

Volume I

No. 1 — 11



Wednesday
30th July, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Part I - Questions and Answers)

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Members Sworn [Cols. 2—18].

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

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 30th July, 1952

*The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

IMPORT OF TELEPHONE STORES

*2288. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the essential stores requirements for telephones during 1951-52 were obtained from the local markets or any imports had to be made from outside countries?

(b) If they had to be imported, what was the value of imports and which were the countries of supply?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The requirements were obtained both from local markets and by imports from abroad.

(b) The value of raw materials imported for the manufacture of telephones was about Rs. 5.85 lakhs, the U.K. being the country of supply. Figures of imports of telephone equipment, accessories and maintenance parts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was the value of the purchases made here locally?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The figures are being collected for certain items required for P. and T. I can give the figure for the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. It comes to Rs. 9,59,183.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether all the purchases were made through the DGSD or departmentally?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is the normal channel for purchases.

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Shri M. R. Krishna: What is the total value of the telephone equipment that has been taken from Hyderabad State and may I know whether the Government of India have paid for the same?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, the question relates only to purchases from abroad or from local markets.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether any part of our demands was met by our departmental stores?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some of our demands were met by the Bangalore factory and other workshops.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know what percentage of our demands is met locally and what percentage is imported?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With the exception of dials and condensers all other parts of telephone instrument at least are manufactured locally.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: Then may I take it that the items that have to be imported are only dials and condensers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Oh, no. quite a lot of others also.

TELE-COMMUNICATIONS SUBJECTS
(DEPUTATION)

*2289. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether any deputations of Officers were sent abroad during 1951-52 for the study of tele-communications subjects in Western Countries?

(b) What was the amount spent and the number of officers trained?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Amount spent—Rs. 77,300 approximately. Number of officers—16 trained.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What were the countries to which our officers were sent

Shri Raj Bahadur: The countries were different. For instance, one officer was sent to U.K., six again to U.K., one to Sweden, four to U.K. again, three to U.K. again, one to U.K. again, and one officer to U.S.A.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were all the expenses met by us or was any portion met by any world organisation.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have stated that the amount spent by us was Rs. 77,300 approximately.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Was anything contributed by any world organisation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Which were those organisations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Under the U. N. Fellowship scheme the following charges were met by the U.N. organisation in respect of one officer who was sent to Sweden: Half the cost of to and fro passage, a monthly living allowance of 300 U.S. dollars, (according to local cost of living to cover normal living expenses), cost of essential travel in the country of study, and a limited amount for purchase of indispensable technical publications. Some expenses were also met in the case of other officers. The list is big enough.

TECHNICAL AID SCHEMES

*2290. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the services of any experts in special communication engineering problems were made available from foreign countries during 1951-52 under the Technical Aid schemes?

(b) If so, who were they and how have their services been utilized?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The services of one expert on communication Engineering have been secured under the Colombo Plan.

(b) Mr. A. B. Beattie, Teleprinter Engineer British Post Office. The services of the officer are being utilised for training teleprinter maintenance personnel in India and to inspect and improve the maintenance of Teleprinters.

Sardar Hukam Singh: How many persons are trained just now by these specialists?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the exact numbers.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the other experts that were to arrive from U.K. have also arrived?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are getting the experts under two schemes. One is under the Technical Aid Scheme. The other is the ICAO scheme under which we have entered into an agreement with ICAO. Under the ICAO scheme we are getting one expert, Mr. Hord for cost accounting of airlines operations.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the term of tenure of these specialists from U. K.?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I said we are getting the specialists under the Technical Aid Scheme and the Colombo Plan scheme. Of course in regard to the Colombo Plan scheme and the ICAO scheme the terms are settled by agreements or conventions laid already.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the advice given by these foreign experts has really been accepted and implemented by the Government of India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They come for training our personnel here, and they do of course train them.

POSTAL COMPLAINTS IN BIHAR CIRCLE

*2290-A. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) What was the total number of complaints in Bihar Circle regarding non-payments of money orders to the actual payees while payments were shown to have been made by the Department during 1951-52;

(b) the number of such cases in which payments were found to have been made fraudulently by the Postal employees; and

(c) the number of such of them as were prosecuted and the number of such of them as were convicted?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 311

(b) 37

(c) Prosecuted 14

Convicted 1

Pending in Courts 9

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the number of cases in which departmental actions were taken?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Departmental action was taken in 147 cases.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the number of such complaints is increasing?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think so.

RAMAN COMMITTEE

*2291. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether instructions have been issued to all the Indian Railways to implement such of the recommendations of the Raman Committee as have been accepted by Government?

(b) If so, when were they issued?

(c) How far has each Railway Administration implemented them?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) in 1950.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when ready.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many complaints have been received by the Ministry from trade unions and other organisations alleging that the recommendations are not being implemented?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The information is being collected and we are waiting for the reports. When we have received all the information it will be possible for us to see how far these recommendations have been implemented or have not been implemented.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any special arrangements had to be made by the Ministry for the implementation?

Shri L. B. Shastri: No special arrangements were made. Of course, definite instructions were given and we expected that they will comply with them.

TRAVELLING EXPENSE CONCESSION VOUCHERS

*2292. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 225 asked on the 26th February, 1952 and state whether Government have since come to any decision regarding the restoration of the Privilege Ticket Order Concession?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): It has been decided that the Privilege Ticket Order concession will continue to remain in abeyance till the end of February, 1953.

MOVEMENTS OF FOODGRAINS

*2293. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to remove the inter-state barriers in regard to the movements of foodgrains?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): There is no such proposal.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that as a result of the ban on the inter-state movement of cereals, their prices in deficit states are far higher than those in the surplus states and on this account there is great discontent among the people?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the question.

Shri Dabhi: Is it a fact that as a result of the ban on the inter-state movement of cereals, the prices in certain states are far higher than those in other states?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not think it arises. The question is in respect of inter-state barriers and the answer is laconic, that there is no such proposal.

SUPPLY OF RICE FROM VIET-NAM GOVERNMENT

*2294. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Viet-Nam Government offered 30,000 tons of rice to India last year?

(b) What were the terms of payment and exchange?

(c) How much rice was received by India and what were the goods sent in exchange?

(d) Are any negotiations going on with the Viet-Nam Government this year for the supply of rice?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). The Government of Viet-Nam did convey to us that they would make available 30,000 tons of rice but no definite terms could be obtained from them and the deal did not materialise.

(d) In May last, the Government of Viet-Nam offered to release to us 15,000 metric tons of rice to be purchased through the trade. We could not accept the offer as the price was far too high.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the publication of such news was made in the newspapers and whether it attracted the attention of the Ministry?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have said that there was an offer from the Viet-Nam Government, but the deal did not materialise due to certain reasons.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In future deals may I know how the shipping arrangements will be made, whether the supplying Government will help us?

Mr. Speaker: It will be hypothetical now. One cannot know about future deals.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

*2295. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old rules regulating the admission of foreign missionaries into India have been changed; and

(b) if so, what are the new rules?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to paragraph 30 of the Report for 1951-52 on the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs, copies of which have been supplied to the Members of the House. The policy stated therein is now being further reviewed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the organizations which are recognized by Government to recommend admission of foreign missionaries here?

Dr. Katju: They are National Christian Council of India and the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any conditions have been attached in regard to admitting foreign missionaries here?

Dr. Katju: That will take a long time of the House. I beg of you to read the information on the subject. There are pages and pages and it will take about a whole hour of the House to read it.

श्री पी. एन. राजभोज : क्या पिछले पांच सालों में मिशनरियों की संख्या कम हुई है या बढ़ी है और बढ़ी है तो कितने से ?

डा० काटजू : मैं इस का नोटिस चाहता हूँ ।

श्री पी. एन. राजभोज : मिशनरी शिक्षा संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी आर्थिक सहायता देती है ?

डा० काटजू : इस का भी नोटिस चाहता हूँ ।

Shrimati A. Kale: Is Government aware that proselytizing is going on on a large scale in India?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is giving information and not asking.

LEVY ON PASSENGERS AT CHANDOD RAILWAY STATION

*2296. **Shri M. M. Gandhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a system of levying half an anna pilgrim tax on every passenger alighting at Chandod Station on the G. B. S. line in Dabhoi Taluka now merged in Western Railway Baroda District;

(b) if so, whether the levy is still continuing after the merger of the G. B. S. line with the Western Railway and the Baroda State with the Bombay State; and

(c) what is the amount of such accumulated levy after the merger up-to-date and the total amount accumulated of such levy before the merger?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. This tax is being levied not only on passengers alighting at Chandod Station, but also on passengers commencing their journeys from that Station.

(c) The amount collected from the date of merger, i.e. 1-5-1949, to 31-3-1952 was Rs. 33,476-15-3. Figures for April 1952 to date are not readily available. The amount collected prior to merger cannot be ascertained due to relevant records having been destroyed as time expired, under usual rules.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the local advisory Committees were consulted before the levy was made?

Shri L. B. Shastri: This levy was imposed in the year 1924. So I do not know if there were any local advisory Committees then.

चलता डाक-घर

* २०९७. **सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में १९५१-५२ में चलते डाक-घरों पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा उन से कितनी आय हुई ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Expenditure:—Rs. 1,122/10/3 per month.

Income:—Rs. 4,572/5/- per month, but this is not additional income since almost all the articles posted therein would otherwise have been consigned to the regular Post-Offices.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यदि इस प्रकार का डाकखाना न खोला जाता तो जितनी आमदनी अभी हुई है वह पूरी की पूरी होती, या उस में कुछ कमी होती ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हो सकता है कि कुछ कम होती ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जैसे कि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने अंक बतलाये उन के अनुसार आमदनी ज्यादा हुई है तो क्या इस प्रकार के और डाकखाने खोलने का विचार है, और यदि है तो कहां ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के ऊपर है । जब अच्छी होगी तो अधिक खोलने की इच्छा है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस वर्ष और भी ऐसे डाकखाने खोले जावेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस चीज को विचाराधीन ही माना जा सकता है ।

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the mobile post office system has been introduced in other cities such as Madras, Bombay and Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been introduced in Nagpur, Madras, Delhi and Cawnpore.

श्री जांगडे : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वेहाती क्षेत्रों में भी चलते फिरते डाकखाने चालू करने का कोई विचार किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस के लिये हमने एक प्रयोग किया था, किन्तु वह सफल नहीं हो सका और आशा यह की जाती है कि इस प्रयोग को एक बार फिर किया जाय । अगर वह नफल होगा तो इस को चालू किया जायेगा ।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : सन् १९५२-५३ में मोबाइल पोस्ट आफिसेज की संख्या कितनी बढ़ने वाली है और उस के लिये कितना अधिक खर्चा होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: It is off the mark so far as the principal question is concerned. The principal question is about the mobile post offices. Next question.

RE-GROUPING OF RAILWAYS

*2298. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the annual economy effected by the formation of Northern, North Eastern and Eastern Zones in Railways; and

(b) the number of railway employees who have to move from the place of their duty before formation of these zones to other places?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) As the Northern, North Eastern and Eastern Railways started functioning as complete systems only with effect from May 15, 1952, it is too early to assess the full extent of the economy secured as a result of the formation of these zones.

(b) 108 (20 officers and 88 class III and IV all volunteers).

श्री बाल्मीकी : इस प्रकार जो बचत होने की सम्भावना है, उस बचत से रेलवे के छोटे कर्मचारियों के स्तर को उठाने के लिये सरकार कहां तक खर्च करने का विचार रखती है ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : पहले तो क्या बचत होगी उस का ही अन्दाजा नहीं है । जब उस का अन्दाजा हो जाये, तब इस बात पर विचार होगा ।

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if there will be any expenditure incurred for the construction of new offices and for providing residential accommodation in Gorakhpur and Delhi for these two offices?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We may have to build in a small place. I do not think we will have to spend a large sum.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if a large number of staff at the Calcutta headquarters for the E. I. and B. N. Railways would be surplus in view of the fact that about or more than half of the E. I. R's route mileage has gone out of the eastern section?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Yes. There might be some surplus in staff.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know how the Government intend to utilize them?

Mr. Speaker: I think this question about the zones has been discussed very much.

Shri A. C. Guha: That was only about the arrangement of the zones but not about the staff. May I know how the Government intend to utilise the staff and what will be the surplus there?

Shri L. B. Shastri: We have to utilize them because Government have given assurances to the staff that they will not be retrenched or transferred without their consent.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know how many employees have been transferred from Calcutta?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I shall require notice for that. I have stated that only 108 is the total number of officers and workers transferred.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : रियुपिंग के कारण कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम होने के बजाय बढ़ गई है, क्या यह सच है ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : जी नहीं, बढ़ी नहीं घटने की उम्मीद है ।

श्री बालमीकी : किन सुधारों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार ने इस योजना को अपने हाथ में लिया है ?

श्री एल० बी० शास्त्री : जी हाँ, यह तो सही है, हम कोई काम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते जिस में इस चीज को ध्यान में न रखा जाय ।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्

* २२९९. श्री जांगड़े : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के अनुसंधान तथा परीक्षणों के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त उत्पादों को किसानों के लाभार्थ विक्रय, प्रदर्शन या बिना मूल्य वितरण या नमूने का काम देने के लिये अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में भेजा जा चुका है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research maintains no research station of its own. It promotes and influences research in the country by financing research schemes in conjunction with State Governments who are primarily responsible for exploiting approved results of research. The Council assists them in giving publicity to the results of research and their application. The Council also publishes results obtained through its schemes in its scientific publications and in non-technical language in its popular monthly journals 'Indian Farming' (English) and 'Kheti' (Hindi) which are widely distributed and also supplied to the Library of Parliament.

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने गन्ने की रैड राट बीमारी के लिये जो एक दवाई निकाली है और खेती के लिये, विशेषकर चावल की खेती के कोड़े को नष्ट करने के लिये जो दवाइयाँ निकाली हैं, उन दवाइयों को अधिक मात्रा में किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिये कोई कारखाना जारी करने का विचार किया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इस के लिये मझे नोटिस चाहिये लेकिन मैं सिर्फ यह कह सकता हूँ कि जिन दवाइयों की, गैनेकसीन वगैरह की जरूरत होती है उन को काफ़ी मात्रा में किसानों तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश स्टेट प्रवर्नमेंट्स के मार्फत की जाती है ।

श्री जांगड़ : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गेहूँ की खेती में जो रस्ट (rust) वगैरह की बीमारी को रोकने के लिये सर-

कार ने अनुसंधान किया है, वह जहां गेहूं की खेती होती है, वहां पर उस की पब्लिसिटी देने का क्या कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : उस की पब्लिसिटी तो दी जाती है और उस को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने पर भी विचार हो रहा है और डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स और कम्प्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स अब शुरू होने वाले हैं और आशा की जाती है कि उन के द्वारा यह काम और ज्यादा बढ़ेगा । हमारी ओर से बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि जहां तक अनुसंधान के नतीजों को किसानों तक पहुंचाया जा सके, पहुंचाया जाय ।

Shri B. K. Das : May I know whether there is any arrangement for giving publicity in regional languages besides Hindi and English, to the results of the researches made?

Shri Satish Chandra : All the State Governments carry on some publicity work in their own regional languages.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the Rice Research stations in Orissa send the results of their researches to the State Governments for publication in regional languages?

Shri Satish Chandra : Sir, I cannot say off-hand. There are hundreds of schemes and researches are being done at dozens of stations.

Mr. Speaker : These are oft-repeated questions.

श्री ऐम० ऐल० द्विवेदी : क्या म मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूं कि गत वर्ष में इस कौंसिल की कितनी बैठकें हुईं और उन के जो निर्णय हुए, उन पर सरकार ने क्या कोई रिपोर्ट छपी है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : कौंसिल की रिपोर्ट समय समय पर छपी जाती है और उस की प्रतियां लायब्रेरी में रक्खी हुई हैं ।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के विभिन्न प्रयोगों और अनुसंधानों को हिन्दी के कितने पत्रों में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं ने अभी कहा कि परिषद् खुद अपनी एक मासिक पत्रिका हिन्दी में निकालती है जिस का नाम 'खेती' है । वह हिन्दी में छपती है और दूसरे अखबारों और पत्रिकाओं द्वारा उन का प्रकाशन किया जा सकता है ।

Mr. Speaker : We will go to the next question.

SCHEDULED CASTES CANDIDATES

*2300. **Shri Dhusiya :** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were interviewed by the Union Public Service Commission in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951;

(b) how many of them were successful in each year; and

(c) how many Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and women were interviewed in each year and how many of them were successful?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju) : (a) to (c). Altogether two distinct classes of candidates are interviewed by the Commission.

Vacancies in the Regular Services are filled by competitive examinations, including interviews. So far as this category is concerned, it is easy to state whether or not a particular candidate so interviewed was "successful".

Posts not filled by regular competitive examinations are filled on the recommendations made by the Commission after scrutinising all the applications and interviewing those candidates who appear *prima facie* to be the more suitable. Some of the candidates so interviewed are found unsuitable and rejected outright. The remainder are arranged in order of merit and the Commission recommends only the necessary number from the top of the list. Statements are being prepared showing numbers of those:

(1) rejected as unsuitable.

(2) included in the suitable list, and

(3) those ultimately appointed.

They will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as ready.

Shri Dhusiya : May I know whether scheduled caste candidates have the competition amongst themselves or they have to compete with the general candidates as well?

Dr. Katju: I think, if I am not mistaken, they have to compete with the rest of the candidates.

श्री पी० एन० ज्ञानभोज : इन गरीब पिछड़ी हुई हरिजन जाति के लोगों को केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करते समय उन को क्या क्या सहूलियतें देती है ?

डा० काटजू : मैं इस सवाल का जवाब, मुझे माफ किया जाये, कोई चार, पांच मर्तवा दे चुका हूँ। पहली सहूलियत तो उन जाति वालों के साथ सरकार यह दिखाती है कि उन की उम्र तीन साल दूसरी जाति वालों से ज्यादा बढ़ा दी है। दूसरी सहूलियत यह है कि उन के लिये कुछ रिजर्वेशन हैं और तीसरी सहूलियत यह है कि मैं समझता हूँ कि जब कमीशन उन का इंटरव्यू करता है, तो इस बात का ज़रूर लिहाज करता होगा कि अमुक उम्मीदवार हरिजन भाई है और उन का इन वायरनमेंट, मुझे उस की ठीक ठीक हिन्दी नहीं मालूम, कुछ ऐसा है जो और लोगों से थोड़ा बदला हुआ है और उन के साथ थोड़ी रियायत करनी चाहिये, मेरी समझ में यह सब सहूलियतें होंगी, अब इन को कागज़ पर कहाँ तक लिखा जाये।

श्री गणपति राम : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि वह हरिजन कैंडिडेट्स जो कम्पीटीटिव इन्क्वामेन्शन में चुने नहीं जा पाते, तो जो बैंकनसीज रह जाती है, उन को डायरेक्ट रिफ्रूटमेंट के द्वारा ऐजुकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशन पर दे दिया जाता है।

डा० काटजू : मुझे मालूम नहीं, उस के लिए, आप मुझे नोटिस देंगे तो मैं बतला सकूंगा।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the number of posts reserved for scheduled caste candidates during 1949-50 and 1950-51 and how many of these were filled by non-scheduled caste people?

Dr. Katju: A statement is being prepared. I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

DEATH OF A PRISONER

*2301. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) how many prisoners convicted in the Manipur Conspiracy Case are lodged in the Midnapur Jail and why they are kept so far away from their own State;

(b) under what classification they are lodged;

(c) whether one of them died in his cell on the 18th April, 1952, and if so, what were the circumstances leading to his death;

(d) whether a thorough enquiry has been made into the causes of his death and if so, what are the findings of that enquiry; and

(e) whether some other prisoners are ill, if so, how many, from what are they suffering and why?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 16 prisoners were sent to the Midnapur Jail due to shortage of accommodation in the Jails in Manipur.

(b) II and III divisions.

(c) Yes. The prisoner died of heart failure due to fatty infiltration of heart.

(d) An enquiry was made on the day of death by a first class Magistrate and his finding was that it was a case of death due to natural causes.

(e) Yes. One other prisoner convicted in the Manipur Communist Conspiracy case fell ill of Hemianesthesia and was transferred from Midnapur to Calcutta for specialised treatment. Two others are suffering from Neurosis due to prolonged constipation.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether those prisoners were kept in cells which were declared to be unfit by the Jails Enquiry Committee?

Dr. Katju: I really do not know.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether there was any evidence to show that the person who died was suffering from weak heart?

Dr. Katju: That must have been surely; I am only guessing; it is a matter for verification at either the post mortem examination or examination by the hospital surgeon in charge.

Shri. K. K. Basu: May I know whether the relatives of these prisoners were allowed to examine the dead body?

Dr. Katju: So far as the dead individual was concerned, my information is that wires were sent to the relatives. I am unable to say whether they came or not.

Jonab Amjad Ali: May I know if the guess work of the hon. Minister is based on the fact that every case of death is due to heart failure?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Perhaps the hon. Member did not hear the reply to the question. He said there was an inquiry by a First Class magistrate and as a result of the inquiry he has said so.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know the names of the sick prisoners?

Dr. Katju: The man who died was Kosam Rabei Singh. He died of fatty infiltration of heart. I may add that the post-mortem examination of the dead body was made by the civil surgeon who has certified that death was due to heart failure owing to fatty infiltration of heart.

Mr. Speaker: He wants the names of the other people.

Dr. Katju: I am sorry. The other communist prisoner who developed that blood disease is P. Kala Singh. He was immediately transferred to the Alipore Central Jail for special treatment. The other two who are suffering from neurosis are Mahendra Singh and Tikendra Singh.

Shri B. C. Das: May I know whether the civil surgeon was also the superintendent of the jail concerned?

Mr. Speaker: I think such questions should not be put. They contain insinuations which are not proper.

Shri. H. N. Mukerjee: Do the jail records show that the deceased person was suffering from heart disease continually and that death happened in more or less normal circumstances, or do the records suggest that there was some kind of dubious circumstance attached to it?

Dr. Katju: Deaths, you know, occur outside jails also. Millions die of heart failure. What is the good of suggesting that this particular man did not die of heart failure.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us not enter into an argument.

BANGALORE-MYSORE RAILWAY LINE

*2303. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to electrify the Railway line between Bangalore and Mysore has been drawn up at any time by the Government of Mysore; and

(b) if so, whether that scheme also has been transferred to the Centre when the Mysore Railway was transferred?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a), Yes; the scheme was however, dropped by the Mysore Government after further consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Madiah Gowda: May I know if it is the policy of Government to electrify railways wherever electricity is cheap and traffic is heavy?

Shri. L. B. Shastri: Yes, that is true and the advantage of electric traction is obvious, but we have to take other factors also into consideration. The initial cost is very heavy.

Shri Madiah Gowda: What will be the cost of electrifying the railway between Mysore and Bangalore? It is after all 87 miles.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I am sorry I cannot give him that figure.

Shri Shivananjappa: In view of the fact that the Mysore Government have made repeated promises prior to the integration of the Mysore State Railway with the Indian Railways that the Bangalore-Mysore line would be electrified, do Government propose to implement it in the near future?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The Mysore Government themselves dropped the scheme. Therefore the question does not arise that they made any request to us to take up that project.

Shri Basappa: Is it a fact that but for the integration of Mysore State Railway, this question would have been solved by the Mysore Government?

Mr. Speaker: He said that the Mysore Government themselves dropped it. Probably he didn't hear the reply.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी: क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या ट्रेवलिंग टिकट एग्जामिनर्स को कोई टी० ए० नहीं दिया जाता है जैसे कि गार्ड्स को दिया जाता है ?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how it arises. It will be better if the hon. Members attend to the proceedings.

CIRCULAR LETTERS

*2305. **Shri S. G. Parikh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that printed or cyclostyled circular letters beginning with 'Dear Sir' and ending with 'Yours faithfully' are not treated as book-post but treated as letters and charged at annas two?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes.

Shri S. G. Parikh: Is Government aware that a large number of commercial and industrial concerns and limited companies have to send circular companies have to send circular and they are put to great hardship?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that they have got to send circular letters but our difficulty is that for our staff it is very difficult to make out what can be interpreted to be a communication of a personal nature and which particular one comes under the definition of bookpost. Therefore, we are unable to do it.

Shri S. G. Parikh: When the matter is not of a personal nature and printed only, how can it be called a personal communication?

Mr. Speaker: I think we are entering into an argument for which there is much scope. The matter may be pursued with the hon. Minister.

Shri. T. S. A. Chettiar: What happens if the signature is cyclostyled?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The whole question is being examined, and we will come to some conclusion shortly.

F. A. O. FIELD CAMPAIGN FELLOWSHIP

*2306. **Shri C. N. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians getting fellowships from the Food and Agricultural Organisation pertaining to higher training in Agriculture and allied subjects; and

(b) the specific purposes for which they are given?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 1.]

Shri C. N. P. Sinha: Do Government send students for special studies such as fisheries, anti-locust and soil survey? Please give the number of fellowships sanctioned for these special subjects.

Shri Satish Chandra: So far, 45 fellowships have been accepted and 18 have already been availed of. This information is contained in the statement supplied to the hon. Member.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that persons sent for special studies in a particular subject are posted to some other department which has no concern with that subject?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not think so. Their services are utilised to the best advantage.

Mr. Speaker: This subject has been dealt with previously. What he refers to is the old practice, which I believe has now been stopped.

Shri C. N. P. Sinha: May I know the places where these students have been sent for the studies?

Shri Satish Chandra: Some of them have been sent to the U.S.A. there is a proposal to send some for rice research to Japan. Many are being trained in India itself at the F.A.O.'s cost who grant these fellowships. Detailed information is available in the statement.

VISIT TO MANIPUR

*2307-A. **Jonab Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the part of the non-Manipuris to visit Manipur?

(b) if so, what is the nature of the restrictions; and

(c) the reasons for putting such restrictions?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

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

NATIONAL HIGHWAY IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*2307-B. **Shri Achuthan:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of the National Highways passes through Travancore-Cochin and if so, what is its total length; and

(b) whether any work was being executed under the National Highways Scheme in that State in 1951 and if so, what was the cost?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes. 244 miles.

(b) Yes. Rs. 1.89 lakhs on original works and Rs. 7.09 lakhs on repairs in 1951-52.

Shri Achuthan: What is the amount allotted for the year 1952, in connection with the maintenance and improvement of these national highways?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Rs. 6,12,000 for maintenance.

SUGAR (TEMPORARY EXCISE) FUND

*2308. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the progress of the schemes launched by various States Governments subsidised from the fund placed at the disposal of the Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee by the Government of India from the Block grant for transfer to Sugar (Temporary Excise) Fund has been examined and gauged;

(b) if so, whether any appreciable increase in yields and sucrose content has been made;

(c) if so, the percentage of increase both in yields and sucrose content in each of the States participating in the Scheme; and

(d) what measures have been taken by various States to measure this increase?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. Percentage increase in cane yields in development areas of various States upto 1950-51 was as under:—

Name of State.	Percentage increase in Yields.
(1) U.P.	96.0
(2) Bihar.	11.7
(3) Bombay.	4.2
(4) Madras.	34.0

Separate data regarding sucrose content of cane drawn from development areas only are not available.

(d) In the States of U.P. and Bihar the yields are annually measured on the basis of random sample surveys. In the case of other States the estimates are eye-estimates.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what measures have been adopted to determine the increase in yields and the sucrose content?

Shri Satish Chandra: I said in U.P. the yields are measured on the basis of random sample surveys, in other states by eye-estimates.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the steps taken for increasing the yield itself.

Shri Satish Chandra: Development of irrigation facilities and seed nurseries for the supply of improved seeds, distribution of better manures and fertilisers, control of pests and diseases and soil extension service.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, what is the over-all increase in yield?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have given the percentages. They represent the percentage increase in yields.

Shri S. N. Das: Does it cover the whole of the areas where sugar-cane is grown?

Shri Satish Chandra: Yes, Sir. The yield has increased considerably, in the development areas. I can give to the hon. Member if he wants, the ratio of the development area to the total sugar-cane area. That will give him an idea of the total increase in each state.

Shri S. N. Das: I wanted to know whether the schemes that have just been taken up by the various States have yielded any result, so far as the whole area is concerned?

Shri Satish Chandra: As I have said, Sir, there has been an increase in yield in the development area.

Shri S. N. Das: I want to know whether there has been any over-all increase throughout the various States?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, the development area forms part of the total area. If there is an increase in the development area, then naturally there is an increase in the total area also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is with reference to sugar-cane only. So the answer is also restricted to that.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the sucrose content is also determined by eye estimate?

Shri Satish Chandra: No, Sir. No separate figures of the sucrose content in the development area alone is available. If the hon. Member wants the information for the whole country, I can give it. It has increased from 9.85 per cent. in 1947-48 to 10.05 per cent. in 1950-51.

Shri K. K. Basu: As you said these estimates in Madras and other States were determined by eye estimates, I want to know whether even the sucrose content was also determined by eye estimate.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has misunderstood the whole question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Are we to understand that these figures for sucrose given now relate to sucrose content or sucrose recovery from sugar-cane?

Shri Satish Chandra: The increase from about 9.85 to 10.05 per cent. or relates to recovery of sucrose from sugar-cane. I think that gives a fair idea of the increase in sucrose content of the cane.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC UPLIFT

*2309. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some grants are placed at the disposal of the non-official institutions and organisations for expenditures on socio-economic uplift of the Adibās in each State;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions or organisations and the amounts of grants placed at their disposal during the financial years 1950-51 and 1951-52 in each State; and

(c) what safeguards have been provided for proper use of the grants?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to part (b) of Shri B. S. Murthy's Starred Question No. 982 on the 18th June 1952.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Sanganna: Are Government aware of the fact that these organisations and non-official institutions carried on political propaganda during the recent elections, and if so, what action has been taken against them?

Dr. Katju: I should like to have notice.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: May I know whether any amount has been allotted

to the State of Assam for this purpose, and if so to what socio-economic institutions there?

Dr. Katju: There seems to be some misconception in the hon. Member's mind. For development purposes grants are made to State Governments, and it is for them to spend it properly and in an appropriate manner. General advice has been given that the State Governments may well utilise the services of proper and suitable non-official agencies for the expenditure of portions of such sums. I do not know the rest of the details.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I wanted to know what amount has been allotted to Assam.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already stated that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when it is ready.

OPENING OF A STATION BETWEEN BARAGOPAL AND DEGHWARA

*2311. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether a proposal has been under consideration for the opening of a new station on the O. T. Railway (New North Eastern) between Baragopal and Deghwara Railway Stations?

(b) At what stage the proposal is now?

(c) Has any representation been received by Government for expediting the work?

(d) When is the new station likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. The proposal to open a flag station between Baragopal and Deghwara railway stations on the North Eastern Railway has been approved, and work has started.

(c) A representation has been received from the local public to open the station early.

(d) The station is likely to start functioning towards the end of October, i.e., after the monsoon is over.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह: क्या ओ० टी० रेलवे पर चीतवड़ागांव स्टेशन से और बक्सर के बीच में कोई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की बात हुई थी और क्या उस के लिये नपाई भी हो गई थी ?

श्री एल बी शास्त्री : याद तो नहीं है ।
लेकिन अगर नोटिस दें तो पता हो सकता
है ।

INDO-U. S. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
AGREEMENT

*2312. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what will be the estimated increase in production of foodgrains through the fertilizers to be supplied by the U. S. Government under the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Agreement?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (**Shri Satish Chandra**): The increased production of foodgrains through the use of these fertilizers is estimated to be between 1½ and 2 lakh tons.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what is the price of these fertilizers per bag, and how it compares with that of the Indian fertilizers?

Shri Satish Chandra: The question relates to fertilizers which are to be supplied by the United States Government under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement. The prices for these fertilizers have not been fixed, as immediate payment is not to be made for them. The payment is to be made from a dollar fund to be created in the United States by the United States Government. These fertilizers will be purchased at the competitive market prices from the countries from which they are imported.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Are we to understand from the reply just given, that we have no idea as to the amount of money which we are spending on these fertilizers, and in that case are we to assume that whatever calculation we have made in regard to the increase in production is more or less abracadabra?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not think Sir, that increase in production bears any relation to prices. The increase in yield is obtained by the application of a particular quantity of a fertiliser to a particular area of the soil.

As regard the price, the agreement with the Technical Co-operation Administration is that the fertilizers will be made available to us at the world market prices. These are to be purchased not only in the United States, but may be purchased in some other countries like Holland and Japan etc. These will be available to us at the

market prices existing at the time of purchase.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I ask, Sir, whether it is in the contemplation of Government to change these items in the Technical Co-operation Agreement in view of the fact that at Sindhri we are trying to produce our own fertilisers, and that there might be other means of finding fertilisers which will in the long run be much more economical.

Shri Satish Chandra: The total requirement of fertilisers in the country is estimated to be 4,18,000 Tons, for the next year, while the production at Sindhri is estimated to be about 2 lakh tons only. So we have to fill the gap. Apart from 88,000 tons of ammonium sulphate that is being imported under this Agreement, the Government of India have already purchased about 82,000 tons from other countries.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the fertilisers we are going to get from the United States have been experimented with at all?

Shri Satish Chandra: Ammonium sulphate is used extensively in this country. Apart from 88,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, additional, 20,000 tons of new types of fertilisers are also being imported. They are mainly for experimental purposes. If the experiments fail, and they do not suit the Indian soil the payment of price will not be insisted upon.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Are the Government aware that there is a very heavy stock of these chemical fertilisers in this country which could not be sold during the last year on account of drought?

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not think Sir, that it is a fact. It may be that in a particular area some stocks have not been sold, but taking the country as a whole there is a demand for increased supply.

Shri P. C. Bose: Is it a fact, Sir that ammonium sulphate is being produced in many coke plants in India?

Shri Satish Chandra: About 20,000 tons are obtained from coke plants in Bengal and Bihar. This quantity has been taken into account in calculating our requirements for the next year.

GARO HILLS AND MIKIR HILLS

*2313. **Shri Beli Ram Das**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of short staple cotton are

grown in the districts of Garo Hills and Mikir Hills in the State of Assam:

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for long staple cotton which fetches better price; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to introduce long staple cotton in the aforesaid districts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Almost all the cotton grown in Garo Hills is of the short staple variety and the production varies from 8,000 to 12,000 bales annually. The cotton grown in Mikir Hills is a mixture of short and medium staple varieties and the annual production ranges from 250 to 1,000 bales. The production of cotton in these Hills is a very small proportion, of the overall cotton production in India, which is of the order of 36 lakh bales.

(b) Yes.

(c) Since February 1947 the Indian Central Cotton Committee is financing a scheme for the improvement of hill cotton in Assam. Trials made under this scheme to grow long and medium stapled varieties from 1947-48 onwards have however so far proved unsuccessful.

Shri Beli Ram Das: Is it a fact, Sir, that for want of transport facilities these cotton growers in the districts of Garo Hills and Mikir Hills are not getting proper prices for their cotton?

Shri Satish Chandra: Most of the cotton grown in Garo Hills is used for mixing with wool locally. It is not transported to long-distances, and the production is in very small quantity.

Jonab Amjad Ali: May I correct the hon. Member.....

Shri Debeshwar Sharma: What are the steps taken to encourage the growth of medium and long staple cotton?

Shri Satish Chandra: Sir, certain varieties were tried in this area and the experiments indicated that with the exception of one or two varieties the climatic conditions of Assam did not suit most of the medium and long staple varieties of cotton.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: Is the hon. Minister aware that a large quantity of cotton is exported from Garo Hills through the agency of Ralli Bros. and that they have their own offices both in Mikir as well as in Garo?

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information about a certain state of things and suggesting that Ralli Bros. are mainly responsible for this state of things.

Shri Sarmah: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary told us that short staple cotton is grown in Garo Hills and medium staple is also grown in Mikir Hills. Then we have the answer that a certain organisation was experimenting to encourage medium and long staple cotton in Garo Hills and Mikir Hills. but that the experiment is failing. May I know, Sir, what steps have been taken and how the experiment is failing, whether by theoretical experiment or whether by actual growing it was found that the climate was unsuitable.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go into all those details.

Shri Satish Chandra: The Indian Central Cotton Committee is financing the Government of Assam who are carrying on these experiments probably under their department of Agriculture.

Shri Sarmah: Has any experiment been.....

Mr. Speaker: Order. order. Next question.

DELHI-LUCKNOW RAILWAY TRAIN

*2315. **Shri Krishna Chandra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Members of the State Legislature belonging to Mathura District requesting that the new train from Delhi to Lucknow should pass through Mathura and Agra to give facilities to them for their journey to Lucknow; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action and if so, what?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes. One was received.

(b) It has not been found feasible to accept the suggestion.

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि किन कारणों से यह मुनासिब नहीं समझा गया कि इस दरख्वास्त को मंजूर किया जाय ?

श्री एल. बी. शास्त्री : यह गाड़ी खास तौर पर इसलिये निकाली गई थी कि कोई तेज गाड़ी लखनऊ और दिल्ली के बीच में चले । अगर माननीय सदस्य की राय मंजूर की जाय तो जिस मंशा से यह गाड़ी

चलाई गई थी वही खत्म हो जायगा यानी बाया मथुरा जाने में और देर लगेगी और गाड़ी दिल्ली ज्यादा देर में पहुंचेगी।

श्री एस. एन. बास : जो उत्तर बिहार के यात्री इस ट्रेन से सफर करेंगे उन की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस गाड़ी के पहुंचने के बाद क्या लखनऊ से बिहार के लिए कोई तेज गाड़ी खोलने का इरादा है ?

श्री एल. बी. शास्त्री : क्या बिहार से लखनऊ तक आवेंगे उन के ख्याल से ?

श्री एस. एन. बास : जो उत्तर बिहार को जायेंगे उन के ख्याल से।

श्री एल. बी. शास्त्री : मेरे ख्याल में पहले से ही ऐसी गाड़ियां हैं जिन से यह यात्री सुविधापूर्वक आ और जा सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: I think these questions should be raised in the Advisory Committee. These are all many details.

श्री फ़िरोज गांधी : यह गाड़ी दिल्ली बहुत देर में पहुंचती है। क्या इसके जल्दी पहुंचने का इन्तिज़ाम हो सकता है ?

श्री एल. बी. शास्त्री : जी हां, आदेश दे दिया गया है और अगले टाइम टेबिल में गालवन आप यह पायेंगे कि यह एक घंटा जल्दी पहुंचेगी।

BOMBAY STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

*2316. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the capital agreed to be provided for the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation by the Central and the State Government respectively and the amounts actually contributed by the two Governments up to 31st March, 1952;

(b) what are the yearly financial results of the Corporation from 1949 till 31st March, 1952;

(c) what are the financial results of Delhi, and other recent State Transport undertakings constituted under the Central Act during the corresponding periods; and

(d) how many representatives of the Central Government there are on the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI. annexure No. 2]

Shri Kajrolkar: Do the Government propose to set up a Central Board of Transport to coordinate the States' transport undertakings?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Well, we have called a conference and we might consider this proposal in that conference. The conference will be attended by the State Ministers and the Transport Commissioners of the various States.

Shri Kajrolkar: Can the hon. Minister tell us what are the principles followed in the payment of compensation to the bus-owners who were formerly running the services?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The rates of compensation payable are laid down in rule 102-B of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. Besides that, the Corporation has purchased the vehicles of the bus operators wherever possible.

Shri Kajrolkar: Can the hon. Minister give us the comparative fares before and after the taking over by the State?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I should like to have notice.

Shri K. K. Basu: Do the Government propose to improve the financial results of the Delhi Transport by improving the service?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Yes, we had recently instituted an inquiry. The Committee put in very hard work and they submitted their report within ten days. The report is now under examination.

Short Notice Question and Answer

FLOODS IN ASSAM

Jonab Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on the 22nd July, 1952, on the floods in Assam and make a further statement on the subject in the light of any further information which Government may have received from Assam?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): May I, Sir, with your permission make a statement to the House in reply to this Short Notice Question on the basis of further information received regarding floods in Assam after the Home Minister's statement. Before I proceed, I may take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of the House, with a sense of relief, that the loss of life which in the Home Minister's statement had been mentioned as 52 turns out to be very much less. Actually only two deaths have been reported as due to the floods. I may explain that the mistake crept in because of some error in the transmission of the message. The latest information received from the State Government indicates that the flood throughout the State is subsiding. In the North Trunk Road, communication has been restored temporarily. The work of repairs to bridges continues. The road communication on the Assam Trunk Road and some important district roads including Tura, Manikarchar and Goalpara roads has been restored. It is expected that communications on the Assam Access Road between Buxirhat and Bilaspara will be restored in the first week of August. Every effort is being made to restore communication on all the other roads. The State Government have been informed by the Ministry of Transport that they should go ahead with repair work to all National Highways in anticipation of the grant of additional funds. The State Government have deputed the Additional Chief Engineer, three Superintending Engineers and one Assistant Chief Engineer for the work.

2. Railway Communication along the Assam Rail Link has been restored upto Chengmari from the west and upto Fakiragram from the east. Between Chengmari and Fakiragram restoration has been made in patches and through communication over this section and consequently on the entire route may be possible in stages by the end of August.

Communication on all branch lines has been restored subject to transshipment between Tangla and Harisingha on Rangiya and Ranganara North Branch and except between Cooch-Bihar and Gitaldaha on the Alipur Duar-Gital daha Branch.

3. The Chief Minister of Assam has requested for the supply of medicines, disinfectants and milk powder worth about Rs. 4 lakhs. The hon. Minister of Health has already issued instructions for the supply of stores to the value of Rs. 55,000 which comprises anti-malarial drugs and milk powder. These stores have been sent to the As-

sistant Director of Public Health, Gauhati, through the West Bengal of the Indian Red Cross Society. A further consignment of medical stores worth about Rs. 40,000 comprising bleaching powder, sulphur drugs, potassium permanganate and quinine is also being sent under instructions of the hon. Minister of Health to this officer through the West Bengal Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The Government of India are considering the possibility of sending further supplies of medical stores e.g. Quinine tablets, Mepacrine tablets, Multi-vitamin tablets, Sulphamazathin, Penicillin (ordinary), Milk Powder (full cream) and Milk Powder (malted) to Assam free of cost. A request has also been made to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the supply of 50 tons of skimmed milk powder, one million tablets of Sulphadiazine and one million tablets of Paludrine for relief in the flood affected areas.

4. During the first half of this year, 13,252 tons of rice and 53,397 tons of wheat were allotted to Assam. The Assam Government have got stocks of 17,324 tons of rice and 4272 tons of wheat. These stocks are sufficient for 14 weeks and to meet emergent supplies. The State Government have been advised that they should make whatever emergency distribution may be necessary out of the stocks that they hold and that it will be subsequently replenished to meet the resulting demands in full. The Government of India will be in a position to supply whatever quantities of wheat are required but in respect of rice, the supply position of which is difficult, it may not be possible to meet all their demands.

5. The Chief Minister of Assam has telegraphed asking for 5000 maunds of rice for free distribution and another 5000 maunds to be supplied at the concessional price of Rs. 15/- per md. The supply of 5,000 maunds for sale at concessional rates has been agreed to and in regard to quantities for free supply, it has been suggested that Assam Government may in the first instance meet the expenditure from the Governor's relief fund. However, immediate movement of these small quantities from Central Government stocks will not be necessary as Assam can find these from their own stocks.

6. Sepatgram Post Office has resumed working with effect from the 18th July. Mail communication to the Saikhaghat and Sadiya Post Offices which was interrupted has been restored. Partial restoration of mail communication to Pasighat Post Office has been effected; mails are being sent and re-

ceived thrice weekly. R.M.S. sections Rangia and Rangpara North are working partly. The Sections which were previously working between Dhubri and Bengaigaon have been extended to Bijni. A sorting section is now working between Amingaon and Pathsaia. The Sections working between Alipur Duar and Gauhati continue to be under suspension. Mail communication with Tura Post Office in the Garo Hills and Motor Service to Goalpara and Manakchar have been fully restored. Mails for and from section working between Dhubri and Bijni are being exchanged through Jogigopa and Goalpara. Mail arrangements in other parts viz. South of the Brahmaputra, Cachar and Lushai Hill district are normal. Telecommunication services have been restored fully in the Assam area and the working is now normal subject only to the usual day-to-day interruptions. Further, in connection with the flood relief operations, civil aircrafts have been carrying a number of sorties for carrying food supplies and transporting stranded persons since 16th July 1952. A statement giving the details is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 3.]

7. Up to the 25th July 1952, agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 3,81,500; gratuitous relief to the extent of Rs. 2,05,150 and Test relief to the extent of Rs. 8,600 have been granted by the Government of Assam.

8. The erosion at Dibrugarh and Sadiya still continues but on a less serious scale compared to the erosion caused by the floods during the last two years. The erosion is likely to be intensified with the fall of the river.

Jonab Amjad Ali rose—

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Members know that having called for a statement and the statement having been made, it is not our practice here to allow supplementaries.

Jonab Amjad Ali: I want clarification on one or two points in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: But if he wants further information.....

Jonab Amjad Ali: No, Sir, only clarification. Will the hon. Minister in charge of Communications be pleased to say whether the overhead wires between Cooch-Bihar and Gauhati have been restored?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Telecommunications have been restored in full.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: May I know whether it is a fact that the headquar-

ters of Sadiya have been shifted to Teju on account of Sadiya being under water and if so, has it been possible for the people of Sadiya to come back to it now from Teju?

Shri Nanda: There is no further information on the subject.

Jonab Amjad Ali: Is it under the contemplation of Government to find out ways and means of preventing a recurrence of floods in Assam?

Shri Nanda: Certainly.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

T. T. E.

*2302. **Shri Frank Anthony:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board allotted 26 posts to T. T. E's. (Travelling Ticket Examiners) to the B. N. Railway in the prescribed scale A;

(b) whether this allotment should have been given effect to from the 1st January, 1947;

(c) the reasons for the Railway Board changing its original orders;

(d) whether former District Inspectors were redesignated T. T. E's and put into the prescribed A scale although they were all men drawing much above the prescribed A scale;

(e) whether the District Inspectors although re-designated T. T. E's continued to function in their old supervisory capacity and are not, in fact, doing the work of T. T. E's; and

(f) whether the Joint Advisory Committee had agreed that the interpretation of the C. P. C. recommendations had created a grievance and suggested its correction?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The Railway Board allotted 36 posts on the ex-B. N. Railway to grade "A" of the prescribed scales of pay applicable to Travelling Ticket Examiners. These 36 posts included 26 posts previously designated as Travelling Ticket Inspectors, Grade I.

(b) The staff electing the prescribed scales of pay were eligible to draw pay in those scales of pay from 1st January 1947 or 16th August 1947 according to the date they elected.

(c) The original orders were subsequently changed mainly because it was found that the original allocation to the various grades of Travelling Ticket Examiners was defective.

(d) Yes, because in the scheme of prescribed scales the designation of

Travelling Ticket Examiners only was retained. The prescribed scales of pay are generally lower than the pre-1931 scales of pay in the cases of higher-paid staff but higher than the post-1931 scales. The pre-1931 employees had, however, an option to retain the pre-1931 scales of pay.

(e) The introduction of the prescribed scales did not involve any change in the duties of the Travelling Ticket Examining staff including the District Inspectors.

(f) The Joint Advisory Committee considered the question of the number of posts to be allocated to the higher grades in the light of the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission that it would be fair that the number of posts in the intermediate grades was fixed reasonably large so as not to block far too many in the lowest grade. They suggested certain re-allocation of posts in the case of Travelling Ticket Examiners also, and these have been accepted by Government and implemented on the ex-B. N. Railway.

DIRECT RECRUITMENT TO RAILWAY SERVICES

*2304. **Shri N. S. Nair:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vacancies in the higher grades of Railway employees have been filled up by direct recruitment and if so, what percentage; and

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to recruit a definite percentage of Railway employees from outside by direct recruitment?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Excepting a very few cases wherein direct recruitment to intermediate grades was specifically permitted, all vacancies in the higher grades were filled by promotion.

(b) The question is under consideration.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN AGARTALA

*2307. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any instructions from the Central Government not to allow any public meeting within the Municipal area of Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) whether the Darbar ground, a conventional public meeting place in Agartala, Tripura has been prohibited by the Central Government to be used for the purpose of Public meetings?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The

Central Government have not issued any instructions on either of these matters.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO WAYS AND MEANS TO DEAL WITH CORRUPTION CASES

*2310. **Paadit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a small Committee of some senior Secretaries of the Central Secretariat was appointed to find out ways and means to deal with the cases of corruption, misconduct and indiscipline of Government Servants expeditiously; and

(b) what were the recommendations of the Committee; if any?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States: (a) and (b). An informal Committee of officers, including some senior Secretaries, was set up some time ago, but the terms of reference were very much more restricted than the hon. Member's question implies. The Committee was only asked to examine whether it was possible and necessary to simplify the procedure at present prescribed for the conduct of disciplinary proceedings against Government servants. As the matter depended very largely on an authoritative interpretation to article 311 (2) of the Constitution, the Committee was compelled to postpone its recommendations pending the necessary legal advice which has only recently been received.

In this connection, the hon. Members' attention is also invited to the answer given by me on the 5th June 1952 to the Unstarred Question No. 96 tabled by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO

*2310-A. **Paadit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the different varieties of tobacco grown in India for different purposes;

(b) the variety which is used for Hookah, chewing and snuff and the States where it is produced;

(c) the variety used for the manufacture of bidis and the place where it is grown;

(d) the total produce of tobacco in India per year and the estimated value of it; and

(e) the acreage under tobacco cultivation in India at present and whether it is increasing or decreasing in recent years?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House showing the different varieties of tobacco

grown, the purposes for which they are used and the places where they are grown. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 4.]

(d) The total estimated production in 1950-51 was 562 million lbs; its total estimated value in the same year was very roughly Rs. 158 Crores.

(e) The area under tobacco during the past 3 years was:—

1949-50 860 thousand acres.

1950-51 839 thousand acres.

1951-52 761 thousand acres (2nd forecast).

The decrease is attributed to adverse conditions and lack of rain at the time of sowing.

DEATH OF SHRI UMEDLAL PATNI

*2314. **Shri Bhawanji:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri Umedlal Patni, Sub-Inspector of Police in Kutch, while trying to capture a dacoit Khanji, who has been terrifying the people of Kutch for the last three years, was killed on or about the 14th February, 1952, by the dacoit's gun-shot?

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether any reward was awarded and/or pension granted to his widow and dependants and?

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of granting Shri Patani's family special gratuity and special pension is under active consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

EX-ARMY PERSONNEL

*2317. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications made by Ex-Army personnel to the Supreme Court and to the East Punjab High Court including the Circuit Court at Delhi for the issue of a Writ, direction or order to the Union of India under articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution; and

(b) the total number of cases referred to in part (a) above, in which notice to the Union was issued by the Court?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Since the 26th

January 1950, two such petitions have been made to the Supreme Court and four to the Punjab High Court including its Circuit Bench at Delhi.

(b) Notice to the Union of India was issued in one case by the Punjab High Court.

ASSIGNMENT PLAN FOR WAVE LENGTHS

*2318. **Shri Telkikar:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assignment plan indicating the actual wave lengths given to each country has been agreed upon; and

(b) whether this change is going to cause any disturbances in the present radio sets?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Plans indicating the actual wave lengths assigned to each country have been internationally agreed for the frequency bands up to 3950 kc/s. No plans have been internationally agreed for the Broadcasting Services using frequencies between 3950 and 27,500 kc/s.

(b) The new plans are not expected to affect the utility of the existing domestic radio receiving sets.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN AUSTRALIA

*2319. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Pakistan High Commissioner in Australia is wanted in connection with a cheating case before a Delhi Court;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether summons issued for him were returned without having been executed; and

(c) in that case, have Government taken up the matter with the Pakistan authorities, or will it be included in the agenda for future Indo-Pak conferences at Ministerial level?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). This gentleman was shown as one of the accused in a cheating case. The magistrate issued summons against him in the normal manner and at a later stage a warrant, but these could not be served on him as he was not in India. Thereafter the prosecution requested the magistrate to delete his name from the list of accused and the magistrate granted the request.

(c) No.

PARCEL SERVICE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

*2320. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether parcel service exists between India and China; and

(b) whether there are proposals for opening this service in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (**Shri Raj Bahadur**): (a) No. It is temporarily under suspension.

(b) Alternative routes are being explored and as soon as one can be found, the service would be resumed.

TECHNICAL INLAND WATER TRANSPORT EXPERTS

*2321. **Shri Telkikar**: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of three Technical Inland Water Transport Experts have submitted any report of their tour and any draft scheme;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are their recommendations; and

(c) whether a copy of the report and the scheme will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (**Shri L. B. Shastri**): (a) (b). The attention of the Member is invited to my reply to question No. 1954 given on the 22nd July, 1952.

(c) Copies of the report, when finalised, will be placed in the Library of the House.

SUGAR EXPORT

*2322. **Shri L. N. Mishra**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have some proposals for stimulating exports of Indian sugar;

(b) if so, what are those proposals;

(c) when and how those proposals are to be implemented; and

(d) what is the quantity of sugar to be exported in the year 1952-53?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (**Shri Satish Chandra**): (a) to (d). Government have already announced that they would allow the export by traders and manufacturers of 50,000 tons of sugar during the current season. Government also are conducting negotiations from time to time for export of some sugar on a Government-to-Government basis. Details of such negotiations cannot be divulged before they are finalised.

TUNG CULTIVATION IN ASSAM

*2323. **Shri K. P. Tripathi**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Expert Committee on Tung cultivation has reported that the oil should be extracted near about the place where it is cultivated;

(b) whether it has recommended that Tung can be cultivated in the Tea Gardens of Assam;

(c) whether Tung is cultivated in Assam; and

(d) whether Government are going to set up oil extraction plant in Assam?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (**Shri Satish Chandra**): (a) No Expert Committee on Tung cultivation was set up by the Government of India. But a Special Officer was appointed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee to examine the possibilities of development of Tung in India, and he has stated in his report that with the expansion of area under Tung in India, many factories equipped with modern machinery shall have to be set up to process Tung fruits locally in each production centre.

(b) Tung is already being cultivated in some tea gardens in Assam and the Special Officer has recommended extension of cultivation in tea gardens.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION TRUST (TEHRI-GARHWAL)

*2323-A. **Shrimati Kamendu Mati Shah**: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Tehri-Garhwal, before its merger, had created a trust called the Tehri-Garhwal Educational Expansion Trust to help students of the State in getting educational facilities such as scholarships;

(b) whether it was agreed at the time of the merger between the Government of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Tehri-Garhwal that the Government accept the responsibility of maintaining the trust and utilising its money for the purpose for which it was intended; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken by Government to implement this agreement?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (**Dr. Katju**): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

AGE CONCESSIONS TO DISPLACED PERSONS FOR ENTRY INTO GOVERNMENT SERVICE

*2324. **Shri Pateria:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the concessions regarding age for Government posts and competitive examinations granted to the displaced youngmen whose further studies have been hampered on account of lack of educational facilities?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The following age concessions have been granted to displaced persons:—

(i) *Permanent appointments filled by Competitive Examination through the Union Public Service Commission.*

The normal upper age limit is relaxed by three years.

(ii) *Permanent appointments not covered by (a) above, whether or not made through the Union Public Service Commission.*

The maximum age limit for entry into permanent Government service has been relaxed from 25 to 45 years.

(iii) *Displaced persons belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.*

The age limits are further relaxed by three years for gazetted posts and five years for non-gazetted posts.

मथुरा एंटा रेल लिल

* २३२५ श्री विगम्बर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बलदेव के रास्ते में मथुरा को एंटा से मिलाने के लिये रेल की लाइन बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The reply is in the negative.

SCHEDULED CASTES (COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION)

*2326. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the publication of the figures relating to the communal composition of the staff on the railways has been discontinued to be published in the annual report on the administration of Railways in India; and

(b) if so what alternative arrangements Government have made in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Departmental reports are required to be submitted for watching that the provisions of the Constitution regarding reservation in services for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians are being observed.

GUNTAKAL-BANGALORE RAILWAY LINE

*2327. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the metre gauge line running between Guntakal to Bangalore (Southern Railway Zone) into a broad gauge line;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when Government will take up this work; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether there is any possibility of taking up this scheme in the near future?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the difficult ways and means position the conversion is not likely to be undertaken in the near future.

LATE DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN HYDERABAD

*2328. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent complaints of Hyderabad State people about the delay in delivery of their letters etc. after the abolition of the State Postal System and amalgamation of it with the Union Postal Department; and

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted to make improvements in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No serious complaints have been received by Government. Some delay in delivery of postal article occurs. The P. and T. Department is most anxious to bring the postal service in Hyderabad State to the level of the

service obtaining in the rest of India and following steps have been taken.

- (i) education in English is being imparted to the staff;
- (ii) a Transcription Centre has already been opened at Hyderabad for transcribing in English addresses written in various languages;
- (iii) the Zonal Delivery System has also been introduced in Hyderabad, and sorting offices have been opened; and
- (iv) a Training Centre for teaching postal procedure is going to be opened shortly.

TELEGRAPHIC CONNECTION FOR GARKHA

*2329. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is the policy of Government to connect every Police Station with telegraph line;
- (b) whether there is telegraphic connection at Police Station, Garkha, (District Saran, Bihar); and
- (c) if not, whether there is any proposal to connect Garkha Police Station by telegraphic line?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, not regardless of the cost.

- (b) No.
- (c) No.

DESPATCH OF COTTON SEEDS TO WADIBUNDER

*2330. **Shri Datar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the practice of registering demands for 3 wagons at a time for the despatch of cotton seeds to Wadibunder (Bombay) has been in vogue at Hubli station on the Southern Railways;
- (b) whether in spite of such practice the D.T.S. at Hubli permitted Messrs. Rallis (India) Ltd. to register a block train on the 28th June 1952, whereby the registered claims of other traders were passed over;
- (c) whether the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Hubli has registered its protest against this; and
- (d) whether the D.T.S. at Hubli has refused the request of other traders for registration for block trains?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

- (b) Messrs. Rallis India were permitted to register a block train on

the 9th of June, 1952, and not on the 28th of June, 1952, as stated in the Question. As to whether the registered claims of other traders were passed over thereby is being enquired into at high level.

(c) No such protest from the Karantak Chamber of Commerce appears to have been received by the Railway Administration.

(d) In view of large pending demands for movement via Ghorpuri, the D.T.S. at Hubli has not been accepting fresh demands for registration for block trains for movement over the same route.

SHORT SUPPLY OF WAGONS FOR TIMBER TRANSPORT ON DANDELI-ALANAVAR LINE

*2331. **Shri Datar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent complaints from customers including the Forest Department of the Government of Bombay in respect of the non-supply of an adequate number of wagons by the Railway authorities for the despatch of timber from the Government godowns on the Dandeli-Alanavar (Forest) line of the Southern Railways;

(b) whether the Government of Bombay had guaranteed to the M.S.M. Railway a minimum income on this line;

(c) whether the Forest Department of the Government of Bombay finds it difficult to get an adequate number of wagons even though they have paid the deficit in the guaranteed income on certain occasions; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to provide an adequate number of wagons for cleaning the accumulated goods and for future demands?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes. Some complaints have been received in this regard.

(b) Yes, the Government of Bombay undertake to reimburse to the Southern Railway the cost of operation and maintenance and other charges in accordance with the conditions of the contract.

(c) Consistent with the overall demands to be met, endeavours will be made to maintain, if not improve upon, the supply of wagons as last year, which was about 2,000 wagons. It is true that the rail transport, that it is at present feasible to make available, does not fully satisfy the demands for this traffic.

(d) The feasibility of increasing the supply of wagons is under consideration in consultation with the Government of Bombay

"WHEAT FOR RICE" DEAL WITH PAKISTAN

*2332. **Ghaji G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied to Pakistan, under the recent barter agreement; and

(b) the quantity of rice supplied by Pakistan to India, so far, in exchange of wheat?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Four steamers carrying 38,600 tons of wheat have been diverted to Karachi. Two of these steamers have already arrived and the other two were expected to arrive on 26th and 29th July 1952.

(b) Two steamers are now loading 15,000 tons of rice in Karachi and are expected to sail for India in a couple of days.

NON-GAZETTED ESTABLISHMENT LIST

*2333. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether classified list of permanent and temporary non-Gazetted establishment under all Ministries are prepared and printed periodically;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above is in the affirmative, whether these are prepared and printed yearly or half-yearly; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above is in the negative, whether Government propose to get such lists prepared and printed yearly?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). Yes. The lists are got prepared annually. The printing of these lists was discontinued from 1950 as a measure of economy. The practice may be revived as soon as the general financial position improves.

सामुद्रिक तथा हवाई यातायात (करार)

*२३३४. श्री आर. एस. तिवारी :

क्या संवर्धन मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) क्या भारत तथा विदेशों के

मध्य सामुद्रिक तथा हवाई यातायात के सम्बन्ध में कोई करार हुए हैं; तथा

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये करार किस

प्रकार के हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of India have entered into bilateral agreements with the Governments of 12 foreign countries for the operation of scheduled air services by the designated airlines of India and the countries concerned on a reciprocal basis. Questions relating to shipping may kindly be addressed to the Minister for Transport.

PASSENGER SATYAGRAH

*2335. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article under caption "Passenger Satyagrah" published in the *Hindustan Standard* from Delhi on the 9th July, 1952 on page 8 (column 7) of the paper;

(b) if so, what were the reasons to offer Satyagrah; and

(c) how many passengers offered Satyagrah and what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) There was no article under caption 'Passenger Satyagrah' in the *Hindustan Standard* published from Delhi on the 9th July, 1952. There was, however, a news item in the Calcutta edition of the same paper under heading "Passengers Offer Satyagrah".

(b) It is not correct to refer to the incident as "Satyagrah". A local train was held up at Virar for about 20 minutes on the morning of 7-7-1952 owing to an electric failure of track and signals. As a protest, passengers travelling by the local train pulled the chain and stopped the train while it was running between Bassein Road and Bhandynder.

(c) Not more than a handful of persons were responsible for the stopping of the train by pulling the alarm chain, although after the train stopped a crowd collected. The train was started after the passengers were persuaded by the railway staff and the Police to allow it to proceed. The Railway issued a Press Note explaining in detail the working of the suburban trains and appealing for co-operation from passengers in securing the punctual running of suburban trains.

DERAILMENT OF BOGIE

*2336. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article

under "Bogie Derails No casualty" published in *Hindustan Times*, Monday, July 14, 1952 on page 4 (column 4) of the paper:

(b) what was the reason of derailment;

(c) who is responsible for this; and

(d) whether Government will place a copy of the Report of the inquiry on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Failure of mechanical equipment, viz., shifting of the wheel centre of the derailed coach on its axle.

(c) The reason for the mechanical failure is being examined.

(d) The result of the enquiry will be placed on the Table of the House.

DELHI-AMRITSAR RAIL LINE CUT

*2337. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article under "Delhi-Amritsar Rail Line Cut" Northern Railway published in *Hindustan Times*, Monday, July 14, 1952 on page 8 (column 4) of the paper;

(b) whether it is a fact that previously many times the line was cut; and

(c) what measure Government is taking to prevent such sabotage in future?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) This is the third case since 1st January, 1952, in which a piece of rail had been cut from the railway track between stations in the territories of East Punjab and PEPSU.

(c) Vigorous steps are being taken, including the patrolling of the sections concerned in consultation and collaboration with the State Governments. In conjunction with the State Authorities, a reward of rupees ten thousand has also been announced for any person giving information leading to the detection and conviction of the culprits.

LAND ARMY

*2338. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have so far organised Land Army, its strength in the different States and the money spent on the same;

(b) the acreage of fallow land brought under the plough by the

Land Army in the different States and the increase in agricultural production as a result of the same; and

(c) whether landless labourers enrolling themselves for the Land Army are permitted to cultivate a part of the reclaimed land or whether the original landowner retains title to such lands?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Land Army units have been established so far by the States of West Bengal, Delhi, Bombay, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Assam. The strength in these States, excepting Vindhya Pradesh and Assam information about which is not available, is as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (i) West Bengal: | 338 villagers, School teachers, social workers, women volunteers and Government employees. |
| (ii) Delhi: | 30 University students, 100 village teachers, etc., 105 students; and members of staff of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. |
| (iii) Bombay: | 400 persons; including members of staff and students of the Agricultural Institute, Anand. |
| (iv) Bhopal: | 460 farmers. |
| (v) Orissa: | 367 villagers etc. |

Information on the expenditure incurred on them is not yet available.

(b) The information is not yet available.

(c) This is a matter for the States Governments to decide on the merits of each case.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*2339. **Shri Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to my Starred Question No. 1376 regarding Railway Employees asked on the 1st July, 1952 and state whether the information asked for therein has since been received?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The information obtained from the Railways is still incomplete and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is complete.

दिल्ली पुलिस अत्याचार अभियोग

*२३४२. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बतलानेकीकृपा करेंगे

(क) 'दिल्ली पुलिस अत्याचार अभियोग' नाम से विख्यात अभियोग में पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधिपति श्री भंडारी ने जो निर्णय दिया है क्या उस की ओर उस का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है। यह स्मरणीय है कि इस अभियोग का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा पुलिस की हवालात में पड़े हुए रामसिंह नामक एक व्यक्ति को पीट पीट कर जान से मार देने से है ;

(ख) उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के फलस्वरूप दिल्ली पुलिस के इस प्रकार के अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; तथा

(ग) क्या इस अभियोग से सम्बन्धित किसी पुलिस अधिकार को विभाग की ओर से दण्ड दिया गया है ?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) Any complaint of maltreatment by a Police officer is immediately looked into and, where there is sufficient material, the officer concerned is suspended and departmental or judicial action taken, according to the evidence available, as was actually done in the present case.

(c) Seven persons were prosecuted by the Police; of these two were discharged by the Committing Magistrate, three acquitted by the Sessions Court, and one acquitted by the High Court. The officer finally convicted will be dismissed. The judgment of the Court is under examination: in order to see whether any departmental action is called for against those who have been acquitted. The Delhi Administration has been asked to report what further action it propose to take.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FROM BALUCHISTAN, N.W.F.P. ETC.

*2343. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government accepted liability for Central Government servants serving in Baluchistan, N.W.F.P. tribal areas and various residences who opted for India on partition;

(b) if orders were issued in January 1950 for treating them at par with other permanent servants; and

(c) if Government is taking steps for rectifying discrepancies in pay and status etc., as a result of the delay in the issue of such orders?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) Orders were issued in February 1950 for treating permanent employees of Baluchistan who opted for India on par with other permanent Central Government servants

(c) Yes.

HYDERABAD MONEY IN ENGLAND BANKS

*2344. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state what further steps are being taken to realise the amount due to Hyderabad Government and which was credited in the Banks of England in September, 1948 by Moin Nawaz Jung?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): A suit has been filed against Moin Nawaz Jung, Zahir Ahmed and the Barclay's Bank for the recovery of £4,11,065/-. The suit is pending and the hearing is expected to commence shortly.

The matter relating to the sum of £1,007,940/- in the Westminster Bank, which was illegally transferred by Moin Nawaz Jung to the credit of the Pakistan High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, is being examined by our legal Advisers

STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

*2345. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what States have Public Service Commissions of their own and which of them have it in conjunction with other States?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): All Part 'A' and Part 'B' States have separate Public Service Commissions of their own.

ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

*2345-A. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the views of the State Governments on the Central Bill circulated to them to control the serious menace of adulteration of foodstuff has been received; if so, to what effect?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Yes. The draft Bill has been generally approved by the State Governments and has been suitably modified in the light of their suggestions. It will be introduced in Parliament shortly.

SHORT SUPPLY OF WAGONS FOR FOODGRAINS TRANSPORT IN MADRAS

*2346. Shri C. E. Narasimhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that wagons are not available from main rice producing centres in Madras State for transport to deficit areas therein?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Wagons are regularly made available to the main rice producing centres in Madras State for the transport of rice to deficit areas therein. The quotas for wagon supplies are determined in consultation with the Madras Government.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES FOR MYSORE AND TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*2347. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to appoint a "Regional Commissioner" for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin States?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): No.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR KOTHAPET

*2348. Shri Mohana Rao: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to open a Telegraph Office in Kothapet which is the centre of the Kothapet Taluka of Madras State (East Godavery District);

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, when it will be opened; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons there-of?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Probably before December, 1952.

(c) Does not arise.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES, BANGALORE

*2349. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested so far in the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore;

(b) the number of telephones manufactured or assembled; and

(c) the number of persons employed by them?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) Rs. 2,22,50,400.

(b) 49884 up to 31st May 1952.

(c) 1,617.

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*२३५०. श्री बाघमारे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत में उगाई जाने वाली मिन्न मिन्न प्रकार की रई के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन की क्रमशः प्रति एकड़ उपज कितनी होती है ; तथा

(ख) हैदराबाद राज्य में किस प्रकार की रई उगाई जाती है और इस की प्रति एकड़ उपज क्या है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the available information are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 5].

लातूर से पंढरपुर तक यात्रियों का आवागमन

* २३५१. श्री बाघमारे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या बी० एल० आर० पर लातूर से पंढरपुर तक तीर्थ यात्रा करके बने यात्रियों को गाड़ियों में अधिक सीटें

की यथासंभव जल्दी से जल्दी कम करने के लिये सरकार किन्हीं उपायों पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) १९५०-५१ में इस लाइन से कितनी आय हुई थी तथा इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ था; तथा

(ग) क्या तीर्थ यात्रा के समय कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध किये जाते हैं, यदि किये जाते हैं, तो वे क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes. Arrangements are being made to convert 15 parcel vehicles into third class passenger coaches providing therein electric lights; temporary benches and ventilation. This conversion is expected to be completed in 12 months. In addition 113 covered goods wagons are being provided with permanent seats and improved lighting for carrying pilgrims.

(b) The gross income of the Barsi Light Railway in 1950-51 was Rs. 46,91,237 and the gross expenditure was Rs. 42,44,482.

(c) Special trains are run. Covered goods wagons fitted with temporary benches, electric lights and ventilation are utilised for pilgrims during principal Fairs as and when found necessary in addition to coaching stock.

DELHI STATE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION re POWERS RESERVED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

*2352. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attentions have been drawn to the non-official Resolution passed by the Delhi State Assembly to the effect that the powers reserved by the Union Government should be ceded back to the State Government; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed on the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Kaffu): (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports; but

have not received any official intimation on the subject.

ARUPPUKOTTAI TOWN (TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS)

*2353. **Shri M. D. Ramasami:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that proposals are pending for over two years in regard to the provision of Telephone connections in the houses in Aruppukottai Town; and

(b) if so, when the proposals are likely to be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The proposals have been under the consideration of the Department for the last 6 months.

(b) During 1953-54 if the project finally proves to be remunerative.

VIRDHUNAGAR-ARUPPUKOTTAI RAILWAY LINK

*2354. **Shri M. D. Ramasami:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for extending the Railway line from Virdhunagar to Aruppukottai on the Southern Railways?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The reply is in the negative.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS

*2355. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what precautions have been taken or are under contemplation to prevent a recurrence of mishaps as the one that happened on the 11th May, 1951 at Bilaspur Railway Station Platform when nine persons were burnt to death and five injured seriously by cinematograph film suddenly catching fire in a compartment?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The following steps have been taken:—

(i) A Press Note was issued by the Ministry of Railways drawing attention of the public to sections 59 and 107 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, prohibiting the carriage of explosives and other dangerous goods by passengers in their compartments.

(ii) Railways have been asked to notify this prohibition in their Time Tables, which they are doing.

- (iii) Railways have been directed to arrange for the exhibition of suitable posters and also to undertake newspaper publicity in this behalf from time to time.
- (iv) Railways have further been required to put up in front of booking corridors and luggage officers prominent notices inviting attention of the intending passengers to the list of articles which should not be carried as luggage, whether in their own charge or in the rake van.

HELICOPTER SERVICE

*2356. **Shri Bhakta Darshan:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments have been made by the Civil Aviation Department for introducing a Helicopter service for the hilly regions of India; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in that direction?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

*2357. **Shri Bhakta Darshan:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Farmers' Weather Bulletins are issued in Hindi and other regional languages by the Meteorological Department?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Bulletins are issued by the Department in English but they are translated into Hindi or other regional languages before broadcast by the respective stations of All India Radio.

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT
SERVANTS FROM BAHAWALPUR

*2357-A. **Shri U. S. Dube:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a booklet "Demands of Bahawalpur Government Servants" distributed among the Members of the House of the People and if so, whether the Government propose to state—

- (i) the number of such servants in India State-wise;

- (ii) how many of them have been employed in Government services;
- (iii) whether any differentiation is made between Government servants who migrated from Punjab, Sindh and N.W.F.P. and the servants of Bahawalpur State and if so, what;
- (iv) whether Government propose to deal with the cases of those who could not be provided with employment up till now; and
- (v) whether the period of service in the State has been counted for the purposes of grade, pension etc?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

- (i) to (iii) and (v). Attention of the Member is invited to the replies given by Shri Rajagopalachari to Starred Question No. 3981 and its supplementary question asked by Shri S. N. Das in Parliament on the 9th May, 1951.

(iv) Displaced employees of Bahawalpur State are eligible for employment assistance on a priority basis immediately next below temporary displaced employees from Sind, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan and along with displaced employees of local bodies in Pakistan.

AERODROMES FOR RAJASTHAN

*2358. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many aerodromes are going to be constructed in Rajasthan within five years;

(b) whether Dabok (Udaipur) aerodrome has been included for construction in 1952-53;

(c) if so, what amount of money is likely to be incurred on it and when it will be completed; and

(d) what type of class it is proposed to be built?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Dabok is the only aerodrome in Rajasthan included in the programme for construction within the next five years. Very recently an extensive survey of the site at Dabok was made. The Survey Report has now been received and is under examination.

(c) The total cost is estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs roughly, but no indication

can be given at present as to when the work will be completed.

(d) It will be of a class suitable for the operation of commercial air transport services.

TRIPURA RIFLES

612. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Rifles have been disbanded;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of the disbanded soldiers have not been given any aid for rehabilitation; and

(c) whether any scheme is under consideration to rehabilitate them?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Nearly half the personnel have been absorbed in the Assam Rifles and the Tripura State Police. The others have been given mustering-out concessions and have mostly returned to their lands. The Chief Commissioner, Tripura, has under consideration schemes for the resettlement of the unabsorbed personnel requiring assistance.

MOBILE HOSPITALS IN TRIPURA

613. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the aid given to check Malaria in hill areas of Tripura; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open mobile hospital in the State?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of an anti-malaria unit in Tripura State. Regular malaria control operations are going to be started soon. For this purpose a preliminary malaria survey has already been made in the State by a Malaria Survey party of the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.

(b) Under the Tribal Welfare Scheme arrangement is being made to start a mobile dispensary fully equipped with doctor, nurse etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

614. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether food production has fallen in Tripura due to litigations arising out of settlement of displaced persons on the plots of land which were under cultivation of local peasants;

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to help grow more food in such disputed land;

(c) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of food production has fallen due to the resettlement policy; and

(d) what is the quantity of food-grains Government are providing for 1951-52 for the people of Tripura?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (c). No Sir. No cultivated land belonging to the local peasants has been utilised for the settlement of displaced persons in Tripura State.

(b) Does not arise.

(d) 2,000 tons of wheat was allotted to Tripura in 1952. Out of this, 1000 tons have already moved and the balance has been surrendered by the Tripura Administration as not required.

LAND DISPUTES IN TRIPURA

615. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of land dispute arising out of settlement of displaced persons which have come to the court of Tripura; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to check such occurrence?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) 101 cases.

(b) Disputes are mainly due to land survey not having been carried out. Survey and settlement have now been undertaken.

FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

616. Shri Pateria: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been drawn up between U.S.A. and Indian Government regarding fishery development in India;

(b) what are the details of the agreement; and

(c) what steps Government are taking for the purchase of the materials and how many experts are being deputed for the task?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Indo-US Operational Agreement No. 5 on the project for the Expansion and Modernization of Marine Fisheries is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 6].

(c) Procurement of equipment will be arranged by the India Supply

Mission and T. C. A., Washington, jointly. Government are considering deputing 4 Indian Officers dealing with fisheries development work one from the Centre and three from the State—to assist in the procurement of equipment and recruitment of Technicians.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

617. Shri Vartak: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger traffic on the Western Railway on the Bombay Suburban service has increased several times as compared with that in the pre-war days;

(b) whether there has been proportionate increase in the number of trains; and

(c) when the proposed quadruple overhead electric wires will be executed in place of the present double ones, between Bandra and Borivli on the Western Railway?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes. The passenger traffic of the Bombay Suburban Section of the Western Railway in 1950-51 was slightly more than three times the traffic in 1938-39.

(b) The number of trains has increased but a proportionate increase is not feasible. The cut in electric supply has made it necessary for the Railway to keep the number of trains below the maximum otherwise feasible.

(c) Electrification of the quadruple track is expected to be completed between Bandra and Andheri in about seven months and from Andheri to Borivli in about eight months thereafter.

CUSTOMS DUTY

618. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) when the process of abolition of customs duty in Hyderabad State would be completed;

(b) whether there will be any other taxation in that State to make up the deficiency of the customs income; and

(c) if the answer be in the affirmative what will be the nature of such taxation and the estimated annual income thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) By the end of the financial year 1953-54.

(b) and (c). The question whether the loss of revenue from the abolition of customs duty should be made up by other taxation measures is entirely a matter for the State Government to consider in the light of their finances and local conditions. Generally the stepping up of the Sales Tax has been recommended for making up the deficiency. The increased yield of Sales Tax for the year 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 150 lakhs.

NATIONAL COLOURS FOR INDIAN SHIPS

619. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that white ensign of the National Colours for Indian ships has undergone a change;

(b) if so, who changed it and when it has been introduced;

(c) the descriptions of red ensign and blue ensign; and

(d) what are the regulations governing the use of the blue ensign?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes. The Indian Naval White Ensign which was introduced on 26th January 1950 was changed very slightly in size from March, 1951. The change was effected under the orders of the Ministry of Defence.

(c) and (d). A copy of the Government of India Ministry of Transport Notification, No. 73-MA(2)/49 dated 22-1-1952, which describes the Red Ensign and the Blue Ensign, and prescribes the regulations governing the use of the latter, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 7].

This Notification was published in the Gazette of India of the 2nd February, 1952.

COTTON PRODUCTION

620. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the All-India first, second, third and fourth estimates of cotton with area and quantity of production (state-wise)?

(b) What is the basis of official estimates and trade estimates of cotton and how much do they differ?

(c) How much has been spent on Grow More Cotton in each of the years from 1947-48 to 1951-52?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) A statement showing the available data for 1951-52 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 8]

(b) The official estimates of production of cotton are the product of area, normal yield and condition factor in all States, except in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay where they are the product of area and yield per acre determined on the basis of random sampling crop cutting surveys. Trade estimates, on the other hand, are generally framed on the basis of reports regarding sowing crop conditions, etc. collected by the trade agencies located in the principal cotton-growing areas.

For 1950-51, the different trade estimates were higher than the official estimates by about 5 to 14 per cent. Similar information for 1951-52 is not yet available.

(c) The Grow More Cotton Schemes came into operation from the year 1950-51 only. The amount of money actually spent on these Schemes is not yet known. The following grants and loans were, however, sanctioned by the Government of India during 1950-51 and 1951-52 in connection with these Schemes:

Year	(Lakh Rs.)	
	Grants	Loans
1950-51	18.86	23.13
1951-52	18.23	47.62

FISH PRODUCTION

621. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of marine fish production in India in the year 1951-52;

(b) the approximate quantity of the inland catch of the fresh water fish in India during the same period;

(c) what approximate proportion of inland catch was consumed as fresh fish; and

(d) what approximate proportion of sea fish was consumed as fresh fish?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Information for the financial year 1951-52 is not available, but estimates of production etc. for the calendar year 1951 are given as under:

Approximately 5,25,000 tons.

(b) The total quantity of inland catch is not known, but the marketable surplus was approximately 2,15,000 tons.

(c) 98 per cent.

(d) 20 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT COUNCIL

621-A. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of

Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the countries represented in the International Wheat Council?

(b) What countries are the sellers and what are the buyers of wheat at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A list showing the names of the exporting and importing countries which are represented in the International Wheat Council is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Names of the exporting and the importing countries represented in the International Wheat Council.

(A) Exporting Countries

- (1) Australia.
- (2) Canada.
- (3) U.S.A.
- (4) France.

(B) Importing Countries

- (1) Austria.
- (2) Belgium.
- (3) Bolivia.
- (4) Brazil.
- (5) Ceylon.
- (6) Costa Rica.
- (7) Cuba
- (8) Denmark
- (9) Dominican Republic.
- (10) Ecuador.
- (11) Egypt.
- (12) El-Salvador.
- (13) Germany.
- (14) Greece.
- (15) Guatemala.
- (16) Haiti.
- (17) Honduras Republic.
- (18) Iceland.
- (19) India.
- (20) Indonesia.
- (21) Ireland.
- (22) Israel.
- (23) Italy.
- (24) Japan.
- (25) Lebanon.
- (26) Liberia.
- (27) Mexico.
- (28) Netherlands.
- (29) New Zealand.
- (30) Nocaragua.
- (31) Norway.
- (32) Panama.
- (33) Peru.
- (34) Philippines.
- (35) Portugal.
- (36) Saudi Arabia.
- (37) Spain.
- (38) Sweden.
- (39) Switzerland.
- (40) Union of South Africa.
- (41) United Kingdom.
- (42) Venezuela.

रेलवे का सामान

६२१ख. श्री जांगड़े : रेल मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि चापा और कोरबा के बीच बी० एन० रेलवे की प्रस्तावित शाखा लाइन खोलने के लिये मशीनी-हथियार, रेल लाइनों, और लाइनों के जोड़ की पट्टियां आदि बहुत सारे सामान चापा रेलवे स्टेशन पर खुले पड़े हैं और उन में कोई लगी जा रही है ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): No, it is not a fact. No railway materials have so far been collected for the work referred to.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST I.C.S. OFFICERS

622. **Shri Damodara Menon:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.C.S. Officers against whom disciplinary action was taken during the last four years; and

(b) the nature of their offences and of the disciplinary action taken against each?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 9.]

MOTOR VEHICLES (ACCIDENTS)

623. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in which motor vehicles were involved during the period 1950-51;

(b) the number of persons who died in these accidents;

(c) the number of persons who were injured; and

(d) the number of drivers who were found guilty of these accidents and convicted in law courts?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information furnished by State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 10].

Replies from the Governments of Assam and PEPUSU have not so far been received.

SCHEDULED CASTES

623-A. **Shri Jatav-Vir:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of posts reserved for the members of Scheduled Caste in each year from the 1st January, 1947, to the end of 1951 in and under various Ministries of the Government of India in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

चलते-फिरते डाकघर

६२४. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने स्थानों पर चलते फिरते डाकघरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): 4, namely, Nagpur, Delhi, Madras and Kanpur.

हवाई दुर्घटनायें

६२५. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या संचरण मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५१-५२ में भारत में कितनी हवाई दुर्घटनायें हुईं और इन में से कितनी दुर्घटनाओं का कारण सम्बन्धित हवाई जहाजों का ठीक से उड़ान करने योग्य न होना समझा जा सकता है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Only such aircraft, as are engaged in public transport or international flight are required by law to have certificates of airworthiness.

In 1951, eight such Indian aircraft and one such foreign aircraft were involved in India in accidents of any consequence, e.g., damage to aircraft or injury or death of any person.

For 1952, so far, the figures are: four such Indian aircraft and one foreign aircraft. In none of these cases in 1951 or 1952 was any of these accidents due to the aircraft not being airworthy.

कोसा और लाख

६२५-क. श्री जांगड़े : (क) क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री गत तीन वर्षों में हुई कोसा और लाख की वार्षिक उपज बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

(ख) कोसा और लाख की उपज में यथास्थिति वृद्धि या कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 11.]

AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

625-B. Shri N. L. Joshi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special aid is given to the surplus foodgrains producing States as against the deficit states, for growing more foodgrains;

(b) how much aid was given to the various States for growing more foodgrains during the year 1951-52 and during this year, upto the end of May; and

(c) what were the results of the above aid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir. The Government of India do not make any distinction between surplus and deficit States for purposes of financial assistance under the Grow More Food Campaign.

(b) A statement giving the required information is appended [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 12.]

(c) The agricultural year 1951-52 ended only on 30th June 1952. Complete information in respect of that year will be available only sometime about the end of this year. Similarly the results of the expenditure sanctioned during 1952-53 will be available only about the end of 1953.

ENTERTAINMENT (EXPENDITURE)

626. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred annually by the Central Government on the entertainment of Delegates to Internal conferences during the years 1947 to 1951; and

(b) the number of occasions in each year on which expenditure was incurred on this account?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the

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House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 13.]

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN BIHAR

627. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals for building and developing National Highways in Bihar; and

(b) the mileage of each with estimated costs?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 14.]

TOBACCO

627-A. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tobacco produced in India, statewide, during the year 1951-52; and

(b) the total tobacco produced in India during the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively in terms of maunds?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Production of Tobacco in India

(Thousand Maunds)

State	Production of Tobacco in India (1951-52 Final Estimate@)
Assam	163
Bihar*	436
Bombay	980
Madhya Pradesh	54
Madras	3,130
Orissa	272
Punjab	54
Uttar Pradesh	191
West Bengal	272
Hyderabad	82
Madhya Bharat	27
Mysore	82
Rajasthan	27
Others	55
Total	5,825

@Figures relate to Final Estimates which will slightly undergo revision when the supplementary estimates are issued since in the supplementary estimates data for late sown crop in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh are also included

*Excluding merged territories.

†Includes data for PEPSU, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh.

Production of Tobacco in India
(1'000 Maunds)

Year	Production
1947-48	6,369
1948-49	6,941
1949-50	7,186
1950-51	6,832*
1951-52	5,825†

*Supplementary Estimate }
†Final Estimate } Subject
to revision

MAHATMA GANDHI (MEMORIAL)

628. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any gift money from the Ford Foundation of the U.S.A. for building in Delhi a suitable memorial to Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, the value of the gift;

(c) where that memorial will be constructed; and

(d) what would be the chief features of that memorial?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A donation has been made by the Ford Foundation but not to the Government of India. The money was given to me and I have formed a Committee for purposes of administration.

(b) \$85,000. (Rs. 4,04,761/14/6).

(c) Bhangi Colony, New Delhi.

(d) The memorial will be a functional community centre for the social and educational benefit of the residents of the Colony.

PROCUREMENT PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

629. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to reduce the procurement prices of foodgrains during the current year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): The Government of India are of the view that State Governments should take advantage of falling market prices and improved supply position. The U.P. Government, at the instance of the Centre, reduced the procurement price of wheat, barley and gram by Re. 1/- per maund from 20th

June, 1952. Since then, foodgrains have been decontrolled in U.P., Punjab and Pepsu Governments have also been requested to effect some reduction in their prices.

CENTRAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE CUTTACK

630. Shri Sanganna: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the working of the Central Rice Research Institute in Cuttack (Orissa)?

(b) How many varieties of improved paddy seeds have been invented since its inception?

(c) Whether the improved paddy seeds invented by the institute have been tried anywhere in the country other than Orissa State?

(d) If so, what are its results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The Institute was started in September, 1946, for undertaking fundamental researches on all aspects of rice on all-India basis with a view to increasing its production in the country. The research work is conducted in five sections—Botany, Agronomy, Chemistry, Mycology, and Entomology. There is also a farm section which is in charge of development work in a block of about five thousand acres (5,000) of private land adjoining the Institute. In this area the improved practices such as green manuring, use of improved seeds, transplanting the crops as opposed to broadcasting, growing two crops of paddy in the same land wherever irrigation facilities exist, are being demonstrated and the cultivators are encouraged to adopt these practices for increasing the yields.

The programme of work in each section is described in the annual reports of the Institute. Two reports printed so far have been supplied to the Parliament Library. The report for 1950-51 is awaiting publication.

In addition to those normal activities, a scheme for the preparation of a bulletin on the various experiments on rice, financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and two hybridization schemes, one financed by Food and Agriculture Organisation and the other by the I.C.A.R., are in progress at the Institute.

The Institute also functions as an International training centre for research work in rice.

(b) The Institute has been in existence for only five years it has not

yet released finally any new strains for distribution. Thirteen new high-yielding selections have however, undergone their final stages of trial and will be tried in the state next year.

(c) No improved variety has yet been evolved at the Institute. Some Chinese varieties which have been tested and found to do well have been sent out to 10 rice-growing states for trial in 22 centres under a coordinated scheme for assessing their relative suitability to the different tracts.

(d) During the previous year, a few of these Chinese varieties were tried on a small scale in the States of Bihar (Damodar Valley Corporation, Hazaribagh) and Madhya Pradesh and have been reported to do well. More information on the performance of these and other Chinese varieties will be available after this year's co-ordinated trial.

FISH INDUSTRY IN CHILKA LAKE

631. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is given to the Government of Orissa for development of deep-sea fish industry in the Chilka Lake and the estuary of the river Mahanadi;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the amount of total subsidy given by the Centre so far;

(c) whether any quantity of live fish is exported from Orissa to other States in India; and

(d) if so, the quantity of fish exported during each of the last three years (1949, 1950 and 1951)?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The information is not available. It will be placed on the Table of the House when received from the State Government.

SCHEDULED CASTE EMPLOYEES

631-A. **Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Committees or Commissions appointed for recruiting staff for the railways since 26th January, 1950;

(b) the appointments made by each authority separately for each grade since 26th January, 1950;

(c) the percentage of Scheduled Caste candidates appointed to each category;

(d) what instructions have been issued to these Committees or Commissions to select the prescribed percentage of Scheduled Caste candidates;

(e) if not, what action Government propose to take in the matter;

(f) whether any Scheduled Caste members have been appointed to these Committees and Commissions; and

(g) if not, why not?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Necessary information is being collected from Railway Administrations and will be placed on the Table of the House

DEEP-SEA FISHING

632. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the names of Indian sea-coasts where deep-sea fishing is carried on?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): Deep-Sea Fishing is carried on on the coasts of (i) Saurashtra, (ii) Bombay, (iii) Orissa, and (iv) West Bengal.

MOLASSES

633. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the results of the research in molasses; and

(b) whether any suitable substitute of fertiliser or methylated spirit or petrol has been found out from molasses?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 15.]

(b) (i) **Fertiliser:** Molasses itself can be used directly or after biological treatment as a manure.

(ii) **Methylated Spirit:** This is mostly made from molasses.

(iii) **Petrol:** Power alcohol made from molasses can be used as a substitute for petrol as such or in admixture with petrol in 20:80 ratio.

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

634. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases detected and investigated by the Special Police Establishment in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951, statewide, and in the centre;

(b) the total number of prosecutions and convictions out of the above numbers; and

(c) the total number of Policemen on deputation to the Special Police Establishment?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (c). Two statements showing the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 16.]

OUT-AGENCIES

635. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of out-agencies appointed in each State for the transport of goods to the interiors from the rail-heads;

(b) the nature of agreement as between the Railway Department and the Managers of the out-Agencies; and

(c) the rate of allowable commission?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) A statement showing the number of Out-agencies opened by Indian Railways is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 17.]

(b) Out-agencies are worked by contractors selected from suitable road transport operators on the route or in the area by inviting tenders or where road transport is nationalised in consultation with the Regional Transport Authority. Selected contractors execute working agreements which provide *inter alia* for:

(i) security required to be deposited;

(ii) charges to be levied by the contractor;

(iii) responsibility of the contractor for loss or damage to goods or parcels while in his possession; and

(iv) proper maintenance of books and accounts relating to the Out-agency business.

(c) No commission is paid to the Out-agency contractor.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(OPTION)

636. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees displaced from Pakistan during disturbances, who opted for Pakistan but subsequently had to migrate to India were treated on par with those who opted for India; and

(b) what is the number of such servants who opted for Pakistan when choice was given to them, but subsequently came over to India?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No.

(b) About 170.

BOMBAY STATE ROAD TRANSPORT
CORPORATION

637. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested by the Central Government in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) the amount of profits earned, if any, during the year 1951-52?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Rs. 2.0 crores.

(b) The Central Government received a return of Rs. 5.0 lakhs on their investment during 1951-52.

P. & T. DEPARTMENT IN ASSAM CIRCLE

638. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Post and Telegraph Department in the Assam Circle who are without Government accommodation;

(b) what amounts were provided in the years of 1950-51, 1951-52 for constructing and repairing of houses and buildings for the Post and Telegraph employees in the Assam Circle; and

(c) the number of employees of the Department who have been provided with quarters in the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 3,188,

(b) Sums of Rs. 40,357 and Rs. 1,78,98.96 for construction, and Rs. 31,515 and Rs. 42,100 for repairs were provided for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively.

(c) 42 employees have been provided with Government accommodation during the last three years.

CROP COMPETITION SCHEME

638-A. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crop competition scheme has yielded encouraging results;

(b) if so, what is the average increase in yield per acre for crops under competition schemes State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate action to implement the Prime Minister's suggestion in his broadcast talk to bring under competition one crore acres of land; and

(d) if so, when steps are likely to be taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes.

(b) In the competitions for 1950-51 the highest yield of paddy per acre in competition plots was 12,000 lbs. (wet) in Madras as against the average yield of 1,900 lbs. per acre. The highest yields of wheat and potatoes during the same year were shown by U.P. at 59 mds. 25 seers and 11 chs. and 726 mds. 3 seers and 3 chs. per acre respectively against the average yields of 20 mds. and 575 mds. per acre respectively. Full information on the increase in the per acre yield of crops under competition is not available.

(c) and (d). Yes. Crop competition fortnights are organised through State Governments immediately before the *Kharif* and *Rabi* sowing to enlist as many competitors as possible. As an incentive to competitors the all-India prizes have been raised to Rs. 5,000 for the winner of each of the selected crops. A certificate of 'Krishi Pandit' is also awarded to the all-India prize winners. In addition private firms have offered prizes.

POST OFFICE FOR SAHSAUL

639. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some representations from the leading people of the area with the recommendation of the local S.D.O. for opening a Post Office at Sahsaul in the district of Bhogalpore (North) Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said village has a population of over two thousand and has no Post Office at a distance of less than six miles; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction a Post Office for the said village?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No, according to the 1951 census, the population of Sahsaul is 1,778. The reply to the latter part of the question is in the affirmative.

(c) The matter is under examination.

BOOKING OF VEGETABLES FROM SILIGURI

640. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether vegetables booking from Siliguri to cities in West Bengal has been stopped;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether Government have received on this subject a representation from the Vegetable Merchants' Association of Siliguri; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A representation has been received from the Vegetable Merchants Association, Siliguri, but it relates to the detention to vegetable traffic at Manihari Ghat and Sakrigali Ghat stations.

(d) Instructions already exist for ensuring prompt transhipment of vegetable traffic received at Manihari Ghat and Sakrigali Ghat from stations on the North Eastern Railway by the corresponding passenger steamer and train respectively. In the absence of any concrete instance of alleged delay, a general examination was made of bookings, during the period 10th June to 10th July, 1952, which revealed that generally all vegetable packages were promptly cleared from Manihari Ghat and Sakrigali Ghat.

RAILWAY BOOKING FROM NEW DELHI

641. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods booking from New Delhi was on the basis of "free-quota system" in December, 1950;

(b) whether New Delhi has now been brought under the quota system;

(c) whether bookings to stations on Southern, Western and Central Railways from New Delhi have been placed under allotments and if so, how much time it takes to make the allotments after registration;

(d) whether bookings to stations on North Eastern Railway via Moradabad has been stopped indefinitely;

(e) whether it is a fact that the above steps have resulted in a big curtailment of goods traffic from New Delhi; and

(f) whether Government have plans to devise a machinery for consultation with the forwarding agents?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) Yes. Booking of goods traffic from New Delhi was free except in respect of movements along routes where capacity was limited and traffic was regulated by quotas.

(b) The present procedure of booking traffic from New Delhi is the same as stated in (a) above.

(c) Traffic at New Delhi destined for stations on the Southern and Western Railways is regulated by quotas while that to stations on the Central Railway, is free. The interval of time elapsing between registration of goods and allotment of wagons, where quotas are applicable, varies according to the relative position of the traffic in question in the preferential list and the order of registration.

(d) No.

(e) No. There has been an increase in goods traffic from New Delhi.

(f) Quotas are imposed by railway authorities for operational reasons on which forwarding agents can offer no useful advice, and the question of consulting them does not arise.

EXPORT OF COTTON AND OIL SEEDS FROM HYDERABAD

641-A. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton and oil seeds exported from Hyderabad State in the year 1951 and the price thereof; and

(b) the total quantity of cloth imported to that State in the said year and its price?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Quantity of cotton and oilseeds

exported from Hyderabad during 1951 and the price thereof:

(In Indian currency)

Commodity	Quantity exported			Price
	tons	Rs.	As. Ps.	
Cotton seed	49,970	8	13	8 per md.
Rape and Mustard seed	136	28	4	8 " "
Til seed	11,576	28	13	8 " "
Karad seed	23,644	20	9	0 " "
Linseed	13,772	22	13	8 " "
Castor seed	29,600	25	11	4 " "
Groundnut seed	27,360	27	2	4 " "
Cotton	256,767 bales	461	0	0 per bale (on average)

(b) Quantity of cloth imported into Hyderabad during 1951 and the price thereof:

(In Indian currency)

Commodity	Quantity imported	Price
Cloth	44,796 bales	Rs. 1,449 per bale (on average)

FOREST INSTITUTE, DEHRA DUN

642. Shri Telkikar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Institute, Dehra Dun has discovered any new medicinal plant; and

(b) what are the main discoveries in connection with the following:—

- (i) fruit trees,
- (ii) medicinal plants,
- (iii) commercial timbers, and
- (iv) trees used for fuel?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) The results of investigations conducted in the Forest Research Institute are published in the annual reports, bulletins and records of the Institute, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

SUPPLY OF FOODGRAINS TO MADRAS

643. Shri Kakkai: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many tons of foodgrains were supplied by the Central Government to the Government of Madras during the last three months?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): The total quantity of foodgrains despatched to Madras under the Basic Plan during the period April to June 1952 amounted to 2,34,100 tons.

RAILWAY BOOK STALLS

644. **Shri Buchhikotaiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many varieties of books there are under the announced ban on the sale of books from Railway Book-stalls?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): In terms of the agreement between the book-stall contractors and the railways, the latter reserve the right of prohibiting the sale of any books which are considered indecent or otherwise objectionable. Accordingly, the railways have prohibited the sale of books which fall under these categories.

NEW RAILWAY STATION FOR JABALPUR

645. **Shri Pateria:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of constructing a new Railway station at Jabalpur;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the amount of money sanctioned for the same; and

(c) when the work of construction is likely to commence and what time will it take to complete the same?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) There is a scheme for the provision of improved passenger amenities at Jabalpur. It includes additions and alterations to the existing station building, necessary alterations to track, improvement to platforms, provision of water-borne sanitation, electrification, etc.

(b) The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 18.20 lakhs. This includes Rs. 4.90 lakhs for additions and alterations to the existing station building.

(c) The work is being done in phases. Additions and alterations to the station building are expected to be taken in hand in 1953-54 and completed in 1954-55.

ANANTAPUR RAILWAY STATION

646. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken to improve the Railway Station of Anantapur in Rayalaseema, on the line Guntakal to Bangalore;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the progress of work and what is the amount spent on it till now;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open a flag staff station, near Anantapur to facilitate the students of the Engineering College; and

(d) whether Government have contemplated to construct over bridge in the town of Anantapur, to afford free passage to the public, at the level crossing?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The progress on the work upto the end of June 1952 is 10 per cent. The expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1952 was Rs. 39,000.

(c) A proposal to open a flag station near the Engineering College at Anantapur was considered but was dropped due the inadequate justification.

(d) The reply is in the negative. The proposal will be duly considered, if recommended by the State Government, in the order of priority to be given by them.

NEW RAILWAY LINES FOR RAYALASEEMA

647. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rayalaseema Development Board has recommended for laying out new Railway lines in the backward area of Rayalaseema;

(b) if so, whether Government have contemplated constructing any new lines in any of the Districts of Rayalaseema;

(c) whether Government propose to extend the existing Bellary-Royadug line to Dharmavaram; and

(d) whether the local bodies and the Public of the Anantapur District have sent resolutions and mahazars to Government to construct a new line from Guntakal to Tumkur?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) No such recommendation has so far been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Yes; one representation was received.

ACCUMULATION OF GOODS IN HUBLI

648. **Shri Datar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large quantity of non-priority traffic registered for movement has accumulated in Hubli District on the Southern Railways;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, its extent in wagon loads at various loading stations in the District;

(c) whether it is a fact that only one day in a week is allotted for the movement of such non-priority commodities;

(d) whether it is also a fact that for obtaining wagons against registrations six to nine months are generally required;

(e) if the period is not so long, what is the ordinary period;

(f) whether the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Hubli had requested the Railway authorities to allow three days in a week for speedy clearance;

(g) whether the request has been turned down; and

(h) if the answer to parts (f) and (g) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). The average arrears of registrations of non-priority traffic at the various stations in the Hubli District during the period from 10-4-52 to 10-7-52 was 6,339 wagon-loads as against 6,803 during the corresponding period of last year.

(c) While one day in a week is allotted for the supply of wagons for non-preferential traffic generally, except for a few items of the more important preferential traffic, wagons are supplied for non-preferential traffic on other days also if any wagons are left over after fully meeting the requirements of the registrations of the preferential traffic.

(d) and (e). The period varies at each station according to wagon availability vis-a-vis the registrations consistent with their comparative order of priority. In the case of certain commodities like firewood, in which the traffic offering is heavy, and some other commodities requiring the use of special type of stock, the period at present does extend to months.

(f) Yes.

(g) and (h). Consistent with the wagon availability for preferential traffic, it has not yet been found feasible to provide transport for the non-preferential traffic to a larger measure without detriment to the movement of essential traffic.

LOADING CAPACITIES AT GHORPURI AND HOTGI

649. **Shri Datar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of transshipment capacities in wagon loads per working day at Ghorpuri and Hotgi Stations on Southern Railways;

(b) whether this extent of the capacity is inadequate for coping with the heavy traffic that has to pass through these transshipment points in Hubli District;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the extent of the inadequacy;

(d) whether any restrictions have been placed on loadings at various stations in the District, due to the limited transshipment capacity at the above points;

(e) whether the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce has been requesting Railway authorities repeatedly for the last seven years for increasing the loading capacities at the above stations; and

(f) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to remove this bottle-neck?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) to (c). The present inadequate daily transshipment capacity, in terms of wagon-loads, at Ghorpuri and Hotgi and the extent to which it should be augmented to appreciably ease the position is as follows:—

Station	Existing capacity		Capacity required for appreciably easing the movement of traffic,	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
Ghorpuri	50	65	60	85
Hotgi	28	35	30	45

(d) The loading at stations in the District is regulated so that the flow of traffic is consistent *interalia* with the transshipment capacities. In the event of any congestion or other unforeseen operational difficulties, the movement of traffic is further restricted, the duration of the restriction being kept down to the minimum.

(e) and (f). A number of representations have been received for stepping up the quantum of movement of traffic via these transshipment stations. The feasibility of increasing the capacity is under active consideration and suitable action as may be

feasible will be taken to improve movements.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY

650. **Shri Datar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barsi Light Railway have no adequate supply of engines, wagons and coaches for meeting its daily requirements;

(b) whether this deficiency leads to infinite hardships and stranding of passengers during the pilgrimage seasons at Pandharpur;

(c) whether it is a fact that at the last Ashadha Ekadashi festival 10,000 pilgrims were held up due to disorders in 4 engines of the Railways; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The Barsi Light Railway have an adequate number of locomotives and goods wagons to meet normal daily requirements, but there is a shortage of third class coaches to meet full requirements.

(b) Yes. Some inconvenience is caused to passengers during the pilgrim traffic season.

(c) About 1,000 (and not 10,000) pilgrims were held up at Batur Railway Station for 8 hours as a result of an engine failure.

(d) The incident referred to in (c) being due to an engine failure which could not be attributed to carelessness on the part of the Railway Company, no question of taking any action arises in this particular case. When however, any condition on incidents call for the attention of the Government the matter is suitably pursued with the Company.

SPECIAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT

651. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many commendation certificates were issued by the Home Ministry to:

(1) officials in Special Police Establishment and others separately, and

(2) non-officials, who helped in Special Police Establishment cases since 1947;

(b) how many officials and non-officials were awarded cash prizes for assisting in the investigation of Special Police Establishment cases since 1947;

(c) how many Indian Police Medals and other similar rewards were awarded to members (rank-wise) of the Special Police Establishment since 1947 for their meritorious services rendered in Special Police Establishment cases; and

(d) who were the Special Police Establishment Officers who were awarded Indian Police Medals and bars to Indian Police Medals since 1947?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) None.

(b) (1) Officials.....316

(2) Non-officials.....43.

(c) and (d). Four medals were awarded as per statement placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 18.]

GHEE ADULTERATION COMMITTEE

652. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Ghee Adulteration Committee has been published;

(b) if not, by what time it will be published; and

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of the report along with the notes of dissent on the Table of the House?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Not yet.

(b) The report is still under consideration of the Government of India. Decision regarding its publication and steps to be taken for the implementation of the decision will be taken up shortly.

(c) Copies of the report along with the notes of dissent will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as Government have taken a decision regarding the same.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

653. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how much money Government have spent so far on the 'Grow More Food' campaign since 1945;

(b) how much money out of the said amount has been spent on animal husbandry;

(c) whether Government have spent any money for animal husbandry before the year 1951 in connection with the campaign;

(d) how much money Government propose to spend in the year 1952 and 1953 for the improvement of the breed of cattle;

(e) whether the condition of bovine cattle is improving or deteriorating according to the official information; and

(f) what efforts Government have made during the last five years to improve the condition of the cattle in the country and how far and to what extent have they succeeded?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The total amount sanctioned by the Government of India on the 'Grow More Food' Campaign from 1945-46 to 1951-52 was as follows:—

Loans	Rs. 3615·54 lakhs
Grants and Food Bonus	Rs. 3354·63 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 6970·17 lakhs

(b) Rs. 20 lakhs.

(c) Yes. Until 1948-49, animal husbandry schemes were eligible for assistance under the 'Grow More Food' Campaign. During 1945-46 to 1948-49 grants amounting to Rs. 11·17 lakhs were sanctioned for animal husbandry schemes.

(d) It is proposed to spend Rs. 31·50 lakhs in 1952-53 and about Rs. 68 lakhs in 1953-54.

(e) No official survey has been undertaken nor is any precise information available to enable a definite verdict being pronounced in the matter. There is however a general belief that cattle have deteriorated in recent months.

(f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply given to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 139 asked by Shri Jhulan Sinha on the 10th June, 1952.

A comprehensive plan viz., Key Village Scheme for bringing about a speedy improvement of the cattle wealth of the country has been recommended by the Planning Commission in their draft Plan. As a forerunner to the scheme a sum of Rs. 8·82 lakhs was sanctioned for the establishment of 94 Key Farm Centres during the year 1951-52. Of these 55 have started functioning and the rest are in the process of getting starting. These Centres will be merged in the All India Key Village Scheme which is to come into operation in the current year.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF GHEE

654. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what was the total output of Ghee in the years 1935, 1940, 1945 and 1951 in India and what was the *per capita* consumption in the country in these years?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): Estimates of Ghee production on the basis of the 1951 Livestock Census are not yet available as complete returns of the Census have not yet been compiled by all States.

A statement giving the available information for the years 1940 and 1945 is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Production of ghee	Annual <i>per capita</i> consumption (Seers)
1935	Not available	Not available
1940	140·22*	1·4*
1945	111·67	1·3
1951	Not available	Not available

*Relate to pre-partitioned India.

Per Capita CONSUMPTION OF MILK

655. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what was the total output of milk in the year 1935, 1940, 1945 and 1951 in India and what was the *per capita* consumption in India in these years?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement giving the available information for the years 1935, 1940 and 1945 is placed on the Table of the House. For 1951, estimates of milk production are not yet available as complete returns of the Livestock Census, 1951, have not yet been compiled by all States.

STATEMENT

Production of Milk and per capita consumption

Year	Production of milk (Lakh mds.)	Daily <i>per capita</i> consumption (ozs.)
1935	6,199*	6·6*
1940	4,584†	5·8*
1945	4,815†	4·45†
1951	Not available	Not available

*Relate to pre-partitioned India.

†Relate to post-partitioned India.

COWS AND BUFFALOES (YIELD)

656. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to official information the yield of milk per cow and buffalo has increased or decreased during the last fifteen years;

(b) whether Government will indicate the rate of increase or decrease as the case may be;

(c) whether Government have made any attempts to inquire into the causes of the deterioration among the cattle; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to set up in the near future any machinery to go into the question with a view to stop deterioration?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). Precise statistical information regarding the yield of milk per cow and buffalo is not available, as Pedigree Registration and Milk Recording have not yet been taken up on a sufficiently large scale in the country.

(c) No specific enquiry has been made in this connection, but during the marketing survey conducted by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in 1948-49, it was observed that producers, cattle-dealers, dairymen, etc., were generally of the view that the milk-producing capacity of Indian cattle had deteriorated during recent years. It is well-known that the deterioration is due to inadequate feeding, use of scrub bulls and larger number of cattle with the owners than they can actually maintain.

(d) A scheme prepared by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for working out a suitable sampling technique for the collection of statistics of livestock production including milk is under consideration.

SERA AND SACRINE

657. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of drugs manufactured and imported in India in 1950 and 1951;

(b) the number of commercial firms, laboratories and factories which manufacture Sera and Sacrine; and

(c) whether Sera and Sacrine manufactured in India are adequate for our requirements?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) the following is an estimate of the value of drugs imported into and manufactured in the country for 1950 and 1951:—

	Imported	Manufactured
1950	Rs. 9.93 crores	Rs. 6 crores
1951	Rs. 15.15 crores	Rs. 7 crores.

(b) The hon. Member presumably has in mind 'Sera and Vaccines'. There are at present four commercial firms and three Government institutions manufacturing Sera and Vaccines in the country.

(c) Vaccine lymph, Cholera Vaccine, T.A.B. Vaccines, Antirabic Vaccine, B.C.G. Vaccine and Anti-venom Serum are produced in the country in quantities sufficient to meet internal demands. The production of other Sera and Vaccines is not adequate to meet the internal requirements.

KAKINADA-PITTAPURAM RAILWAY LINK

658. **Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a new Railway line from Kakinada to Pittapuram (Southern Railways) to divert the main Railway line through Kakinada to open Mail Stopping at Kakinada;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government ordered to survey the lands;

(c) whether it is a fact that the survey was not yet started; and

(d) if the answers to parts (a) to (c) above be in the negative, what are the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a). No. The matter is still under consideration of the Central Board of Transport.

(b) Yes. The survey was carried out and completed.

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

KAKINADA-KOTIPALLI RAILWAY LINE

659. **Shri Mohana Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstruct a Railway line between Kakinada and Kotipalli (Southern Railway); and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) and (b). The question of restoration of Cocanada-Kotipalli Branch line is still under consideration.

I.A.S. AND I.P.S.

660. Shri Kandasamy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Administrative Service officers and I.P.S. officers are working at present in India;

(b) how many are foreigners and how many are Indians; and

(c) how many are working in Madras State?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Indian Administrative Service 673; Indian Police Service 386.

These figures include officers on probation.

(b) No foreigner has been recruited to these two services.

(c) The numbers of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service officers borne on the Madras Cadres of these Services are 78 and 27. Of these six Indian Administrative Service officers and two Indian

Police Service officers are on deputation to the Centre.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, ASSAM

661-A. Jonab Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:-

(a) whether any amount during 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53, has been asked for by the Assistant Commissioner, Scheduled Tribes, Assam from the Centre to meet costs of Schemes of development with regard to education and communications of the Scheduled Tribes of that State; and

(b) what amount, if any, has been provided by the Centre under direction of Article 275 (1) (a)—how much recurring and how much non-recurring?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No. It is the State Governments that ask for such grants.

(b) Recurring—Rs. 40 lakhs.

Non-recurring—Nil.

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Wednesday

30th July, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

Price Six Annas (Inland)
Price Two Shillings (Foreign)

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 30th July, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past
Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-26 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FLOODS IN ASSAM

Mr. Speaker: The statement made by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, the Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power in reply to the short notice question this morning regarding floods in Assam disposes of whatever was required to be done in connection with the Assam flood situation and there is no need to keep the adjournment motion pending.

Jonab Amjad Ali (Goalpara-Garo Hills): May I be permitted to withdraw it?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of withdrawal. I did not allow it. I shall now merely say that I disallow it.

Jonab Amjad Ali: But I wish to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Then the matter is over.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Mr. Speaker: The Secretary will now read the messages from the Council of States.

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following two messages received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of 145 PSD.

Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to inform you that the Council of States, at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1952, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which was passed by the House of the People at its sitting held on the 17th July, 1952.

(ii) In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to enclose a copy of the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill, 1952, which has been passed by the Council of States at its sitting held on the 29th July, 1952."

NATIONAL CADET CORPS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Bill, 1952 as passed by the Council of States on the Table of the House.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period ended 31st December, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. IV. A. 4(1).]

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur-Reserved Sch. Castes) rose—

Mr. Speaker: He may first study the statement and then put questions.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं, टबल पर स्टेटमेंट (Statement) रख दिया गया है उस को पढ़ने के बाद पूछियोगे ।

RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCES BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopaldaswami): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of certain Air Force Reserves and also an Auxiliary Air Force and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto Friday, the 1st August, 1952."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of certain Air Force Reserves and also an Auxiliary Air Force and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto Friday, the 1st August, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 497)

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with Private Members' Legislative Business. The House will remember that at 12-30 today there will be a half-an-hour discussion on certain points raised by some hon. Member and at one o'clock the report of the joint Committee on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill will be presented to the House by the Deputy-Speaker. Mr. Dabhi may proceed with his Bill.

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, (Amendment of section 497), be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill consisting of only two clauses. It seeks to amend section 497 of the Indian Penal Code

which defines adultery and provides for the punishment of the same. That section reads thus:

"Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor."

This Bill wants to delete the last sentence, namely, "In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor", from section 497. The present position is that whereas a man who commits adultery with another's wife is punished, the wife is not punishable under the law. If this Bill is passed, both the man and the woman concerned would be punishable under the law. The offence of adultery as defined in section 497 of the I.P.C. is such that it cannot be committed except with the willing consent of both the parties and if there is no consent on the part of the woman, then the act amounts to an offence of rape and the question of the woman being an abettor does not arise at all. Now, if two persons jointly commit an offence it is but fair that both of them should be punishable equally. How is it then that a married woman who becomes unfaithful to her husband and is in illegal intimacy with another man is exempt from punishment while the man alone is punishable? The reply given to this question by the authors of the Indian Penal Code themselves is as under:

"Though we well know that the dearest interests of the human race are closely connected with the chastity of women and the sacredness of the nuptial contract, we cannot but feel that there are some peculiarities in the state of society in this country which may well lead to a human man to pause before he determines to punish the infidelity of wives. The condition of women of this country is, unhappily, very different from that of women of England and France; they are very often neglected for other wives while still young; they share the attentions of a husband with several rivals. To make laws for punishing the inconstancy of

the wife, while the law admits the privilege of the husband to fill his zenana with women, is a course which we are most reluctant to adopt."

While dissenting from the opinions expressed above by the authors of the Code, Messrs. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, the learned commentators of the Indian Penal Code remarked thus:

"The reasons given above for not punishing a wife as an abettor seem neither convincing nor satisfactory. It would be more consonant with Indian ideals, if the woman also were punished for adultery. Manu has provided punishment for her, and in France and in China she is punished. In the Punjab and Frontier Districts, in the North W.F. Province and in Baluchistan a married woman is punished for adultery."

Sir, I am in complete agreement with what the learned commentators say.

Then again I submit that the circumstances narrated by the authors of the Indian Penal Code for exempting the wife from punishment no longer exist to the extent to which they existed at the time when the Indian Penal Code was enacted. In the first place, polygamy is non-existent...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would request those Members sitting on the las. benches and carrying on conversations or consultations either to carry them on in such a manner that they may not disturb the House while it is considering this Bill, or they might for the time being retire to the lobby and carry on their conversations as they like. The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Dabhi: Sir, in the first place, polygamy is non-existent among both Christians and the Parsis. Now, let us take the case of Hindus who form the vast majority of the population of this country. It is true that at present polygamy is not prohibited throughout India. But I submit that circumstances have greatly changed since this section 497 was put on the Statute Book. At present the percentage of people having more than one wife is very negligible. We know that the Rulers and Maharajas and the rich people who in days past were having in their *zananas* several wives have completely disappeared.

Then I submit that even most of the men who at present marry a second time do so only when they have no issue, and when they marry for the

sake of an issue in most cases it is with the consent and agreement of the first wife herself. We know that in the State of Bombay they have passed the Anti-bigamous Marriage Act under which no man can marry again while his former wife is living. So this question of a man having more than one wife does not at all arise in the State of Bombay. We hope that when this proposed Hindu Code is passed—and let us hope that it will be passed very soon—then the whole question would be solved.

Let us take the case of Muslims. We know that under the present Muslim Law a Muslim is allowed to have four wives at a time. But even among the Muslims I am sure that the scene of a wife having the attentions of more than one rival is practically a thing of the past. From this point of view it is quite necessary that this Bill should be passed.

Then there is another point. Some people seem to think that in such cases it is only the man who is aggressive and the woman is only a passive agent submitting to the lust of man without any protest at all. I do not share this view. It may be that in most cases the beginning may be made by the man, but the woman is equally, if not more, responsible in the last stage.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): That is a dangerous concession!

Shri Dabhi: Is it not the woman who with her allurements tempts the man? Was it not Eve that tempted man to eat the 'Forbidden Fruit' and brought about his downfall?

Shri Syamannandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): Of course.

Shri Dabhi: Was it not Queen Cleopatra who made Mark Antony submit to her viles and brought about his ruin?

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Do not start a civil war here!

Shri Dabhi: It was the unfaithfulness of Queen Pingala, wife of the famous King Bartruhari, which made him give up his kingdom and renounce the world, though of course it proved a blessing in disguise for him. In this connection I would like to recite to you a Sankrit verse. Sir, the occasion for composing this verse was as follows: A lady was grinding corn by turning with her hand the grinding-stone, and the stone was making noise. The poet heard this and thought that the grinding-stone was weeping because it had to submit to that lady and had to go

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Pataskar and Pandit Thakur Das, have brought their Bills prohibiting bigamous marriages among all sections of the people. I welcome these Bills. I hope that this House will pass either of these Bills. If one of the Bills is passed, the reason given by the authors of the Penal Code would not be existing at the time. These are not the only reasons for which I submit that this Bill of mine should be passed. We know that the Constitution itself prohibits any discrimination between man and man.

Article 15 (1) runs thus:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

Article 14 reads as follows:

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

I do not know whether under both these articles, section 497 of the Indian Penal Code would be *ultra vires* of the Constitution, but I have no doubt that the provision under section 497 which this Bill seeks to remove is against the spirit of the Constitution.

There is another ground on which I think this Bill should be passed, apart from what is stated in the Constitution. I submit that the very object of this Bill is being frustrated by the provision which says that no woman should be punished as an abettor. What is the object of enacting this law? As laid down by the authors of that Code this section is intended to "preserve the chastity of women and the sacredness of the nuptial contract". Can anybody say that the chastity of women can be preserved by saying that women should not be punished even if they commit such adulterous acts? I can quite understand if anybody were saying that people cannot be made virtuous by any law and therefore section 497 itself should be deleted from the Penal Code, but once you make a law and you enact that adultery would be punished, then it is quite proper that there should be no discrimination made between man and women.

Lastly, in these days of equality between man and women and when women themselves ask for equality in all walks of life, it is not quite proper on the part of women at least to claim that any discrimination in the matter of

law should be made in their favour. In the end I fully agree with the authors of the Indian Penal Code when they say that "the truest interests of the human race are closely connected with the chastity of women and the sacredness of the nuptial contract". Sir, it is for this very reason and for no other reason that I wanted to omit the last sentence of section 497 of the Indian Penal Code.

I see that my hon. friends, Mr. Somana and Shrimati Jayashri Raiji want to move amendments saying that this Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon. Sir, though personally I do not think there is any necessity for sending this Bill for eliciting public opinion yet if this House comes to the conclusion that this amendment should be accepted, I at least have no objection in accepting either of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, (Amendment of section 497), be taken into consideration."

Shri N. Somana (Coorg): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of October, 1952."

I wish to make it perfectly clear that I am not opposed to the principle contained in this Bill. I feel that though this is a penal law it actually relates to our social being and hence it is absolutely necessary that we should consult public opinion in this matter rather than sit in the House as lawyers or legislators and consider this Bill. The authors of this Code have clearly stated the reason why women should not be punished in such cases. They said that the conditions of the society are such that the women often are submissive and subordinate to men and that is the reason why the women should not be punished under this Code. Now, it is necessary for us to see how far the observations made by the authors of the Code are applicable today or how far society has improved so that this law may be made applicable to women also.

In the first place, I would answer the constitutional point that has been raised by my hon. friend Shri Dabhi. I do not agree with him in so many words which he has stated that this law, section 497, as it exists today, is *ultra vires* of the Constitution, because,

[Shri N. Somana]

no law under the fundamental rights is absolute and it has its own limitations. As a matter of fact, if we read article 15 of the Constitution we find it is stated clearly that there are limitations to this law. Clause (1) of article 15 says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

There is an exception to this in clause (3) which says:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

So, it is clear that in this case of fundamental rights, it is not an absolute right that has been provided by the Constitution. If the circumstances are there in the society which necessitate certain limitations on this fundamental right, it is our duty to see that those limitations are put in the Statute.

So far as this matter is concerned, the Supreme Court also has made certain observations which may be very relevant. In the case of Chiranjilal *versus* Union of India, the learned Judges of the Supreme Court have laid down the following propositions. Though, of course, the facts of that case have no relation to section 497, they have laid down the limitations that have to be imposed so far as fundamental rights are concerned. They say:

"The principle of equality does not mean that every law must have universal application for all persons who are not by nature, attainment or circumstances in the same position and the varying needs of different classes of persons often require separate treatment."

The second principle which they have evolved is:

"The principle (the principle of fundamental equality of rights) does not take away from the State the power of classifying persons for legitimate purposes."

The third proposition is:

"If a law deals equally with members of a well defined class, it is not obnoxious and it is not open to the charge of denial of equal protection on the ground that it has no application to other persons."

Therefore my humble submission is that it is not so *ultra vires* or obnoxious to the provisions contained in article 15 as my hon. friend Mr. Dabhi wanted to make out. So far as the conditions of our society are concerned, there are many parts of our country, let us not think of the urban areas only, where women are still subjected to certain very great limitations and inferiority, and we have to hang our heads in shame that on account of the temptation of money and the use of power women submit to the approaches of man. It is a shame to our society that we have not been able to effect any reform in that direction.

10 A.M.

My hon. friend also referred to the question of bigamy and divorce. Of course, these are closely connected with this matter. So far as bigamy and divorce are concerned, the law is still in a fluid state and this House has not been able to consider them in their proper perspective. Since these matters have a close connection, I submit that the law even if it is passed today, is somewhat premature and it is absolutely necessary that we should take public opinion in this matter. After all, as I stated at the beginning, when a law concerns the society in its full bearing it is necessarily a matter for the country at large to give an opinion. There is the judiciary; there are social reformers; all those persons must have a say. Because this is not merely a punitive law, but also a reformative law, society must have a say in the matter. My humble submission is that this is a fit case where it should be sent for eliciting public opinion so that we may know what the crystallised opinion in this country is as regards this important piece of legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of October, 1952."

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay-Suburban): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of November, 1952."

Sir: I thank the hon. Mover of the Bill for accepting either of the amendments moved by Mr. Somana as well as by myself.

The Bill envisages a society in which the women's place is equal to that of men. What do we find in reality? Even now, parents think that *kanyadan* that is, the giving away of the girl, is a very religious thing. That means, that women are still considered to be private property. As sage Kanwa said while giving away Sakuntala to King Dushyanta:

अर्थां हि कन्या परकीय एव तामच

सम्प्रेष्य परिग्रहीतुः ।

जाता ममायं विशदः प्रकामं

प्रत्यापितन्यास इवान्तरात्मा ॥

It is considered that the father is free of debt when he hands over his daughter to the bridegroom. In this society when we have such evil customs as child marriage, giving in marriage of a girl of ten or twelve to a man of 40 or 50, who would be like her grandfather, we expect the girl to be loyal to the husband. In our society at present where men are allowed to marry four or five wives and the woman is left in wilderness, we expect the wives to be loyal to their husbands. In this society where we have the dowry system, in which girls are sold as slaves for money by their parents from whom we expect love for the girls, we expect the girls to be faithful to their husbands. I think that first of all, our society is not yet ready to follow the Constitution which lays down that there should be no discrimination. At present, woman is considered merely as a weak helpless piece of human flesh, devoid of soul. She has no individuality. She has to depend on man for economic support and various other things. First we should see that she gets economic independence and then we should try to change the law. So, I would request the hon. Member, though he has accepted the amendment, to withdraw this Bill. You first do justice to women. We have a Code at present which has double standards of morality. You have a severe Code for women, and she has to be the preserver of the home, of society's morals, while the man in his romantic garb of fickleness and vagaries, can gallivant about. I would request the hon. Member to be more chivalrous—I hope the age of chivalry is not gone—and withdraw this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask the hon. Mover of the Bill if there is any provision today under the Penal Code whereby a woman is entitled to charge her husband of adultery with another woman?

Several Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Or, another man's wife for having seduced her husband? Now, there is that difference. Should this difference alone be mitigated?

Now, I will place this other one before the House. Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of November, 1952."

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East). Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill as well as the amendments that have been made for circulation of the Bill.

I was impressed very much by the earnestness of the hon. Mover who placed this Bill before us, but I am sorry to say that I was not impressed by the reasoning he adopted in the matter. In support of his Bill he quoted certain remarks of the authors of the Code. And they are very valuable remarks, very important remarks, but I am sorry to say that the last portion of those remarks as left out by the hon. Member for reasons best known to himself. Sir, with your permission I would quote those remarks of the authors of the Code:

"We are not so visionary as to think of attacking by law an evil so deeply rooted in the manners of the people of this country as polygamy. We leave it to the slow, but we trust, the certain operation of education and of time, but while it exists, while it continues to produce its never-failing effects on the happiness and respectability of women, we are not inclined to throw into a state already too much depressed the additional weight of this penal law."

I would submit these are very wise words that should be borne in mind by the hon. Members of this House in considering the provisions of the Bill which has been moved by my friend who has just sat down.

Now, his main argument in support of the Bill as to why a woman should also be punished when a man is charged for adultery, is that the circumstances have changed since the authors of the Code wrote those memorable words, and in support of his argument, he has quoted certain remarks of the Commentator of the I.P.C., perhaps of the 1945 edition, Mr. Ratanlal, who says that he is not in agreement with the remarks of the authors of the Code but was of opinion that the wife should also be punished under an offence under section 497.

[Shri Raghurib Sahai]

My submission is that circumstances have not changed, and there are abler persons than Ratanlal, the commentator of I.P.C., who hold the contrary view.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): They will never change in this world.

Shri Raghurib Sahai: May be. My contention is that polygamy may have been prohibited in Bombay as is asserted by the hon. Member which is only a part of India, but it is prevalent all over the country. (*Hon. Members*: No, no.) I would quote the views of the late Dr. H. S. Gour, the famous and the celebrated commentator of Hindu Law. He says:

“Indeed, since the purpose of marriage is the procreation of a son to relieve the father from the torments of Hell, it follows that that purpose may not be often served if monogamy were the rule”.

And he is of the opinion that polygamy is customary amongst Hindus. We know it is prevalent among the Muslims also.

The hon. Member of the Bill, in the statement of objects and reasons, has quoted about the Christians and Parsis and he says that there is no polygamy among these two sections. I submit they form a very insignificant minority of the population in this country. At the present moment you cannot prevent a man if he keeps more than one wife. He cannot be punished for that. It is a matter which should be left to public opinion, and is purely of social reform.

In cases under section 497, what happens? We find that these cases generally arise either because the wife has been ill-treated or cruelly treated by her husband, or that the husband has deserted his wife, or that the husband is of a bad character. And it would be really cruel on the part of the law if a woman placed under these unhappy circumstances were to be punished for an offence under section 497. There are cases where young women have been virtually deserted by their husbands, who are living with their parents, the husbands having taken a concubine or taken to prostitution, and when the parents of the woman expressed desire to marry their daughter, the husband would not permit her to be re-married, because under the present state of law, in the presence of section 497 I.P.C., a Hindu father or a Hindu mother of such a

girl could not think of marrying that girl again so long as that husband is alive, and would not permit her to be re-married. That is a very unenviable position in which our womenfolk are sometimes placed. As I submitted before, it is a case purely of social reform, and in our country, although we are free, we are independent and we enjoy a Republican Government, we are not sufficiently advanced socially. We stand in need of many social reforms and this is one of them. Some of our sages of yore gave more protection to women in such unfortunate circumstances. Shri Ratan Lal has quoted Manu, but Manu I submit is out of date in certain respects. So many punishments laid down in the Code of Manu will not be quite tasteful to the present day society. With your permission, Sir, I would quote one or two lines from Kautilya's 'Artha Shastra':

“If a husband is of bad character or is likely to endanger the life of his wife or has lost virility, he may be abandoned by his wife.”

May I submit that under the law as it exists to day, no Hindu woman can adopt that course. She is not free to abandon her husband. Divorce is not permitted in Hindu society. The laws that were promulgated by Kautilya were more generous so far as women were concerned. Taking all these things into consideration, the present state of illiteracy, lack of educational facilities, the helpless state of women, the presence of polygamy etc., prevailing in the present state of society, it will not be wise to pass this Bill. I would therefore request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Dabhi: In deference to the wishes of my hon. friends, who have spoken, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill.”

There are many other non-official Bills coming up, which are equally interesting on the order paper. So hon. Members will give leave for withdrawal unanimously.

The motion was adopted.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum): Sir, I have opposed the motion for leave to withdraw the Bill. Therefore is it in order to grant leave now to withdraw the Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To my hearing, no hon. Member opposed the motion. The rule that no motion can be withdrawn except by the leave of the whole House does not apply to the withdrawal of a Bill. The motion for leave to withdraw can be carried by a majority of the House. The House need not be unnecessarily taxed, with regard to the Bill, when the Mover himself is half-hearted.

STERILISATION OF THE UNFIT BILL

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to prevent procreation of human being of undesirable physical and mental conditions by certain types of people, be taken into consideration.”

This Bill is a bit extraordinary. From the way in which it has been received, I find that it seems to have roused more than an ordinary interest. I believe this is the first Bill of its kind in this country.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): It will be the last also.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is evidently a very contentious measure, and I believe there is going to be a lot of opposition to the Bill from various angles.

The Bill is a small one with nine clauses. As you will see, clause 2 (5) is the most important. It defines unfitness as follows:

“‘unfit’ shall mean any person, male or female, who suffers from such a type of leprosy or syphilis, insanity or imbecility congenital or otherwise, that he or she is likely to give birth to children like himself or herself unless sterilised.”

It is for the purpose of dealing with such persons in the larger interests of the health and well being of society, that this Bill has been introduced. The procedure also has been laid down as to how this Bill is to be given effect to.

Clause 3 deals with the constitution of a Board:

“Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a board for each district including metropolitan cities with the district medical officer as the chairman and four registered

medical practitioners, of whom two shall be official and two shall be non-official.”

It is not as if anybody can be called and sterilised. Only the Board is competent to deal with such persons, who come within the scope of clause 2 (5) of the Bill.

The procedure for sterilisation is laid down in Clause 4 (1). Any person can give information to that Board that such and such a person is unfit within the meaning of Clause 2 (5).

श्री धुलेकर: जान ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। इस भवन को गैलरिज (Galleries) में बहुत स्त्रियाँ और बच्चे बैठे हुए हैं। यह बिल इस प्रकार का है, कि इस के डिस्कशन (discussion) को उन को नहीं चुनना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आज विजिटर्स (visitors) यहां से हटा दिये जायें, यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. So far as this matter is concerned, in these times, everybody should know what is happening.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Thereupon the Chairman of that Board will have to write to any Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction over the place, asking that summons shall be issued by that Court to that person in order to appear before it and that person shall by an order be bound to appear before the Board, provided that the date fixed for appearance before the Board shall not be less than twenty-one days from the date of such order. The moment there is a *prima facie* case made out that he is one of the persons coming under one or other of the categories mentioned in clause 2(5), then an order shall be passed that he be bound over to appear before the Board. Now, the date on which he is to be bound over shall not be less than 21 days from the date of that order and a copy of that order should be furnished to that person forthwith free of cost. If on the date fixed, he does not appear, power is now sought to be given to the Chairman of the Board to report such fact to the Superintendent of Police of the District so that he may secure the presence of the person before the Board for examination. After securing the presence of that person in the manner described above, the Board is authorised under clause 5 to proceed to the

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

examination of the person to find out whether he is fit or unfit in terms of clause 2(5). Clause 5 provides that if the majority of the Board think that he is unfit, a declaration to that effect shall be made in writing, but if the majority hold him not unfit he shall be discharged forthwith. A copy of such declaration shall be furnished to the person on the same day free of cost. Thereafter, it provides that the Board do proceed with the authorisation of the sterilisation in the manner described in clause 2(5), about which I shall presently expatiate.

Now clause 7 is very important. You will be pleased to see, Sir, that the liberty of the individual is not sought to be tampered with lightly. There are two stages of appeal provided for. First of all, when there is an order made by the First Class Magistrate to appear before a court, he is given 15 days' time to appeal against that order. It is defined in clause 2(2) as a District Court. So he can appeal against that order and pending the appeal shall not appear before the Board. Sub-clause (4) of clause 7 provides that nothing shall prevent the court from granting a stay pending disposal of case. So that in the first place, there is a right of appeal given to the person who is sought to be brought under the purview of this Bill by showing cause against the order for appearance before the Board and in doing so, he can also obtain an order of stay so that the Board may not proceed straightway with the case. Then there is another stage at which an appeal is provided. If after examination by the Medical Board it is found that he is unfit, then again he has got a right of appeal to the same court and the time for appeal is fixed as 15 days so that he may appeal and obtain a stay against the order of the court ordering sterilisation. So there are definitely two stages, two brakes on the headlong use of this Bill in tampering with the liberty of the individual. When all these appeals get exhausted, then the person is dealt with according to the provisions of clause 5.

Clause 8 also is very important because this measure may be misused or abused to subvert the private ends of persons not favourably disposed to others. Therefore, it provides that anyone giving information against any person that he is unfit without just or reasonable cause with a view to induce the Board to proceed under this Act, and if that information is found to be false or fraudulent or given with

a view to annoy, intimidate, defame or disgrace that person, shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees.

Then there is clause 9 which gives general power to Government to proceed. My friends might say that this clause severely interferes with the liberty of a person and that it is broad in its application to persons. I have set out the aims and objects and I have also given in broad outline the main provisions of this Bill. But I would like to explain, lest the House should be under any misapprehension, as to what this sterilisation is, and to take this House briefly to some of the aspects of anatomy, physiology and surgery. I need not elaborate upon this, but with due consideration for Members of this House I shall indicate what the methods are. Vasectomy is a well-known method and I submit to this House that it is resorted to even in normal life by normal persons, healthy persons...

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): On a point of order, Sir. This Bill presupposes and has in it the constitution of a Board. It necessarily implies some expenditure. Unless he has got the permission of the President, it cannot be proceeded with and the Bill passed. May I know whether permission has been obtained?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no expenditure involved at all, because it is the District Medical Officers who will be in the Board and they are already paid servants of the State Governments. There are other Government officials also appointed and I submit there is no expenditure involved. Therefore, the permission of the President under article 117 is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Mover of the Bill does not think that there will be any expenditure involved, because non-officials may come and do the work voluntarily and so far as Government servants are concerned, they can be asked to work without further remuneration. Under those circumstances I cannot rule it out on that ground when the Mover of the Bill says there is no expenditure involved and that it can be carried on without any expenditure with doctors voluntarily serving on this Board and incurring their own travel expenses, daily allowances etc.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What about the official members who will be on the Board? Their time would be spent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What they do in their hospitals they will do elsewhere. It is not such a *prima facie* objection on which I can rule it out. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, vasectomy is, I submit, a very simple operation. It is submitted to by even healthy and normal persons for the sole purpose of limiting their families. I know of several cases where middle class people lower and upper—who feel that after having three or four children they cannot afford to have a further addition to the family, if they have got any sense of maintaining their standard of living and giving their children the best of education and of culture, voluntarily submit themselves to this vasectomy and I know of a surgeon whose practice is mainly vasectomy. Therefore, there is nothing extraordinary in this vasectomy which means only cutting the vas or tube through which the fluid that keeps up the human race going flows. The flow is interrupted by a minor operation, by a small incision in the scrotum...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should all these details be given here? An operation is not being undertaken here. Is it not enough for the hon. Member, not being a doctor, to say that it seems to be a minor operation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: With due respect to you, Sir, I have studied the subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The details of the operation need not be given here.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I take the orders of the Chair. There is also ovariectomy in the case of women, but that is more serious because it needs an abdominal operation which is really a major one.

I support this measure on four grounds: Firstly, on the ground of eugenics, secondly, on social and public health grounds, thirdly, on moral and religious grounds, and, fourthly, on economic grounds. The last will be my weakest argument, but I submit that the first one, namely, eugenics, will be my best.

Shri Dhulekar: What is the first ground?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Eugenics.

३० एन० बी० सरे : (गवालियर)

सप्रजाजनन शास्त्र ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Eugenics, Sir, is nothing new. It was practised in ancient Greece, in Sparta and Athens.

Shri Dhulekar: Is Sparata still living or dead?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Our ancestors are dead, we alone live, and we also will pass away.

Shri Dhulekar: Because they followed this method they are no more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are entitled to draw their own conclusions, but let the facts be stated—the hon. Member has facts from the dawn of history up to the present day.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I submit that eugenics is nothing new and has been practised before. I will quote a passage from 'The Life of Greece' by Will Durant:

"To train men to an ideal so unwelcome to the flesh it was necessary to teach them from birth the most rigorous discipline. The first step was ruthless eugenics."

Something we have not heard of, something revolting to our modern sense—a father had a right to infanticide if the child was weak or sickly. Then:

"Not only must every child face the father's right to infanticide but it must also be brought before a State Council of inspectors; and any child that appeared defective was thrown from the cliffs of Mt. Tegetus to die on the jagged rocks below."

Eugenics has got two aspects: Positive, with which this Bill is not concerned, and negative, with which this Bill is concerned, that is the aspect of avoiding undesirable offspring. That is the aspect that this Bill deals with. As regards the positive aspect and how it was dealt with, I shall not read extracts relating to that because it will be revolting to hear them and there are lady Members in this House. I would merely read out a passage from 'The Science of Life' by H. G. Wells:

"In several American States surgical sterilisation—a very slight operation, the ligaturing of the oviduct or the vas deferens—is performed upon various types of mental defectives incapable of self-control. 6,000 such operations have been performed in California alone and it would be difficult to find fault with the results. That there is pressing need for such negative eugenics in the Atlantic communities due to the steady elimination of death selection from

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human conditions is shown by the British Board of Education report of the Mental Deficiency Committee, 1929. This records an increase of 100 per cent. in the defectives of Great Britain between 1906 and 1927 while the population as a whole has increased only 14 per cent. At present there are close on 100,000 certifiable defectives in every million of the English population....." and so on.

Later on, towards the end of his life the great writer, H.G. Wells wrote thus:

"It seemed to me that to prevent the multiplication of people below a certain standard and to encourage the multiplication of exceptionally superior people was the only real and permanent way of mending the ills of the world. I think that still."

There are other passages which I need not quote but I shall satisfy myself by reading, with your permission, a passage from Bertrand Russell's 'Marriage and Morals':

"Eugenics is of two sorts, positive and negative. The latter is more practicable. It has indeed made great strides in certain States in America and sterilisation of the unfit is within the scope of immediate practical politics in England. The objections to such a measure which one naturally feels are, I believe, not justified. Feeble-minded women, as everyone knows, are apt to have enormous numbers of illegitimate children, all as a rule wholly worthless to the community. These women would themselves be happier if they were sterilised since it is not from any philoprogenitive impulse that they become pregnant. The same thing, of course, applies to feeble-minded men. There are, it is true, grave dangers in the system since the authorities may easily come to consider any unusual opinion or any opposition to themselves as a mark of feebleness. These dangers, however, are probably worth incurring since it is quite clear that the number of idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded could, by such measures, be enormously diminished."

Sir, I will not read other passages but I would submit that the law in some other countries is wider in scope. Of the 48 States in the U.S.A., 28

have an enactment dealing with the sterilisation of the unfit in one form or another the definition varying from State to State. I would only submit to you what the law is in the State of Idaho:

"The law of the State of Idaho allows sterilisation of mental defectives, epileptics, habitual criminals, moral degenerates and sex perverts."

Commenting upon that Bertrand Russell has argued that the last two categories here are very vague and will be determined differently in different communities. He says:

"The law of Idaho would have justified the sterilisation of Socrates, Plato, Julius Caesar and St. Paul."

To that list I might add, if I were to believe the contemporary biographies and the history of recent times, Adolf Hitler—he too would come under that list.

I may here also refer you to the Soviet Civil Code. There the law, though not so stringent, yet makes provision for the prevention of marriage between undesirables. May I, with your permission, read a short passage from Vladimir Spovskii's "Soviet Civil Law". Chapter II, Section 6 says:

"No marriage between persons of whom one at least in the manner prescribed by law has been adjudged feeble-minded or insane... shall take place."

Then in Chapter I, Part IV, there is the following provision:

"Those who register a marriage shall produce with a declaration their identification papers and sign a statement that none of the legal impediments to marriage specified in Part I Chapter I of the present Code exist and that they are mutually informed as to the state of health of one another, in particular with regard to venereal and mental disease and T.B."

There are similar laws in Denmark and Sweden. I do not wish to tire the House by bringing all those laws to its notice. Suffice it to say that the measure I have submitted to the House is not extraordinary because in other parts of the world similar laws are in force.

I support this Bill on social and health grounds as well. I am sorry I have no exact statistics in respect of

cases of syphilitics, mentally deficient, lunatics and unsound persons. Only about lepers I could get information. The information is dispersed over the reports of many States. But I presume the number is very large in the case of these syphilitics, mentally defectives and idiots congenital or otherwise. With regard to leprosy, I find from the report of the Government of India in 1947 (which does not give figures for Orissa) that the number of lepers was 240 thousand. This is somewhat interesting and shows the way in which the Government of India have sought to deal with this problem. When the numbers are so magnitudinous, we find that in the Budget (Demand No. 52) a provision of Rs. three lakhs only has been made for subsidising schemes in connection with blindness, leprosy, tuberculosis etc. This amount, I may point out, is equal to the amount spent on the rhythmic method which I submit is neither rhythmic nor contains any method. It is like the Grand Trunk Express, which is neither grand nor an express and only the trunk is there. If this sum of Rs. three lakhs is distributed, it will come to Re. one per leper or even less. Statistics are not available about syphilis, but judging from the position in America and the West, one finds that it is a scourge and eats into the vitals of the nation. It requires to be tackled properly.

I shall come to the moral and religious side later. I shall try and anticipate the arguments of the hon. friends on the other side.

An Hon. Member: On your side also.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On all sides, let us say. My hon. friends will first of all raise an objection that it is a serious invasion of personal liberty. My hon. friend of the *Ram Rajya Parishad* put forward this argument while opposing the very introduction of this Bill. Fortunately, while our Constitution provides for various fundamental rights it does not provide a right to parentage. It is not necessary that everyone should marry and get children. There is a loophole and I believe it was left designedly and not by accident so that we may have a provision like the present Bill. If anyone puts forward the plea that this is an invasion of personal liberty, my reply would be this. Let us look at the existing laws. You cannot forget that under State law you are submitting to an invasion of your personal rights in one form or another. When a child is born, within four or five months it surrenders its personal rights to the State. I am referring to the vaccination laws. No parent can

say that he will not get his child vaccinated because it is an invasion of personal rights. If a parent says like that, he shall be punished and *willy nilly* the child will be vaccinated. Similarly, if there is an epidemic or smallpox, the State has a right to invade your personal rights and inject a vaccine into you. If information is given to the municipal authorities that a person is suffering from an epidemic, then that person will be bodily removed in an ambulance van and kept in an isolation ward. It is not open to him to say, "This is my home. You cannot remove me." When you are in an isolation ward, Sir, you cannot say...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should I be the target of attack? He may put it in the third person.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I stand corrected.

An Hon. Member: There are other Bills also.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The next one is also mine. Now, Sir, it would not be open to an infected person while in the infectious ward to say that he will get back home. There will be some sort of "preventive detention", not under the "Preventive Detention Act but under the municipal laws, and my hon. friend Mr. Gopalan cannot say that the charge is defective. If the person is really infected, he will be detained. Therefore my humble submission is this, that there are already laws which invade the right of a person, and in providing for a measure like this where the State takes a right to interfere with your person in order that you may not transmit a diseased person or a mentally defective person and burden the State, there is nothing new or extraordinary.

There may be the other objection, namely that a power like this might be abused. True, it has been abused before. We had the extraordinary case of the race superiority theory of Rosenberg who supplied it to Adolf Hitler, and under this measure of sterilisation so many innocent persons, Jews, were sterilised for political purposes. That is not the purpose here. It may be that South Africa may think of some other measure than racial segregation and might even think of sterilisation. We are not thinking of such things. We want to have a measure like this only for the better improvement of society and social conditions, so that the number of defectives, syphilitics, lepers, insane and imbecile who are a burden upon the society and the State may be, if not totally avoided, at least lessened. That is the humble object of this Bill.

Dr. N. B. Khare: Throw all these persons in the Arabian Sea.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another form!

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Does the hon. Member consider leprosy and insanity to be congenital diseases?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a dispute with regard to leprosy whether it is hereditary or not. But with regard to syphilis I can quote from authorities that it is hereditary, and it is a very dangerous hereditary disease.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not say syphilis. I said insanity.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir, I am able to cite authorities to show that insanity and feeble-mindedness is hereditary and can be transmitted from generation to generation. (Some Hon. Members No, no) I shall reply to these things at the appropriate time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member finish.

Shri Jwala Prashad (Ajmer North): On a point of information. May I know whether bald-headedness is considered to be one of the undesirable diseases or not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, the hon. Member who has made an attack on baldness might bring an amendment to my Bill. Now, it is also urged that a Bill like this...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would urge this upon hon. Members. Somehow, unfortunately, a tendency is visible of referring to the personal defects of hon. Members. One day I heard something about deafness. Now it is baldness. There is no end to these. We have met here for a solemn purpose. There is no meaning in hon. Members attacking one another and referring to those defects and other things. I would urge upon hon. Members to keep this in mind and never refer to any personal defects either of the head or of the heart or the physical condition of any hon. Member here. All of us are in the best of health and the best of appearance. Let us proceed in that spirit.

11 A.M.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): With due respect to the Chair, I want to know whether this Bill itself is a solemn Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be understood. The hon. Member has

read Manu and Yagnyavalkya also. If the other hon. Member is not able to quote from these, the hon. Member will have that opportunity. This is a solemn Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I shall just quote the words of one of the eminent writers in England, and with that I shall conclude so that other Members may have an opportunity of speaking on this Bill. James G. Needham writing "About Ourselves" says:

"Although this operation is done for social betterment, safeguarded by many restrictions and sanctioned by law, many deem it an inhuman practice. It lacks the support of tradition. But surely the unlimited breeding from defective stock should not be allowed to go on crowding the earth beyond endurance and filling the land with stagnation and misery."

It is in that spirit that I have moved this Bill for the kind consideration to this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to prevent procreation of human beings of undesirable physical and mental conditions by certain types of people, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to this motion by Shri M. D. Ramaswamy. The hon. Member may move his amendment first and then address his arguments.

Shri M. D. Ramaswamy (Aruppukottai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By what date? The date ought to be given.

Shri M. D. Ramaswamy: "...by the 31st October, 1952."

Sir, the Mover of the Bill has given his reasons for bringing forward this Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill he says:

"It is a social tragedy to allow lepers, syphilitics, the insane, the congenital idiots and the like to bring forth children. Their own lives are miserable. They should not be allowed, in the better and larger interests of society, to multiply themselves. A positive action to prevent misery and to improve the general health of the nation is called for. A perceptible increase

in these types of people, calls for a legal provision to control and avoid it. The Bill is intended to serve this purpose."

The educated people and people with progressive views are likely to agree that this Bill is necessary in the interests of the nation. But such people form a microscopic minority of the public at large. Even when social reformers and people who are interested in seeing that the population did not increase in such proportions day by day advocated sterilisation or birth-control measures, there was an upsurge and an upheaval of opinion against such measures. So it is necessary that the opinion of the people, who are likely to object to this Bill on the ground of religion or sentiment, should be sought. Unless in response to the sense of this House my hon. friend, the Mover of this Bill is going to withdraw the Bill, the least that we can do is to allow it to be circulated for public opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1952."

श्री धुलेकर : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल मेरे मित्र ने पेश किया है उस के सम्बन्ध में

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I request the hon. Member to speak in English?

श्री धुलेकर : मैं अपने मित्र से इस बात को कहता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैं बोलूँगा वह आप समझ सकेंगे इस प्रकार बोलूँगा। आप ने आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स (objects and reasons) में जो बात लिखी है उसी के लिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह चीज़ बिल्कुल सिद्ध नहीं है

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly address the Chair.

श्री धुलेकर : मैं माफी चाहता हूँ। मैं आप के द्वारा अपने मित्र से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ कि बात मैं यहां पर

कहूँगा वह ऐसी भाषा में कहूँगा कि जिस से वह पूरे तौर से समझ लें कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ। उन्होंने ने आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में यह कहा है :

"It is a social tragedy to allow lepers, syphilitics, the insane, the congenital idiots and the like to bring forth children. Their own lives are miserable. They should not be allowed, in the better and larger interests of society, to multiply themselves."

Mark the word "themselves"

'दैमसेल्ज (themselves) का अर्थ यह होता है कि यदि कोई पागल मनुष्य हो तो उस के हमेशा पागल बच्चा होता है, अगर कोई सिफिलिटिक (syphilitic) आदमी हो तो उस का जो बच्चा पैदा होता है वह सिफिलिटिक होता है, अगर कोई मनुष्य लैपर (leper) हो तो उस का बच्चा लैपर होता है। मैं आप के द्वारा अपने मित्र से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो माडर्न मैडीकल साइन्स (modern medical science) है जहां तक उस की पहुंच है उस ने इन चीजों को बिल्कुल डिस्पूव (disprove) कर दिया है और यह कहा है कि यह बात हो सकती है कि यदि घर में इस प्रकार का वातावरण हो कि जिस से एक की बीमारी दूसरे को लग जाये, तब तो यह बात हो सकती है, लेकिन यह कदापि सिद्ध नहीं माना जा सकता है मैडिकल साइन्स के द्वारा कि सिफिलिटिक आदमी का बच्चा भी सिफिलिटिक होगा। यह दूसरी बात है कि बहुत खोज की जाये और यह बात कही जाये कि उस की दूसरी या तीसरी या चौथी पुस्त में कोई मनुष्य सिफिलिटिक था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का निर्णय करना बात को बहुत दूर तक खींचना होगा। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि मेरे मित्र ने बाहर की बहुत चीजें पढ़ी और देखी भी हैं। जब उन से और मुझ से एक मर्तबा बात चीत

[श्री धुलेकर]

हुई थी तो उन्होंने ने यह ख्याल भी जाहिर किया था कि अगर हमारे समाज को ज़िन्दा रहना है तो जो गरीब फ़ैमिलीज़ में उन को राइट आफ़ ऐबार्शन (right of abortion) भी दे देना चाहिये और मेरे मित्र वह कहते थे कि वह ऐसा भी बिल हाउस के सामने लाना चाहते थे । वह उस बिल को नहीं लाये यह हमारे ऊपर बड़ी कृपा हुई क्योंकि भारत वर्ष में भ्रूण हत्या बड़ी भारी चीज़ मानी जाती है । कम से कम कुछ समय के लिये तो हम स दोष से बच गये ।

पहली बात इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं उन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हाउस के सामने कोई ऐसा डेटा (data) नहीं रखा है जिस से कि जो चीज़ उन्होंने ने कही है कि , मल्टीप्लाई दैमसेल्वज़ (multiply themselves) वह सिद्ध होती हो । यह ऐसी सिद्ध बात नहीं है कि जिस से हर एक मनुष्य यह समझ ले कि लैपर का लड़का लैपर होता है । अपनी इस बात के पक्ष में मैं एक बहुत बड़े आदमी का सबूत देना चाहता हूँ । मैं अपने मित्र से यह कहूंगा कि इस बात के ऊपर वह महात्मा गांधी का लेख पढ़ें जिस में कि महात्मा गांधी ने यह कहा है कि मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि लैपर का लड़का लैपर होता है । इस से बढ़ कर मैं और कोई शहादत उन के सामने पेश नहीं कर सकता हूँ क्योंकि महात्मा गांधी ऐसे नहीं थे जो कभी अपनी लेखनी द्वारा ऐसी बात निकालते जब तक कि वह तमाम डाक्टरों और वैज्ञानिकों को बुला कर पूछ न लेते और जब तक उन के हृदय में वह बात न आ जाती । उन की लेखनी द्वारा यह बात निकली इस लिये मैं समझता कि उन्होंने ने इस पर गौर किया होगा ।

कुछ लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि महात्मा जी ने सेवानाम में एक लैपर को भी रख छोड़ा था और उन को वह कभी कभी स्वयं भी औषधि लगाया करते थे ।

जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कुछ हद तक तो ऐसा हो सकता है कि छूने मात्र से लैपरासी लग जाये लेकिन इसी के साथ मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि आज जो हिन्दुस्तान में लैपरासी बढ़ रही है इस का कारण एक दूसरे का स्पर्श नहीं है । ऐसी बात नहीं है । लैपरासी उत्पन्न होने के कारण दूसरे हैं । मैं एक दम यह कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि स्पर्श से लैपरासी होती ही नहीं है बल्कि मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ अंश तक तो यह स्पर्श से हो सकती है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उस का दूसरा कारण यह है कि कुछ दिनों से भारत वर्ष में गोश्त खाने का रिवाज बढ़ता जाता है । हमारे भारत-वर्ष में प्राचीन समय से अन्न पर बहुत जोर दिया गया है और खाने के पदार्थों का विश्लेषण कर के यह कहा गया था कि यदि समाज सैंकड़ों बीमारियों से बचना चाहता है तो उस को पवित्र अन्न खाना चाहिये । लोग इस बात को कहेंगे कि पीछे से पवित्र का अर्थ यह निकाला गया कि एक मनुष्य दूसरे का छुआ हुआ अन्न न खाये । मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि उस हद तक तो मैं नहीं जाता कि जिस हद तक यह कहा जाये कि एक मनुष्य दूसरे का छुआ हुआ अन्न न खाये । लेकिन मैं यह ज़रूर बहुत जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक वर्तमान होटल पद्धति है और सड़क के पास जो तमाम हज़ारों खाने की दूकानें जो रखे हुए हैं यहां का खाना हमारी बीमारियों को पैदा करने का ज़िम्मेवार है । श्रीमान् जी , आप यह समझते ही होंगे कि सड़कों के पास जो होटल रहते हैं उन होटलों के कीपर (keeper) बहुत गरीब होते

हैं और वह अपने नौकरों को, अपने लड़कों को और अपने मददगारों को इतनी स्वच्छता से नहीं रख सकते जितनी स्वच्छता से कि मामूली मनुष्य अपने घर में रहता है। उन को तो जल्दी रहती है। अगर किसी ने कहा कि मुझे एक कप चाय देना या किसी ने कहा कि मुझे आध पाव मिठाई देना. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the contention of the hon. Member that there were no hereditary diseases, congenital diseases at all?

श्री धुलेकर : इस बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस हद तक मैं ने माडर्न साइन्स की पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं और जिस हद तक आयुर्वेद की पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं उन में, यह कहा गया है कि यह सिद्ध नहीं हो सकता है कि अगर किसी बीमारी वाला पुरुष लड़का पैदा करेगा तो वह उसी प्रकार का पैदा करेगा जैसा स्वयं है। यह हो सकता है कि दो तीन पुस्त के बाद असर होता हो। जैसा कि ब्लाइंडनेस (blindness) है। कुछ लोगों ने यह कहना शुरू किया है कि दालदा खाने से तीसरी पुस्त में बच्चे अच्छे हो जायेंगे। कुछ लोग वह कहते हैं। मैं कह नहीं सकता कि तीसरी पुस्त के बाद क्या होगा लेकिन मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ जब तक कोई साइंस इस बात को पूरे तौर से सिद्ध न कर दे कि जो इस बिल में लिखा है वह साबित हो सकता है, तब तक मैं इस को नहीं मान सकता।

मुझे ऐसे बहुत से लोगों का हाल मालूम है जो बिल्कुल पागल हथकड़ियों में बंधे हुए १०-१० और १२-१२ वर्ष तक अपने मकान में रखे गये हैं, उन लोगों को अक्सर मैंने देखा है कि बच्चे बहुत अच्छे सुन्दर और दिमाग वाले होते हैं और मैं ने साथ ही साथ यह भी देखा है कि बड़े बड़े विद्वान और बुद्धिमान मनुष्यों के पागल लड़के होते हैं। हर एक आदमी आप देखेंगे कि जो पागलखाने

जाता है उस का पिता कभी पागल नहीं था और न कभी वह पागलखाने गया। आप यह भी पायेंगे कि बड़े बड़े बुद्धिमान आदमियों के पागल बच्चे पैदा होते हैं और एक पागल आदमी के बुद्धिमान और दिमाग वाले बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। जब ऐसी हालत हो, तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि इस को ऐसे कर दें।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस प्रकार के कानून जब समाज के सामने रखे जाते हैं तो समाज बहक जाता है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि भारत वर्ष में प्राचीन समय से एक परम्परा चली आई है कि कानून के द्वारा सामाजिक व्यवस्था कभी चलाई नहीं गई है। अभी मेरे एक मित्र जो एक दूसरे विषय पर बोले, और उन्होंने मानव धर्मशास्त्र और कौटिल्य शास्त्र के बारे में कहा और उन के अलावा बहुत सी स्मृतियां हैं, उनमें आप यह देखेंगे यह सारे शास्त्र और स्मृतियों को हमेशा स्वतन्त्र साधू लोगों ने लिखा, कभी वह राज्य की तरफ से नहीं चलाई गई। किसी लेख में आप ऐसा नहीं पायेंगे जिस से पता चलता हो कि उन्हें राज्य ने चलाया हो। आप भारत वर्ष के किसी लेख में यह नहीं पायेंगे कि अमुक राज्य में यह स्मृति चला दी गई हो जिस प्रकार से यह इंडियन पैनल कोड (Indian Penal Code) चलाया गया और जिस ने राज्य में उस के अनुसार काम न किया तो उस को सजा दी गई, स्मृतियों के बारे में कभी ऐसा नहीं रहा। याज्ञवल्क्य स्मृति, मिताक्षरा, और व्यवहार मयूषा यह सारी चीजें जैसे ला आफ अडाप्शन (Law of adoption) दत्तक विधान में ने बहैसियत लायर (lawyer) के खूब पढ़ा, लेकिन मैं ने भारत वर्ष के इतिहास में यह कहीं नहीं देखा कि अमुक

[श्री धुलेकर]

राज्य में कोई स्मृति कानून की तरह चलाई गई हो जैसे कि इंडियन पैनल कोड चलता है। आप पायेंगे कि भारत वर्ष ने पूर्व में मानव समाज पर भरोसा किया है, उन की आत्मकिता पर भरोसा किया है। हिन्दू समाज में बड़े बड़े महात्मा लोग आये और उन्होंने ने ब्रह्मचर्य का प्रसार किया। हमारे संत महात्मा तुलसीदास ने रामायण लिख कर सीता और राम का आदर्श भारत-वासियों के सामने अनुकरण करने के लिये रख दिया। सीता को इस लिये खड़ा कर दिया कि हमारी नारी जाति सीता के आदर्शों पर चलने का प्रयत्न करे, उसी प्रकार से उन्होंने ने राम का आदर्श हमारे सामने उपस्थित किया ताकि हमारा पुरुष समाज राम का अनुकरण करने की कोशिश करें। राम सीता को बाहर तो कर देते हैं लेकिन वह दूसरी पत्नी नहीं लेते हैं और एक पत्नीवृत्त का आदर्श हमारे सामने रखते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि हमारे देश ने इस बात पर अधिक जोर दिया है कि सामाजिक नियम जितने कम सरकार द्वारा लागू किये जायेंगे, उतना ही समाज ऊपर उठता है, और जितने ही अधिक समाज के ऊपर सामाजिक सुधार के कानून लागू किये जाते हैं उतना ही वह समाज नीचे गिरता है। यदि पहला बिल मेरे सामने आता और मुझ को बोलने का मौका मिलता, तो श्रीमान्, मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर वह बिल कहीं पास हो गया होता, तो उस का क्या असर हुआ होता। यही होता कि इस देश में अमीर गुंडों का राज्य हो जाता, वह अपने मीहल्लों में गरीब स्त्रियों को बहुत से प्रेजन्ट्स (pre-senta) और उत्तम वस्तुएँ दे कर बहकाते और यदि कोई गरीब आदमी उस के विरुद्ध हो हल्ला करता तो पहली बात उस के सामने यह आती कि उस स्त्री को बचाने के लिये पहले उस स्त्री को सजा होगी

और इस डर के कारण उस बेचारे का मुंह बन्द हो जाता। लेकिन सौभाग्यवश आज जो कानून है उस के अनुसार एक महिला की समाज में और मौहल्ले में रक्षा की जाती है, हर एक आदमी उस की रक्षा के हेतु आंख से देखता रहता है और गुंडों को यह डर रहता है कि अगर उस ने कहीं किसी स्त्री की तरफ बुरी नज़र उठाई तो वह जेल खाने भेज दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आज अगर वह बिल पास हो जाता तो स्त्री को भी उस में सजा होती और इस तरह उस बिल का मकसद ही सारा खत्म हो जाता, ठीक उसी प्रकार जैसे कि करप्शन (corruption) का बिल हमारे सामने हाउस में आया और उस में यह विधान है कि जो आदमी रिश्वत देता है वह भी सजा पायेगा, इस तरह करप्शन करने की रजिस्ट्री हो गई और इस तरह करप्शन कभी खत्म नहीं हो पायेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speake Are we not straying away?

Dr. N. B. Khare: It is not relevant to this Bill.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : (हजारी बाग पश्चिम) : उदाहरण दिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Udaharan must be relevant.

श्री धुलेकर : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस बिल को सामाजिक बिल समझता हूँ, मैं इस को व्यवहारिक बिल नहीं समझता हूँ। इसी तरह करप्शन यह एक मानसिक रोग है और यह अमीर, गरीब किसी में भेद नहीं मानता। माननीय राजकुमारी जी ने कहा था कि करप्शन हर वंश में नहीं होता, और डाक्टरों से पूछा जाये तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि यह भी एक रोग ही है जो समाज में फैला हुआ है। यह देखा गया है कि हजार रुपया मासिक

पाने वाला भी रिश्तत लेता है, लेकिन ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि वह आदमी जो गरीब पांच रुपये पाता है वह रिश्तत नहीं लेता है। लेकिन इस से आप यह नतीजा नहीं निकाल सकते कि अमीर लोग रिश्तत लेते हैं, गौर गरीब रिश्तत नहीं लेते हैं, न ही आप यह कह सकते हैं कि अमीर लोग रिश्तत नहीं लेते और छोटी तनख्वाहों वाले लोग रिश्तत लेते हैं। रिश्ततखोरी और करप्शन की तो एक मानसिक बीमारी है। मैं तो अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मेरे मित्र कोई इस तरह का स्टर्लाइजेशन आफ दी ब्रेन (sterilization of the brain) के लिए कोई इंजेक्शन (injection) निकाल सकें तो बहुत अच्छा हो जिस से हम लोगों को उस से इंजेक्ट (inject) कर के उन के ब्रेन्स को स्टर्लाइज कर दें ताकि आदमी करप्ट (corrupt) न हो सकें और वह रिश्तत न लें और साधे साधे व्यवहार करें। इस लिये हमारे देश का हित इसी में है कि कोई ऐसा ऐन्टी करप्शन इंजेक्शन (Anti corruption injection) निकाला जाये, इस से हमें बड़ी सुविधा होगी। लेकिन आप ने इस तरह का जो बिल रक्खा है और उस में जो एक बोर्ड बनाया है और एक चेयरमैन (Chairman) रक्खा है, उस बोर्ड के चेयरमैन कौन होंगे? वह मैडिकल आफिसर आफ हेल्थ (medical officer of health) होंगे और उन के नीचे चार मैडिकल आफिसर्स (medical officers) होंगे, अब मैं कोई बुराई नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मेरे मित्र मेरे साथ चले में उन को दिखला दूँ कि यह मैडिकल मैन और बोर्ड के लोग अगर आप उन के सामने उन की फीस रख दीजिये तो चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का सर्टिफिकेट पेंशन (pension), लीव (leave) या सुपरएनुएशन

(superannuation) का आप उन से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। मेरे पास इस के पक्ष में कितने ही उदाहरण हैं कि जिन की बजह से तीन तीन चार चार प्रोविन्शियल हेड्स (provincial heads) इस लिये बैठ गये कि बोर्ड के सामने जब यह मामला पेश आया कि उस को सरकार पेंशन दे कि नहीं दे, तो मैं ने देखा है कि वह अफसर आफिस में जाता है, क्लर्क के पास जा कर बोर्ड के मैडिकलमैन की फीस जमा कर देता है, उस के बाद बोर्ड के सामने वह पेश होता है तो उन की बोर्ड की जो ३२ रुपया फीस होती है वह उन को मिल जाती है और वह क्लर्क द्वारा जो उस की मैडिकल रिपोर्ट (medical report) का पेपर (paper) होता है उस पर वह अपना दस्ताखत कर देता है, सारी परीक्षार्थ मूत्र आंखों वह शरीर की ओ० के० (O. K.) कर देता है और वह बोर्ड उन से हाथ मिला कर के बहुत अच्छा है रायबहादुर साहिब और नवाब साहब कह कर घर आ जाते हैं। यह मेरा तजुर्बा है। अब श्रीमान्, जी, आप सोचिये कि किसी खानदान में फज्ज कीजिये पांच लाख की प्रापर्टी (property) हैं, तो सारी प्रापर्टी हड़प करने के लिये बड़ा भाई अपने छोटे भाई के लिये यह मशहूर कर देगा कि यह लड़का पागल है, अथवा इस को सिफिलिस या कोई और अन्य बीमारी है और जा कर रुपया दे कर डाक्टर से वह इस का सर्टिफिकेट लिखवा लेगा, और इस तरह सारी सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा कर के बैठ जायेगा, जब उस का भाई १७-१८ वर्ष का होगा, तब वह डाक्टरी सर्टिफिकेट बोर्ड के सामने पेश कर देगा और ४०-५० रुपये बोर्ड को दे देता और बोर्ड उस भाई को स्टर्लाइज (sterilise) करने का हुक्म दे देगा। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि जायदाद बड़े भाई के खानदान में चलेगी और छोटा भाई इस तरह बेचारा सतम कर

[श्री लंकर]

दिया जायेगा और चन्द दिनों के बाद जैसा कि इस बिल में कहा गया है वह पागल डिक्लेयर (declare) किया जा सकता है, इस बोर्ड के अख्यार में यह भी होगा कि वह उस को पागल डिक्लेयर कर दे। अभी तक तो यह है कि अगर कोई पागल हो, तो जिला मजिस्ट्रेट उस को गिरफ्तार कर के आबज़रवेशन (observation) के लिए भेजता है, उस के रिस्तेदारों को यह हक हासिल है कि वह उस पागल को अगर चाहें तो दो साल अपने मकान में रख सकें और अगर वह पागल किसी को मारता पीटता नहीं है, तो वह सोसायटी के बाहर नहीं किया जाता और लोग अपने भाइयों और लड़कों के लिये जो पागल हो जाते हैं उन के लिये हज़ारों रुपये लगा देते हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मौजूदा बिल के पास हो जाने से यह असर होगा कि पहले तो उस का बड़ा भाई डाक्टर से सर्टिफिकेट ले लेगा कि उसे अमुक कौनजोनितल (congenital) बीमारी है और दूसरा सर्टिफिकेट बोर्ड से वह इस बात का प्राप्त कर लेगा कि वह पागल है, और जब वह पागल करार दिया जायेगा तो वह जायदाद से महरूम हो जायेगा और स्टर्लाइज़ कर दिया जायेगा और इस तरह बड़ा भाई छोटे भाई की जायदाद को भी अपने कब्जे में ले सकेगा।

में इस लिये अज़्र करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो बिल्स हैं, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जितने सामाजिक बिल हैं, मैं आप को अपनी आत्मा से कहता हूँ कि यदि हम भारत वर्ष को ऊंचा करना चाहते हैं तो आप हम पर विश्वास करें, हमारे मनुष्यों पर विश्वास करें। हाउस आफ दी पीपुल (House of the People) के लोग बहुत बुलन्दी से काम करते हैं। इन को भारतवर्ष में जाना

चाहिये। और लोगों से कहना चाहिये कि तुम इतने ऊंचे उठो कि हम तुम्हारे लिये कोई सामाजिक व्यवस्था का बिल न लावें, हम कोई ऐसा बिल नहीं लाना चाहते। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri M. Khuda Baksh (Murshidabad) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not called upon the hon. Member to speak. I have called upon the hon. Minister. At this stage the hon. Minister intervenes, so that the House may know Government's attitude, lest once again later on there should be withdrawal of this Bill and more time spent, thus blocking the other Bills.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Sir, I am very glad that you have given me just a few moments which I shall take to explain the attitude of Government in this matter.

While I am extremely anxious, just as anxious as the hon. Member to speak, to eliminate the diseases that he has mentioned such as leprosy, syphilis, insanity and imbecility from the country, I wish to submit with all the emphasis at my command that this is not the way to achieve the end in view. No Government in the world has any Act on its Statute Book as far as leprosy and syphilis are concerned. Syphilis, I may say, today by modern methods is absolutely curable. And then while one child of a syphilitic may be syphilitic, there is no evidence to say that every child born of a syphilitic is going to be a syphilitic. In the matter of leprosy, medical opinion in the world is that it is not a hereditary disease. Leprosy has been eliminated from many countries, and if I have the means at my disposal here, i.e., the financial means, I guarantee to eliminate leprosy from this country also within a given period simply by isolating and segregating the cases of leprosy and their children. So, in regard to these two diseases, the question of sterilisation should not apply.

In regard to insanity, in clause 2 (5), "unfit" has been defined as "any person, male or female, who suffers from such a type of leprosy or syphilis, insanity or imbecility, congenital or otherwise, that he or she is likely to give birth to children like himself or herself unless sterilised." We have not yet reached the stage that we can say what type of imbecility or even insanity is hereditary. Eugenics is a very great

science, but it has not made all that progress which can enable any doctor to say that because a man today has lost his powers of reasoning, if he has a child, that child is necessarily going to be a lunatic. Therefore, I do not think that in view of all the medical evidence that is available to us, a Bill of this nature is necessary. Sterilisation of any man or woman is a very serious matter. No Government should at any time think of resorting to compulsion in this matter, unless one is *absolutely* certain of adverse results. Further the Boards that have been suggested by the hon. Mover might even consist of those who are not experienced. Their decisions will not be conclusive. Then they go to a court where it will certainly not be wholly a legal matter. Experts will be required. Government administrative machinery will not be available for this, and I am not prepared to concede his viewpoint that it will not be expensive in regard to the consequential results if this Bill were made into law. Therefore, I want to oppose this Bill and reiterate that there are other ways and means of seeking the object which the hon. Mover would like to bring into being. As I said, I too would like to eliminate so many things from this country, but the financial point of view apart from the practical point of view as also from the scientific point of view, the Bill is wholly unacceptable and I would ask the Mover of the Bill to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the attitude of the hon. Mover?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Bill is withdrawn, the amendment will disappear.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: If the amendment is accepted by the House, the Bill can be circulated for eliciting public opinion, and if the opinion is adverse, we may withdraw it at a later stage. Let us know at least what is the opinion of the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not in a position to advise any hon. Member. The hon. Minister has spoken, and I leave it to the hon. Member.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My only submission is this: Let the Bill be circulated to ascertain public opinion. If the opinion of the people is adverse...
(Hon. Members: No, no.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put the motion to the House immediately since the hon. Member is not willing to

withdraw—first the motion for circulation, and then the motion for consideration.

The question is:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1952”

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill to prevent procreation of human beings of undesirable physical and mental conditions by certain types of people, be taken into consideration”

The motion was negated.

CONTROL OF EXPORT AND STANDARDISATION OF HANDLOOM CLOTH BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the House will proceed to take up the next Bill. Mr. Ramaswamy. There seems to be a difficulty with respect to this Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I thought of it, Sir.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Sir, clause 8 of the Bill regarding finances of the Board, should be clarified first.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I had a suspicion that objection might be raised on the ground of financial implication, under article 117 of the Constitution. I refer you, Sir, to clauses 21, 22 and 23. Provision is made there for collecting stamping fees, and the Board can function with the aid of those funds. It is not necessary that any money should be spent from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member has ignored that not only expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, but any proposal for taxation in any form or shape must also receive the President's consent, or the permission of the President. Unless the hon. Member is prepared to say that clause 8 is not necessary for the Bill at all, the hon. Member will take time to consider this, and if necessary, apply to the President to give sanction. He can always apply. Therefore, I think the Bill will stand over. It is not that the House is allowing it to stand over. We will pass over to something else. It is not moved.

MUSLIM WAKFS BILL

Shri Kazmi (Sultanpur Distt.—North cum Faizabad Distt.—South-West): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the supervision of Mutawallis' management of them, in India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of November, 1952.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to make the following appeal to hon. Members. In this case, the hon. Member belongs to a particular party, and before he moves for circulation he should be sure that there is support for it at least from the party to which he belongs. Otherwise, his party may later ask him to withdraw the Bill, and then the motion for withdrawal will be made. All this will mean waste of time of the House.

Shri Kazmi: I want to know what is the attitude of Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should not ask on the floor of the House what the attitude of other Members is. It is not as if one hon. Member moves for consideration of a Bill and it gets passed automatically. He must gather opinion of the Members of this House beforehand as to whether there is support for his Bill or not.

I am not saying this particularly with regard to this Bill. From the experience we have had with the other Bills, I am suggesting this.

What is the attitude of Government in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Government is not opposing the motion for circulation.

Shri Kazmi: So far as the mismanagement of Muslim Wakfs is concerned, it is a thing which is too evident to require any description. I know of certain Wakfs which have got quite a good amount of property, on which they make very great profits, and I have also seen that when the profits are collected, the Mutawallis try to find out some means of expenditure for that amount. Sometimes they get suits instituted against themselves by a set of persons, and then get the sanction of the Board of trustees for opposing those suits. Ultimately after the case has been fought for a number of years, and a considerable sum of money has been spent, they simply get the permission

of the trustees to make a compromise, and pay the costs to the other party. In fact many such other ways also are devised for spending the Wakfs' money. I know of a case in which a report was made that a particular building in which a Wakf was situated was about to fall, many engineers were called on to make reports on it, and a sum of Rs. five lakhs or so was sanctioned, and all this to be divided only between the Mutawallis and other persons. All these things are too well-known. We know that already in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, legislation exists. It is only with a view to co-ordinating the activities of all these Wakfs that this Bill has been introduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the supervision of Mutawallis' management of them, in India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of November, 1952.”

Would the Government like to say something on this motion?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As I have already stated, Government is not opposing the motion for circulation.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): The Mover of the Bill has drafted this Bill practically as a replica of the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh) Act. He seeks to centralise that enactment, by adapting all its provisions in this Bill, so that they may be applicable to the whole of India. In the Uttar Pradesh there is an enactment for the administration of Wakfs, for the constitution of certain Boards and so on. There are similar enactments in Bihar and Bengal also. There is no such legislation in other provinces.

The intention of the Mover of the Bill is to constitute a Central Board for the whole of India, to supervise the administration of the Wakfs in the whole country. Nobody will deny that it is necessary to make provisions to supervise and to provide for the better administration of the Wakfs. He also wants to make the Central Board financially a self-sufficient one. I am afraid he has not taken into consideration the actual extent of the financial resources of the various Wakfs in the various States. It may be that the legislation may have worked successfully in the States in which statutes exist. I have no information about it, as regards the success or otherwise of the Bengal Act or the U.P. Act, or the Bihar Act. Whatever it is, if the

enactment works successfully in those States, it is well and good. But while making an enactment for the whole of India, we shall have first of all to see whether the machinery which the Mover wants to create for the whole of India can be properly supported by the resources of the various Wakfs in all these provinces. Nor has he explained in the statement of Objects and Reasons, the basis on which he has brought forward this Bill. He merely says:

"The management of Wakfs though it vests immediately in a mutawalli, is a subject which requires the supervision of the State."

But as a matter of fact, this Bill does not seek to vest such supervisory authority in the State. The Central board that will be created will have such authority. Thus the supervision of the administration of the Wakfs vests in some non-official body, and not in the State. So the statement made by the hon. Member is not correct.

He has also referred to the U.P., Bengal and Bihar legislations; Wakfs Boards have been created in these States. But there is no similar enactment in the other States.

Now, what he says as regards the necessity for the Central Board and the functions of the Central Board are contained in clause 37 of this Bill. The functions and powers of the Central Board in the words of clause 37 of the Bill shall be (1) to lay down the principles for administration of Wakfs. Well, that, I do not think, is a proper provision, for Wakfs are to be administered according to the general rule of Mohammadan law and also the provisions made in each of the Wakf deeds or endowments by which the Wakfs are created, and the Central Board which he seeks to create cannot take upon itself to lay down anything now by way of principles for administration of Wakfs. Another function of the Central Board under clause 37 is to coordinate the activities of the various Boards in the matter of administration of Wakfs and for that purpose to receive annual reports from the various Wakfs Boards situated within the Union of India including the Wakfs Boards in U.P. and Bihar constituted under the various statutes and of Delhi and Ajmer constituted under the Central Acts and to give their opinion on such reports. Well, I do not think that this is also justified because it will be rather interfering with the administration of Wakfs by those States, at any rate,

those States in which there are enactments for administration of those Wakfs. The third function is to give their advice to the various Boards specially in case such advice is sought by those Boards. Well, that is only a pious wish, that these Boards are going to seek the advice of the Central Board. The Central Board which is sought to be established by this Bill. Fourthly, clause 37 provides that in case of persistent non-compliance with the advice of the Central Board by any Board of the State, the Central Board shall have the power to make a report to the Government of the State to take such action in respect of the Board as it may deem desirable. I do not think that this clause 37 which is the real pivot of the whole Bill for creating this Board justifies the attempt to create a Central Board. We have no data upon which Central Board can be constituted.

[SHRI H. V. PATASKAR in the Chair]

It involves financial implications not, of course, on the Government, but on the various Boards in the whole country. How far the income from the various States will justify the constitution of such a machinery as a Central Board is a matter to be considered. I do not know if my hon. friend has some data about the cost which the creation of such a Central Board will involve and also the resources by way of income of the various Wakfs in the whole country, particularly in those provinces in which there are no enactments and in which no inquiry has been made as to the extent of the Wakf property and income thereof. It is by proportionate contribution from the income of the States that this Central Board has to be constituted and maintained. It may be, of course, necessary that each of those States should have some Wakfs Board to administer the Wakfs and to correct the mistakes in the management of the Boards and to carry on the administration of the Wakfs in those States. But the necessity of constituting a Central Board with power to supervise or to administer the Wakfs in all the States is really not clear. Well, by this Bill we are taking a leap in the dark, without knowing what are the resources of the various Wakfs in the various States and to what extent they can contribute from their income for the Central Board. Without such data it is not possible, it is not advisable to proceed with a Bill like this. The creation of a Central Board will involve financial liability on those Wakfs in the various States. It may so happen that their resources, or their income, may not be

[Shri Pocker Saheb]

sufficient to constitute such a Board. It may be that in some States where there are a large number of Wakfs with a large income they may be able to contribute, while in other States there may not be income from which they may be able to contribute any substantial amount towards their proportionate share. The result will be that the income from the Wakfs in those States in which there are a large number of Wakfs will have to be resorted to in order to manage the Central Board and it may cause heart-burning between the various States. After all, what is the purpose for which the Central Board is proposed to be constituted, except what the Mover has mentioned in clause 37 of the Bill? Well, I dare say that the objects for the constitution of a Central Board as stated are not justifiable to have a measure of this sort. Therefore, I would submit that he has to get data about the income of various States in order to justify the creation of a Central Board like this. Certainly it is advisable that there should be such Boards in all the States. In some of the States there is such a machinery. He says that they require amendment. Well, it is for the State Legislatures to make such amendments as may be necessary. I do not see any justification for a Board like this which will cast a financial burden on the income of the Wakfs in various States. It may so happen that the income that the Wakfs have in some of the States may be devoured by the cost of maintaining the Board in the State as well as the Board in the Centre. Therefore, I would submit to this House that the proper principle to be kept in view is that each State must have its own enactment and should manage its own affairs and there is no necessity for the constitution of a Central Board. Even in the case of Hindu religious endowments, in the State of Madras in 1927 the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was enacted. It had also its own financial difficulties. It has now been provincialised, and as regards Hindu endowments there is no central organisation for the whole of India. I do not think that without sufficient data and without sufficient justification, the constitution of a Central Board is advisable. If the House is of the opinion that this Bill has to be considered, then certainly I do fully agree with the Mover that it be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the

supervision of Mutawallis' management of them, in India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the end of November, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 302)

Shri Kazmi (Sultanpur Dist.—North cum Faizabad Dist.—South-West): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Amendment of Section 302), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Devi Datt Pant, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Shri Krishna Chandra, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Chaudhri Hyder Husein, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Babu Ram Narayan Singh, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Shri C. D. Gautam, Shri Daulat Mal Bhandari, Sardar Hukum Singh, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri B. B. Verma, Shri Syed Ahmed, Shri C. C. Biswas, and the Mover with instructions to report by the 20th October, 1952."

Mr. Chairman: May I ascertain from the hon. Member whether this list has been prepared with the consent of the different hon. Members?

Shri Kazmi: I have tried to do so, Sir, and I am also prepared to accept the names of any other gentlemen who are prepared to serve on the Committee.

The object of the Bill is a very simple one. The Indian Penal Code, as I have said in the statement of objects and reasons, provides for two alternative sentences in the case of murder, under section 302 of the Penal Code: One is the death sentence and the other is transportation for life. We know that in serious cases in which there is brutality and the murder is definitely proved the severer sentence, namely death, is given, but in cases which do not deserve that severe sentence transportation for life is awarded. We have got a history of transportation for life where persons who had committed particular crimes used to be transported from India to some other place outside India. There were certain Committees at various times, and especially in 1920, which considered the question of transportation, and they came to the decision

that transportation for life was really defeating its own purpose. One of the ideas behind transportation for life was to enable the inhabiting of places where they wanted some population. But ultimately it has been found by experience that transportation is not a good expedient.

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Sir, the simple proposition that is before the House now is this. Now transportation as such has been abolished and in cases where a sentence of transportation is awarded the person has to undergo imprisonment for 14 years. But the main difficulty is that in many cases the courts are forced to award a sentence of transportation for life even in cases where they think that such a sentence is not necessary. For instance, if ten members of a family in a dispute between themselves happen to kill one among themselves, the only alternative for the court is to send all the others to transportation for life. The courts have no alternative to reduce the sentence. I am not going to plead that the sentence under section 302 should be reduced. What I plead is that courts must have the power to award different terms of sentences if they consider it proper, so that if the court considers that in a certain case a more lenient view of the matter can be taken, then instead of awarding a sentence of transportation for life which means imprisonment for 14 years, the court can reduce it to any sentence which it might consider proper in that case.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): Even six months?

Shri Kazmi: No, as a matter of fact under section 304 the maximum sentence is 20 years and transportation for life. But you will not find a single case throughout the history of criminal justice in which under section 304 a sentence of less than four years was given, unless, of course, it is converted into a case coming under section 305. Of course you have got to leave it to the discretion of the court and of the High Court. It is not a matter within the discretion of any private individual but one which lies in the courts of justice on which we have got full reliance. Sir, this is an enabling provision, not a disabling one. The courts will still have the power to award a sentence of 14 years if they consider it proper. As a matter of fact, what are you doing today? Today we are only awarding the sentence of transportation for life in such cases and as soon as the man enters the jail it is converted into a sentence of 14 years imprisonment by the jail people.

Shri Dhulekar: But they cannot reduce it. You are saying that as soon as a man gets the transportation for life sentence and then enters the jail, according to the jail regulations the sentence is commuted to 14 years imprisonment. But now you want that it should be within the power of the court to reduce it from 14 years to three months etc. Then the deterrent effect will be gone.

Shri Kazmi: Probably there is some misunderstanding.

Mr. Chairman: That is the way in which the hon. Member has understood it. He may proceed with his speech.

Shri Kazmi: It is really a matter which everyone must appreciate. It is a question relating to the administration of justice in this country. What I am pleading is not any concession for any party. As I have said earlier, there may be cases, very hard cases, in which, for example, ten members of a family may fight among themselves resulting in the death of one. When the court finds that it was a mutual dispute between the members of the family and one of the parties acted cruelly, the case clearly comes under the provisions of section 302. Is there any alternative left to the court? As soon as it reaches that decision it has got to award the sentence at least of transportation for life. My friend says that the deterrent effect of this would be gone.

Mr. Chairman: That is his opinion.

Shri Kazmi: Probably he thinks that I am pleading for the abolition of the death sentence. It is not so. The question here is not of abolishing the death sentence but one of giving power to the court to award the proper sentence in the proper case. You will find that under section 396 a sentence of imprisonment is provided for for dacoity with murder. But what would happen if there is a dispute between family members. This family altercation between its different members cannot from the point of view of a criminal act be placed at a higher level than a dacoity with murder. So my submission is that we must provide in this Code a power in the hands of the court to award a proper sentence in proper cases. Supposing we were to provide under section 393, my hon. friend would see.....

Mr. Chairman: Why is he trying to reply to the hon. Member's arguments. He should proceed in his own way.

Shri Kazmi: Since the Bill is going to a Select Committee, I shall not detain the House any longer now.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Amendment of Section 302), be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Devi Dutt Pant, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Shri Krishna Chandra, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay, Col. B. H. Zaidi, Chaudhri Hyder Husein, Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Babu Ram Narayan Singh, Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, Shri C. D. Gautam, Shri Daulat Mal Bhandari, Sardar Hukam Singh, Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Shri B. B. Verma, Shri Syed Ahmed, Shri C. C. Biswas, and the Mover with instructions to report by the 20th October, 1952."

श्री घुलेकर श्रीमान चेरमन साहब, अभी हमारे दोस्त ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि इस प्रस्ताव को सिलेक्ट कमेटी (Select Committee) को भेज दिया जाय, जिस का मैं बहुत विरोध करता हूँ। मेरे लायक दोस्त ने यह बात बतलाई कि यह एक बिल्कुल मामूली चीज है, और हम तो अदालतों को एक मौका देना चाहते हैं कि अगर कोई ऐसे प्रापर केसेज (proper cases) आयें, ऐसी कोई खास हालत हो जाये कि जिस में वह सजा कम दे सकें तो उन को ऐसा मौका देना चाहिये। मेरी बिल्कुल राय है इस बात में कि कभी अदालतों को ३०२ के मुकदमों में इतना बड़ा मौका नहीं देना चाहिये। कानून का यह कायदा है कि जो अल्फाज भी रखे जायें उन को मनुष्य खूब खींचे और अगर वह न टूटे तब तो वह पक्का कानून है और अगर वह कहीं से टूट जाये तो वह बिल्कुल कच्चा कानून है। मैं आप के सामने इन शब्दों को पढ़ता हूँ :

"imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years."

पहली बात तो यह कि आईदर डिस्क्रिप्शन (either description) मनुष्य को मार भी डालें और आईदर डिस्क्रिप्शन में सिम्पल इम्प्रजन्मेंट (simple imprisonment) में उस को सजा मिले वह कपड़े भी पहने, खाना भी खाये, जहाँ रेडियो लगा है वहाँ रेडियो भी सुने और अगर उस के पास पैसा हो तो वह भी डिपॉजिट (deposit) कर दे। सिम्पल इम्प्रजन्मेंट ऐसा होगा।

श्री श्यामनन्दन सहाय (मुजफ्फरपुर-मध्य) : और भी फायदे उठायेगे।

श्री घुलेकर: ताजायज फायदे की बात में नहीं कहता।

दूसरी चीज आप कहते हैं: "व्हिच मे एक्सटेन्ड टु फोर्टीन इयर्स" व्हिच में कम डाउन टु व्हाट? टिल दी राइजिंग आफ दी कोर्ट। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मर्डर केसेज (murder cases) में यदि मनुष्य को इतना भय न हो तो कैसे काम चल सकता है। पहले तो बड़ा भारी भय इस बात का था कि मनुष्य फांसी पर लटक जायेगा। चंद लोग मेरे ध्यान में ऐसे हैं कि दूसरों की जान चली जाती है और वह ठंडी हवा में बैठ कर कहते हैं कि "साहब कैपिटल पनिशमेंट (capital punishment) नहीं होना चाहिये।" हमें वैसे तो बीमारी हलाक करती है लेकिन जब आदमी हलाक करता है उस के लिये आप को बड़ा रहम आता है कि इस आदमी को जिन्दा रहने दो। ऐसे आदमी को जिन्दा रखने से क्या फायदा? उस के लिये कैपिटल पनिशमेंट होना ही चाहिये। कम से कम आदमी के दिल में इतना भय तो हो।

दूसरा टुकड़ा देखिये। अगर कोई ऐसा मामला पड़ जाये कि कोई नौजवान आदमी

है, और नौजवान औरत है या गर्भवती है, तो उस को चौदह वर्ष के लिये जाना पड़ेगा। इस में कम से कम हर एक आदमी ख्याल तो रखेगा। लेकिन जब कि मेरे लायक दोस्त बड़े जोर से इस बात को कहते हैं कि खानदान आपस में झगड़ पड़ें और एक आदमी को मार डालें, कितनी सहूलियत से उस को मार डाला, आपस के आदमी हो कर आपस में दो पाटियां कर के एक दूसरे को मार डालें, मेरे दोस्त का लहजा बिल्कुल लखनऊ का लहजा है।

श्री काजमी : सहारनपुर का है।

श्री धुलेकर : जी हां इन्सान का कल्ल हो गया एक खानदान बरबाद हो गया और मेरे लायक दोस्त फरमाते हैं "कि अगर आपसी तौर पर एक भाई दूसरे भाई को मार डाले"। किस बात में ? खुद की लड़ाई में, घर की आपस की या औरतों की लड़ाई में, चन्द बर्तनों के टुकड़ों पर, ज़ेवर के बटवारे पर, वह लड़कर एक दूसरे को मार डालें और मेरे लायक दोस्त फरमाते हैं कि उन के लिये यह सेक्शन (section) रक्ष दिया जाये, उन अदालतों के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, गो कि गवर्नमेंट पर मेरा कोई लांछन नहीं है, हम ने ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट से बहुत से पुण्य भी पाये हैं जैसे रेलवे वगैरह, तार इत्यादि, और साथ ही हम ने बहुत से पाप भी पाये हैं, उन्हीं में से यह भी है कि हमारी अदालतों में भी अब रिश्वत घस गई है। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस वक्त में आज से तीस वर्ष पहले वकालत करता था साजो नादिर किसी सब-ऑर्डिनेट कोर्ट (subordinate court) के जज या हाई कोर्ट के जज की बदनामी में मुनता था कि उस ने रिश्वत ली है। मेरे लायक और पुराने दोस्त डा० काटजू साहब इस बात को जानते हैं कि हाई कोर्ट का बड़ा

स्टैण्डर्ड (standard) था कि दो मील से आदमी डरते थे और समझते थे कि हाई कोर्ट का कोई जज कभी पैसा नहीं ले सकता है। लेकिन आज लोग चौराहों पर बैठ कर क्या बातें करते हैं। मेरा कहना यह नहीं है कि वह लेते हैं, लेकिन चौराहों पर लोग कहते हैं

श्री सी० डी० पांडे (ज़िला नैनीताल व ज़िला अलमोड़ा—दक्षिण पश्चिम व ज़िला बरेली—उत्तर) : यह हाई कोर्ट की बात नहीं है।

श्री धुलेकर : मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मेरा पर्सनल तर्जुबा है कि लोग रुपया खर्च करके हाई कोर्ट से जिन्दा वापस लौट आये।

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): I do not think my hon. friend is justified in saying that. There is absolutely no justification.

Mr. Chairman: When he started speaking about the judiciary I thought the only point he would develop would be that it would be unsafe to make this provision because it may be liable to be misused. To go beyond that and make allegations as he now does would not be fair, because those people are not here to reply. Further, High Courts are the highest places of justice in the land and it is better that we keep away from such comments.

श्री धुलेकर : श्रीमान्, जो कुछ मैं अर्ज कर रहा था उस की तर्जुमानी तो आप ने खूब की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम अदालतों को इतना मौका न दें कि जिस की वजह से किसी आदमी को इस बात का शक करने का मौका हो जाये, अगर किसी ने किसी का मर्डर किया तो चाहे जज ने ईमानदारी से ही दो या तीन महीने की सजा दी हो, कि जज ने किसी दबाव से इतनी कम सजा दी। इस लिये मैं फिर से एक बात आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अगर हम को जुडीशियरी (judi-

[श्री धुलेकर]

ciary) को बचाना है और उसकी हिफाजत करनी है तो इस चीज को रख कर उस की हिफाजत नहीं हो सकती है। जो मौजूदा कानून है कि अगर जज इस बात को पाये कि फलां आदमी ने मर्डर किया है तो उस को ट्रांसपोर्टेशन आफ लाइफ (transportation of life) कर दें, हां, जब वह जेल खाने में जाये तो उस को चौदह बरस की सजा मिल जाये।

यह बात न रखी जाये कि वह क्या सजा दें और फिर उस के बाद हमारी जुडीशियरी के ऊपर लोग लांछन लगावें, क्यों कि हर एक आदमी की जुबान है, कोई कुछ भी कह सकता है। हर एक आदमी कहेगा कि इस में तीन महीने की सजा दी, फलां को तीन साल की दी और उस को पांच साल की सजा दी। एक हीं किस्म का वाक्या था और कई किस्म की सजायें दे दीं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से इस का कंसीडरेशन (consideration) नहीं होना चाहिये, न इसे सिलैन्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाना चाहिये। इस लिये मैं इस को अपोज (oppose) करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इस को खत्म कर दिया जाये।

Dr. Katju: Sir, this is a matter which is of considerable interest. I find from the records that it was examined years ago by very competent people and the discussion lasted twelve years, and nothing came out of it. Now, my hon. friend Mr. Dhulekar has referred to many aspects. There is just one aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. A sentence of life transportation throughout India means in substance a sentence of 25 years, including remissions. And every prisoner, if he behaves well, in the normal course earns five years' remission. I am not now including here what you may call extraordinary remissions for contingencies such as Independence Days or some extraordinary events. But by his own good conduct he can earn five years' remission. Therefore, the result is that the

sentence of life imprisonment today, if nothing happens, means twenty years' actual imprisonment.

Then there are rules in different States. I am familiar with the rules in two or three States where in the case of a sentence for transportation for life, under the executive rules the case is referred to Government for consideration after the expiry of fourteen years, including remissions, which means in substance that whenever a prisoner has served eleven years and six months or thereabouts of actual sentence, then the case is sent up to Government for consideration. And ordinarily, if it is a case arising out of a sudden provocation or for instance a dispute over irrigation water and so on, the man is released. But if it is a case of dacoity or some other organized offence, then the petition is rejected and the case is put up after twenty years. So, that case is examined over and over again several times between fourteen years and twenty-five years. And I think, if I am not mistaken, in Uttar Pradesh the existing rule is that the case is reported upon when the prisoner has served twenty years, including remissions, which means in substance after the expiry of about sixteen years of actual imprisonment. I am not familiar with the administrative rules in regard to the different States.

Now, the House will remember that in the Penal Code there are all sorts of offences. There are many offences where the maximum sentence is ten years. There are other more serious offences where the maximum sentence is transportation for life. If we reduce this maximum sentence of transportation for life from the maximum of twenty-five to a maximum of fourteen years, then it may be that we may have to revise the whole range of sentences and reduce sentences, from where it stands at seven to five, and so on. It is a very complex matter. The House would also recollect that except in regard to two or three offences a Magistrate or a Judge is not bound to award the maximum sentence. Except in the case of murder for instance where it is a sentence of life imprisonment, he may award sentences according to the circumstances of each case.

It is therefore not a very simple matter. And it is a matter in which I further suggest that the different State Governments are vitally interested. We should like to have their

opinion; similarly the opinions of Judges of the High Courts, members of the bar. The whole country is interested in this matter. For us to refer this matter straight-off to a Select Committee would not therefore be an appropriate procedure. I was almost going to say that this matter should be dropped here. But out of consideration for my hon. friend who is a lawyer of long standing, I have no objection to this Bill being circulated for eliciting public opinion. That would give us an opportunity for consulting every State Government and also consulting the different bar associations. Then let us see what comes out of it. (An hon. Member: Too much concession). That is the view I take.

Mr. Chairman: The position is that the only motion before the House so far as this Bill is concerned is that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. In view of the opposition to this motion in the House I would rather like the hon. Member to consider whether he would like to proceed with it or.....

Shri Kazmi: I am agreeable to the proposal that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Sir, may I make a suggestion with your permission? As there is no motion here today for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion, my hon. friend can stay the Bill at this stage and not seek the vote of the House. And at a future stage he can himself bring up a motion for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Chairman: That is exactly what I meant by bringing it to the notice of the hon. Member that the only motion before the House is the motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee and therefore I would like him to decide as to what should be done with respect to his motion.

Shri Kazmi: Sir, the Bill may be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Chairman: In that case, if the Bill is to stand over, the hon. Member in charge of the Bill may withdraw the motion which he has made for reference to Select Committee. That would be the regular procedure.

Shri Kazmi: Sir, with the permission of the House I want to withdraw the present motion for reference of the Bill to Select Committee and seek permission for making another motion at a later stage for circulating it for eliciting opinion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wishes to have the leave of the House to withdraw the motion he has moved. Is it the pleasure of the House to grant the permission?

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The Bill will now stand over.

INDIAN PENAL CODE AND THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
(Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898), be taken into consideration."

In making this motion I beg to submit for the consideration of the House the present state of the law in regard to sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code. As the law stands at present, amended by various Acts passed by this House also, the present position is that in regard to marital cases the age of consent is fifteen years and in regard to extra-marital cases the age is sixteen. In regard to punishment also there is a difference. The House will forgive me if I refer it back to the state of law as it existed from a long time and the changes which it has undergone during the recent years and previously. As a matter of fact so far as this heinous offence is concerned, the Hindu law and the Muslim law were very strict and originally a man was to be sentenced to death if he was guilty of an offence like this. The British India law was not so drastic and it had been undergoing a change. In the year 1890 or 1892 there was a very strong agitation in India in regard to the case known as 'Harimohini Devi case' in which a girl below the age of twelve was injured on account of sexual intercourse by her husband and the case went as far as the High Court. The husband, it was held, was not immune from guilt in such cases. The public conscience was aroused. Up till 1925 the age of consent in marital cases was only twelve years. It was changed to thirteen in the year 1925. But in the year 1949 this age was changed by this House to 15 years in the case of marital cases as a result of a Bill brought by me and in extra-marital cases the age at present is 16. This Bill seeks to amend this age from 16 to 18.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

This question was inquired into by the Age of Consent Committee which was appointed by the Government in 1928 and the unanimous report of that Committee was that so far as the extra-marital age of consent is concerned, it ought to be extended to the age of 18. The Committee went through the length and breadth of this country on tour and elicited public opinion; it went to the villages, it went to the cities and spent something like Rs. 2,88,000. The Committee consisted of about ten members, of whom I was one. Throughout the length and breadth of this country the opinion looked to us to be unanimous that this age should be increased, but unfortunately, the Government shelved this report practically. In 1929 it passed the Sarda Act, but so far as the other provisions are concerned, the Government did not care about the recommendations of this Committee. In later years, the Sarda Act was also changed to a certain extent and in the year 1949 or 1950 even the age of consent in regard to marital cases, was changed but in regard to extra-marital cases, it was very unfortunate that the age could not be enhanced. The reasons why this change should be made are so obvious that I do not want to take much time of the House over this. In the present circumstances of the country everybody knows that our girls are exposed to much more temptations than they were exposed before. Our girls go to colleges; they are employed in factories; they serve as clerks and there is more freedom in the country so far as women are concerned. Young girls of less than 18 years of age are exposed to much more temptations than heretofore. It is necessary that the law should protect them. It may be argued and it was argued before us that this age should not be 18, because it was said that the girl at the age of 16 acquires full discretion and is the master of her body.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to take long over this?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will take about 15 or 20 minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: I think it may be left unfinished and he may continue when it comes before the House next i.e., on the next non-official day.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes.

ACCIDENT IN SINGARANI COAL MINES

Shri Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, during the early hours of 15th April, 1952 two miners were crushed to death and one injured seriously due to the fall.....

Mr. Speaker: I may just mention to the hon. Member that I have received notices from five Members who want to participate in this debate and the hon. Member therefore may make his remarks very shortly. The more important thing will be to give the opportunity to the hon. Minister to state fully whatever facts he may have to state and then the other hon. Members may also have some time.

The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): If you will allow me, I wish to make a statement so that hon. Members may not take up much more time on this matter. My statement will give an explanation to the whole matter. If that is the desire.....

Mr. Speaker: I should have no objection. Is the hon. Member agreeable? The hon. Minister proposes that he will make whatever statement he has to make and that will perhaps clarify many of the points which the hon. Member has in mind and then the hon. Member may put his questions.

Shri Vittal Rao: I am prepared for it.

An Hon. Member: This is not in the Order Paper. Let us know what is the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will begin the statement now and he will come to know what the statement is.

Shri V. V. Giri: I am glad to have this opportunity of making a fuller statement, in regard to a matter, which is indeed of public importance. I am sure, the House will agree, that this is a subject, which could not satisfactorily be explained, within the small compass of a reply to a question. The report of the Inspector, who conducted the enquiry into the accident could not, on account of some legal difficulties, be placed on the Table of the House. Further, it would not have been appropriate to consider the report of the Inspector, before we had the opinion of the Chief Inspector, who has to study the original report and give his own comments or conclusions arising therefrom.

I agree that the number of accidents, and death rates arising therefrom, have been more in regard to this group

of collieries, than in several others. In addition to the three accidents that took place in 1952, in which four persons in all were killed, and to which a reference has been made by the hon. Member, 31 persons were killed in 1951 on account of collieries in the Singarani group of collieries in Hyderabad. On a comparative basis, the death rates of this group represented two per thousand persons employed, and 25.7 per million tons of coal raised, against an all-India figure of .8 and 9.2 respectively.

Coming to the specific accident on the 15th April, 1952, two persons were unfortunately killed. The finding was, that it was a case of misadventure, in which none could be specifically held responsible, from the point of view of possible criminal prosecution. At the same time, certain clear shortcomings were detected, including the finding that the experience of the supervisory staff at this colliery was of a doubtful nature, that the overman in charge knew little about mining, and that subordinates were taking things easy. The cumulative effect of these shortcomings might certainly be partially responsible for increasing the scope of accidents in this colliery. I may inform this House that necessary steps have since been taken to remedy this state of affairs. I shall now deal with the other points raised by the hon. Member.

It is true, that sands-stowing has not been undertaken in these mines, on account of practical difficulties and cost. The Chief Inspector of Mines and the Mining Engineer of the Railway Board, inspected these collieries towards the end of 1949, and came to the conclusion that sand-stowing in these mines is not imperative, mainly on account of the fact that the seams worked were not unduly thick. The cost of a ropeway to carry 200 tons of sand per hour from the Godavari River was then estimated at about Rs. 25 lakhs, and it would be considerably more today. Even according to the estimates of 1949 the cost of sands-stowing would have been Rs. two to Rs. two and annas fourteen per ton of coal extracted. The Chief Inspector was of opinion that where sand-stowing is not done, roof falls are prevented by other means.

In the depillaring areas, the quantity of timber used in the Singarani collieries is about four times the quantity that would be used in some of the mines in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields. All roadways to the depillaring areas are always strongly supported by means of sawn timber cogs, set at frequent intervals; and in

the immediate vicinity of the place where a pillar is being extracted, cogs are set at close intervals. Moreover, props are used in between the cogs and cross bars are frequently set between the cogs to support the roof.

In respect of the accident of the 15th April, 1952, the cause was not due to any inadequate timbering. The accident was caused by the sudden fall of a mass of coal measuring about 8' x 4' x 3' from one corner, as a result of which three persons working there were buried. Of these, one met with instantaneous death and a second died subsequently, the third escaping with minor injuries. The finding of the Inspector is that the accident was due to the failure of the supervisory staff to detect and remove the small overhang, which was the main cause of the accident. While this was a regrettable failure, it was not one which could form the basis for a successful criminal prosecution. The Chief Inspector of Mines has reported that sand-stowing could not possibly have prevented the particular accident of the 15th April, 1952.

As regards the accident on the 2nd June, 1952, wherein 24 persons were injured, the accident was due to the winding engine not having an automatic device, to ensure slow banking and prevent over-speeding. The banksman also allowed 25 persons to ride in the cage, instead of 16, in contravention of regulations. The management has been requested to arrange for a suitable automatic winding device to be fitted to the winding engines. Steps are also being taken to amend the Coal Mines' Regulations so as to impose a statutory obligation on employers, for the provision of such winding devices. The winding engine driver and the banksman have been arrested by the police and proceedings have been instituted against them under the Indian Penal Code. As foul play is suspected, the case is being dealt with by the police, instead of proceeding under the Mines Act.

I must make it clear that I am unhappy at the number of accidents, which have occurred in these collieries. There are detailed rules and standing orders in India as against those that prevailed in former Indian States, in regard to all matters connected with supervision, including the highly important question of measures to prevent accidents. From the findings pertaining to accidents in the Singarani group of collieries, we cannot help feeling that the staff holding responsible positions did not have that amount of experience, which is desirable, and which would be found among

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the staff in well-managed and regulated mines. The House should remember, however, that it was only on 1st April, 1951, that the mines in Hyderabad as well as in other Part B States came under the control of the Government of India and, therefore, under the supervision and control of the Chief Inspector of Mines. Matters cannot altogether be remedied overnight, but effective action has already been taken. For instance, the Chief Inspector of Mines has taken steps to examine and eliminate the existing unqualified hands if they are found unsuitable. He has also drawn the attention of the colliery owners to the fact, that the death rates in this area are extremely high, compared with all-India rates, and has asked them to pay greater attention to the dressing and support of the roofs. A warning has also been given, that if accidents are found to have been due to laxity on the part of the staff, criminal prosecution will be instituted. The Chief Inspector has assured Government, that greater attention will be paid to the inspection of these collieries. Government hope that these measures will be pursued vigorously and successfully.

In the light of the above statement, and in view of the precautions that are being taken to reduce the accidents to a minimum, I feel, the appointment of a Court of Enquiry at this stage may not be necessary. Government would not, however, hesitate to order one, if circumstances demand it.

Shri Vittal Rao: In the statement it is said that the cost of sand-stowing is high, and they have calculated this for transporting sand from River Godavari which is 24 miles away from the workshop, i.e., the collieries. But, near it there is a tributary, and you can have enough sand from it. I do not know whether this has been taken into consideration or not.

Another point I wish to say is since the mines were excavated, that is in 1937, there has not been any non-official enquiry, or even a judicial enquiry into any of the mining accidents that take place. According to the Indian Mines Act which has now been enforced all over India in its entirety from 1st July, 1952, it is provided that an Enquiry Committee may be appointed, or anybody or a non-official also, can be deputed to enquire; in view of the fact that these accidents are very, very frequent—(I have not named here so many minor accidents that have taken place involving the

loss of limbs and so forth): every day in the whole mines in the five inclines, and especially in Birley Pit where depillaring is carried on, there are a lot of accidents wherein miners lose their hands and legs. sustain injuries, and consequent on that, they have to be amputated.

And then one more point I want to say is about these logs. The whole area is surrounded by forests, but they do not get it with a view to economising the expenditure. There cannot be any other reason, and in order to learn about these accidents, I wanted to visit the Birley Pit, but the General Manager prevented me. I had to visit some other mines and know the conditions there. And getting the logs is not done on the plea of short supply, and short supply in a forest area. It does not stand to reason. And only recently so much forest has been cut down, razed to the ground, and there is supply. This plea is mainly put forth with a view to economising the expenditure. I would like to know what the Minister has to say on this.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): The hon. Minister has stated that in the enquiry they have found out that it was the failure of the supervisory staff. Now, the report as I could gather is that the supervisory staff in general may not be responsible. The reason is that the Pit Managers and Assistant Managers do not in general inspect these pits and see what preventive measures are taken. Therefore, I want to know what exactly the term "supervisory staff" means, whether it includes the Pit Managers or the officers who control the pit as such and whether they have failed in taking precautionary measures.

Then, another point which I want to know is: he said that the report could not be placed on the Table of the House owing to legal reasons. May I know what exactly is the legal ground, because this report is given by the Inspector appointed by Government, and he has gone into the facts thoroughly, and there cannot be any reason why a legal impediment should be there in placing the report on the Table of the House.

There is another point which may not be connected with this particular mine. In Kolar Gold Mines there have recently been so many cases of accidents. These things have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister a number of times during the question-hour. I would also like to know whether any steps are being

taken in the Kolar Gold Fields also. I would request the hon. Minister to give a reply on these specific points.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): In the statement that has been issued just now by the hon. Minister, it has been stated that the staff is lacking in the necessary experience. I do not understand why such inexperienced staff is appointed in these coal mines. In some cases even though they have been recommended for prosecution or similar other steps to be taken by the management of the mines, these steps have not been taken. I have come across one or two cases of corruption also. Only the other day, a prosecution order was issued against the Pakistan's High Commissioner in Australia, Mr. Haroon; that order is lying in the waste-paper basket of the police department of that State.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of comparing the two things now.

Shri Raghavaiah: I have come across things like this in a booklet called 'Corruption'. Of course, that has nothing to do with the discussion here, but I want to point out that even though in some cases certain people are recommended for prosecution, criminal or otherwise, action is not taken. If in the course of the investigation, prosecution orders are passed, they are not executed properly. There is no guarantee also that the action recommended will certainly be taken. Hence, the ruling out of a non-official commission inquiry into the matter is not, I think, proper. In view of the unsatisfactory and inadequate nature of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I request that the hon. Minister will see that a non-official inquiry is made into these accidents.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I want to talk on one point, Sir.

Shri P. C. Bose (Manbhum North): I was in a mine. I also want to say a few words.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members have not given notice that they want to participate in the discussion. We are going by the rules of procedure according to which the hon. Member who wants to speak has to give notice in advance.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): As many of the points have already been referred to by my other hon. friends, I want to ask the hon. Minister for obtaining information on two specific points.

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As regards sand-stowing, the hon. Minister has stated that it is not possible on account of economic reasons. As regards the alternative of woodlogs, which are normally used in many of the mines, he has not yet said whether the Chief Mining Commissioner has inspected the woodlogs and seen whether they are of the sufficient thickness and quality or not. The number and thickness may be sufficient, but the quality also is important.

The second point is about the failure of the supervisory staff. I do not know what the hon. Minister actually means by that term—whether there are not sufficient number of Indians, or whether especially the managers or some of them are non-Indians. And in view of the fact that this particular State had to go through some process before accession which can be said to be against the interests of our country, can it be construed that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the supervisory staff to set at nought the production policy of our Government? We have not yet been informed whether this aspect has also been considered in the inspection made by our Government. I would like, if it has not yet been done, that Government should inquire into it and place the matter before the House for their information.

Shri V. V. Giri: Sir, the mines that are being worked in some of these States have come under the supervision of the Government of India only a year ago. As these accidents were occurring frequently, I wanted the Chief Inspector of Mines to go into this matter very carefully. He has investigated and sent a report on which my statement is based. I have already assured the hon. Member that in view of the assurance given by the Chief Inspector that he would see that the supervisory staff were carefully selected and that very soon certain examinations would be held under the regulations of the Mines Act about their being capable of drawing their full weight, as if they failed in discharging their duties properly the mine-owners will be asked to replace them by supervisory staff who knew their work.

As regards other matters, I have in a detailed manner stated the position about sand-stowing. My hon. friend has referred to the fact that there was sand available at a nearer place. This fact is not known to me but I assure my hon. friend that I shall communicate this information to the Chief Inspector and ask him to tell me what exactly is the position. I do feel that

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a chance should be given to the Chief Inspector who is an expert in these matters to set right things. He and his officers have promised that they would keep a vigilant eye on the administration and supervision of this mine and I do feel that the House can safely rely on my assurance that if I am not satisfied in the course of the next two or three months that enough precautions are being taken, I shall certainly order a court of inquiry.

My hon. friend, Mr. Nambiar, referred to the Kolar Gold Fields. In fact some hon. friends came to me and discussed the situation with me. The Government of India have already ordered a court of inquiry with two assessors representing the workers' and employers' organisations. Therefore, I think I have stated to the House the various circumstances under which these accidents have occurred and the precautions taken by Government, and I feel that I have satisfactorily given the House an idea of what has happened.

Mr. Speaker: That practically concludes the half-hour discussion five minutes early.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I submit to you, Sir, that in the short time left those Bills which are put down for introduction may be allowed to be introduced?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. There is another business yet. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar may now present the Report of the Joint Committee.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: What is the request now?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The request is that those Bills which are set down for introduction may be allowed to be introduced now. It will take only about two or three minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. I know. There is one message from the Council.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of the Council of States:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill, 1952, which has been passed by the Council of States at its sitting held on the 30th July, 1952".

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES (TEMPORARY POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill, 1952, as passed by the Council of States on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to take time in discussing the procedural part of it, but I do not know whether Bills can be introduced today, because there are other pending Bills and only after they are disposed of, the others can come up for introduction.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I submit that on a former occasion you were pleased to waive this rule and allow the introduction of Bills at a time when the other Bills were not finished. That was a special occasion. I was submitting for your consideration that this is also a special occasion in the sense that very few Bills are pending as Parliament has just begun and the number of Bills received is not large. In these circumstances I would request you to kindly waive this rule.

Mr. Speaker: What happened last time was that we first proceeded with the suspension of the Standing Order. A motion was made to that effect and the Standing Order was suspended. I do not at present remember all the facts, but so far as I remember there were a small number of Bills pending at that time and therefore it was considered desirable to suspend the Standing Order so that a large number of Bills which were shunted back could be taken up. This time, the hon. Member will see that as many as 22 Bills have been on the main agenda, of which five had been disposed of and the sixth is at present pending.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, Bills dealing with dowry have been

given notice of by four or five Members, therefore, the number is very small.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that, a representation of that type was made to me that Bills should be introduced all at once and not in the order of precedence. Then I pointed out, a large number of administrative difficulties which come in the way and the unnecessary administrative work which it involves. That is why the proposal was not agreed to. Only in a very exceptional case, as the hon. Member was referring to, did we, with the concurrence of the House, suspend the Standing Order. Personally, I do not feel that today there is a case for suspension of the Standing Order. It all depends upon the pleasure of the

House, but I think it will be better if he does not press for suspension because, as I said, there are already 14 or 16 Bills on the Agenda. Let us first deal with these and then, of course, the turn of the others will come. After all, introduction is not going to make any change at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It only gives the right to the Member concerned to ballot the Bills and any one of them can come up before the others. But in view of your advice I will not press the point.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is nearly time.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Thursday, the 31st July, 1952.
