोल चुके हैं।

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been much delayed, though one year back the President, in his Address, mentioned the decision of the Government to place the Bill before the House even that session. No further delay should be permitted in this matter.

The question of the partition of double-member constituencies has been discussed several times, at different meetings. This was discussed in the meetings of the Consultative Committees on the Ministry of Home Affairs a number of times. There were members from all political parties in those committees. I know that almost all the Scheduled Caste Members of Parliament have given their support to the creation of single member constituencies. The P. S. P. on behalf of which I am speaking today has already informed the Home Minister, during the last session, about its support to the creation of single member constituencies. I do not see any reason to send it for eliciting public opinion.

Shri Tyagi: There are the State Assembly members.

Sari B. C. Mullick: They have also given their consent. I know of the members of Orissa.

Double-member constituencies are not only inconvenient for the candidates; but also inconvenient for Government, as the counting of votes etc. is a complicated task. In a double-member constituency the candidates have to cover a large area—an area of about double the size. The double-member constituencies are considerably irksome. The economic condition of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates would not enable them to meet the huge expenditure involved in election. In small single member constituencies the expenses would be considerably less. Regarding leadership, Shri Jain has now said something. It is a feeling found in double member constituencies the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates generally depend upon the general candidates. This feeling does not allow them to build their leadership, which is a very essential requirement in a democratic set-up. The creation of a single member constituency will certainly remove that feeling and give those people an opportu-

nity to build that leadership. The caste Hindus will certainly accept them as their leaders.

Parliament has extended reservation only for 10 years. It is expected that within 10 years the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes would be able to stand on their own legs. This will give them an opportunity to strengthen themselves and stand on their own legs and fight the elections without the help of the general candidates.

In a single member constituency the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates cannot be neglected by Government. I have seen, in double-member constituencies, generally Government give preference to the general candidate. But there can be no room for such preference in single member constituencies.

Shri Tyagi has said that sometimes in double-member constituencies the Scheduled Castes capture both the seats. That is true. In the new system we will lose. I am not sorry for this. I have nothing more to say. I welcome the Bill. It should be passed without any delay.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम दो सदस्यों के निर्वाचन के समापन के सम्बन्ध में रखे गये बिल पर विचार कर रहे हैं। त्यागी जी ने बड़े जोर से इसका विरोध किया है और बड़े बड़े तर्क उपस्थित किये हैं। पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में यह लोक सभा ही नहीं है, राज्य भी हैं और उनमें विधायक लोग हैं। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि लोकसभा के सदस्य, हम लोग, उन्हीं मतदाताओं के द्वारा चुन कर आये हैं, जिन्होंने राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए सदस्य चुने हैं। इसलिए मैं इस तर्क को बिल्कुल उपयुक्त नहीं समझता हूँ कि उनकी राय जानना आवश्यक है। एक ही मतदाताओं ने हम को और राज्य विधान सभाओं को चुना है। इस लिए मैं इस दलील को उपयुक्त

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

श्रीर न्यायसंगत नहीं समझता हूँ कि उन की राय जानने के लिए इस विधेयक को प्रचारित किया जाये ।

श्री त्यागी : हम पार्लिमेंट श्रीर भ्रसेम्बलियों, दोनों की कांस्टिट्यूएंसिज को वाइफर-केट कर रहे हैं । इसलिए यह मुनासिब है कि भ्रसेम्बली वालों से भी पूछ लिया जाये ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं इसी का उत्तर दे रहा हूँ । जिन मतदाताओं ने इस सदन के सदस्यों को चुना है, उन्होंने ही एम० एल० एज० को भी चुना है । जो हमारी राय है, जो इस लोकसभा की राय है, वह सारे देश की राय है ।

श्री नरसिंहन (कृष्णगिरि) : इसी स्थाल से वे भी कानून बनाना शुरू कर दें, तो क्या होगा ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : त्यागी जी ने यह भी कहा कि अनुसूचित जातियों के दो सदस्य चुने जा सकते हैं । मैं मानता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग, या हरिजन, या गिरिजन दो सदस्यों वाले निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में दोनों स्थानों से चुने जा सकते हैं । मैं उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की सेवा की दृष्टि से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कल्पना कीजिए कि वहाँ पर दो सदस्य दो विभिन्न दलों के निर्वाचित हो जायें—क्योंकि एक दल के तो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग निर्वाचित नहीं होंगे—तो उस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की क्या भ्रवस्था होगी । आप कल्पना कीजिए कि जब तक एक सदस्य एक श्रीर खीचेगा और दूसरा दूसरी श्रीर और उनके बीच में रस्साकशी होगी, तो उस रस्साकशी में जो मतादाता हैं, जो यह सोच करके मत देते हैं कि वह उनकी भलाई के काम करेगा, उनको लाभ पहुंचायेगा, उनकी क्या दशा होगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी भ्रवस्था में जो लाभ है वह हानि में परिवर्तित हो जाएगा और उनकी आपसी रस्साकशी के

भ्रन्दर जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है वह पिस जाएगा । एक राजनीतिक दल का जो सदस्य है वह एक बात कहेगा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को और दूसरे राजनीतिक दल का जो सदस्य होगा वह उसको जाकर दूसरी ही बात कहेगा और इस तरह से दोनों एक दूसरे के मुकाबले में आ जायेंगे और तब क्या होगा, इसकी आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं ।

आज दो सदस्यों के जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं उनका क्षेत्र इतना बड़ा है, इतना विशाल है कि अगर हम चाहें भी तो भी हमारी जो जिम्मेदारियां हैं मतदाताओं के प्रति उनको निभा नहीं सकते हैं । अमी जैन साहब ने कहा कि उनका जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है वह ७५ मील लम्बा है और ३० मील चौड़ा है । उसमें हजारों गांव हैं और शहर का हिस्सा भी है । इतना विशाल क्षेत्र होने पर यदि हम कहें कि एक दिन में दो दो गांवों में घूम लिया जाए तो भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पांच वर्षों में हम एक बार भी उनके पास नहीं जा सकते हैं । छोटे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अगर हों तो यह सही है कि लोगों की अधिक अच्छी तरह से सेवा की जा सकती है । साथ ही साथ यह भी सही है कि एक एक सदस्य वाले निर्वाचन क्षेत्र होने से लोगों की अच्छी सेवा हो सकती है । इस वास्ते ये जो सिंगल मैम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएंसिज हैं, ये परम आवश्यक हैं ।

यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि हरिजन ८० प्रतिशत जहां पर दूसरों की आबादी हैं, उनके हक मार लें । मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह हक वाली बात कहां से आ गई है ? हम इस देश के निवासी हैं, इस देश के रहने वाले हैं, हम सब एक हैं, इसको हम क्यों भूल जाते हैं । फिर हम हरिजन अगर . . .

श्री त्यागी : मैं एक गलतफहमी दूर करना चाहता हूँ । मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि हक मार लेंगे । मैंने यह कहा कि हर एक आदमी

अपने घर से कम से कम खड़ा हो सकता है लेकिन अब ऐसा करने से ८० फीसदी जहाँ ये लोग हैं, वहाँ से हरिजन के लिए सीट रिजर्व करके इस को वंचित कर देने के बराबर होगा ।

श्री नबल प्रभाकर : आपका जो तात्पर्य था उसको मैं समझ गया हूँ । अब आपने जो प्रश्न उठाया है उसका भी मैं उत्तर दे दूंगा ।

आज भी देश के अन्दर एक सदस्य वाले निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं, जो कि सुरक्षित हैं । उनके सम्बन्ध में अगर कोई कानूनी अड़चन नहीं है तो अब आने वाले एक सदस्यीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में क्या हो सकती है . . .

श्री त्यागी : उसमें ५१ प्रतिशत शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं ।

श्री नबल प्रभाकर : इस पर भी मैं आ जाऊंगा, आप चिन्ता न करें ।

आपने कहा है कि ८० प्रतिशत लोग जो हैं वे एक विचारधारा के हैं श्री २० प्रतिशत जो हैं, व दूसरी विचारधारा के हैं । लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन २० प्रतिशत में भी जातियाँ हैं, उप-जातियाँ हैं और उन सब के विचार अलग अलग हैं । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ८० प्रतिशत जो हैं, उनमें भी अलग अलग विचारों के, अलग अलग बलों के लोग हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में सब कुछ जातपात के हिसाब से ही चलता है । ऐसी हालत में जो एक सदस्य वाले सुरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं, जो रिजर्वड कांस्टिट्यूंसीज हैं, उन्हीं पर यह बात क्यों लागू करते हैं । आप ख्याल करें कि आज तक सीटें रिजर्व थीं । पहला चरण समाप्त हो गया । उसमें एक लम्बी कांस्टिट्यूंसी थी और आपने एक एक हरिजन को या गिरीजन को, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव को जनरल सीट के साथ लगा दिया और वह एक लम्बी चौड़ी कांस्टिट्यूंसी में घूमा । आम लोगों की धारणा है, मेरी नहीं है, कि हरिजनों की अपेक्षा जो

जनरल सीट से आते हैं, अधिक सेवा करते हैं, अपने कार्य में अधिक तत्पर रहते हैं और वे ज्यादा अपने को सुपेरियर समझते हैं । मेरी धारणा यह है कि जो रिजर्व कंस्टिट्यूंसीज से चुन कर आते हैं वे लोगों की ज्यादा सेवा करते हैं और जो लोग जनरल सीट से चुन कर आते हैं, वे अपने को नेता समझते हैं । जो रिजर्व कंस्टिट्यूंसी से चुन कर आता है वह अपने आपको सेवक समझता है और सेवक समझ करके अधिक से अधिक लोगों की सेवा करना चाहता हूँ और दूसरे जो हैं वे सिवाय इसके कि यहाँ भाषण करें, वहाँ भाषण करें, बाजार में भाषण करें, उनका और कोई दूसरा काम नहीं है और वे नेतागिरी के अन्दर फसे रहते हैं ।

श्री अजित सिंह सरहद्दी (लुधियाना) : वे भी तो सेवक हैं ।

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (हाजीपुर रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : ऐसा कह कर आप खाई पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

श्री नबल प्रभाकर : मैं वास्तविकता बता रहा हूँ, सत्यता बता रहा हूँ ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह धारणा कि ८० प्रतिशत लोग दुखी होंगे और दूसरे ढंग से निर्वाचन होंगे सही नहीं है । ८० प्रतिशत जो लोग हैं वे उनकी सेवाओं से प्रभावित होंगे तभी तो उनको वोट देंगे और त्यागी जी के मन में जो धारणा है कि हम अपने कुछ चमचे भेज देंगे या अपने पुछले भेज देंगे, वैसी बात नहीं है । वे देखेंगे कि जो रिजर्वड निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है, उस में हमारी कौन अधिक सेवा कर सकता है या किस ने अधिक सेवा की है । मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति दवा लेने के लिये जायेगा तो वह विष पान कर लेगा और समझेगा कि ऐसा करने से उस का रोग खत्म हो जायेगा । हर आदमी चाहता है कि मैं अगर बीमार हूँ तो दवा लूँ और दवा ले कर के मैं अपने को निरोग करूँ । मैं नहीं समझता कि

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

कोई भी व्यक्ति विष पान कर के आत्मा हत्या कर लेगा और न ही कोई ऐसा करना चाहेगा। हर एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लोग जानते हैं कि कौन उन की सेवा कर सकता है और वे उसी को अपना उम्मीदवार खड़ा करेंगे और कामयाब बनायेंगे।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जनता पर छोड़ दें कि वह अपने प्रतिनिधियों को चुन लें। हरिजनों की आज जो अवस्था है वह उस जवान हिन्दू कन्या के समान है जिस का कि विवाह होना है और उस के लिये दहेज में देने के लिये चूँकि धन नहीं है, इस वास्ते उस का विवाह नहीं होता है। आज यह कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों के लिये दस साल तक स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गये और इस अवधि को दस बरस के लिये और बढ़ा दिया गया है और अब ये रिजर्व्ड कांस्टीट्यूएँसीज मांगते हैं। श्रीमान्, मेरा बहुत ही नभ्र शब्दों में यह निवेदन है कि हम दस बरस तक डबल मैम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएँसीज में से चुन कर आये हैं। हम यह देखना चाहते हैं कि दस बरस तक डबल मैम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएँसीज के साथ लगे रह कर क्या अब हम अकेले भी अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं या नहीं हो सकते हैं। हम लोगों की सेवा स्वयं कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन को तुष्ट कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन का सन्तोष हम कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। ये सब चीजें हम अगले दस बरसों में देखना चाहते हैं। हम यह देखना चाहते हैं कि उन लोगों की भाँति जो कि जनरल कांस्टीट्यूएँसीज से जीत कर आते हैं, उन को समान लोगों की हम भी सेवा कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन के समान हम लोगों के सामने एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम लोगों के सामने एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं कि हम उन जैसी सेवा कर सकते हैं। हमें दिखाना है कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं और इस का पता आने वाले दस बरसों में लग जायेगा। हम उस हिन्दू

कन्या के समान हैं जो जवान है और जिस के साथ कोई विवाह करना नहीं चाहता है लेकिन जब वह योग्यता प्राप्त कर लेती है या मान लीजिये आई० ए० एस० हो जाती है तो बहुत से लोग उस के चाहने वाले हो जाते हैं, उसी तरह से हम योग्य बनना चाहते हैं और वही योग्यता हमें आने वाले दस बरसों में प्राप्त करनी है। (Interruptions)

मैं अन्त में त्यागी जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सिंगल मैम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएँसीज से चुन कर आये हैं और अगर वह डबल मैम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएँसी से चुन कर आये होते तो उन को पता होता है कि कितनी दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं। अगर वह डबल मैम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएँसी से चुन कर आते तो वह पीर पराई जान सकते हैं। जिन की बिवाई नहीं कटी होती है, वे दूसरों की पीर नहीं समझ पाते हैं।

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh):
Sir, I welcome this legislative measures on the ground of policy, but entertain grave doubts about the constitutionality of the provisions of the Bill. This Bill was to have been considered at the last session but it was delayed because certain objections were being considered about the constitutionality of the Bill and also because opinions from the States had not been received. In the Committee there was unanimity of opinion that instead of double member constituencies we should have single member constituencies. As I said on ground of policy and principle I support this Bill because it will lead to national integration.

The Constitution has not provided for reservation of constituencies; it has only provided for reservation of seats, and, therefore, the measure offends the Constitution of India. Single member constituencies will lead to national integration and in the coming ten years all the Harijan candidates and the Schedule Caste candidates who now represent their community will

change their mind and represent their constituencies effectively.

Even as it is, it was never meant that in the double member constituencies the general candidates would represent the general voters and the scheduled castes representatives would represent the scheduled caste voters. But the result was otherwise. Experience shows that the scheduled caste member who came to the Parliament or to the State Legislature thought that he was specially elected on the reserved seat to represent the cause of the scheduled castes only. That was the misunderstanding in the mind of the scheduled caste members. The scheduled caste member will no longer entertain that belief that he was to represent only the scheduled caste people, because 80 per cent or 90 per cent of the people who returned him would always be looking into his activities in the Assembly or Parliament, as to whether he was putting forward the case of the constituency as a whole or of that section alone. If he delivers speeches in favour of the scheduled caste people only that candidate would not be returned again. They would return another scheduled caste candidate who would conform to the standards laid down in this Bill. Therefore on grounds of policy and principle, I support this Bill.

As regards the constitutionality of the provisions of this measure, I entertain grave doubts. I had also put in a petition before the Law Minister to consider that point. Because there were certain single member constituencies in the tribal areas the Ministry thought that it could be made applicable to all the scheduled castes. I would like to say that no petition had been filed and no case respecting those constituencies went to the Supreme Court. One case, the famous cases of Shri V. V. Giri came up to the Supreme Court and it is reported in A. I. R. 1959 page 1318, V. V. Giri v. D. S. Dora. Shri V. V. Giri felt aggrieved and challenged the very

reservation of seats. He said it off-ended article 14 of the Constitution of India. In my own State, the hon. Shri Tripathi got only 200 votes more than the other scheduled caste candidate.

An Hon. Member: He is no more hon'ble.

Shri Kalika Singh: If he had got 200 votes less he also would have lost like V. V. Giri.

I will now read out the relevant portion of the judgment in the case of V. V. Giri v. D. S. Dora:

"It was faintly suggested by the appellant that section 54(4) is *ultra vires* since it is inconsistent with articles 14 and 330 of the Constitution. One has merely to recall the provisions of article 15(3) and (4) to reject the argument that section 54(4) offends against article 14. As regards Article 330 it is obvious that the reservation of seats as therein specified is intended to guarantee a minimum number of seats to the scheduled castes and tribes; therefore, if members of the said castes and tribes; secure additional seats by election to *general unreserved seats* there would be no repugnancy at all. There is no substance in the contention that section 54(4) is *ultra vires*."

It was said that throughout India all the constituencies are general constituencies and by the device of double-member constituencies an additional seat was reserved. All citizens had equal protection of law and all citizens had equality before the law and therefore article 14 did not come in the way. Today when we are converting all the double-member constituencies into single-member constituencies, it goes against the Constitution of India. Just now my hon. friend Shri Tyagiji said that about 5 crores of people will not have equal rights to stand in

[Shri Kalika Singh]

their home constituencies, because there will be a prohibition against that.

Now according to article 330, "Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for the Scheduled Castes;" and according to article 332 "Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribesin the Legislative Assembly of every State * * ." So articles 330 and 332 prescribe that seats shall be reserved, not constituencies shall be reserved.

Mr. Chairman: How can a seat be reserved unless the constituency is reserved?

Shri Kalika Singh: That is what the Supreme Court said that the double-member constituencies are general constituencies. Therefore, the Supreme Court said that as the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes can secure additional seats by election to general unreserved seats there would be no repugnancy at all. That is the legal position. It is given in that judgment.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Kalika Singh: Sir, I will not be able to move my amendments because I will not be here tomorrow. My amendments are of a very general character. In clause 3 of the Bill it is said that the Election Commission shall divide every two-member constituency. At another place it is said: "in the opinion of the Commission has the greater concentration of population of the scheduled castes". In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said: "Members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes generally favour small single-member constituencies which involve less expenditure and trouble". What I fear is, if the word "divided" is only there and there is no other word like "equally" or words like "divided equally having due regard to the population and the area", then if there is a double-member

constituency today having four tehsils it could be divided into two in such a manner that one may have only one tehsil and the other constituency may have three tehsils. It could even be divided into two where in such a manner that one constituency may have a few patwari circles only having a greater concentration of Scheduled Castes people. Therefore, I want that this should be set right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is a provision in the Constitution itself about population.

An Hon. Member: Even without Scheduled Castes there can be one.

Shri Kalika Singh: Therefore, it should be divided equally having due regard to the population and the area.

It is provided that a technical majority of the Scheduled Castes will decide which constituency will be reserved. That technicality should not be there. I want that there should be a substantial majority. The geographical features, the administrative units and other things will have to be considered. There may be cases where a general candidate may belong to an area which is not going to be his constituency only on the ground that a 0.1 majority of scheduled castes prevails in the other part. Therefore, there should be a substantial majority and not a technical majority for deciding this issue. I request that this point also may be considered.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose this Bill for three reasons. The first thing is that this Bill is partly discriminatory; secondly, that the arguments which are advanced by Government and by the Members of the Congress Party are not only not adequate but they are futile; and, thirdly, I am quite convinced in my mind that this Bill if implemented is neither in the interests of the country as a whole nor in the interests of those for whom it is meant, namely—and mainly—the Scheduled Castes.

Let me take the first thing. This Bill has taken birth in a closed door secret meeting of the Congress Legislature Party. This incident itself is sufficient to indicate that it may be full of misgivings. If you will, broadly, see the provisions of the Bill, you will find that it is so. I am not able to understand as to why there has been made an exception with regard to the State of Gujerat. Similarly, I am not able to understand as to why with regard to the provisions relating to population the census of 1951 is to be taken into consideration and as to why the census of 1961 is not to be taken into consideration, as the figures of the 1961 census will be readily available the moment the census operations are over.

There is no reason given as to why the State of Gujerat has been exempted. But that is not the only basis on which I am opposing this. I have been hearing hon. Members saying that a double-member constituency is unwieldy. Also, there are some who say that members of the Scheduled Castes have been elected to unreserved seats. There are some others who say that there are administrative difficulties and so on.

My first submission is this, that it is not the fault of the double-member constituency that it has become unwieldy. Our country is so huge as to make it unwieldy. I have got here certain figures, and I would like to indicate to this House that our country is three times that of USA in population, 35 times that of Canada, 58 times that of Australia and 88 times that of Switzerland. If you take the electorate per constituency, in the United Kingdom per member per constituency the electorate is 55,000; 66,000 in France, 42,000 in Belgium, 30,000 in Sweden and so on. It is because our country is a huge one that a constituency for double-membership is unwieldy. It is no use placing the blame upon the double-member constituency.

If, Sir, hon. Members of this House are quite convinced with regard to the unwieldiness of a double-member constituency, then the problem is much deeper. Take, for instance, the present parliamentary single-member constituency. What is the extent? As I understand, there are six talukas, nearly 500 villages and covers a long range of nearly 3 lacs to 4 lakh voters in one single-member constituency. Is it possible for any hon. Member to visit at least 300 villages during the period of five years. I have not been able to see any such hon. Member who has been able to go and nurse his constituency so well. Therefore, although this argument that the two-member constituencies are unwieldy may be apparently correct, it is because of the huge size of the country that they become unwieldy.

Secondly, it is true that there have been cases where members belonging to the Scheduled Castes have been elected to non-reserved seats. The figures that have been given show that in the first general elections there were 5 to Lok Sabha and 11 to the various Assemblies, and in the second general elections there were nearly 9 to Lok Sabha and 20 to the Assemblies that is to say, in the first general elections there were 11 such seats and in the second general elections there were 29 such seats. When hon. Members of this House are prepared to go arithmetically and in the exactitude in which they are saying, I want to say that for two reasons this benefit has been given to the members of Scheduled Castes. The first reason is that they have foregone the weightage. In fact, in the Constituent Assembly there was a question of giving some weightage and it was conceded that no weightage should be given but an additional benefit should be given to members of Scheduled Castes, that if they contest for a general seat and they are elected that benefit should go to them. Because of that benefit some seats have gone to them.

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

If you look into this question so very arithmetically, you will drive the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to demand one-fifth membership of the House. They are nearly 100 Members of the House. Similarly, in the whole country, so far as the assemblies are concerned, they are also one-fifth in 2,832 members of assemblies. If certain Members are aggrieved because certain seats are lost, because a few seats are lost—few means one seat out of 200 taking into consideration all the seats in the country—then is it not legitimate for the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to have a share in proportion to their numbers in this House as well as in the various assemblies? In fact, the Congress Party must thank them with all gratitude that they have not the courage to demand the same proportion as they are sitting either here or in the various assemblies. Therefore, nobody should have any grievance with regard to certain members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being elected to un-reserved seats.

Thirdly, there is an argument that the Scheduled Castes Members should become independent. I am not able to understand the meaning of this. Would you like them to have their own separate organisation? I am putting this question to the Members of the Congress Party. If that is the meaning, then either they will have to organise within the Congress or they will have to set up their own organisation. There is another meaning; that is, whether the Scheduled Castes people who said that they are nearer the Hindu society are being integrated with the Hindu society or whether they are being disintegrated from the Hindu society. Therefore, this argument also is not so good.

Now, let me come to the question of the interests of the country as a whole and also of the interests of the Scheduled Castes themselves. First of all, take the interests of the country. Gandhiji fasted and there was a Poona

pact and be said that there should be a joint electorate. Reservation of seat means, if there is a plurality of seats, that is to say, if there are seats amounting to more than two or three, then, out of two or three or four seats, one has to be reserved. When there is only one seat in one single-member constituency, what is to be reserved? In fact, this goes against the very spirit of the Poona pact out of which originated the principle of reservation of seats. Therefore, if you say now—after a long period of years when Gandhiji's fast is over—that we will have single member separate constituencies, it means that this is the first step forward for probably making them demand a separate electorate. This may result in that demand. Now, the consequences which will follow after the bifurcation of the present two-member constituencies are going to be so wide that I am afraid either the Congress Party which is receiving so much support and which would say—what I say may not be accepted—that this is so important for stabilising the Congress ministries may disintegrate or the Scheduled Caste members may be completely demoralised and they will not be able to stand on their own feet.

Why do I say so? I have been able to collect certain figures and let me tell the Congress Members in their own interests that where there are single-member constituencies their gains are 50 per cent and where there are two-member constituencies their gains are 80 per cent. It is for them to consider whether it is in their own interests to have double-member constituencies or single-member constituencies.

Shri Tyagi: We are biased by a sense of self-sacrifice!

Shri B. C. Kamble: That is why I say that either the Congress Party will disintegrate or the Scheduled Caste members may be demoralised because of this. Let me also tell one thing to my hon. friends who are Members of the Opposition. I am

afraid that such of the constituencies which are stronger from the point of view of the Opposition Members will be condemned as reserved constituencies; where the Members of the Opposition are stronger they will be asked to fight with the Scheduled Castes, and where the Congress Party is stronger, they will be treated as general constituencies. That is my fear so far as the Opposition Members are concerned.

An Hon. Member: A double-edged weapon.

Shri B. C. Kamble: A double-edged weapon. Let me tell the Scheduled Caste Members also and those who are the followers of Dr. Ambedkar one thing. What was the position? I am making a small survey within a short time—a couple of minutes. Since 1937, when the general electorate system was first introduced in the year 1937, there were as many as 151 constituencies in which seats were reserved either for the provincial legislatures or for the Central legislature. Out of 151 constituencies in which seats were reserved, 125 were two-member constituencies. 12 constituencies consisted of three-member constituencies and there were nine constituencies which were four-member constituencies. What is the principle? The principle is this: probably all the electorate belonging to the Scheduled Castes as compared to probably all the general electorates has to be taken into consideration. It is a well-known principle which is known to all politicians that where there is a plurality of membership, there is a chance and a possibility for such of those who belong to the minority being elected. But when there is a single-member constituency—and I am sure there are many political thinkers who say that a single-member constituency is a very crude method of election—I am quite sure that the minority or those who are a small community will not be in a position to capture any of these seats.

To my hon. friends who are the followers of Dr. Ambedkar, I may tell them the history of the recent past. So far, in the last two general elections, they have not been able to capture a single seat where there was a single-member constituency, but where there has been a double-member constituency, they have been able to capture certain seats. So, the fortunes of the Congress Party as well as the fortunes of the followers of Dr. Ambedkar can be seen.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Hem Chand Laskar always came from a single-member and a general constituency.

Shri Tyagi: Apart from that, Shri Hazarika, Shri Murthy, Shri Beliram Das, Shri Basant Kumar Das and Shri Ramananda Das have all come to this House from general constituencies.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, Mr. Hem Chand Laskar, a Minister, came repeatedly from a general constituency.

Shri B. C. Kamble: If they are members of the Congress Party that is quite a different thing. I am saying that if they are contesting on their own....

Shri A. K. Sen: Does a man cease to belong to the Scheduled Castes if he comes to the Congress?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri B. S. Murthy first came as a non-Congress Member here, but later on he joined the Congress.

Shri B. C. Kamble: He came on the Congress ticket.

Shri A. K. Sen: He is not a Scheduled Caste man?

Shri B. C. Kamble: What I say is that in fact the real problem is entirely different. The real problem is electoral reform and even a parliamentary reform. That has got to be seriously considered. We stand for the abolition of reservation and a re-consideration of the electoral system, probably with multi-member constituencies and with the community vote.

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

I do not know whether this House will accept it now or later on, but we have got to come to that. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : सभापति जी, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद और मुबारकबाद देती हूँ कि वह इस हाउस में इस बिल को लाये। अगर आप इस बिल को देखें, तो यह एक छोटा सा बिल है और इस में कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता, लेकिन यह बिल ऐसा है कि हर एक माननीय सदस्य अपने अपने नुक्ता-ए-नजर से इस को देखता है और अपने अपने रंग रूप में डिबेट कर रहा है और अपने तरीके से समझ रहा है और उसी के मुताबिक इस के मायने लगा रहा है। यह बिल ऐसा है जो देखने में सादा है, लेकिन इसने हाउस में कनफ्यूजन और केन्फ़स पैदा किया हुआ है।

दरअसल सवाल यह है कि आजादी हासिल करने के बाद हम किस किस रूप में और किस किस ढंग से यहां के लोगों का कल्याण कर सकते हैं। आज यह प्रश्न उठा है कि हम हरिजनों को अपने आप से अलग करें। मेरे जैसे आदमी के लिये यह बहुत तकलीफ-देह चीज है। मेरे हरिजन भाई गुस्से में जो कुछ कहते हैं, वह हमारी समझ में आता है, लेकिन जब से मैं यहां बैठे हूँ, मुझे महात्मा गांधी की याद आ रही है। जब वह पूना में फास्ट कर रहे थे, तो मैं खुद वहां गई थी। उन का कहना था कि हिन्दू एक बोडी है, एक शरीर है, और हरिजन उस शरीर का हिस्सा है और वह हिस्सा बेकार हो गया है, कमजोर हो गया है, उस हिस्से को हम को मजबूत बनाना है। उन्होंने ने देश को यह शिक्षा दी थी। इस के बाद उन्होंने अपने गले में और देश के गले में हरिजनों को पहनाया, लेकिन इसलिये नहीं कि वह इस तरीके से कुछ पोलिटिकल फायदा हासिल करना चाहते थे, बल्कि सिर्फ इसलिये कि हिन्दू बाडी का जो एक हिस्सा फालेज में मुबतिला है, जो आगे नहीं जा सकता है, उस को मजबूत बनाया जाये। मैं भी हरिजनों को अपने जिस्म का हिस्सा समझती हूँ। मैं यह

नहीं समझ सकती हूँ कि मैं हरिजनों से अलग रहूँ। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि मैं डबल मॅम्बर कांस्टिट्यूएँसी से चुन कर आई और मेरा एक हरिजन भाई मेरे साथ खड़ा हुआ। मुझे हाउस को यह बताते हुए खुशी होती है कि मुझे में और मेरे हरिजन भाई में कोई फर्क नहीं है। हम दोनों ने इलैक्शन रन किया है और हम जीते हैं। हम एक बार नहीं दो बार जीते हैं। इस के पहले भी अपनी जिन्दगी में मैं इलैक्शन जीत चुकी हूँ कई बार और हरिजन को साथ ले कर ही जीती हूँ। हरिजनों के प्रति हम ने देश में जो सदभावना पैदा की वह उस गुरु की शिक्षा का ही फल है जिसको कि हम ने अपना गुरु माना और उस जनरल की ही की ही कोशिशों का नतीजा है जिसको कि हमने फालो किया। उसके कारण ही हमको आजादी मिली। अपने भाइयों को अपने से अलग करना कम से कम मुझे जैसी के लिये ही बहुत ही तकलीफदेह है।

15 hrs.

त्यागी जी ने बहुत सी बातें कहीं। पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत जी ने भी बहुत कुछ कहा। लेकिन हमें देखना है कि हम लोगों ने क्या क्या किया है। हुकूमत की बागडोर हमारे हाथों में है और हम ने क्या किया है। हमारे जिस्म का एक कमजोर अंग था, और उस कमजोर अंग का हम ने क्या इलाज किया है। अगर हम ने उस के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है तो दोषी हम हैं दोषी होने के बाद भी आज हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हम सिंगल मॅम्बर कांस्टिट्यूएँसीज बनाने जा रहे हैं। मुझे दिखाई देता है, मैं नहीं जानती कि दूसरों को भी दिखाई देता है या नहीं, और मुमकिन है न दिखाई देता हो, कि सिंगल मॅम्बर कांस्टिट्यूएँसीज बना कर हम हरिजनों का कोई लाभ या तरक्की नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। समझ लीजिये ऐसा कर के जो कुछ भी हम ने इन के लिये पिछले दस बरसों में किया है, इन को ढाया है और अब और दस वर्षों के लिये हम ने इन को कुछ संरक्षण दिये हैं, वह सब कुछ एक हाथ से दिया है

और दूसरे हाथ से ले लेंगे। इससे इन का कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। है

मैं हाउस से अपील करती हूँ कि यह भावना कि हरिजन अलग हैं, नहीं फैलनी चाहिये और अगर यह है तो यह दूर होनी चाहिये। हरिजनों का जो यह ख्याल है कि वे अलग हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे कैसे अलग हैं। मैं नहीं जानती कि कौन हिन्दू आज ऐसा है जो कि हरिजनों को संग नहीं रखना चाहता है। कौन कहता है कि सर्वण हिन्दू लीडर हैं और तुम सेवक हो। मैं तो यह जानती हूँ कि हम सब देश के सेवक हैं, अपने देश के दास हैं। हम हर्गिज लीडर होना नहीं चाहते। मुझ से अगर कोई कहता है कि तुम लीडर हो, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि मुझे किसी ने गाली दे दी है। लीडर कहना मैं समझती हूँ गाली देना है। हम सब देश के सेवक हैं, देश के दास हैं और हमें सेवक और दास ही बने रहना है। जिन हरिजनों को हम ने अपने कलेजे से लगाया है वे अगर कहते हैं कि तुम लीडर हो और हम दास हैं तो कम से कम मुझे जैसी औरत इस को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। हम और तुम जुदा जुदा नहीं हैं, सभी एक हैं।

हम अपने देश को काफी ऊंचा उठा चुके हैं और काफी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं। आज कई लोग खुश हैं कि सिगल मੈम्बर कांस्टिट्युएँसीज होने जा रही हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वे क्यों खुश हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि सिगल मੈम्बर कांस्टिट्युएँसीज से १९६२ में जो इलैक्शन होने जा रहे हैं, उन में कनफ्यूशन होगा, केओस होगा।

आज हरिजनों और कास्ट हिन्दूज का सवाल पैदा हुआ है। लेकिन हमें देखना है कि क्या कास्ट हिन्दूज में ही कास्टस कम हुई है या ज्यादा हुई है और अगर ज्यादा हुई है तो हम हरिजनों को क्या कहें। मैं खुद इलैक्शन में जब खड़ी होती हूँ तो देखती हूँ कि ठाकुर ठाकुर को वोट करता है, ब्राह्मण ब्राह्मण को वोट करता है, कायस्थ कायस्थ को वोट करता है। ये सब जो चीजें हैं इन को हम खत्म नहीं

कर पाये हैं और ये चीजें बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं। इस वास्ते हम को हरिजनों से कोई गिला नहीं है, कोई शिकायत नहीं है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इन को हमें समाप्त करना है।

जो बिल आप ने पेश किया है, इस को तीन चार बार समझने की कोशिश की है लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पाई हूँ। यह तीन चार सफे का बिल है कानून में नहीं जाती लेकिन मैं यह जानती हूँ कि मारल्ड कैसे होने चाहिये, आदमी को क्या करना चाहिये, समाज को क्या-क्या चीज चाहिये जिससे कि हम आगे जा सकें। मेरा निवेदन है कि पालिटिक्स का ख्याल आप न करें। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और हाउस से कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे सोचें कि अगर यह गलती हम से हो गई तो इस का जो नतीजा है उसे हमें १९६२ के इलैक्शन में भुगतना पड़ेगा। हमें चाहिये था कि हम हरिजनों को यकीन दिलाते कि उन का यह ख्याल गलत है कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो हमें बताया, जो आदर्श हमारे सामने रखा उसे हम भूले नहीं। वह आदर्श आज भी हमारे सामने है और उस को हम अमली रूप देना चाहते हैं, उसी पर हम चलना चाहते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह इस बिल को और सुलझा कर हमारे सामने लायें।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Sir, I was very happy to listen to the advice given by the oldest lady Member of the House to the Law Minister. I am really pained, because this legislation has been brought forward without giving due thought to the historical antecedents which resulted in reservation and finally division of our community. While we were fighting for freedom, there were forces of separation not only between two religious communities but between Hindu society, all the time struggling so as to weaken national unity. The supreme triumph of Gandhiji was that he tried to strengthen the forces of cohesion in the

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Hindu society not only by his fast, but by the other measures that he took during his life-time of a constructive nature.

If his party, I mean the Congress party, is going to look at the Constitution in just a technical way and if the Members of this House are looking at the plural-member constituencies with the feeling that when they are split up, once and for all we shall throw away the burden of the Harijan comrade and we shall be free from the additional expenses and additional touring, I submit that is not the way to look at the whole problem. It was the responsibility of the ruling party of this country to see that the forces of cohesion in Hindu society are further strengthened. Let us look dispassionately, and not from a party point of view, at what the ruling party has done. Have they, while the reservation was there, set up a Harijan candidate to a general constituency?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri Jangde was elected from a general constituency.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Ramananda Das came from a general constituency. So also Shri Hazarika.

Shri Khadilkar: I know there are a few instances. I have seen from my own experience that in 1946, when we fought the elections for the first time, when the transfer of power was about to take place, the caste feeling was almost negligible. After the election in 1952, we have seen on our side that if there is an issue which has taken hold of the mind of the people, people have been ideologically trained and made to think in a non-communal and non-caste way. For instance, Shri Kamble got elected from a general constituency which was very much caste-ridden.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He is not a scheduled caste; he is a Buddhist

Shri Khadilkar: In Hindu society, unfortunately whether we like it or not, he belongs to the scheduled caste.

My first appeal to the Law Minister is, is this the proper way to look at this problem? After we have framed a Constitution on a certain democratic pattern, have we really fitted the Constitution to strengthen the cohesive forces in our society, over-riding the caste feeling? Is the mechanism you are trying to devise fitted for that purpose? Don't look at it from a short-sighted angle. This is not in keeping with the spirit of what Gandhiji said; it is not in keeping with the spirit with which he fought throughout the period of national struggle. Now people are arguing. I have nothing to say, whether you break it or keep it. But don't look at it from the point of view of immediate gains or losses. I say this because, my friend, Shri Kamble, gave a warning and we must heed it. It was perhaps behind the mind of the hon. lady Member who spoke that in our society if we go this way and create a sense in the people that the scheduled castes and tribes are to survive on sufferance and they are not to share equally the pride in the reconstruction of the country or equally in the possession of power, today if that sense is still behind, not coming to the top, and if you fail to take note of it and try to counteract it in a positive way, I am afraid it might again crop up in a demand for separate electorate.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:
Bound to.

Shri Khadilkar: It has been there throughout our struggle and ultimately it will ruin our country and the future of this democracy would be in danger. Therefore, I would appeal to the Law Minister that while looking at the Bill it looks innocent but if you look at it from this angle, if you want to abolish the double-member constituencies, the logical process would be to abolish reservation. Have we done

that? Have we reached that stage of maturity? Has the ruling party started thinking in non-caste terms? Have we ideologically developed ourselves to that extent? I know from my own experience that before 1948 when the constituencies were distributed among members they started counting in terms of caste votes and the balance of votes. That was done in 1957 also.

Shri C. D. Pande: Everyone does it.

Shri Tyagi: It was so long as you were there.

Shri Khadilkar: I know that in many constituencies the number of caste votes are counted separately by the election bosses. Is it proper? Therefore, what I suggest is this. Let it not be taken in a light-hearted spirit, in a technical way, as the Deputy Law Minister casually mentioned "Oh! these double-member constituencies is a burden" from his own experience. Whether Giri lost or somebody else lost, I do not look at it from this angle; I want to see whether this step is likely to strengthen the forces of unity among the castes and uplift them. What did we find in Hyderabad recently? Panditji advised against something on caste but that was not followed though they were all Congressmen.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Law Minister, not from the party point of view but from the national point of view, from the point of view of developing democracy, that if we want to keep up unity and democracy—we can think of social reconstruction later on—do not go in haste in this way. If you are proceeding in this way, history will say the rulers have lost faith in what was done by Gandhiji and what was said by Gandhiji. Let us try to live up to him. Now we are not living up to him. With these observations, I conclude my remarks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no gainsaying the fact that

this Bill has very great and deep significance both from the point of view of politics as well as society and our decisions regarding this particular matter are very important. As a matter of fact, Rashtrapathi mentioned about this during the last budget session and this Bill was to come about a year earlier. It is quite indicative of its importance that it had to be kept under consideration all this time and even now such senior members of this House as my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi and Pandit Bhargava, who have been in this House for such a long time, have still asked for further consideration by eliciting public opinion by referring this Bill to the public. Certain other members have suggested reference to the Select Committee. It is quite clear that deep significance is attached to this Bill. Another senior member, Shrimati Umaji, says that she is still confused of its interpretation and further investigation is necessary. Shri Khadilkar has waxed eloquent that we are going the wrong way.

I am quite clear in my mind that this matter does demand deeper enquiry and further consideration. I will not be satisfied even with the suggestion that the Bill be referred for eliciting public opinion. As a matter of fact, I have been feeling for some time that in this House there are certain measures which require a thorough investigation before this House takes them into consideration and pass them. Now, there are various methods of investigation. One is reference to Select Committee and another is eliciting public opinion. I think this House should now seriously consider whether it should not go a step further in certain matters and that step, I submit, is that of public enquiries, parliamentary enquiries. In certain measures of such importance even lesser importance, it has been the practice with important democracies to appoint certain commissions to enquire into these matters. Only last year the

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House of Commons passed a Bill which was called the Mental Health Act. This was the result of the recommendations of a Royal Commission which went very deeply into the matter, enquired into it and submitted its recommendations. Now there is another Royal Commission enquiring into the re-organisation of local Governments in London. This is a Bill which is typically of that nature which should be enquired into by an absolutely independent body.

We as politicians, whether in this House or the other House, have got a certain mental outlook and most of our views, knowingly or unknowingly, are biased by certain considerations which influence our elections this way or that way. Therefore, in such matters, it is absolutely necessary and essential that independent commissions make certain public enquiries and as a result of those enquiries they submit certain independent recommendations to the Government, saying that the result of such and such enactment is going to be like this on the society, certain sections are going to react in this manner and another section in another manner. I think this is one of those Bills which should be referred to such a commission and a thorough enquiry should be made. We must know what impact it is going to have on the politics and on the social structure of this country. With that dispassionate, unbiased and non-political opinion before us we will be able to come to a really sound judgment in this matter. Then we will have a mass of evidence which has been put before us by people of eminence in this country, people for whom we have very great respect, people who are not influenced by personal considerations, people who have no constituencies of their own, people who take a dispassionate view in the best interest of the country and in the interest of the society. Whether it is possible in this Bill or not, whether this Government will consider it or not, I definitely feel that such enquiries by commis-

sions should receive the attention of this House and in certain appropriate cases we should do that.

Having said that, I feel and feel very strongly, that this question of reservation is an expression of our own weakness and nothing else. I am totally opposed to any reservation in any shape or form. When I say this I do not mean to say that we have conceded this reservation simply for appeasement or out of certain weakness.

I have the least doubt in my mind that the stature of political parties, whatever be their complexion and nature and whatever be their stature, is going down. As a matter of fact even at the time of drafting the Constitution their stature was not such that they could inspire confidence either in the minds of the Harijans or in their own minds that the Harijans and the depressed classes will be able to get justice. It is only out of this weakness in the body politic that we have been prompted to accept this reservation which is doing a very great harm to the country. If that point is not accepted then there should be no reservation. If we are just to deal with this particular point, namely, whether reservation has got to be there or not because we in this House have ruled that it will stay for another ten years, I am not at all in agreement with this type of reservation. As I have said, it does no good to the country nor does it do good to the Harijans. But if we find that reservation has to stay then the limited question before the House is whether this should be through a double-member constituency or a single-member constituency. I have myself been arguing this way and that way and I have discussed this matter with various hon. Members in this House and outside. There are weighty arguments which could be advanced. There are advantages for and disadvantages against single-member and plural-member constituencies.

But taking a balance I am quite clearly of the view that we must have single-member constituencies. In the absence of an enquiry and of the abolition of this reservation, I support this single-member constituency business.

My reasons for this are the following. While sitting in this House I have been listening to speeches by hon. Members who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Invariably those speeches are delivered with vehemence as if they were representing nobody but the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have completely identified themselves with that communal outlook.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): They have not. But the non-Scheduled Castes think like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That unfortunately is a fact. It may be that I am saying harsh words. It may be that these are unpalatable words, but it is a plain and obvious fact. It is there. Therefore it came to me as a very great surprise when I saw that a majority of the Harijans are supporting this single-member constituency business. So, if I congratulate anybody, I congratulate the Harijan hon. Members of this House who have taken such a broad outlook and such a great view because in future hon. Members as a matter of fact will not be able to represent Harijans. It is obvious. They will represent the cause. They will represent a policy. They will represent a programme. So they will have to represent their constituencies. It will not be that they will be speaking as Harijans. I think in course of time you will find that the tone and temper of the speeches of the Harijans, whether in this House or in their constituencies, will change. It cannot but change because they must satisfy the entire constituency, the general electorate and say that they are representative of all the

people. This mental change will have to come. I feel in course of time they will cease to have anything like this, that is, a representative of the Harijans or of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is bound to come. I am sure that they will cease to have this sort of membership and this sort of outlook. If most of the hon. Members of the Harijan community or of the Scheduled Tribes are agreed on this, they definitely deserve to be very much congratulated. I am sure a very healthy outlook will have been brought about.

But there is a very great responsibility on the political parties also. The political parties will have to take a note of this fact that if they want this healthy mental outlook to grow and develop they will have definitely to play a very strong part in this matter. I hope they will not be wanting in giving this assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members for developing that outlook and will assist them in their elections in the best manner possible and see that a complete homogeneity and harmony is brought about.

I also congratulate the Congress Party on taking this decision. I think nobody could have made out a better case than my hon. friend sitting opposite, Shri Kamble, who spoke so strongly about it. Whether he meant it or not I think directly he paid the greatest tribute to the Congress Party for this decision because he made it absolutely clear that it is the Congress Party which is going to suffer considerably because of this change being brought about. I hope he will concede this much intelligence to the experienced hon. Members of the Congress Party sitting here that they understand what reaction, change or effect this Bill is going to have. They have done it with their eyes open in the larger interest of the country and of the community. Therefore a small loss or setback to the Party has been most welcome to every hon. Member of this House.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will refer only to one point and conclude. My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, made a very strong point when he eloquently stated that the bifurcation of these constituencies should be done in a most just and reasonable manner. Nobody would dispute that. But his saying that Collectors and SDOs, all these people have already got at this job and are likely to act in a particular manner, I think, is not at all very fair to the administrative machinery. The Election Commission cannot work in isolation. After all the Election Commission is supposed to work through certain agencies and these agencies, that is, the executive agencies, will have to submit their report. What we expect of the Election Commissioner is that he will examine these by certain criteria which we are very clearly laying down in this Bill. If anybody is interested in it, it is the Party Government which may be interested in it. It is not the administrative machinery which is interested but the politicians who may be interested. How is the Collector or the Commissioner interested?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was the *summum bonum* of that point. It is the politicians, like Shri Mathur, under whom those administrators work, who might be doing like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why all the time live in suspicion? I do not know that. If we live in suspicion all the time.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If you want to know the facts, I am prepared to state them straightaway. Three sub-divisions have been bifurcated into two constituencies and each constituency consists of certain *thanas* of the three sub-divisions. You can go and enquire.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: For a stray case here or there, for which

also either my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, or I am responsible—nobody else is responsible—why condemn the administration? Do you think that if a particular SDO has made this recommendation, the Election Commissioner will shut his eyes to it? He will have to look into it. He has got the final authority to do it. I do expect that there are honest hon. Members like Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who will exert their influence and see that the constituencies are carved out in an honest manner. I think there is not a lack of honest politicians also.

श्री आसुर (रत्नागिरि) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस बिल को एक वर्ष पहले आना चाहिये था लेकिन इस बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा जल्दी निर्णय न लेने के कारण यह बिल इतनी देर से आज हमारे सामने आ रहा है। यह बिल एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है इसलिये मैंने संशोधन दिया था कि यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में विचारार्थ भेजा जाय क्योंकि इसमें कई ऐसे क्लार्जेंट्स हैं जिन पर कि काफी मतभेद होने की गुंजाइश है और इस नाते मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने भेजा जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता क्योंकि वहाँ पर खूब अच्छी तरह से धारा वार इस बिल पर विचार विमर्श हो सकता था।

हमारे कुछ एक माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है। एक बात हमें अवश्य माननीय है कि हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने विशेष रूप से हरिजन भाइयों ने जो यह कहा है कि जो यह उन के लियेरिजर्वेशन रक्खा गया है वे उस के खिलाफ हैं क्योंकि अब वे चाहते हैं कि वे स्वयं अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें, यह उन्होंने ने बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य बात कही है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हों। हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने कहा है कि डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यून्सीज में उन लोगों को चुनाव जीतने में बहुत सुविधा होती है, लेकिन मैं इस बात पर बल देता हूँ कि सिंगल-मेम्बर

कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज होने पर हम लोगों की परीक्षा होगी कि हम अपने हरिजन भाइयों के लिये कितने प्रयत्न करते हैं और उन को सफल बनाते हैं। मेरे विचार में तो इस विधेयक से हरिजन भाइयों को किसी भी प्रकार की हानि होने वाली नहीं है। इस में उन को अपने से अलग करने का भाव नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में व्याप्त अलगपने की भावना—सेपरेटिज्म की भावना को दूर करने के लिए यह बिल बहुत आवश्यक है और मुझे आशा है कि इस से देश में एकता और एकात्मभाव स्थापित करने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा है कि जब इस बिल को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये बाइ-फ़रकेशन किया जायेगा, तो इस का लाभ उठा कर अन्य कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज में भी गड़बड़ होने की आशंका है। कहा जाता है कि यह काम इलैक्शन कमीशन करता है, लेकिन गत ग्राम चुनाव का अनुभव यह है कि जब कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज फार्म की जाती हैं, तो वहाँ के किसी लीडर, प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता अपने धादमियों, अपनी पार्टी के धादमियों के लिये किसी भाग को जोड़ने या अलग करने में अपने प्रैस्टीज का प्रयोग करते हैं। डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने ठीक कहा है कि देश भर में बाइफ़रकेशन का काम इस प्रकार होना चाहिये कि अन्य कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज को कोई हाथ न लगाये, उन के और टुकड़े न किये जायें।

श्री कामले और श्री खाडिलकर ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है। मुझे पता नहीं लगा कि उस का कारण क्या है। इस बिल से देश में फैली अलगपने की भावना दूर करने में सहायता मिलेगी। इस के साथ ही अपने हरिजन भाइयों के लिये प्रयत्न करने का अवसर भी हम लोगों को प्राप्त होगा। इस दृष्टि से मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

पंडित मनीश्वर बस उपाध्याय (प्रताप-गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, एक काफ़ी लम्बी बहस इस बिल पर चल चुकी है और जैसा कि हमारे मित्रों ने भी कहा है, तरह तरह की विचार-धारायें इस में प्रकट की गई हैं। जब से यह विषय हमारे सामने आया है, प्रायः देश भर में हर प्रदेश में जहाँ कहीं लोग राजनीति से थोड़े भी सम्बन्धित हैं, वे इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रहे हैं और गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करते हुए वे अपनी अपनी राय भी रखते हैं। यहाँ तो हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि इस विषय में राय देना बहुत कठिन है, मुश्किल है और इस में बड़ी दिक्कत पड़ती है, दोनों तरफ़ अच्छी दलीलें हैं, दोनों तरफ़ खराबियाँ और अच्छाइयाँ मिलती हैं, लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि प्रायः प्रदेशों में, जहाँ कहीं यह विषय लोगों के सामने उपस्थित हुआ है, लोग बड़ी साफ़ राय रखते हैं। उस में यह जरूर है कि वे रायें भिन्न भिन्न हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि प्रायः लोग परिवर्तन नहीं चाहते, इसलिये जो मौजूदा स्थिति है, उस का प्रायः समर्थन करते हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि पूरे तौर पर इस के महत्व को न समझने के कारण वे ऐसा करते हों। लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि जो रायें हैं, वे साफ़ हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात पर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि इस विधेयक का जन्म हुआ है कांग्रेस पार्टी में बन्द दरवाजे के अन्दर और इस से यह जान पड़ता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी का उद्देश्य है कि इस बिल को सामने ला कर कोई ऐसी वातावरण बनाया जाये, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये, जिस से कांग्रेस पार्टी इस देश में बलवान हो जाये। किसी पार्टी का उद्देश्य यही हो सकता है, जब बन्द दरवाजे में कोई विधेयक बने और उसी का प्रयोग सारे देश में हो। लेकिन इस के बाद उन्होंने खुद ही कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी यह जो विधेयक

[श्री मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

लाई है, इस से सब से बड़ा नुकसान कांग्रेस पार्टी को ही होने वाला है। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह बात कहने के बाद कि यह विधेयक बन्द दरवाजे के अन्दर किसी ऐसे उद्देश्य से बना है फिर यह कहने का क्या अर्थ है कि इस से सब से बड़ा नुकसान उसी को होने वाला है। क्या वह कांग्रेस पार्टी को और उस के सदस्यों को इतना नासमझ समझते हैं? मैं उन की बातों को दरअसल समझ नहीं सका। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि कोई भी व्यक्ति यह बात खूबी से समझ सकता है कि यदि इस विधेयक से दूसरी पार्टियों के मुकाबले में हमारा फायदा नहीं होने जा रहा है, तो इस के पीछे हमारा कोई बड़ा ऊचा उद्देश्य है।

अगर हम इस विषय में दी गई तरह तरह की दलीलों को एक किनारे करते हुए इस विधेयक के मुख्य उद्देश्य को देखने का प्रयत्न करें, तो, जैसा कि माथुर साहब ने कहा है, वह यह है कि हम कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते, हम समझते हैं कि स्थानों को सुरक्षित रखना कभी भी मुनास्बि नहीं है, उचित नहीं है, क्योंकि इस से हमारी कमजोरी का इजहार होता है, लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति में भी अगर हम ने रिजर्वेशन को रखा है, सुरक्षित क्षेत्र रखे हैं, तो उस का उद्देश्य यह है कि हम अपने समाज के एक पिछड़े हुए अंग को विकसित होने का और अवसर देना चाहते हैं। उस अंग का विकास करने के लिये, उस का डेवलपमेंट करने के लिये, उस में जो कमी महसूस होती थी, उस को दूर करने के लिये हम ने दस बरस का समय रखा। अब हम ने यह पाया कि इस दस बरस के अरसे में जिस रास्ते पर हम चलते रहे हैं, उस पर चल कर हम अपने मकसद को हासिल नहीं कर पाये हैं। दस बरस के बाद हम ने महसूस किया और विशेष कर उस अंग ने—हमारे हरिजन भाइयों ने—महसूस किया कि दर अस्ल उस रास्ते पर चल कर हम को दस बरस के बाद जिस स्थान पर

पहुंचना चाहिये था, वहां हम नहीं पहुंच पाये, इसलिये हम को उस रास्ते को बदलना है, हम को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है, सब कामों को खुद अपनी जिम्मेदारी से करना है, तभी हमारा बेहतर विकास हो सकता है। ऐसी हालत में इस राय का कोई महत्व नहीं है कि हरिजन भाई गांवों में क्या समझते होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यहां पर उन के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित हैं और वे इस बात को ज्यादा खूबी से समझते हैं। बहुत से साथियों ने अपनी कांस्टीट्यूंसी के लिहाज से, अपने वोट्स के लिहाज से, अपने इन्क्वेशन के लिहाज से बहुत सी बातें कहीं। ये बहुत से लिहाज होते हैं दिमाग में, इन्सान उन से बरी नहीं है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन इस लिहाज के होते हुए भी अगर हमारा अंग यह समझता है, हमारे हरिजन भाई यह समझते हैं कि हमारा विकास पुराने रास्ते को बदलने से हो सकता है, यानी सिंगल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी से हो सकता है, एक-सदस्यीय क्षेत्र से हो सकता है, तो मेरी समझ में वे सही समझते हैं और अगर इस रास्ते से यह विकास हो सकता है, तो मेरी समझ में यह उचित है और इसलिये जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है, वह एक सही और उचित कदम है। अगर इस तरह से हमारे उस अंग का विकास, जोकि हम दस बरस में करना चाहते थे, बीस बरस में भी हो सके, तो गनीमत है। अगर बीस बरसों में भी हम उस अंग को पूरा विकास न कर सके, तो कब तक हम उस के लिये स्थान सुरक्षित रखेंगे—तूँकि हमारा एक अंग कमजोर है, दुर्बल है, उस का विकास नहीं हो रहा है, इसलिये कब तक हम अपने संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में एक साफ विधान नहीं बना सकेंगे? कब तक हम यह कलंक बनाये रखेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी बातें कही गई हैं, जो दलीलें दी गई हैं कि इस में कास्ट फीलिंग ज्यादा होती है, कम होती है, हरिजन फीलिंग आती है या उस में उदारता नहीं आती है, ये सारी जितनी

बातें हैं य सब एक तरफ हैं लेकिन जो असली सवाल है वह यह है कि हमें अपने अंग का विकास करना है और यही हमारा मुख्य ध्येय भी है और इस दिशा में उन का विकास तभी हो सकता है जबकि हम उन को अलग अलग क्षेत्रों में लड़ने का अवसर दें। उस हालत में जैसा कि कहा गया है कि यह महसूस करना कि हम केवल हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधि हैं यह भावना भी कम होगी। यही हमारा उद्देश्य है और होना भी चाहिये।

इतलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक जैसाकि आपके सामने आया है असल में एक कल्याणकारी विधेयक है और यह सहायता करेगा हमारी, उस उद्देश्य को हासिल करने में जिस उद्देश्य को ले कर कि हम इस विधेयक को लाये हैं।

त्यागी जो ने कहा कि इस को लोगों की राय जानने के लिए प्रचारित किया जाय। यह भी किया जा सकता है जैसाकि मैं ने प्रारम्भ में कहा है। राये बहुत भिन्न भिन्न हैं, तरह तरह की हैं और बड़ी सैट रायें हैं, बड़ी बंधी हुई रायें हैं, एकतरफा रायें हैं और उन के पीछे जो दलीलें दी जाती हैं उन में वजन है। अगर इस तरह की राय जानने की व्यवस्था हो सकती हो तो वे राय ली जा सकती है। अगर ये रायें ली जायें तो आप को और भी सहायता मिल सकती है। अगर ये रायें न ली जा सकती हों तो मौजूदा हालत में जितनी रायें भी आपके सामने हैं, उन्हीं में से ही अगर आप को फँसला लेना है तो जो विधेयक रखा गया है, उसी का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यदि सम्भव हो सके तो राय लेने का आप प्रयास करें और उस से आप को फायदा हो सकता है।

श्री उद्दक (मंडला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित
आदिम जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय,

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल पर बोलते हुए ऊंच नीच, साम्प्रदायिकता, कुछ लोगों का फायदा या नो गूंदगर्जोपन इत्यादि बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। गरीब आदिमियों को कोई कुछ भी कह सकता है, उसको कहने का हक है और हमारा काम सुनने का है। जहां तक सिंगल मेम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएंसियां बनाने का सम्बन्ध है, यह सवाल प्रायः मिनिस्टर के सामने, हरिजन एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने, ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने और आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी की जो एक कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई उसके सामने पेश हुआ है और सभी ने सिंगल मेम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएंसिज के हक में राय दी है।

यह कहा जाता है कि यह चीज न देश के लाभ की है, और न हरिजनों के लाभ की है और न ही आदिवासियों के लाभ की है। इस तरह का खयाल मैं समझता हूँ कि गलत खयाल है। आदिवासियों के बारे में तो कोई खास सवाल मैं समझता हूँ उठता नहीं है क्योंकि आदिवासियों की हमारे देश में लोक-सभा की १६ सीटें सिंगल मेम्बर और १५ सीटें डबल मेम्बर हैं यानी आधी से अधिक सीटें सिंगल मेम्बर हैं और उनमें कोई किसी किसम का झगड़ा नहीं है। असम्बलियों में १०४ सीटें सिंगल हैं और ११७ सीटें डबल हैं। इन १०४ सीटों में कोई किसी किसम का झगड़ा नहीं है। शेष जो आधी बचती हैं उनको अगर सिंगल मेम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएंसि कर दिया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कोई खास झगड़ा होने वाला नहीं है।

सिंगल मेम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएंसिज किस तरह से देश के, हरिजनों के और आदिवासियों के लाभ के लिए हो सकती हैं, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इससे साम्प्रदायिकता का भी नाश हो सकता है। पहले मैं आदिवासी चुनाव क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। शायद

[श्री उइक]

यहां पर अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों को पता नहीं है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्र बहुत विरले लोगों से बसे हुए हैं यानी बहुत दूर दूर के स्थानों पर लोग बसे हुए हैं। मेरा चुनाव क्षेत्र पहले १९५२ के चुनाव में डबल मੈम्बर कंस्टिट्युएँसी था। उसकी लम्बाई पौने तीन सौ मील और चौड़ाई ढाई सौ मील थी और चार जिलों में वह क्षेत्र फैला हुआ था। पहाड़ों के बीच में लोगों की संख्या पतली होती है। पहाड़ों के बीच में मोटर नहीं चल सकती है, जीप नहीं चल सकती है और न ही आदिवासी उम्मीदवार के पास और कोई साधन होता है उन दूर तूर के इलाकों में जाने का सिवाय पगडंडियों के। पहाड़ों के बीच में वोटरों के पास किस तरह भुसीबत से पहुंचा जा सकता है इसका आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। वोटरों की संख्या लगभग आठ लाख होती है। पहले चुनाव में मैं पौने तीन महीने तक अपनी डबल मैम्बर कंस्टिट्युएँसी में धूमता रहा और आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना खून पानी बहाना पड़ा होगा मुझे इलैक्शन लड़ने के लिए। आप जानते ही हैं कि आदिवासियों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है। वे जनरल उम्मीदवार के ऊपर या पार्टी के ऊपर ही पैसे के लिए भरोसा करते हैं। अगर वे कोई ताकत खर्च कर सकते हैं तो वह शारीरिक ताकत ही हो सकती है। अब जब चुनाव हो चुकता है तो इतनी बड़ी कंस्टिट्युएँसी में न जनरल कैंडिडेट ही धूमता है, जन-सम्पर्क स्थापित करता है पांच बरस तक और न ही आदिवासी कैंडिडेट की यह हिम्मत होती है कि वह धूम कर जिन्होंने उसे वोट दिया है, उनके साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करे, उनकी समस्याओं को समझे और समझ करके अधिकारियों के पास हल के लिए जाए या असैम्बलियों में या पार्लिमेंट में पेश करे। ये सब चीजें उसकी शक्ति के बाहर होती हैं। जिसको अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र का कुछ ज्ञान होता है वह तो पार्लिमेंट में

या असैम्बलियों में सवाल उठा लेता है लेकिन हर एक के लिए यह संभव नहीं है, हर एक पर यह बात लागू नहीं हो सकती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वह सही प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता है, नाममात्र के लिए आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधि एम० एल० ए या एम० पी० जरूर बन जाता है परन्तु वह न आदिवासियों का न हरिजनों का और न ही सवर्ण लोग जो कहे जाते हैं, उनका सही प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकता है और न ही जनरल उम्मीदवार कर सकता है। प्रजातन्त्र में हर एक वोट देने वाले का अगर खयाल रखना है और उसका सही प्रतिनिधित्व आप करवाना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि चुनाव क्षेत्र छोटे किये जाएं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

सिगल मैम्बर कंस्टिट्युएँसीज इस-लिए आवश्यक हैं कि डबल मैम्बर कंस्टिट्युएँसीज में चुनाव लड़ने, जन सम्पर्क करने में लोग पैसे से भी लाचार होते हैं और क्षेत्र इतना विशाल होता है कि वे धूम फिर नहीं पाते हैं, धूमने फिरने के साधन नहीं होते हैं और अगर छोटी कंस्टिट्युएँसीज हो जाती है तो वे चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं और पांच साल तक वोटरों से अपना सम्पर्क बनाये रख सकते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो प्रजातन्त्र की जो शैली बनी है वह बराबर चलती रह सकती है और कामयाबी के साथ चलती रह सकती है नहीं तो यह केवल मात्र दिखावा बन कर रह जाएगी। कहने को तो लोग एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० बन जाएंगे लेकिन कर कुछ भी नहीं पायेंगे। जो हमारा उद्देश्य है वह सिद्ध नहीं होता है फिर चाहे भले ही हम लोग यहां पर अपने लोगों के लिए कुछ बक जायें।

17.02 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair.]

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सम्बन्ध है अगर यह समझा जाता है कि चूंकि हम लोग

नीच हैं, इस वास्ते हमको यह रिजर्वेशन दिशा गया है तो यह हमारे अभिमान को चोट पहुंचायागा। मैं समझता था कि चूंकि हम लोग गरीब हैं, चुनाव लखपतियों के मकाबले में लड़ नहीं सकते हैं, उनके बराबर खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसलिए हमारे लिए सीटें सुरक्षित रखी गई हैं फिर भले ही हम भोग्य क्यों न हों जीतने के। ऐसी हालत में हमारे लिए चुनाव लड़ कर यहां आना या असम्बलियों में जाना मुम्किन नहीं हो सकता था। आदिवासियों या हरिजनों के पास न धर्म सत्ता है, न भ्रम्य सत्ता है और नही समाज सत्ता। गांधी जी की कृपा से स्वराज मिला और आज हमें राजसत्ता मिली हुई है। दस साल के लिए हमारे लिए कुछ स्थान सुरक्षित कर दिये गये थे और अब इस अवधि को दस साल के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया है। पिछले दस वर्षों में देश को हमारे लिए स्थान सुरक्षित करके कोई हानि नहीं हुई है। अब अगर जनता का सही प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए हम चाहते हैं कि सिंगल मेम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएणसीज हों तो इसमें भी कोई वाद-विवाद की बात नहीं है, कोई विरोध की बात नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी भी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों के बीच में ऊंच नीच की भावना बनी हुई है। आदिवासी और हरिजनों को लोग वैसे ही दबा कर रखना चाहते हैं। यह सब मैं अपनी अल्पबुद्धि से कहना हूँ, किसी को दोष नहीं देता हूँ और न ही इसमें कोई दुरा मानने की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आदिवासियों को तो लोग चाहते हैं, कि वे पहाड़ों में ही रहें और जहां तक अछूतों का सम्बन्ध है, वे चाहते हैं कि वे अछूत ही बने रहें। अगर यह बात न होती तो सिंगल मेम्बर कंस्टिट्यूएणसीज से तो सबका लाभ होने वाला है, उसको मान लिया गया होता आखिर किसी दशा में मेम्बर तो चुन कर आने ही वाले हैं, वोट भी सभी लोग देने वाले हैं तो फिर सिंगल क्षेत्र के लिए विरोध क्यों किया जाता है। असल में मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सवर्ण लोग अपने आप को कहते हैं

या जो पैसे वाले हैं उनकी सत्व-परीक्षा होगी। चार पांच लाख की कंस्टिट्यूएणसी में अगर कोई हरिजन खड़ा होगा और अगर उसको हरिजन ही वोट दगे और दूसरे लोग वोट देने के लिए नहीं जायगे या पांच सौ या हजार जा सकेंगे तो उनकी सत्व-परीक्षा हो जाएगी। हरिजनों को लोग अछूत समझते हैं, उनकी और हिकारत की नज़र से देखते हैं और अगर एसी बात नहीं है तो जब वोट देने का सवाल होगा तो पता चल जाएगा कि कितने सवर्ण हिल्डू उनको वोट देने के लिए जाते हैं। इनके प्रति जो आप की ड्यूटी है उसको पूरा करें।

हम देखते हैं कि आदिवासियों को जो समथ लोग हैं, जो ज्ञानी लोग हैं, दिन रात लूटते रहते हैं और यह उनका घंघा हर रोज का है। इस कारण से वे जंगलों की ओर भागते चले गये। लोग कहते हैं कि कुछ थोड़े से हरिजनों का और आदिवासियों का फायदा हो गया, वे एम० पी० और एम० एन० ए० बन गये और उनके त्रिये स्थान सुरक्षित कर दिये गये लेकिन इससे आम हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब शैड्यूलड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यहां पेश होती है और उस पर बहस होती है तो कितने माननीय सदस्य हैं जो उस समय वहां उपस्थित रहते हैं आदिवासी तथा हरिजनों के अलावा और बहस में भाग लेते हैं, इस पर आप जरा विचार करें। सिर्फ यहां आदिवासी और हरिजन सदस्य रहते हैं, थोड़े बहुत दूसरे लोग बीच बीच में बोलते हैं और यहां उपस्थित रहते हैं, जो कि अंगुली पर गिनने लायक हैं। तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जो दुःख है वह वही लोग बताते हैं। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उनका कोई दुःख नहीं है। अगर सवर्णों को यह दुःख नहीं होता तो

[श्री उडके]

वह हमको रिजर्वेशन ही क्यों देते क्योंकि उस वक्त आदिवासियों और हरिजनों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं थी कि वह यह रिजर्वेशन ले सकते। तो जब आपने इसको दिया है तो और पांच साल चलने दीजिये। इस बीच में आपकी सम्भावना की परीक्षा हो जाएगी और इसके बाद यह सम्भव है कि संरक्षण की कोई बात ही न उठानी जाए। तो वहां चुनाव क्षेत्रों में साम्प्रदायिकता फँसेगी या नहीं, आप यहाँ क्यों साम्प्रदायिकता फँसा रहे हैं। अगर इस पार्टियामेंट में साम्प्रदायिकता की बात कही जाएगी तो वह देश और विदेश में फँसेगी। तो इस छोटे से मामले को लेकर इस प्रकार बातें करके तो हम देश को नुकसान कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक मेरा व्यक्तिगत सवाल है अगर आप समझते हैं कि इससे साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ती और देश का नुकसान होता है तो मैं अपनी सीट को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हूँ औरों के लिए मैं कह नहीं सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे सीट रखने या न रखने से क्या फर्क पड़ता है। हम तो जो कह रहे हैं वह इसलिए कि कुछ सदस्यों ने हमारे लिए ऐसी बातें कही हैं जो कि हमारे दिल को बुरी लगती हैं। हमको उतना ज्ञान नहीं है, वे चाहे कुछ कह सकते हैं। किन्तु हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी बातें न कही जाएं। आगे के दस साल में जहाँ जहाँ सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी होंगी वहाँ आपका, जो कि गांधी जी को मानने वाले हैं, यह कर्तव्य होगा कि आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को अधिक से अधिक वोट दें और दिलायें। ऐसा होगा तो हरिजन और आदिवासी स्वयं कहेंगे कि हमारा रिजर्वेशन समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

यह कहते हुए मैं हृदय से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

सुश्री मनिबेन पटेल (आनन्द): चेयरमन साहब, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। जब मैंने त्यागी जी का

भाषण सुना तो मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि वह इसका विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं। इससे क्या उनकी सीट जोखिम में आती है। जब सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी होगी तो कई जगह ऐसा होने की संभावना है। हमारे यहाँ मुझे ख्याल है वहाँ तक धारा सभा में एक हरिजन महिला को जनरल सीट पर लाये थे।

अगर यह सही बात है कि हम हरिजनों को अलग नहीं रखना चाहते हैं तो हमें सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी को लाना चाहिये। जब से हमने मुसलमानों का रिजर्वेशन निकाल दिया है, तब से हम अपना यह कर्तव्य समझते हैं कि मुसलमानों की बस्ती से अधिक फीसदी मुसलमानों को लाने का प्रयत्न करें इसी तरह से जब सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी हो जायेगी और डबल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी नहीं रहेगी तो उनके साथ हमारा ज्यादा सम्पर्क रहेगा और वे भी हमारे सम्पर्क में ज्यादा आयेंगे। इस लिये मैं तो समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत है जरूरी है कि सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी की जाये। दस साल हमने डबल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी रखी। जब संविधान बना उस समय यही ख्याल था कि इसको दस साल के लिये रखना है और दस साल ही रिजर्वेशन देना है। उसके बाद अगर कोई और कानून न लाया जाय तो रिजर्वेशन अपने आप खत्म हो जायेगा। यह मेरा ख्याल है। तो उस समय हमने जनरल सीट में से हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन दिया। अब हम सिंगल मੈम्बर कन्स्टिट्यूंसी करके हरिजन को जनरल सीट से लाना चाहते हैं तो किसी को डर नहीं रहना चाहिये कि हरिजनों को इस प्रकार नहीं लाया जा सकेगा और उनको कोई मदद नहीं देगा। यह तो हमारा कर्तव्य है, जो हरिजन नहीं हैं, कि हरिजनों के लिये अधिक से अधिक मतदान किया जाये उस क्षेत्र में।

अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि आदिम जाति और हरिजनों के बारे में जब श्रीकांत

जी की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा की जाती है तब कितने लोग यहां रहते हैं और कितने लोग उस विषय पर बहस करते हैं। मुझे तो इस बारे में आप से शिकायत रही है कि हमको इस पर बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता और हम कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि आज हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों को बोलने का दिन है, उनको बोलने देना चाहिये। इस लिये जो उन भाई के मन में ख्याल है वह सही नहीं है। हम इस लिये नहीं बोल पाते कि हमको मौका नहीं दिया जाता और बार बार विनती करना हमको अच्छा नहीं लगता कि हमको बोलने का मौका दिया जाये। इसी लिये काफी लोगों को बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलता।

इधर एक भाई ने इलेक्शन कमीशन के बारे में बोला कि एस० डी० ओ० और कलक्टर वगैरह कुछ कर रहे हैं। वे कुछ भी करें लेकिन मुझे डिलिमिटेशन कमेटी का अनुभव है और मैंने देखा है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन के आगे कोई बात नहीं चलती। वह पहले विधान देखते हैं, जो बस्ती होती है वह देखते हैं और फिर देखते हैं कि किस सिद्धांत पर यह काम करना है और अपने आप कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी बना कर डिलिमिटेशन कमेटी के पास लाते हैं और जब हमको उसमें बदलना होता है तो उनको कनविस करना होता है, उनको दिखाना पड़ता है कि क्यों बदलना चाहिये, क्या गलती है। कहीं कम्युनिकेशन वगैरह के कारण कोई गलती हो तभी वह बदलने को राजी होते हैं। लेकिन अगर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी सफर करती है, मेरी सीट सेफ हो जाये या किसी और आदमी की सीट सेफ हो जाये, या किसी मिनिस्टर की सीट आसान हो जाये, इस तरह की कोई चीज बनाकर ले जाने से इलेक्शन कमीशन नहीं मानता और यह बहुत अच्छा है।

अभी जब यह सिंगिल कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का मामला चला तो कुछ भाई मेरे पास

आये और अपने जिले की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज बनाकर ले आये और बहुत पीछे पड़े। मैंने कहा कि आप कहो तो कि क्या बात है, पहले मुझे समझाओ फिर मैं उन्हें समझाऊंगी। मैंने पूछा कि आप किस सिद्धांत पर यह बात कहते हो। अगर किसी जगह हरिजन को हटाना चाहते हैं तो वैया करें, लेकिन अगर आप सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी करते हैं तो जो हरिजन नहीं हैं, उनका कर्तव्य है, उनकी जवाबदारी है कि जो ज्यादा हैं उन को हरिजनों को वोट देना चाहिये, अगर हमको जाति पाति और कौम-वाद को निकालना हो तो सारी जगह सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी करनी चाहिये और जो अलग अलग रिजर्वेशन है उसको भी निकाल देना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर एक दम इस चीज को नहीं कर सकते हैं तो पहला कदम यह उठाये और दस साल तक जब तक नया कानून न बने रिजर्वेशन रहे।

इसलिये मैं इस कानून को पूरा समर्थन देने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: The debate has taken a rather peculiar turn after the speech which has been delivered just now by my hon. friend Shri Uike. He says that if you have got the interest of the Harijans in your mind, the only thing you can do is to vote for the motion and speak in support of it and then go on, later on, to help them in the elections, by going in larger numbers. That is the test that he has given. What we shall do after the Bill is passed is another matter, but immediately he has put us to this test. He thinks that those who are not supporting this motion do not in the least have the interest of the Harijans in their minds. In fairness, I must also say that he has candidly admitted that the very right of reservation that has been given to them has been due to the sympathies that the people of India have towards the Scheduled Castes and the

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

Scheduled Tribes. I want to assure his that that sympathy will remain, irrespective of whether they support this Bill or oppose this Bill. Let him not be in any doubt about the sympathies of the people either of the Congress Party or of the other parties. But let him not test people by the attitude they take towards a particular motion which is before the House. I want to clear that position first.

16 hrs.

Secondly, I am opposed to this measure for two or three reasons. The first is that this Bill, in my opinion, is opposed to what we consider the progressive spirit of legislation. The present position is that we have made certain rules for representation of these people. For their sake, we have formed certain constituencies. There are general constituencies and there are double-member constituencies also. These double-member constituencies have been set up with a purpose. It has a history behind it. Probably my hon. friends in this House may be knowing—and I was glad to find that my sister, Shrimati Uma Nehru, had made a reference to the particular incident which brought it into existence—that this question of representation of the scheduled castes came up when the Communal Award was announced. When certain decisions were announced by the British Government, it was given out that the scheduled castes would have certain representation in separate electorate. That was the main ground on which Mahatma Gandhi had gone on fast. He wanted the integrity of the Hindu community, including the scheduled castes, to be maintained, and he had gone on fast with that end in view. Then there was a pact with Dr. Ambedkar; the leader of the scheduled castes was a party to that pact. One of the things that Mahatma Gandhi ultimately agreed to was to provide greater reservation for the scheduled castes on condition that it should all be a joint electorate basis for them.

That was the main idea, because he wanted the scheduled castes to work together with the *savarnas* as far as far as possible, for the common service of the motherland. If it was possible to form such a constituency, that was to be done. So the double-member constituencies were prepared to provide this common electorate for them to work together in the common service of the motherland.

That was the main idea and it was on that that the pact was ultimately made. We know the result of it. The ultimate idea is that after some time even the necessity of keeping these double-member constituencies should be examined and this kind of reservation should be done away with. A period of ten years was fixed under the Constitution for doing away with reservation. That period has already lapsed and we decided, in view of the present situation, that this reservation might be retained for another ten years. But the next progressive step, if a progressive step has to be taken, is to do away with reservation and not do anything which is likely to keep it in force for another ten years. At the end of ten years, it would be 20 years and at the end of 20 years, we shall again be forced to think whether it should be continued or not. The question we have to consider in taking any step today is whether the step that we take should be conducive to the creation of a situation or atmosphere where we can do away with reservation or not.

Looking at it from that point of view, I think you will excuse me if I am a little bit sceptical. I say this because human tendency is that when certain things are given, they are treated as a kind of concession. The matter is ultimately to be decided by getting a larger number of votes. When it is a concession, it is a difficult matter to part with it. These single member constituencies become a concession for the scheduled castes. The scheduled caste people will then

think of their interests, the interests of the people whom they represent. A candidate elected from a reserved constituency considers himself as the real representative of the scheduled castes. It is wrong for people to say that those who have been returned here as members of the scheduled castes in double-member constituencies are not thinking themselves as nationalists. In fact, that is not the real object of election. A candidate who is elected represents that constituency for doing service to the nation as a whole. He comes here with a view to serve the whole of India and that constituency is given the privilege of doing that service. Not that you come here and do the work of your constituency only and be indifferent to others. That is not the idea of representation at all. Many people in the country have that impression and that narrow point of view. When a person gets elected and comes here, he has to look not just to the special interests of his constituency—matters of that kind are dealt with more or less in the State legislatures—but he should come here with an all-India outlook. We should give a better chance to develop that outlook in scheduled castes or any other section of the people. We should all be bound as co-workers under party rules or other rules to take a broad and national outlook.

From this point of view, if we have to make a change at all, let us make a change to do away with reservation, not to bring it back. That will be a progressive step. Or at least let us keep the *status quo*. If you take any other step, whatever be the immediate advantage, I am constrained to say that it will be a retrograde step judged from the point of view of political progress.

Having said this, there is one more point I wish to make and then I shall not take any more of your time. We have been working as an independent and free nation with our Constitution for the last so many years. We claim

that we have been following the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. I think one of the great things which Mahatma Gandhi had in mind was to try to keep together all the different sections of not only the Hindu community but of all the national communities. He had this always in his heart. It was one of the points on which he was very strong. I think that is a point which the present Members of the House should carefully bear in mind before they make up their mind on this Bill. I personally think it would be a mistake to depart from the principles on which he was prepared to lay down his life. Let us not show to the world that the moment Mahatma Gandhi died, in the next elections we were ready to depart from the very principles for which he had once risked his life. At least, this is not the way of creating an atmosphere of loyalty to the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. We should give an assurance to the public that hereafter whichever party be in power shall follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. From that broader point of view, the Congress Party or the Party in power which has brought forward this motion should think thrice before it rushes to vote on this particular motion.

There are dilatory motions. We should carefully consider whether these motions cannot be supported by us and the matter put off for some time for cooler consideration. There are many people outside this House whose opinion should be taken. All wise men are not in this House. Although all men in this House are wise, all wise men in the country are not in this House. Even the advice of men outside this House will be of great avail to us in seeing whether the step that we are taking is right or not. From that point of view, I have expressed my view before this House. I would have supported one of those dilatory motions to enable cooler consideration of this matter.

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता (अज्जर) : जनाब चेयरमैन, मुझे खुशी है कि मैं इस बिल की तार्ईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मुझे यह भी खुशी है कि हाउस के तमाम सेक्शन की तरफ से इस बिल की तार्ईद हुई है।

एक दलील, जो बड़ी शिद्दत के साथ दी गई इस बिल के खिलाफ, यह है कि यह इस्तलाफी है, डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी है, और मैं इस बिल की हिमायत इसी लिए करता हूँ कि यह डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी है। जब समाज में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, कांस्टीट्यूशन ने उसको एकनालेज किया है और उस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को दूर करने के लिए डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करना जरूरी है, क्योंकि समाज में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन आबादी के एक तबके के खिलाफ है, कांस्टीट्यूशन ने डिस्क्रिमिनेशन उस तबके के हक में की है और यह उसी की मसलसल कड़ी है।

जहां तक इन दलीलों का ताल्लुक है कि डबल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी बहुत बड़ी होती है, जिसकी वजह से इन्तजामिया तौर पर तकलीफ होती है, या यह कि वह किसी भी मेम्बर की नहीं होती है—जब कांस्टीट्यूट्स हल्के के एक मेम्बर के पास जाते हैं, तो वह उन्हें दूसरे के पास जाने के लिए कह देता है, कोई जिम्मेदार नहीं होता है, वगैरह वे सब कवर हो चुकी हैं। मैं इस बिल की तार्ईद इस लिए करता हूँ कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब, गवर्नमेंट और रूलिंग पार्टी एक कानूनी बिल लाते हुए एक बहुत बड़ा समाजी बिल ला रहे हैं। हिन्दूस्तान बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा मुल्क है। मुझे पता नहीं कि मद्रास, बंगाल या बिहार में इसका क्या असर है, लेकिन मैं यह यकीनन कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब, दिल्ली, यू० पी० के इधर के हिस्से और राजस्थान में जो कानून का यह मंशा है कि पिछड़े हुए लोगों को राज्य में ज्यादा हिस्सा मिले, वह मंशा तेजी के साथ पूरा होने जा

रहा है, मैं पंजाब के इलेक्शन और देहात के बारे में कुछ इल्म रखता हूँ। (*interruptions*) मैं कोई पार्टी की स्ट्रैथ पर यहां नहीं आया हूँ। मैं खबे रगड़ कर यहां पालियामेंट तक पहुंचा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ने तो अपनी पार्टी को रगड़ दिया है।

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता : मैं वहां की हकीकत से वाकिफ हूँ। कुछ हल्के हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्व करने से कास्ट-सिस्टम पर बड़ी भारी चोट आई है। कास्ट-सिस्टम को बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है। इस बिल के जरिये सत्तर फी सदी कास्ट हिंदूज को इस बात की लिए मजबूर किया जायेगा कि तुम को अपनी विरादरी के आदमियों को बोट न देकर ऐसे लोगों को बोट देना पड़ेगा, जिन्हें तुम समाजी तौर पर अपने से घटिया समझते हो। हमारी बुजुर्ग बहन, आनरेबल मेम्बर, श्रीमती उमा नेहरू, ने फरमाया कि लोग-कास्ट-सिस्टम के बेसिस पर बोट देते हैं। हां, देते हैं। लेकिन यह कानून है, जो पहली दफा सत्तर फीसदी लोगों को मजबूर करेगा कि वे अपनी कास्ट के कैंडीडेट को तलाश नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि उन को बोट देना पड़ेगा अपनी कास्ट के खिलाफ और उन लोगों को, जिन को वे गैर-शऊरी तौर पर और शऊरी तौर पर भी अपने से माड़ा और घटिया समझते हैं। यह कानून उन लोगों को मजबूर करेगा कि अपनी विरादरी वालों को बोट न देकर उन लोगों को बोट दो, जिन को तुम को समाजी तौर पर छोटा समझते हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ा भारी समाज-सुधारक कदम है और मैं उस को हमेशा वेलकम करता हूँ।

जहां तक पंजाब का ताल्लुक है, तमाम पंजाब में ३३ फीसदी आबादी खेती-मजदूरों और हरिजनों की है। जब से यह तजवीज आई है, तब से उन की खुशामद होने लगी है। कुछ हल्के ऐसे होंगे हर जिले में, जिनके

रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हरिजन होंगे। चूँकि हरिजन उन हल्कों को रिप्रेजेंट करेंगे और अपनी ज़रूरियत और मुतालिबात के सिलसिले में कास्ट-हिन्दूज़ और गवर्नमेंट के बीच में तिक हरिजन होगा, इस लिए हरिजनों की खुशामद के अलावा उनके लिए और कोई चारा नहीं है।

जेनरल सीटों का यह हाल है—पंजाब और राजस्थान के मेम्बर नरवस हैं—कि दिल्ली, पंजाब, राजस्थान और यू० पी० के इधर के हिस्से के देहात में छोटी छोटी जमींदारियां हैं और छोटे छोटे जमींदार भालिक किसान हैं। उनमें आपस में फ्रैक्शनलिज़म है और हमेशा आपस में बंटवारा होता है। जब वहां दोनों उम्मीदवार कास्ट-हिन्दूज़ होते हैं, तो कौन जीतता है? उन में से वह जीतता है, जिसकी तरफ हरिजन जायें, जो कि एक इकार्ड के तौर पर काम करते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कुछ हल्के ऐसे होंगे, जिनमें हरिजन चुने ही जायेंगे और बाकी हल्के ऐसे होंगे, जिन में वे ही उम्मीदवार चुने जायेंगे, जिनकी तरफ हरिजन होंगे। चुनावों पंजाब और राजस्थान में हर उम्मीदवार के सामने यह स्ट्रैटेजी है कि अपने यहां के हरिजनों को कैसे राजी करूं और यही कानून का मकसद है, और इसी तरफ हम चले हैं।

कुछ हल्के बिल्कुल हरिजन होंगे, जो कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है, लेकिन यह बड़ा वैलकम और मुबारक डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है। बाकी हल्कों में कास्ट-हिन्दूज़ की टक्कर होगी और हरिजन वहां डामिनेट करेंगे, क्योंकि कास्ट-हिन्दूज़ फ्रैक्शनलिज़म में फंसे होंगे और इसलिए जिन पर हरिजन ले जायेंगे, उधर उन को जाना होगा। इस तरह पंजाब की फिज़ा पर एक बड़ा खुशगवार असर हो रहा है और तमाम हरिजनों की खुशामद हो रही है, क्योंकि वही उम्मीदवार इलैक्ट होंगे, जिन को वे इलैक्ट करेंगे।

हमारे दोस्त, त्यागी जी, और बुजुर्ग दोस्त, भार्गव साहब, चले गए हैं। दोनों मैदान छोड़ कर भाग गए हैं। मैं उनकी बात नहीं समझ सका। जो हमारा कानून है, उसके पीछे उसूल क्या होना चाहिए? यह कि वह जम्हूरियत के करीब हों। और कौन सी जम्हूरियत? वह जो हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन मानता है। हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की जेनरल जम्हूरियत है सिंगल-मेम्बर हल्के। डबल मेम्बर हल्के तो एक्सेप्शन थे। और एक्सेप्शन को दलील के तौर पर पेश करना ठीक नहीं है। हमारे दोस्त, श्री कामले, ने दलील दी कि अगर प्लूरल कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज़ हों, ज्यादा मेम्बर इकट्ठे हों, तो वहां ज्यादा जम्हूरियत है। अगर यही, तो बड़ा वैलकम है, लेकिन यह हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में ही नहीं। फिर यह भी दलील दी गई कि चूँकि आप रिजर्वेशन रख रहे हैं और कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज़ सिंगल-मेम्बर बना रहे हैं, इससे क्या फायदा है, इससे तो रिजर्वेशन भी उड़ा दीजिए। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी कोई गारण्टी नहीं है कि दस साल बाद रिजर्वेशन उड़ा दी जायगी। अगर दस साल के बाद भी हरिजनों की हालत यही रही, तो इसको जारी रखना होगा। पहले भी दस साल में कोई फ्रक नहीं पड़ा और अगर फिर दस साल में कोई फ्रक नहीं पड़ा, तो फिर दस साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया जायगा। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन और सिंगल या प्लूरल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज़ बिल्कुल डिफरेंट इश्यूज़ हैं। इन को खलत-मलत करके कन्फ्यूज़न पैदा करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हम स्टेज वाई स्टेज जा रहे हैं पहले हरिजन भाइयों को साथ लगाया। इस बार उन को अकेले लड़ना सिखायेंगे अगर उन को शक़र आ गया, तो अगली बार रिजर्वेशन भी उड़ा दिया जायगा। हम तरक्की के रास्ते पर धीरे-धीरे जा रहे हैं।

इस कानून के बाद सचमुच यकीन हो गया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी कुछ कुर्बानी भी कर

[श्री प्र० सि० दौलता]

सकती है। पता नहीं, यह मेरी वजह से हुआ है, या क्या हुआ है। जहाँ तक मुझे इस्लाम है, जहाँ तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ, पंजाब, राजस्थान, दिल्ली और यू० पी० के इशर के हिस्से में जो सिगल सीट्स होंगी, कांग्रेस उन को लूज करेगी। कांग्रेसी यह जानते हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता : पंजाब की तमाम हरिजन सेंटें अकाली पार्टी को जायेंगी, यह मेरी पेशीनगोई है। हिन्दी जोन की तमाम हरिजन सीटें स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को जायेंगी। मुझे य० पी० का पता नहीं है। वे ज्यादा सयाने भ्रामनी हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य से ज्यादा सयाना कोई नहीं, जो करवटें बदलते रहते हैं।

श्री प्र० सि० दौलता : हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कि मुझ से ज्यादा सयाना नहीं कि जो करवटें बदलता है। मैं क्या करूँ? अगर कोई मेरी चारपाई ही उलट दे, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ?

यह बिल एक बड़ी भारी सोशल कदम है। महात्मा गांधी की रूह को आज बड़ी तस्कीन हो रही है। यह बिल लाने में रूनिंग पार्टी ने बड़ी कुर्बानी दी है। इस में उस ने अपने मफ़ाद का नहीं, बल्कि मुल्क के मफ़ाद का ध्यान रखा है। इस के लिये मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब, रूनिंग पार्टी और इस हाउस को जो बड़ी शिद्दत के साथ इस की ताईद कर रहा है, मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ और आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill and congratulate the Government for having come forth with such a revolutionary Bill.

An Hon. Member: Is it only a converts' day today, Sir?

Shri P. R. Patel: I heard some Members saying that the Congress party is taking risks in bifurcating the double-member constituencies. (Interruptions). It is taking risks because thereby we serve the nation, we serve the backward classes and we serve the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Naturally, you will ask how these people will be served. Today, we have some single member constituencies for Scheduled Tribes but there are many more double-member constituencies and in elections we find that a candidate from the Scheduled Caste generally approaches members of his community and a caste Hindu candidate approaches members of his community. That is not a good thing. If there are single member constituencies and the double member constituencies are bifurcated, every candidate shall have to approach one and all. That is an advantage. As Scheduled Castes candidate will try to seek the support of the caste Hindus and in that way he shall be mixing with the caste Hindus. He shall have to move with all the people and we shall be able to eradicate untouchability that is a curse to the Hindu society.

It has been said that Gandhiji was for joint electorates. Now, by bifurcation, will there be separate electorates? Here also, all shall be voters: there are no separate voters as Scheduled Caste voters or other voters. We do not go against the desire of Gandhiji. Again when two members are elected from a double-member constituency, in most cases—I do not say in all cases—the Harijan member is neglected by the people for political work. Now that he will be the only man, he will become a real representative and he will take interest in all matters relating to the people. He will try to mix with the people and people also will be required to approach him for their grievances. They shall go to his house and sit with him and request him to redress their grievances..... (Interruptions.) As has been said by my hon. friend, he will be admitted

to their houses and naturally it is a great advantage. Certain things have been said in the name of Gandhiji. I wish what Gandhiji said was said years back. I do not say there was no truth but we have to change.....
(Interruptions.)

An Hon. Member: You have already changed.

Shri P. B. Patel: You will be changed tomorrow. It is only a stupid man who does not use his brain and sticks to only one thing without seeing whether it is good or not. I was submitting that this would be in the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

In the Double-member constituencies a member from the backward class has to go around a very big area and he could not approach one and all. He does not come in contact with all his voters. Here the number of voters will be just one half and so he can be in touch with the people. We desire that in the future a time may come when a proper candidate of the Schedule Caste is able to stand against a caste Hindu and defeat him. Reservation is not a good thing as it gives some tendency to these people to think of their own privileges and such people do not climb up. They must stand on their own strength and on their own legs and they must have self-confidence and in that case the uplift of the community will be there.

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Chairman, generally we support the Bill. The Bill has long been delayed. The hon. Minister while introducing this Bill has not given the reason why there has been so much delay although he pointed out that this idea was mooted much earlier. He comes forward and tells us now that there may not be enough time for the appointment of the delimitation commission. Time is pleaded as an excuse for not going through the process contemplated in

the Constitution. I am aware that the delimitation commission will be set up only after the end of the census and nearly 480 constituencies are going to be delimited. The same process could have been gone through if the Government were vigilant enough. Even now it is not too late and the appointment of a commission similar to the delimitation commission will meet the ends of justice.

Having said this I would like to mention that the House has already learnt that we of the Communist Party support this Bill and we offered concrete suggestions so that it may really work in the interest of those sections of the people who require such safeguards in regard to their representation in the legislatures. Our main criterion in this regard as in other matters is: will it or will it not help the people, more particularly, the people concerned? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes generally favoured more single member constituencies which involved less expenditure and trouble. We also feel that by and large the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have welcomed this measure as one which sustains the self-respect and promotes the interests of those among our people whom the society still keeps in a bad condition.

I wish to repeat that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes of our country bear the major part of the massive burden of social evils and the reactionary practices in this country. Those of us who belong to these so-called upper castes should feel humble in their presence and shall respect their forbearance. It is a pious obligation on our society to help these brethren and I feel that in so far as this Bill goes it will to a certain extent at least help the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to be better represented in our legislatures.

[Shri Tangamani]

16.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I would like to add that sentiments were expressed by the leaders of this community. Twice I had occasion to read the reports of some of these leaders. I remember that a sentiment was expressed by our hon. Minister for Railways, that in spite of the safeguards provided in the Constitution the social oppression still continues and that they will also be justified if some of them resort to violence. This sentiment was really appreciated not only by the Scheduled Castes but also by those other Backward Classes. But I am sorry to say that most of the newspapers, particularly from that area in which he made these utterances, were very critical of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister. So the fact remains that in spite of the fact that safeguards have been provided by the Constitution the social oppression still continues. The struggle is, therefore, going to be a very long struggle. We expect that this particular Bill, which meets with the sentiments of the Scheduled Castes, will go a long way in that direction.

Another point, which has already been elaborated by my hon. friend Shri Punnoose, is this, that the Election Commission has been looked upon as an impartial body. Two general elections have already been conducted, and all honour must go to the Election Commission and also its officers and men who man the election machinery, that there were very few incidents. There were a large number of election petitions. Of late the number of election petitions has also decreased. Having given a certain status to the Election Commission, is it proper to confer upon the Election Commission the duty of delimitation? Already the delimitation work has started. The machinery that they are going to utilise is the State Government machinery—it will be the District Collector or the Block Development Officer or the Revenue Divisional Officer. They are more under the in-

fluence of the political group or political parties. A suspicion has already arisen in the minds of many of these people that the delimitation has already taken place. So, Sir, it is necessary that not only is this done but it must also appear that the matter is done properly. That is why we have submitted, in the interests of the Election Commission itself, that a new commission must be set up.

Now the Election Commission is given so much ex-tra-ordinary powers to fix a particular constituency as a reserved constituency without even recourse to the list that has been published. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will be guided by the census held in 1951, whether the census which was published in 1951 will contain the list of persons who belong to Scheduled Castes or the census which contains the list of persons who were Scheduled Castes will be made available to the political parties.

My next point is on clause 4. All that clause 4 of this Bill says is:

"The Commission shall, as respects each State,—

- (a) formulate its proposals in regard to the matters mentioned in section 3 and publish them in the Official Gazette of the State together with a notice specifying a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it.
- (b) after considering all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, determine the matters referred to in section 3; and
- (c) direct, by notification published in the Official Gazette of the State and in the Gazette of India, such amendments to be made in the Delimitation Order as appear to it to be necessary for giving effect to its decision."

This also is going to take some time. But here my fear is that the entire State will be taken as one unit, not each constituency whether it is an Assembly constituency or a parliamentary constituency. That is the lacuna there. If a Delimitation Commission is set up, there is a possibility of associating associates. Then each constituency will be decided on its merits, whereas now a certain omnibus decision is also possible.

My last point will be, failing the appointment of a Delimitation Commission which I consider can be constituted under the Constitution, my submission is that there must be a prior consultation of all the political parties at different levels—at the State level, at the district level and also at the Assembly constituency level. Then only the question of objection to the points raised in the Gazette will arise. Otherwise, Sir, our own experience is that even in the question of changing a polling station where a particular notification has appeared in the Gazette, it becomes next to impossible to change the venue of polling station. Therefore, it is necessary that more important should be given to prior consultations rather than to the suggestions or objections that may be raised.

With these observations and with these safeguards which we consider necessary, I support the Bill generally.

श्री अजित सिंह (भटिंडा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ, यह इसलिये कि इस बिल के आने के बाद शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के मेम्बरान में एक सेल्फ रिसपेक्ट पैदा हुई है। अब से वह लोग अपने आपको लोगों का सही नुमायन्दा समझने लगे हैं। अब से पहले वे ऐसा ही समझते रहे हैं कि वह अपने जनरल कॅंडिडेट के बलबूते पर आए हैं और उसी की मेहरबानी का यह सदका है कि वह इस हाउस को देख पाए हैं। न ही उज्जनी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी में 1883(Ai) L.S.—9.

लोगों को उसके साथ इतना लगाव रहा, न ही उसको इतना इंटररेस्ट रहा कि वह लोगों की बातें यहाँ आके रखे। ज्यादा से ज्यादा अगर उन्होंने कहा तो हरिजनों के बाबत ही कुछ कहा। अब से उनमें एक सेंस आफ सेल्फ रिसपेक्ट बढ़ी है, अब उनमें इंडीवीजुअल कैरेक्टर बढ़ेगा और उनको अपने आपको दुनिया में शो करने का एक मौका आया जिससे कि हरिजन लोग अपने आप को दूसरों के मुकाबले का मेम्बर समझने लग जायेंगे।

मैं आगे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बुजुर्ग एक कहावत कहते थे, वह कहावत पंजाबी में इस तरह है : बिड़ी सिड़ी सीर स्यापा, थोड़ी खा लो रहो कलापा यानी अलग रह कर अपना काम करते चलो। अगर साथ मिल कर चलते हो तो हमेशा के लिये तकलीफ रहेगी और वह तकलीफ बढ़ती जाएगी। साथ मिलकर काम नहीं चला सकोगे। मान लिया कि दूसरा जनरल कॅंडिडेट अमीर है। वह कहता है कि अगर मैं जीत गया तो यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाला भी जीत जाएगा और अगर मैं हार गया तो यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वाला भी हार जाएगा। इस में एक दूसरे से बंधा रहता था। यह बात गलत थी।

पिछले इलेक्शन का जिक्र है कि एक उम्मीदवार इलेक्शन जीत गया, वह डबल मेंबर कांस्टीट्यूएँसी थी। उस उम्मीदवार के खिलाफ पिटीशन हो गया। जो जनरल कॅंडिडेट था उसके पास पैसा था। उसने उस पिटीशन में पैसा खर्च किया और वकील किये और उस केस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक लाया गया। मगर वह साथ ही साथ दुनिया में भी कहता रहा कि देखो भाई यह जो हरिजन कॅंडिडेट है यह हमारे ऊपर बोझ है। इस को कोई फिक्र नहीं। अगर मैं जीत जाऊंगा तो यह भी जीत जायेगा और मैं हार जाऊंगा तो इसको कोई फिक्र नहीं है। तो अभी तक ऐसी बातें होती

[श्री अजित सिंह]

रही हैं। अब से आगे ये बातें नहीं होंगी। इस लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि वह यह बिल लायी जिससे हरिजनों में सेल्फ रिसपेक्ट पैदा हुई है। यह हरिजनों में एक ताकत पैदा करता है, वह अपने आपको लोगों का सही नुमाइदा समझेंगे और इस पार्लियामेंट में आकर लोगों का सही मानी में रिजर्वेशन करेंगे।

यह कहा गया है कि यह लेजिस्लेशन हेस्टी है, इसको पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिये भेजा जाना चाहिये। कई दोस्तों ने कहा है कि रिजर्वेशन बिल्कुल खरब कर देना चाहिये। यह बातें जनाब वाला इस वक्त की नहीं हैं रिजर्वेशन की हैं। महात्मा जी ने इस सक्शन को अर्थात् हरिजन सक्शन को एक कमजोर सक्शन कहा है और उसको उठाने के लिये यह रिजर्वेशन किया गया है। रिजर्वेशन का यह मकसद है कि हरिजन लोग ऊंचे उठ जायें। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इसे खत्म करके फिर उनको वहीं पर पटुंवा दिया जाय जहाँ से कि अभी तक यहाँ आये हैं। इस लिये यह बात कि रिजर्वेशन खत्म कर दिया जाय यह ठीक बात नहीं है और गलत बात है।

एक बात में और आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1951 में जो मर्दुमशुमारी हुई थी तो उसमें जातिपात का कौलम नहीं था लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि अबकी मर्तबा जो मर्दुमशुमारी हो रही है उसमें यह जाति का कौलम रखा गया है और यह जातिपात का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन फिर शुरू कर दिया गया है और इस लिये इस बात पर विचार करना बड़ा आवश्यक हो जाता है।

अब जैसा कि हमारे भाई दौलता जी ने कहा कि इस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन से ही कौमों की ऊंचा किया जायगा। यह बहुत देर से पिछड़े हुये हैं और चूँकि लोहे को लोहा ही काटता है इस लिये इस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन से ही हम उस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन को खत्म कर देंगे।

बस और ज्यादा न कहते हुये और इस बिल को सपोर्ट करत हुये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री बालकृष्ण बासनिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। थोड़े में ही बताना हो तो डबल मॅम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जो श्रीलेगड रिस चलती है उसको समाप्त करन के लिये यह बिल यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। जनरल उम्मीदवार और रिजर्वड उम्मीदवार इन दोनों के एक एक पांव बांधकर और जो यह तीन कदमों की दौड़ चलती है, उस से मुझे बहुत वक्त यह अहसास होता है कि उससे न विशेष फायदा जनरल उम्मीदवार का होता है और न कोई बहुत फायदा रिजर्वड उम्मीदवार का होता है। खास कर यह जो रिजर्वड उम्मीदवार होते हैं उनके लिये तो यह होता है कि यह रिजर्वेशन के काल में उनके पांव हमेशा के लिये जनरल उम्मीदवार के साथ में बांधे जा रहे हैं और जब यह रिजर्वेशन आगे पीछे समाप्त होगा तब फिर इनको अपने ही दो पावों पर जब दौड़ने का मौका आयगा तब वे शायद उस वक्त यह महसूस करेंगे कि वे अपने दोनों पांवों पर दौड़ने के लिये काबिल नहीं हुये हैं। मेरा तो ऐसा विचार है कि जिन भाइयों ने इस बिल का यहाँ विरोध किया है वे यही चाहते हैं कि इन रिजर्वड लोगों के पांव हमेशा के लिये बंधे रहें ताकि जब आगे दौड़ने का मौका आयगा तो उसके लिये यह समर्थ नहीं होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत सी दलीलें इस बिल के विरोध में तथा इस बिल के पक्ष में दी गयीं। मैंने बड़े गौर से यहाँ जो भाषण हुये उनको सुना और जब मैं उन भाषणों को सुनता था तब मुझे ऐसा लगता था कि जो लोग जवान से जातीयता का विरोध करते हैं कम्युनलिज्म का विरोध करते हैं वे लोग स्वयं अपने भाषणों से कितने अधिक कम्युनल हैं और उसका अच्छा खासा पता लगता है।

रिजर्वेशन का यहां पर काफी विरोध हुआ है और मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि हरिजन और गिरिजन लोग रिजर्वेशन कदापि नहीं चाहते थे। रिजर्वेशन तो इसलिए दिया गया है कि यह जो रिजर्वंड कम्युनिटीज हैं आज वे उतनी ऊपर नहीं उठी हैं जितना कि उनको ऊपर उठना चाहिए था ताकि वे दूसरी जनरल समाज के बराबर आ सकें। वे हरिजन लोग ऊपर आ सकें जिसके लिए उन्हें यह रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है परन्तु इसका बिलकुल उठा अर्थ लगाया जा रहा है। दस साल के लिए यह रिजर्वेशन दिया गया था परन्तु हमने यह देखा कि दस वर्षों में जितना उनको ऊपर उठना चाहिए था उतना ऊंचा वे अभी तक नहीं उठ सके। हम देखते हैं कि इन लोगों की उन्नति के लिए और विकास के लिए जो राशि रखी जाती थी वह राशि भी पूरी तौर पर खर्च नहीं होती थी और काफी रकम उसमें से बकाया पड़ी रहती थी। इसी तरह उनके ऊपर उठाने के लिए जो स्कीमें बनती थीं उन स्कीमों को भी पूरी तौर से अमल में नहीं लाया जाता था। मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो रिजर्वेशन बढ़ाये जाने का मौका इस हाउस में आ गया है वह इसलिए नहीं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग रिजर्वेशन और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उत्सुक थे परन्तु इसलिए कि दस वर्षों में हरिजनों और गिरिजनों की जो हालत है उनको सुधारने का पूरा पूरा प्रयत्न उन लोगों ने नहीं किया जिन लोगों के कि कंधे पर यह भार आ गया था कि यह जो हरिजनों की बुरी हालत है उसको दुरुस्त करें और उनको समृद्ध करें और उनको ऊंचा उठावें। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा इस प्रकार की जो दलीलें यहां पर दी गयी हैं वे कोई बहुत अच्छी दलीलें हैं ऐसा मैं नहीं समझता। यह बिल तो अब से पहले ही आ जाना चाहिए था परन्तु इसके आने में काफी विलम्ब हुआ। पिछले बजट सेशन में प्रेसिडेंट एड्रेस में भी इसका उल्लेख आ गया था और हम लोग

यह सोचते थे कि यह बिल शायद जल्दी ही इस सदन में प्रस्तुत हो जायगा परन्तु उसको आने में समय लगा और वह इस कारण कि बहुत लोगों ने इस बारे में विचार विमर्श किया। अनेक लोगों ने विचार किया। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने भी इसके ऊपर काफी विस्तार से विचार किया और आप जानते हैं कि देश में खूब इस पर विचार हुआ और अनेक अखबारों ने भी इसके बारे में अपनी अपनी राय लिखी हैं। मैं इस बात को समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए सरकुलेट करने की जो मांग की जा रही है उससे और क्या फायदा होने वाला है? सारे देश भर में इससे पर काफी विचार हो गया है। सारे देश में यह बात फैल गयी है और तमाम समाचार पत्रों ने इसके बारे में लिखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे अधिक और पब्लिक ओपीनियन का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है और कोई दूसरी नई बातें फिर इसके बारे में हमारे सामने आ सकती हैं ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। एक साल के अर्थ में बहुत सारा विचार इस बिल के बारे में हुआ है और इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए सरकुलेट करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक बात यह है कि यह सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएंसि के विरोध में जो लोग हैं उनके ऊपर कुछ मुसीबत पड़ने वाली है और वह मुसीबत यह होगी और जिसे त्यागी जी के शब्दों में कहना होगा कि जो दूसरे गैर हरिजन लोग ८० प्रतिशतः लोग होंगे उनको अपने प्रतिनिधि इस सदन में या असेम्बली में भेजने का कोई मौका नहीं होगा। यह जो उनकी दलील है उससे हम लोग केवल यही समझ सकते हैं कि वह हरिजनों को अपना प्रतिनिधि नहीं मानते हैं और वह २० प्रतिशतः लोगों का ही प्रतिनिधि मानते हैं और हमेशा के लिए केवल २० प्रतिशतः लोगों के प्रतिनिधि रखने के लिये तैयार हैं, परन्तु यह

[बालकृष्ण वासनिक]

जो सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी होगी उससे यह लोग केवल २० प्रतिशत: लोगों के ही प्रतिनिधि इन नहीं होंगे अपितु पूरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का वे प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे और इससे मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि जब पूरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का भार उन पर आ जायगा तो बहुत सी योग्यताएं लानी पड़ेंगी। एक बात और हो जायगी। आज जब डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी में हरिजन या गिरिजन खड़े किये जाते हैं तो वहां की बहुत सी स्थानीय राजनीति उसमें काम करती है और ऐसे उम्मीदवार को आगे ले जाती है जो न केवल डमी होते हैं बल्कि डम्ब भी होते हैं। कल जब सिंगिल मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी में लड़ने का मौका आजायेगा तब यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उम्मीदवार ऐसा उम्मीदवार हो जो कि काबिल हो और जो कि अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को पूरी तौर से नर्स कर सके, और जो कांस्टीट्यूंसी में चुन कर आने के लिए समर्थ हो। यह सब बातें देखनी पड़ेंगी और फिर बाद में डमी और डम्ब के लिये कोई स्थान रहेगा नहीं ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। इस दृष्टि में मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो सिंगिल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी बनाने का बिल यहां पर लाया गया है यह बहुत उचित चीज है और स्वागत योग्य चीज है और इस बिल का पास होना बहुत आवश्यक बात है मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

डा० सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस बिल पर बोलने का विचार नहीं किया था, लेकिन एक दो बातें कहने की मुझे आवश्यकता अनुभव हुई है, मैं समझती हूं कि यह कहना, जैसा कि अभी हमारे भाई कह रहे थे, कि डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी में डम्मी और डम्ब हरिजन सदस्य आते हैं, जरा कुछ ना-मुनासिब और अनुचित लगता है जब हम हरिजन भाइयों की यहां पर तकरीरें सुनते हैं। तो जितने हरिजन भाई यहां पर

आए हुए हैं, वे डम्मी हैं या डम्ब हैं, यह कौन कह सकता है ? यह तो एक बिल्कुल सैल्फ-कांटाडिक्टरी चीज है। इतनी अच्छी वे तकरीरें करते हैं, इतने जोरदार शब्दों में वे अपने विचार रखते हैं। उन को डम्मी और डम्ब कहना बेकार है।

श्री नरसिंहन् : हम सब डेफ हो गये हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : कांस्टीट्यूंसी के अलग करने में बहुत ज्यादा कांट्रोवर्सी की बात है, ऐसा मूझ नहीं लगता है। साथ कांस्टीट्यूंसी रखने में एक फायदा यह था कि जो दो मेम्बर साथ मिल कर काम करते थे, उन की एक ही इलेक्शन मशीनरी रहती थी और इसलिये खर्च कम होता था। वह खर्च हरिजन का कम हो, या दूसरे का, यह ज्यादा विचार करने की बात नहीं है। आम तौर पर हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होती थी। इस लिए उन का खर्च कम होना यह अच्छी बात थी। आज अगर हम इस व्यवस्था को बदलते हैं, तो हम को इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि जो हरिजन हम कल खड़े करेंगे, वे हकीकत में सब प्रकारसे योग्य होंगे खड़े होने के। उन को इस आधार पर खड़ा न किया जायेगा कि उन के पास पैसा थोड़ा ज्यादा है और वे इलेक्शन में ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर सकेंगे। यदि यह बात मान्य हो, तो इस का दूसरा अर्थ और आवश्यक कारालोरी यह है कि जो पार्टीज हरिजन उम्मीदवार खड़े करती हैं, उन को उन की आर्थिक सहायता की तरफ पूरी तबज्जह देनी होगी, वना हमारा जो हेतु है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन आफ सीट्स का सम्बन्ध है, यह कुछ हमेशारहने वाली बात नहीं है और मैं समझती हूं कि डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसी को हटाना रिजर्वेशन को हटाने की तरफ पहला कदम है, मैं समझती हूं कि क्योंकि हम यदि एक दम से डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूंसीज को पहले न हटा कर रिजर्वेशन को ही हटा दिया जाय, तो हरिजनों का यहां चुनकर आना शायद

बहुत कठिन हो जायेगा। लेकिन आज आप उन को इस बात का अवसर देने हैं कि वे अपनी हिम्मत से अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में चुनाव लड़ें। जिन लोगों के मन में कुछ अस्पृश्यता भरी हुई है, वे आज डबल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएंसी होने से हरिजन मेम्बर के पास न जा कर दूसरे मेम्बर के पास अपना सवाल ले कर जा सकते थे। सिंगल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएंसी होने पर उनको अपने एक मात्र मेम्बर के पास, जो कि हरिजन होगा, जाना ही होगा, उस को मानना ही होगा इसलिये, अस्पृश्यता को जड़-मूल से दूर करने का जो हमारा प्रयत्न है, अस्पृश्यता निवारण का जो हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन का ध्येय है, उस की सिद्धि में सहायता मित्र सकती है, यदि ठीक प्रकार से इस नई व्यवस्था को प्रयोग में लाया जाये। यदि हम अच्छे योग्य हरिजन भाइयों को खड़ा करेंगे, आवश्यकतानुसार उन की आर्थिक सहायता करेंगे, तो अगलेदस सालों के बाद यह रिजर्वेशन समाप्त हो सकती है और वे लोग अपने बूते पर चुनाव लड़ कर सक्रमता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। तब जात-पात का विचार किये बिना, हरिजन गैर-हरिजन का विचार किये बिना समाज के सब अंग और वर्ग अपनी योग्यता के अनुसार समाज की सेवा करने का अवसर प्राप्त करेंगे। आज जिन को हरिजन कहा जाता है, कल वे हरिजन नहीं कहलायेंगे और उन को दूसरों के समान अवसर प्राप्त होंगे। आज कोई यह कहे कि अलग अलग जात का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये, तो वह एक वह ब्रेकार बात होगी।

त्यागी जी ने आज सुबह जो एक बात कही थी, उस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर आप अलग कांस्टीट्यूएंसी करते हैं, तो कल इस में से सेपरेट इलेक्ट्रेट की बात निकल सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेपरेट इलेक्ट्रेट को, जिस का विरोध गांधीजी ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर किया था, फिर से लाने की बात

हिन्दुस्तान में तो कोई नहीं सोच-संरगा और वह होने वाला नहीं है, जब तक कि गांधीजी के प्रति इस देश के हृदय में सम्मान है और उन का नाम लेने वाले इस देश में मौजूद हैं।

पब्लिक ओपीनियन जानने के लिये इस बिलकोस कुंलिट करने की दरखास्त की गई है, मुझे उस में कोई खास आपत्ति नहीं लेकिन चुनावों में अब समय बहुत कम रह गया है १९६२ के शुद्ध में तो चुनाव आ हीरहे हैं। उस से पहले कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज का डीलमिंटेशन, करना वोटर्ज लिस्ट के तैयार करने, इस सब काम के लिए समय चाहिए। इसलिये अभी अपने पास इतना अवकाश, इतना समय नहीं है कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपीनियन एलिसिट करने के लिये भेजा जाये। और आखिर हम, दोनों हाउसिज के सात आठ सौ मेम्बर भी तो पब्लिक के नुमायंदे ही हैं। हम लोग इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार-विनिमय कर के अपना दृष्टि-बिन्दु बता सकते हैं। बेशक मत प्रयोग में कुछ खतरे और कठिनाइयाँ आ सकती हैं, लेकिन सारी चीजों को इकट्ठा करके आप देखेंगे, तो आप इस परिणाम पर पहुँचेंगे कि सिंगल-मेम्बर कांस्टीट्यूएंसी बनाने से अच्छा ही परिणाम निकलने वाला है, अगर हम उस को ठीक ढंग से इस्तेमाल करेंगे तो उस को रिजर्वेशन इत्यादि को समाप्त करने की ओर पहला कदम मान कर हम इस देश में एक ऐसे युग का सूत्रपात करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, जिस में जात-पात नहीं होगी, इस ईसमें किसी प्रकार का भेद-भाव नहीं होगा, सब हिन्दुस्तान के ससूपूत, वेद-वैदिया होंगे जिन को अपनी योग्यता और सेवा के आधार पर जनताप्रतिनिधित्व करने का अवसर मिलेगा, चाहे उन्होंने किसी घर में, किसी जात में, किसी धर्म में जन्म लिया हो।

जात-पात के वगैर जो समाज हम स्थापित करना चाहते हैं उस को स्थापित

करने के लिए यह एक योग्य कदम है और इसी दृष्टि से मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Having heard so many members taking part in this discussion, I welcome this Two Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill for two reasons. Firstly, I feel that it will do good to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as by this they will be given an opportunity to stand on their own legs, at least so far as elections are concerned and, secondly, the constituencies will be concised and smaller by which the members elected from the bifurcated constituencies will be able to work in their constituencies more efficiently and they will be able to reach every house easily. On these two grounds I welcome this Bill.

But in making this observation I want to bring one point for the consideration of the hon. Minister sponsoring this Bill. This Bill has been designed to bifurcate the double-member constituencies into two one going to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, according to the preponderance of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes living there, the other being made a general constituency. In doing so, if this bifurcation is made in constituency-wise, which the Bill is aimed at, I fear we might not be doing justice in all cases to all the people living in the double-member constituencies contiguous to each other.

17 hrs.

As an illustration I may cite the case of two double-member constituencies which are contiguous to one another. My own parliamentary constituency is a single-member constituency, and this constituency consists of 2½ sub-divisions—Sibsagar sub-division, North Lakhimpur sub-division and a part of Dibrugarh sub-division. The latter two, make two double-member constituencies being contiguous to each other. If these two double-member constituencies are bifurcated, there will be four constituencies and

the part of Dibrugarh sub-division which is separated from North Lakhimpur sub-division by that mighty river, *Brahmaputra*, will automatically form a constituency. There will then remain three constituencies in the North Lakhimpur sub-division out of which two will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—of course, there are only Scheduled Tribes—and one will be a general one. But only one-third of the population of that sub-division are Scheduled Tribes and two-thirds are non-Scheduled Tribes. In such a case I think we will not be doing justice to the non-Scheduled people because that sub-division has got two-thirds people who are non-tribals. I hope the hon. Minister will please consider this aspect also and see if this anomaly can be overcome by not bifurcating the double-member constituencies constituencywise but sub-division-wise in cases where the two double-member constituencies are contiguous to each other. This is my submission.

With these words I support the Bill which has been brought forward.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will be called upon tomorrow.

17.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

17.01½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17-02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February 17, 1961|Magha 28, 1882 (Saka).

Thursday, February 16, 1961 [Magha 27, 1882 (Saka)]

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- (b) Notification Nos. F. 12/69/-55-60/Transport and F. 12/-101/59-Transport, published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 24th November, 1960, making certain further amendments, to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940
- (c) Notification No. 12/1/53-59/Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 15th December, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules 1940
- (d) Notification No. 247/60/F. 68-7/-Pub. 57 published in the Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th December, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Island Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939.
- (5) A copy of the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1956-57 along with the Audit Report and Financial Review thereon

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- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, making certain further amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 :—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1434, dated the 3rd December, 1960
(ii) S. O. No. 3011, dated the 17th December, 1960 .

- (2) A copy of Report of the Indian Delegation to the 13th Session of the W.H.O. Regional Committee for South-East Asia held in Bandung, Indonesia from the 22nd to 30th August 1960,

- (3) A copy of Notification No. 12/54/60-Transport dated the 3rd November, 1960, published in the Delhi Gazette, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

- (4) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 :

- (a) Notification No. S. O. 44 dated the 7th January, 1961, making certain further amendments, to the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rulse 1946.

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REPORT OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE—PRESENTED

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Hundredth Report was presented.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 342—43

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) moved for the election of four members from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the National Shipping Board. The motion was adopted.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 344—426

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) moved that the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill be taken into consideration. An amendment for circulation of the Bill for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon was moved by Shri Tyagi. The discussion was not concluded.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU- TIONS—PRESENTED	476	AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1961/ MAGHA 28, 1882 (Saka) .	
Seventy-sixth Report was pre- sented		Further consideration of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill and passing of the Bill; and consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions.	
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE— PRESENTED	476		
Sixty-first Report was pre- sented			
