

Monday, 26th February, 1951



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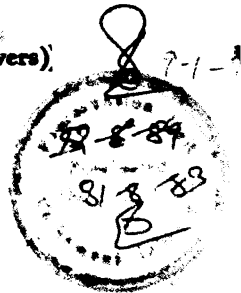
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VI, 1951



(5th February to 31st March, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

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

1713

1714

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Monday, 26th February, 1951

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AMOUNT DUE FROM PAKISTAN TO
INDIA

*1702. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to reply to starred question No. 149 asked on 4th February, 1949 and state if the net amount due from Pakistan to India under the Agreement entered into at the time of Partition has now been determined?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): No, Sir. The exact amount of debt can be determined only after the accounts of the pre-partition period are closed, the transfer of stores between the two countries has been completed, the actuarial value of the pensionary liability determined and certain outstanding points such as the allocation of liability for Cash Certificates transferred after the Partition have been settled.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that it is not possible to state what will be the amount. May I draw his attention to a question that you put on the 4th February 1949, namely,

"Will the hon. Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the net amount due from Pakistan after adjustment of all inter-Government claims?"

to which the answer was--

"It will be some time before the exact amount could be determined, but it is likely to be between Rs. 250 and 350 crores."

In reply to supplementaries, it was stated that the amount would be paid

in fifty instalments starting from 1952. Now, Sir, since the year 1952 is fast approaching may I know how long it will take for Government to complete their accounts? Have they started the work? What is the position?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The work is being carried on and I am sure it will be completed in time.

Shri Sidhva: Since it is a matter of Rs. 300 crores and if by 1952 our accounts are not ready the instalment will not be forthcoming in that year, may I know at what stage the matter stands and when is it likely that the accounts would be completed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has replied that the accounts will be completed in time.

Shri Sidhva: Last year also, the same thing was said. I want to know definitely whether we shall get our first instalment in 1952 and whether our accounts would be completed by that time

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If we do not get our instalment, it won't be for lack of accounts.

Shri A. C. Guha: Does the account take into consideration the savings bank accounts also?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes. The value of postal and telegraph assets will be included.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether the agreement in regard to this payment is in writing or is a verbal agreement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is concluded, you will know.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is very much in writing.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether any date has been fixed within which the accounts should be closed?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We expect that the work will be in full swing this hot weather.

Shri Sidhva: In the event of failure to pay the amount within the due date, is there any clause relating to penalty in the agreement?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We have not contemplated failure in agreements entered into, because these will be definite engagements.

Shri Sidhva: But is there any penalty clause or not, as in other agreements?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When no failure is contemplated, there is no question of penalty.

Shri Sondhi: In view of the hon. Minister's doubts that even though the accounts may be ready something else may crop up and the amount may not be payable to us, I would like to know what difficulty he envisages.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member has loosely paraphrased what I said. I said that if there is a failure it would certainly not be on account of our delaying the completion of the accounts. There may be a hundred and one other reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may not be willing to pay.

Shri Hussain Imam: What is the rate of interest that is going to be charged for the interim period and whether it is going to be compound interest or it is simply going to be accumulated simple interest?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There has been no interest charged for the interim period. Afterwards, it will carry an interest rate which will be calculated on a certain formula and will be approximately 3 per cent.

REDUCTION OF BANKING FACILITIES IN BOMBAY

*1703. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government have received a representation from the Stock Exchange, Bombay, in connection with the recent curtailment of banking hours in Bombay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Yes, Sir. The Stock Exchange Association has represented that the curtailment of business hours of banks, which has resulted from the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), has been causing hardship and inconvenience to businessmen and public.

Shri Sidhva: Do Government intend to take this matter into consideration and see that the hours are revised?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In consultation with the Reserve Bank we are considering this question very actively and

we hope to be able to reach a decision shortly.

Shri Sidhva: Is it a fact that on account of this curtailment of business hours cheques presented at the counters in the various banks on a Friday before 11.45 A.M. are not cashed until the following Monday, and if that is so, may I know who bears the interest?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is a fact; at least, it is part of the complaints represented to us. There is only one party which can bear that loss and that is the party which presents the cheque.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that the matter is under active consideration. May I have some idea as to when the decision is likely to be reached?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I hope very shortly, Sir. I do believe that this matter requires very serious attention.

Shri Sondhi: Has it come to the knowledge of the Government that cheques presented after 10.15 A.M. are not accepted by the banks for encashment for that very day?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is only one clearing now on week days and no clearing on Saturdays and it is possible that that does happen.

Shri Sondhi: Cheques presented after 10.15 A.M. to the local banks who are members of the Clearing Banks' Association are not accepted. The banks put the seal "Received too late".

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I cannot say offhand whether it is exactly 10-15 A.M., but it is a fact that the time available to the public has been very much restricted.

Shri B. Das: Is it a fact that the arbitration awards of labour tribunals and the agitation of the Bank Employees' Associations compelled the banks to shorten their working hours?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is very true. It is not the fault of the banks.

MINERALOGICAL INSTITUTE AT HIRAKUD

*1704. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India propose to set up a Mineralogical Institute at Hirakud (Orissa) to carry on research on mineral problems?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): No, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it a fact that Mr. John Van N. Dorr, an American

Geologist, was deputed by the Government of India to survey the vast mineralogical potentialities of Orissa?

Shri Sri Prakasa: Mr. John Van N. Dorr, an American Geologist did survey Orissa and he gave us a report. On the basis of that, Mr. B. Das did recommend that a Mineralogical Institute be established in Orissa. But as we have already got three Institutes, the Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad, the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur and the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta, it was decided that another Institute in Orissa was not necessary.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it not a fact that Jamshedpur and Calcutta are not in Orissa and are far away? Why was it considered that an institute in Orissa was not necessary?

Shri Sri Prakasa: We cannot have institutes everywhere. We have already eleven institutes and they are costing quite a lot of money. I am sure the House will not want to add to the number unnecessarily.

Shri B. Das: Is not one of the points urged by me in the Standing Committee of the late-lamented Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, that there should be a Mineralogical Institute to assist survey and development of the minerals all over Orissa State?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The hon. Member did put this point before the Standing Committee. But it was decided that the works that the hon. Member wanted done in Orissa could be equally well done in the three Institutes the names of which I have given.

Shri B. Das: Has the Government of India, since the resolution was moved by me in the Standing Committee, formulated any proposal to encourage mineral research in Hirakud area?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I could not answer that question fully, because I have not got all the facts. But I understand that there is some branch of our institutes working in Orissa.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has the Government of India any proposal under consideration to establish a poly-technical institute in Hirakud?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question does not arise.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

*1705. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Central Board of Revenue;

(b) the number of appeals preferred by assessees against the decision of Income-tax Officers in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950;

(c) the number of cases decided in favour of the appellants, rejected and pending with the Central Board of Revenue during the above period; and

(d) the average time taken in deciding each appeal?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) The Central Board of Revenue is the administrative head of the Income-tax, Customs, Central Excise and Opium Departments. On the Income-tax side, it discharges on behalf of the Central Government such functions of the Central Government as may have been delegated under the orders for the time being in force. Under the Income-tax Act, the functions of the Board are—

(i) to make rules for the purpose of the Income-tax Act and in particular for the purposes mentioned in Section 59 of the Act.

(ii) to issue orders, instructions and directions to the Income-tax Department under Section 5.

(iii) to define the jurisdiction of Commissioners, Appellate Assistant Commissioners and in certain cases, the Jurisdiction of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners and Income-tax Officers under section 5.

(iv) to accord approval to Superannuation Funds under chapter IXA of the Income-tax Act.

(v) to decide appeals against orders of the Commissioners of Income-tax refusing to recognise a provident fund, or disqualifying an Income-tax practitioner from appearing on behalf of an assessee, vide Sections 58B and 61 (3).

(b) No appeals lie to the Central Board of Revenue against any decision of an Income-tax Officer.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.

Shri Jhunjhunwala: Part (b) of the question does not say whether appeal lies to the Central Board or not, but how many appeals are pending in 1948, 1949 and 1950 on the decision of Income-tax Commissioners?

Shri Tyagi: It was beyond me to collect the statistics; that will take time. I never knew whether this question will crop up under this question.

If my hon. friend means which cases are referred to the Board in appeal, then the answer is that the Board decides appeals against orders of the Commissioners of Income-tax.

refusing to recognise a provident fund, or disqualifying an income-tax practitioner from appearing on behalf of an assessee.

Shri Kamath: Judging by the figures, approximate or accurate, that may be available, with reference to part (a) of the question during the last three or three and a half years, has the Government been increasingly benefiting from opium?

Shri Tyagi: Opium question will be coming presently.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know whether it is a fact that more and more appeals are coming to the Board because of the fact that income-tax officers do not take proper decisions?

Shri Tyagi: More and more cases come up because more and more people are going to be roped in.

Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi: Arising out of answer to part (b) of the question, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before Government to amend the Income-tax Act so as to make the Central Board of Revenue the highest Tribunal.

Shri Tyagi: The present procedure is working quite smoothly.

Shri Hussain Imam: In view of the fact that part (b) of the question did not refer to appeals to the Central Board, will the hon. Minister please collect the figures and lay them on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question relates only to the Central Board of Revenue and its functions. Therefore, in its context the question relates only to appeals to the Central Board.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I know whether the Central Board of Revenue does exercise any control in order to check vexatious assessments being made by income-tax officials?

Shri Tyagi: When representations are made it does exercise its functions.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is the method and machinery for that control, if any?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole thing is regulated by an Act.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

*1706. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Central Institute of Psychology has been started either independently or as an adjunct of the Central Institute of Education;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be started?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes. It is at present an adjunct to the Central Institute of Education, as the Psychology Wing of the Institute.

(b) Since October, 1950.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many departments are there in the Institute and what are they?

Shri Kidwai: The question only related to Psychology and the answer has been given to that. If the hon. Member wants more information he may table another question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the Report of the Committee of Experts set up for drawing up a comprehensive scheme for the Institute been published?

Shri Kidwai: I require notice for that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many Career Masters and Testing Officers have been or will be trained?

Shri Kidwai: This was not a question regarding training. It wanted information whether any Institute had been established and I said 'yes'.

Shri Syammandan Sabaya: Is there any proposal to assist the Institutes of Psychology existing in the States in order to encourage them to carry on their very useful work?

Shri Kidwai: This is the first attempt to establish an Institute like this, and even the staff has not been completely recruited. After it has been established, the question that the hon. Member has put will arise.

Shri Syammandan Sabaya: Are Government aware that an Institute of Psychology is already operating in the Province of Bihar, at Patna?

Shri Kidwai: Bihar has got many things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not a Central Institute.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether in the Central Institute of Education, Psychology is taught as a separate subject—either as an optional or a compulsory subject?

Shri Kidwai: I may inform my hon. friend that Psychology is taught in every University and College.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Was any scholar sent abroad so as to be able to take charge of the Institute in future?

Shri Kidwai: No selection of any particular scholar has been made, but scholars are sent abroad every year to study Psychology as well as other subjects.

POLICE INSPECTORS

*1707. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates were selected for the training of police inspectors in the Centrally Administered Areas during 1949-50 and 1950-51; and

(b) how many of these were Harijans?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) and (b). Direct selection for the post of Police Inspector is not made in Ajmer or Coorg; nor in Delhi which borrows all its Inspectors from the Punjab.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What are the grounds, generally speaking, on which Scheduled Caste candidates are disqualified?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think that there is any special disqualification.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I have not made any investigation of this subject. The question here relates to direct selection for the post of Police Inspectors in Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi.

Shri Rathnaswamy: It arises out of part (b) of the question as to how many of these were Harijans.

Shri Rajagopalachari: Since direct selection for the post of Police Inspectors is not made in Ajmer and Coorg, and Delhi borrows all its Inspectors from the Punjab, (b) does not at all arise.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether there is any intention on the part of Government to introduce an independent cadre of police services for the Centrally Administered Areas?

Shri Rajagopalachari: We are at present satisfied with the recruitment of trained officers from the Punjab.

Shri Sonavane: Has the percentage that is reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the services not been maintained in the Centrally Administered Areas?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we are going far away out of the question.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, part (b) is there which says as to how many were Harijans. I want to know whether the percentage that is reserved is maintained.

Shri Rajagopalachari: May I explain again that the question was whether Police Inspectors were directly recruited and trained in the Centrally Administered Areas? None at all. Therefore, there can be no Harijans or Brahmins in it.

OPIMUM

*1708. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise opium production in the country during 1950-51; and

(b) what steps are taken to check inter-State smuggling of this drug?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) Figures of production of opium during the year 1950-51 are not yet available.

May I add here that the opium year starts from 1st October to 30th September? Therefore, the present year, 1950-51, which my hon. friend means is still current and opium is in the process of being collected.

(b) The checking of inter-State smuggling of opium is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The penalty has been provided in section 9 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and the various State Governments have officers in their Excise, Police, Revenue Departments, who are competent to exercise powers of entry, seizure, detention, search and arrest under section 14 of the Act. The Government of India, on their part, render some assistance to the State Governments in their anti-smuggling activities, through a Central Investigation Bureau, which has been set up as a part of the office of the Narcotics Commissioner to the Government of India to collect and collate information about smuggling of opium and to co-ordinate the preventive activities of the State authorities concerned.

श्री कन्हैयालाल बाल्मीक: क्या माननीय मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अफीम की पैदावार को कम करने के और भी कोई कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

[**Shri Balmiki:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if any other steps are being taken to reduce the production of opium?]

श्री त्यागी: मेरी बदकिस्मती है कि मेरे चीफ ने मुझे अफीम दे दी है।

[Shri Tyagi: It is my ill luck that my Chief has doped me.]

Shri Sidhva: Then the answers also will be unreliable, Sir.

श्री त्यागी: गवर्नमेंट की नीति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फँसलों के अनुसार अफीम का प्रसार करने की नहीं है।

[Shri Tyagi: In keeping with international conventions it is the policy of the Government not to encourage the production of opium.]

Shri Kamath: With regard to the inter-State smuggling referred to in part (b), is there smuggling on a large scale from the States to the Centre, I mean, Centrally Administered Areas or vice versa?

Shri Tyagi: I have no exact information about the quantity of opium smuggled between State and State.

Shri Gautam: Which States are the biggest smugglers in opium?

Sir, have you ruled out my question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member gave the answer himself.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government of India to produce opium for medicinal purposes only, and, if so, may I know what was the production last year as compared with this year? Is it decreasing or increasing?

Shri Tyagi: I can give the figures. Last year, that is 1949-50, it was 5,916 maunds and the year before it was 9,884 maunds.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Which State is the largest producer of opium, may I know?

Shri Tyagi: The largest producer is Uttar Pradesh with 3,216 maunds.

Shri Sonavane: Which State is the largest consumer of opium and which State in India consumes the minimum?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, the question pertains to production and not to consumption of opium.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Out of the total quantity of opium produced last year may I know how much was used for medicinal purposes and how much for opium eaters?

Shri Tyagi: I have no such information today.

CONFERENCES HELD BY MINISTRIES

*1769. Shri R. Velayudhan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of conferences and official committees each Ministry has held or constituted and the expenditure incurred on this by each Ministry either by way of travelling expenditure or daily allowances in the year 1950?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know how long it will take for this information to be collected?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the object of putting such questions? As early as possible.

Prof. Banga: May I know whether any instruction has been sent round to various Ministries as well as commodity committees that they should reduce the number of their conferences and meetings and thus bring about economy?

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

*1710. Shri R. Velayudhan: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any specific rule restricting the number of non-Hindus to the Lakshmi Narayan Technological Institute to which the Government of India are giving a grant now?

(b) How many students in the Institution are Hindus and how many non-Hindus?

(c) Out of the Hindus, how many are from the scheduled castes and tribes?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Prior to the giving of grants by Central Government, in accordance with the provisions of the bequest of late R. B. D. Lakshminarayan, admission to the Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur was restricted only to the Hindus of the State. As a sequel to the grants given by the Central Government the Nagpur University authorities have agreed to throw open 30 per cent. of the seats in the first year to applicants from other States, irrespective of their caste or community.

(b) The number of Hindu students on roll is thirty-two and that of non-Hindu students is nil.

(c) None of the Hindu students is from the scheduled castes or tribes.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government have given any grant to this Institute and if so, whether it has imposed any condition on the admission of non-Hindu students in this Institute?

Shri Kidwai: Yes, the grant was given on that condition. The restrictions were that the Hindu students from Madhya Pradesh alone will be admitted. Now it has been agreed by the University that 30 per cent. of the admissions will be from outside the State and they can be of any caste or creed. Now there is no restriction on them.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know if any non-Hindu student is now studying in that Institute, because the Government has already given a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs?

Shri Kidwai: Will the hon. Member please repeat the question?

Shri R. Velayudhan: According to Government of India's instructions, may I know whether any non-Hindu student has been admitted in that Institute this year?

Shri Kidwai: Not yet.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I ask whether any Scheduled Caste student has been admitted in that Institute?

Shri Kidwai: No.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether any application was made by any non-Hindu or Scheduled Caste student after the grant was made and if so, was any such application rejected?

Shri Kidwai: No application was made in 1950. Only one Non-Hindu applied in 1949 but till then the University had not accepted that condition.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know if it is a fact that this policy of insisting on the admission of all people in every institution to which any grant is made by the Government of India is being enforced with regard to every institution?

Shri Kidwai: Yes.

Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva: May I know whether any committee has been instituted or on what basis are the students selected for those institutions?

Shri Kidwai: The selection will be made on the merits of the applicant.

Shri Hussain Imam: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to

Article 29(2) which says: "No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them." May I ask whether there is no reservation in this?

Shri Kidwai: That is why the Government of India after giving this grant made them agree to their conditions.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether it is the policy of Government to allow caste, creed or colour distinctions in the admission of students in any of the educational institutions in India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise. They cannot do so.

Shri Hussain Imam: In view of the commitment, what steps have the Government taken to see that non-Hindu students are admitted?

Shri Kidwai: They have made the University accept this condition.

Shri Sonavane: Is it the policy of Government or of that institution to shut out Scheduled Caste students merely and always on the pretext of merit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a hypothetical question. Next question.

CENTRAL LOAN TO NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

*1711. **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central loan granted to New Delhi Municipal Committee for capital works in the year 1950-51 and 1951-52; and

(b) on what items the expenditure has been and will be made?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 2.]

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know what is the amount of loan asked by the New Delhi Municipal Committee Administration in the respective two years as against the loans granted?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Their request was of course for a very much bigger sum than has been granted. For 1951-52 they asked for Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs has been granted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I know whether the Rs. 7 lakh capital loan which has been granted in 1950-51 has not yet been paid to the Committee and the Committee has made a request for its payment?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That is not the case, Sir. The Committee arranges with their own local Finance as to when it has to be paid. They always arrange for it to be paid at the end of the year. There is no question of payment being withheld.

Shri Sondhi: The hon. Minister stated that a certain amount has been granted for 1951-52. We have not yet passed the Budget. How can it be sanctioned?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I may say that it has been budgetted.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I ask if any loans have been granted to the Delhi Municipality also for the period?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have not got that information with me today.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order, if not of privilege, may I ask if any item that has been budgetted can be announced in the House in advance of the Budget being presented to the House?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwal): Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that the hon. Minister means is that she has made a recommendation.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Minister did not say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is my duty to interpret and see that there is no misunderstanding in the House.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The statement attached to the answer gives detailed estimates of the items covering 14 items as against the sum ear-marked in the budget. I want to know if we can make budget estimates before the budget is passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to clear some of the doubts of hon. Members. They know it very well but I am only reminding them of what is happening. When the Standing Committees were constituted, I as one of the hon. Members said that all budgets relating to particular Ministries must be placed before the Standing Committees, so that they may look into the matter and then it may be sent to the Standing Finance Committee. Then with their approval they could come up before the House and later on we will scrutinize them in greater detail in the Estimates Committee. Why should hon. Members forget their own rights and duties?

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: We are sorry to hear that it is not done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of remedies open to the hon. Member and he ought not to quarrel with the Hon. Minister if she gives an opinion.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister is reading a newspaper.

Shri Kala Venkatarao: Can anything be exploded in this House including a myth?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know if the hon. Minister is reading a newspaper. Possibly it is with reference to any particular question.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is only the Finance Minister who knows precisely what budget provisions have been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other Ministers know the recommendations.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: They only know the recommendations but only the Finance Minister can precisely answer this question.

ARTIFICIAL RICE

*1712. **Shri Alexander:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether there is any plan for the manufacture of what is known as "Artificial Rice" on a commercial scale?

(b) Has any State Government come forward to take advantage of this discovery?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) Yes, Sir. A demonstration plant capable of producing about 3 cwt. of artificial rice per day has been set up and plans for setting up a commercial plant, capable of producing 5 to 7 tons per day are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Travancore-Cochin Government have shown interest in the scheme for the manufacture of artificial rice.

Shri Alexander: May I know what is the composition of this rice, whether it has been tested for nutritional values and if so, how it has been tested?

Shri Sri Prakasa: This is a processed product containing tapioca flour and specially prepared groundnut cake as the main ingredients. It is fortified with extra calcium.

Shri Alexander: I wanted to know whether it has been tested as to the nutritional value and if so, how it was tested?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has assumed that it has been tested and wants all State Governments to take advantage of this discovery. Why do you go back to the question of testing?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I might also add to what you have so kindly said, that this synthetic rice has a slightly higher calorific value and is richer in vitamins than the average milled rice. Its growth producing value is also found to be higher than that of rice.

Shri Alexander: What will be the average price per maund of this rice and how does it compare with the price of natural rice per maund?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The price of natural rice is anything in the market as we all know to our cost. This artificial rice will, it is hoped, be sold at 2½ annas to three annas per pound.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know what precautions are being taken that we may not meet with the same fate as in the case of pre-fabricated houses?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good comparing the one with the other.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether it is according to any instructions from the Centre that this factory has been started by the Travancore-Cochin Government and whether any grant is paid to the Travancore-Cochin Government for this factory?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The Travancore Municipal Corporation held a demonstration in the All-India Exhibition that was organised in Trivandrum. Over a lakh of people visited that place and found that the experiment was successful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if on the direction or initiative of the Centre this factory has been opened in Travancore, and if the Centre is subsidising or giving any grants to that.

Shri Sri Prakasa: So far as I know, no factory has yet been opened. Experiments have taken place, and the plant that was first exhibited in Travancore itself has now been transferred to Mysore where further experiments are taking place.

Prof. Ranga: Is it our own experiment, or have any experiments been made in other countries and found successful? How much money is proposed to be spent on this?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I could not say what has been done in other countries. Experiments in rice are important for us because a large number of our

people take rice. It is but right that the initiative should be taken by us. There has been no appreciable expenditure incurred so far.

Shri Hussain Imam: Is it a fact that the machinery required for this is a very simple one and not very expensive and so the question of wasting public money does not arise?

Shri Sri Prakasa: That is so, Sir, because I find that a small plant that can produce 3 to 4 cwt. per day can be set up at a cost of Rs. 7,000, and the machinery on which we carry on this investigation has been produced entirely by ourselves.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the shape of this artificial rice, and what precautions have been taken by Government so that this may not be mixed with natural rice?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it come into existence; there is time enough for adulteration.

Shri Hathi: What is the percentage of starch that this artificial rice will contain?

Shri Sri Prakasa: Tapioca itself yields about three times as much starchy food as the grains. I believe in its finished product also, it will keep the proportion mentioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Alexander: May I ask one more question, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Enough has been asked about artificial rice. Next question.

DESHMUKH ECONOMY PLAN

*1713. **Shri Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to a report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th January 1951 and state whether the "Deshmukh Economy Plan" referred to therein has the approval of the National Planning Commission?

(b) Has the Commission advised the State Governments to take similar steps for effecting economy in their administrative set up?

(c) What is the number of persons likely to be thrown out of employment as a result of the Central Government's economy plans?

(d) Have any proposals come up for consideration for giving alternative employment to such persons?

(e) How are the savings, so made, going to be utilised?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) It is presumed

the reference is to certain proposals for economy which came from the Finance Ministry and which were recently considered by Government. The Planning Commission is not directly concerned with the details of such economy proposals although of course the general objective aimed at has their approval.

(b) No and it is not their province to give such advice.

(c) and (d). No final decision has yet been reached on the economy proposals. I am, therefore, unable to give any such details at this stage as are asked for.

I have already mentioned the position in regard to alternative employment of retrenched persons and a statement outlining the Government's policy on the subject was laid on the Table of the House on 22nd November 1950.

(e) As the object of these savings is to reduce the expenditure at present incurred, the question of utilising them otherwise does not arise. The savings will help to secure a better balance in the budget.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know what will be the total amount of saving made because of this plan?

Shri Rajagopalachari: Final decision on some of the economy proposals has yet to be taken and I request the House to await the final decision before we can give the quantum or discuss the merits. I have already on the 21st February given some details as to how much is saved.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know why economy is not being made in the case of big salaried personnel, particularly when the Congress stand is not in favour of big salaries?

Shri Rajagopalachari: We cannot suddenly lower or raise the salaries. We have to follow certain lines of action which hon. Members are quite aware of. Then, here was a question of economy and not cutting down salaries.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether this economy plan is different from the retrenchment plan that you stated the other day and if the same, why are they not taken together?

Shri Rajagopalachari: The original question that was put, hon. Members will kindly read, was with reference to the Deshmukh Economy Plan. There is no such plan known by that name. But, instead of giving a negative answer, I have assumed that the question was with reference to the

recent economy proposals which came from the Finance Ministry and which are being considered by the Government, and partly disposed of and partly remaining to be disposed of.

Shri Kamath: Sir, in view of the fact that some months ago the newspapers reported what was then called the "Ayyangar Economy Plan", may I know how many rival economy plans are there before Government to-day?

Shri Rajagopalachari: There are many titles given by newspapers according to their tastes and according to the requirements of their subscribers. But the many plans may result in economy. Mr. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar's Report was with reference to organisation. The Finance Ministry's proposals are with reference to economy. The results may sometimes overlap.

Shri Dwivedi: Sir, what are the proposals originally incorporated in the economy plan and which are now dropped?

Shri Rajagopalachari: There is no such thing as an "Economy Plan". There were proposals for economy about which I have already answered.

Shri Dwivedi: Which of those proposals have now been dropped?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have not been dropped.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I have said that some proposals have been modified and accepted. Other proposals are being considered. There is no question of dropping.

Shri Kamath: Sir, may I know if the Ayyangar proposals have been attempted to be dove-tailed into the Deshmukh proposals?

Shri Rajagopalachari: We are using loose terminology. I would like not to answer questions shaped in that manner.

Shri Kamath: Sir, on a point of order, "dove-tailing" is not loose terminology, and.....

Shri Rajagopalachari: We are referring to this plan and that plan. I have already said the Finance Ministry has made certain proposals with reference to producing economy. The suggestions for reorganisation are contained in another set of proposals. Sometimes reorganisation may result in economy, sometimes the opposite. Economy and reorganisation are two different things. If the questions are with reference to the points referred to, namely, economy and reorganisation, I can attempt to answer them. But if they relate to certain proposals

the titles of which are not official titles, my answer may become inaccurate.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Sir, is it proposed to take the House or the Standing Finance Committee into confidence with regard to the economy proposals made by the Finance Ministry?

Shri Rajagopalachari: The economy proposals made by the Finance Ministry will have to be examined from the point of view of economy and administration. If questions of legislation arise, they will be placed before the House.

Shri Hussain Imam: In view of the fact that we have the Estimates Committee's proposals, the Finance Ministry's proposals and the Gopalaswami Ayyangar proposals, is there any effort to correlate them and then come to certain conclusions?

Shri Rajagopalachari: The functions and duty of the Cabinet, Sir, are to co-ordinate all such proposals.

MILITARY-TRAINED PERSONNEL

*1714. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of persons trained through the National Cadet Corps, Home Guard and the Territorial Army during the year 1950?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): Separate figures for the Calendar year 1950 are not available. However, the total of all categories trained or under training in the National Cadet Corps is approximately 93,000.

It is not in the public interest to disclose the figures regarding the Territorial Army. The Home Guards are the concern of the State Governments.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: जहाँ तक होमगार्ड्स का सम्बन्ध है, क्या प्रदेशों की सरकार भारत सरकार के पास कोई रिपोर्ट भेजती हैं जिसके अनुसार भारत सरकार को यह मालुम होता रहता है कि वहाँ पर उनका काम किस तरह चल रहा है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** In regard to Home Guards, do State Governments send any reports to the Government of India with a view to apprise them of the progress of their work?]

Major-General Himatsinhji: The information can be gathered from the Home Ministry and I suggest the hon. Member may put a separate question.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बात बतला सकते हैं कि जहाँ तक होमगार्ड्स का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तक उनको किन प्रांतों में सब से अधिक कामयाबी हुई है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Can the hon. Minister state as to which one of the States has acquitted itself most creditably in so far as the organisation of the Home Guards is concerned?]

Major-General Himatsinhji: The subject of Home Guards comes under the Home Ministry of the State concerned. I cannot say which Home Guards have done best, but I know which province or State has the maximum number.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: जहाँ तक यह टैरीटोरियल आर्मी का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ इसमें जो लोग भरती हुए, उनकी संख्या पहले वर्षों से अधिक है या कम होती जा रही है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Is the number of recruits to the Territorial Army greater this year as compared to the previous years or is it going down?]

Major-General Himatsinhji: Sir, last time when I replied to the question, I said 70 per cent. of the first stage of the target strength was reached. Since then due to propaganda and publicity drive the figure has increased to 76 per cent.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या सरकार को इसके सम्बन्ध में अगले वर्ष के लिये कोई निश्चित योजना है जिसके अनुसार आगे के वर्षों में कर्मकांड बढ़ाया जाए और जहाँ तक होमगार्ड्स का सम्बन्ध है, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित भारत सरकार की योजना है जो स्टेटों को भेजी गयी है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government of India any set scheme in this connection for the following year and has any such set scheme relating to the Home Guards been sent to the States?]

Major-General Himatsinhji: We have definite plans, as far as the Territorial Army is concerned. Its progress is in accordance with the availability of equipment and the progress of recruitment. The Home Guards, as I have

already stated, are not the concern of the Defence Department.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is recruitment of military personnel done from the National Cadet Corps?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The territorial army is auxiliary to the main army.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am asking about the N.C.C.

Major-General Himatsinhji: As far as the N.C.C. is concerned, after the three years' course in the senior division of the N.C.C., i.e., in the University, is finished, they are eligible to go to the Defence Academy for the one year course. If they have qualified with a C class certificate, and being graduates, they will have to do only one year at the I.M.A. instead of four years to become an officer.

Pandit Kunzru: Do the Government of India supply rifles to the Home Guards?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Yes, Sir. The Government of India, as in the past, are always prepared to supply rifles and other equipment whenever asked for.

Pandit Kunzru: Are the Home Guards kept on a military footing?

Major-General Himatsinhji: No, Sir, they are auxiliary to the Police.

Pandit Kunzru: Do the Government of India supply rifles to the Police?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Yes, 303 rifles which are not perhaps completely suitable for the use of the Army.

Pandit Kunzru: Are any other kind of rifles than 303 given to the Home Guards?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Yes, Sir, I think they are rifles with certain bore larger than 303 rifles. I do not remember the size at present.

Pandit Kunzru: What is the purpose for which they give these rifles, if the Defence Department have nothing to do with the Home Guards?

Major-General Himatsinhji: We are prepared to help them as much as we can.

Shri Kamath: Without giving the exact number or the actual figures which may not be in the public interest, is the hon. Minister in a position to state whether the drive for enlistment into the Territorial Army has been yielding better results during the last few months, and if so which State has responded best?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The drive has been encouraging and successful. As the hon. Member knows, the State which has been most successful is his own State.

Shri Kamath: Ah! that is good.

Shri Alexander: In view of the present international set-up, do Government propose to make military training in colleges compulsory?

Major-General Himatsinhji: That is a question of policy, Sir.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

*1715. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the additional number of persons recruited in the Delhi Police force to maintain law and order during the year 1950?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): One Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police, ten Inspectors, 64 Sub-Inspectors, 202 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 279 Head-Constables and 2,130 Foot-Constables.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, after this increase in the number, may I know whether the number of dacoities and thefts in this area decreased?

Shri Rajagopalachari: Sir, the one has nothing to do with the other.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, the force was increased with a view to reduce these crimes of dacoities and thefts. I want to know if as a result of this increase in the force, these crimes have decreased?

Shri Rajagopalachari: Looking after dacoities, investigations and arrests and the like, this work is one of the duties of the Police. The Police in Delhi are not only for the purpose of stopping dacoities.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, with reference to their other duties, I want to know whether the number of traffic accidents has increased or decreased after this recruitment?

Shri Rajagopalachari: There again, Sir, it will be misleading to relate the number of accidents to the number of policemen as a whole. An increase in accidents may be due to several causes. Congestion, carelessness, width of the road and several other items go to make an accident.

Shri Sidhva: What is the function of this increased personnel and . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question hour is over.

Short Notice Question and Answer**JETTY BLAZE IN CALCUTTA DOCKS**

Shri Dwivedi: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of total loss of in terms of money, property, goods and other valuables as a result of the jetty blaze in Calcutta Docks, which broke out at 1 P.M. on the 17th February 1951;

(b) after how many hours the blaze was brought under control;

(c) the cause of the blaze;

(d) whether any loss of life has occurred; and

(e) the number of persons injured and the nature of their injuries?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The original value of the shed at Garden Reach Jetty and the cranes, lifts and equipment destroyed is Rs. 35 lakhs but the replacement value will be double this amount. An approximate estimate of the value of goods destroyed in the fire is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(b) After 20 hours.

(c) Not yet known. An Enquiry Committee has been appointed consisting of the Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer and Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, to which has been co-opted the Deputy Commissioner of Port Police and the report of the Committee is now awaited.

(d) No.

(e) No one was injured.

Shri Dwivedi: When the fire broke out at about 1 P.M., why were the fire-fighting arrangements delayed so much with the result that the fire could not be brought under control for twenty hours?

Shri Santhanam: The fire was first noticed at 1-30 P.M. on the 17th February and the services of the Calcutta Fire Brigade were immediately requisitioned. By 4-30 P.M. the fire was isolated but it was not brought under control until about 9-30 P.M., because the articles were highly inflammable.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know if it is suspected that it was a case of sabotage?

Shri Santhanam: An enquiry committee is sitting and I do not like to anticipate its findings.

Shri Dwivedi: What is the distance between the place where the fire-fighting equipment is located and the place of the blaze?

Shri Santhanam: I am afraid I have no information.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know if any loss of private property has been brought to light?

Shri Santhanam: I have already said that the value of the goods destroyed in that jetty is Rs. 60 lakhs.

Shri Dwivedi: May I know if there were any watchmen to guard the stores and the properties, particularly when such a huge amount of money was involved?

Shri Santhanam: There must have been watchmen there. At all such places there are watchmen as also Police.

Shri Dwivedi: Have any other steps been taken in this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Mr. Hussain Imam.

Shri Hussain Imam: May I know whether this jetty was under the Port Commissioner or under the Railways?

Shri Santhanam: Under the Port Commissioner.

Shri Dwivedi: Have any arrests been made so far in this connection?

Shri Santhanam: I do not think any arrests have been made.

Shri Dwivedi: What are the details and description of the Government property reported to have been destroyed as a result of this blaze?

Shri Santhanam: The Government properties lost are the shed, the cranes, lifts and other equipment. The original value of Government property lost was Rs. 35 lakhs and their replacement value will be double that sum.

Shri Kamath: Have Government received any report recently that the Dock Workers' Union or a large chunk of it or at least a major part of it has passed into the hands of Communists?

Shri Santhanam: I think the hon. Member refers to the Seamen's Union and not the Dock Workers' Union.

Shri Kamath: I am referring to the Dock Workers' Union.

Shri Santhanam: There is some amount of Communist infiltration both among the dock workers and among the seamen.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it a fact that there is a dearth of hydrants in the locality and the fire brigade has to take water from the bed of the Ganges which is far away and that was one of the

reasons why so much time was taken for bringing the fire under control?

Shri Santhanam: I would suggest that the hon. Member may await the report of the enquiry committee.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

*1699. **Shri Raj Karwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of States in which separation of judiciary from Executive has already been effected?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): Our information is that schemes of separation of the judiciary from the executive are in force throughout the States of Madhya Bharat and Hyderabad, and in certain districts of Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Some preliminary steps towards the implementation of the principle of separation have, I understand, also been taken by the Government of Bombay.

LOCAL BODIES FINANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

*1700. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Local Bodies Finance Enquiry Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, which taxes from the Union list have been recommended to be exclusively reserved for the local authorities?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Terminal taxes on goods, or passengers carried by railway, sea or air.

INDIAN PAINTING

*1701. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during 1950 to encourage Indian painting and Bharat Natyam; and

(b) whether any financial help has been granted to centres devoted to them?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 3].

CAPITAL ISSUED FOR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

*1716. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of capital issued during 1950 (i) for heavy industrial concerns primarily engaged for production of food; (ii) for promoting such production and (iii) for developing dairies?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (i), (ii) and (iii). The information required is not available.

BROADCASTS

*1717. **Shri P. Y. Deshpande:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what is the daily and monthly proportion of broadcasts (i) to overseas listeners, and (ii) to home listeners during the last six months?

(b) What are the grounds on which the proportion between the two services, internal and external, is based?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 4].

(b) The quantitative output of programmes in both cases is determined by programme and technical considerations for each area, and not with a view to maintaining any particular ratio between the two types of programmes.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

*1718. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many development plans have been suspended by Government due to lack of funds?

(b) What steps do Government propose to take to finance these plans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) No developmental schemes in progress have been abandoned; but suitable adjustments, wherever necessary, are being made in the speed of implementation of the schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

MERCY PETITIONS

*1719. **Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mercy-petitions received from the different States as after the 15th August 1947 on behalf of condemned prisoners; and

(b) how many of the petitions were rejected?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) 602 mercy-petitions were received from 15th August 1947 till 31st December 1950:

(b) In 113 cases the sentences were commuted and 489 petitions were rejected. I would add that only those petitions which have been rejected by the State Governments come up for further consideration here.

TRANSMITTER FOR GAUHATI

*1720. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state.

(a) what progress has been made for the establishment of a 10 Kwtt Radio transmitter at Gauhati;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress has been stopped for want of funds; and

(c) if so, when the work will be undertaken and completed, and the transmitter installed?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) The building for housing the transmitter is almost complete. The transmitter and allied stores are on their way to Gauhati via Calcutta. The installation of the equipment will be taken up as soon as the equipment arrives at site. Necessary power generating equipment has been ordered through Directorate-General, Supplies and Disposals.

(b) No.

(c) The power generating equipment is expected to be delivered before the end of 1951; the transmitter will then be in operation within a month.

TECHNICAL MANPOWER

*1721. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry is to be made to find out India's requirements of technical manpower and if so, when;

(b) whether a Committee has been set up for this purpose and if so, of whom; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish a central organisation for the purpose of co-ordination of technical education?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes. The Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education has set up a Sub-Committee to assess the country's requirements of technical manpower during the next 5 years as well as on a long-term basis taking into consideration the estimates made sometime back by the Scientific Manpower Committee in this behalf.

The Sub-Committee consists of Mr. G. L. Mehta as Chairman and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Mr. Sri Ram, Mr. H. Gibson and Mr. T. Sivasankar as members.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education, set up by the Government in 1945, performs advisory functions in regard to co-ordination of technical education. The Council has proposed that it be invested with statutory powers to discharge its functions.

SENDING ENGINEERS TO GERMANY

*1722. **Shri Sidhya:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether a German Industrialist, who is now in India, has made any proposal to Government to send Engineers to Germany for practical training? If so, what?

(b) Have Government come to any decision in the matter?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) and (b). Yes. An informal approach has been made but till the scheme is received and its details examined no decision can be taken.

RADIO STATION, VIJAYAWADA

*1723. **Shri A. Joseph:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the Radio Station at Vijayawada in regard to its broadcasting capacity; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to construct permanent Building at Vijayawada or to purchase buildings for it?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) The Eight Year Plan for Development of Broadcasting envisages a higher power medium wave transmitter of 10/20 K.W. at Vijayawada, but the project can be undertaken only when funds become available.

(b) The construction of All India Radio's own building at Vijayawada is also contemplated in that Plan.

ARTICLE 46 OF THE CONSTITUTION

*1724. **Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any list of the Weaker Sections of the people has been prepared by Government under Article 46 of the Constitution; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to do so now?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) and (b). No. The Constitution does not require that any such list should be prepared as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, nor is it possible to prepare such a list as the connotation is not precise.

EDUCATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN

*1725. **Shri S. V. Naik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amounts have been set apart towards the education of ex-servicemen by the Centre;

(b) If so, what are they; and

(c) how many are benefited by these?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) The Centre usually sets apart some money towards the education of ex-servicemen and their dependants.

(b) and (c). A statement in this respect is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 5.]

REMOVAL OF CASH BY PRINCES

*1726. **Shri Subbiah:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any restrictions have been placed on the removal of cash, jewels and assets by the Indian Princes to countries outside India and if so what?

(b) What is the amount, either in Jewels, cash or assets taken out of India since August, 1947?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The removal of cash, jewellery and other assets out of India by the Indian Princes is subject to the same restrictions as those imposed on other Indian nationals.

(b) The information is not available.

RESEARCH IN SCIENCE

*1727. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of laboratories and institutes that have been set up in India by Government since 15th August, 1947, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for research in science, technology and industry;

(b) in which different sciences, technics, and processes research is being conducted at present;

(c) the capital and working expenses per annum of each of the laboratories and institutes;

(d) the percentage of foreign personnel employed in each of the laboratories and institutes; and

(e) the steps that are being taken to attract and train Indian scientists for manning these institutions?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) Seven. A statement giving the names of the laboratories is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 6.]

(b) A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 7.]

(c) and (d). A statement giving the desired information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 8.]

(e) The junior scientists working in the laboratories are young men with post graduate research experience. To train such personnel, Government of India have instituted a Scheme of Research Training Scholarships for Research in the fundamental Sciences and in Engineering and Technology and have allotted them to Universities and other Research Institutions. The senior posts will be filled either by the young scientists working in the laboratories or with those who have adequate research experience in Research Institutes and Universities.

PROSCRIPTION OF BOOKS

*1728. **Shri M. P. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any books on politics, Economics, Sociology or religion are proscribed under the orders of the Government of India; and

(b) what is their number and description?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): (a) and (b). Without accepting the classification proposed by the Hon. Member, I lay on the Table of the House a list of books proscribed under the orders of the Government of India.

STATEMENT

(1) *The Face of Mother India*, by Miss Katherine Mayo,

(2) *Old Soldier Sahib*, by Frank Richards,

(3) *The Land of the Lingam*, by Arthur Miles,

(4) *Hindu Heaven*, by Max Wylie.

(5) *Mysterious India*, by Moki Singh,

(6) *Scented Garden*, by Bernard Stern,

(7) *Behind the Iron Curtain in Kashmir—Neutral Opinion*,

(8) *The Kashmir Dispute through Neutral Eyes*,

(9) *Pakistan-Pas Manzar Wa Pesh Manzar*, by Hameed Anwar, published by Ishait Manzil, Bull Road, Lahore,

(10) *Cease Fire*, by Agha Babar, published by Little Theatre Group, Lahore, and

(11) *Khak Aur Khoon*, by Nazim Hajazi, published by Quami Qutab Khana, Lahore.

AERODROME AT BIRSI

*1729. **Shri Kannamwar:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about 56 lacs of rupees were required for the construction of an aerodrome at Birsi in Gondia Tahsil (Madhya Pradesh) during war period and it is at present lying unused?

(b) If so, when do Government propose to use it?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): (a) and (b). The Gondia air field was constructed in 1943 at a cost of approximately Rs. 54 lacs (including the cost of the technical and domestic accommodation). As this air field was surplus to the requirements of the Air Force and the Civil Aviation Department, it was transferred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh on a care and maintenance basis, that is to say, the State Government undertook the responsibility of maintaining it at their expense, the title to the land, pucca runways etc. continuing to vest in the Central Government. The Government of India also retain unrestricted rights of the use of air field whenever necessary.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS BY FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

*1730. **Shri Sivaprakasam:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any new scholarships are offered to the Indian students by the Federation of British Industries for undergoing practical technical training in the United Kingdom?

(b) If so, what is the period for which the scholarships are offered?

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(c) Do these scholarships include the passage maintenance also?

(d) What is the value of these scholarships?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai): (a) Yes.

(b) Two years.

(c) The passage will not be paid by the F.B.I.

(d) £300 per annum per student.

CENTRAL NEWS ORGANISATION

*1731. **Shri Jagannath Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the strength of the Central News Organisation of the All India Radio in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950?

(b) What economy is proposed to be effected in the Central News Organisation in the year 1951-52?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is proposed to effect an economy of about Rs. 51,000 in the year 1951-52.

STATEMENT

Sanctioned posts of News Services Division, All India Radio.

	November 1948	November 1949	November 1950
Class I	18	19	20
Class II	116	116	114
Class III	103	105	105
Class IV	92	93	93
TOTAL :	329	333	332

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

*1732. **Shri Jagannath Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of officers and other staff in the Press Information Bureau of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the years 1940, 1945 and 1950?

(b) What was the cost of newspapers purchased by the Bureau in 1948, 1949 and 1950?

(c) What share of this was for newspapers in English and what for those in Hindi and other languages?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIII, annexure No. 9].

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

*1733. **Shri Jagannath Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and what it was in the years 1948 and 1949;

(b) What economy is proposed to be effected in this Division in the year 1951-52 as a part of general Economy Drive; and

(c) What was the income from publications published in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 and the total expenditure for the respective years?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar):

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The estimate of expenditure proposed for 1951-52 is Rs. 1,88,000 less than the sanctioned grant for 1950-51 and Rs. 4,03,000 less than the sanctioned grant for 1949-50. Possibilities of further economy are being examined.

(c) For the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 attention is invited to my reply to Starred Question No. 1557, dated the 10th April 1950. As regards 1950-51, the final figures of income and expenditure are not yet available.

STATEMENT

Strength of the Publications Division

	Number of post		
	April 1948	April 1949	Present
Class I	21	19	13
Class II	39	27	20
Class III	150	150	173
Class IV	88	104	111
TOTAL	298	300	317

HYDRO-ELECTRIC GENERATION

*1734. **Shri Shiv Charan Lal:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any scheme for Hydro-electric generation has been chalked out by Government for the Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to place a statement on the Table of the House regarding the work done so far?

(c) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when do Government propose to start this work?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) The Government of India have so far prepared no scheme for generating hydro-electric power for any of the Centrally Administered Areas. Investigations and surveys are, however, in progress in respect of the Harangi Multi-purpose Project in Coorg.

(b) The investigations were started in July, 1949. Hydraulic observations on the Harangi River are being taken. Contour survey of the area commanded and the basin survey are nearing completion.

(c) Does not arise.

KOSI RIVER DAM

110. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any test has been conducted for Government by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on the construction of Kosi River Dam and if so, with what result?

(b) Has the former Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority visited India to inspect the various multi-purposes projects sponsored by Government?

(c) Has the former Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission arrived in India at the request of the Government of India to look into the possibility of developing various Indian rivers?

(d) If so, what is the result?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) The trial load analysis of the section of the Kosi Dam was carried out by Indian engineers of the CWINC under the guidance and with the assistance of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. As a result of these, certain improvements and economies have been affected in the proposed section of the dam.

(b) to (d). Mr. David E. Lillenthal, formerly Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority and subsequently Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is on a private visit to India and seeing one or two river valley projects, laboratories, universities and rural life. He has not come

at the request of the Government of India but the Government are extending facilities for the visit. As it is a purely private visit, Government do not expect any report or result.

CANTEEN STORES DEPARTMENT

111. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) What is the composition of the Canteen Stores Department, India?

(b) Where its branches are and whether there are local boards in those cities where there are branches;

(c) Whether this Department is self-supporting;

(d) What are its earnings and expenditure since the partition, year by year;

(e) Whether it is a fact that, as a measure of economy, the post of administrative officer was abolished in April, 1950; and

(f) Whether it is a fact, that the post was again filled?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) The Canteen Stores Department is an organisation under the Ministry of Defence to provide canteen stores to the troops at their numerous locations at the lowest possible rates. The organisation is controlled by a Board of Control with the Minister of Defence as Chairman and a Board of Administration, presided over by the Manager of the Department, with representatives of

the Ministry of Finance and of the Quarter Master General.

(b) The Canteen Stores Department has wholesale Depots at Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Pathankot and Srinagar.

There are no local boards at the above centres with the exception of Bombay where the Head Office of the Department is also located with its Board of Administration.

(c) Yes.

(d) The present Canteen Services came into being with effect from the 1st January 1948.

The position is as follows:

	1.1.48 to 31.3.48
	<u>Rs. A. P.</u>
Gross profit	4,20,343—2—1
Expenditure	3,90,179—7—10
Net profit	30,163—10—3
	<u>1.4.48 to 31.3.49</u>
	<u>Rs. A. P.</u>
Gross profit	21,37,761—4—5
Expenditure	16,08,214—13—3
Net profit	5,29,546—7—2
	<u>1.4.49 to 31.3.50</u>
	<u>Rs. A. P.</u>
Gross profit	29,92,380—5—11
Expenditure	20,23,445—5—3
Net profit	9,68,935—0—8

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Monday, 26th February, 1951

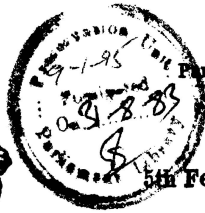
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to

2nd, March, 1951

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers

CHAMBER PUBLISHED ON...

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Monday, 26th February, 1951

*The House met at a Quarter to Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-50 A.M.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
HOUSE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the House proceeds with any other business, I would like to inform hon. Members that Shri Alladi Krishna-swami Aiyar has requested for leave of absence under Article 101(4) of the Constitution on account of illness.

Is it the pleasure of the House to grant him leave of absence for the current session?

The leave was granted.

**USEFUL CATTLE PRESERVATION
BILL—contd.**

Shri Satish Chandra (Uttar Pradesh): Last time when I was speaking on this Bill I had said that there can be two approaches to the cattle-problem—one approach based on the religious sentiment, and the other that may be termed as an economic approach. I had also said that there could be no two opinions about the objects of the Bill, which are laudable. The Mover has brought forward this Bill to preserve our cattle-wealth. However, I wanted to emphasise that while considering this Bill we should take fully into consideration the economic aspect of the problem. The importance of livestock to this country cannot be

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under-estimated. It is common knowledge that all our agricultural operations, agricultural transport, etc. depend upon good cattle.....

Shri Kamath (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on a point of order, the House will remember that on a suggestion or a motion made by you on the last non-official day for private Members' Bills the Bills that were tabled for introduction were allowed to be introduced and the Bills for subsequent stages such as consideration and so on were taken up later. I find on the agenda today several Bills for introduction. The same rule could have been applied today as it would have been helpful so far as the House is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On the previous day it was done with the consent of a number of hon. Members in whose names motions for consideration stood. There were a number of Bills outstanding then, more than 20 or 30. A special motion was made to suspend the rule and it was suspended. It was an exceptional case and no such motion has been made today.

Shri Kamath: Unfortunately you are in the Chair today and so you could not make it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member could have made the motion.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): Sir, I should like to move a motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already started the regular business of the House by calling upon the hon. Member taking part in the consideration motion. It is too late for the hon. Member to make a motion; he may reserve it for the next occasion.

Shri Satish Chandra: Apart from agricultural operations and village transport, our irrigation also depends to a large extent on cattle, which serve as the motive power for lift-irrigation. We also get a large quantity of manure in the form of cow dung, which is one of the most useful natural organic manures. I had also pointed out that

[Shri Satish Chandra]

In this country, where millions of people are vegetarians, the importance of milk and milk-products in our dietary could not be ignored. In spite of all these facts I was not very much in support of the Bill moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, because there was an assurance from the Treasury Benches that a more comprehensive official Bill would be placed for consideration of the House in this Session. I am sure Government will introduce shortly the Bill which they promised to bring forward this session, and that it would be a comprehensive measure covering every aspect of the animal husbandry problems. It should not merely be an addition of another section to the Indian Penal Code like the present non-official Bill, but must suggest methods by which the cattle wealth of the country can be further developed.

Sir, it will not be out of place here to emphasise the fact that animal husbandry and the cattle problem have been ignored in this country for a very long time. Let us look at the figures which give an indication as to how much wealth is added to the national income through our cattle. From the figures available to me I find that in terms of money we get Rs. 160 crores through bullock transport, Rs. 300—400 crores in the form of traction and motive power that we get from the cattle, about Rs. 1,000 crores in the form of dung which is used as fuel and manure, and about Rs. 750 crores in the form of milk and milk-products. To these have to be added the income from hides, skins and bone-meal, etc. Adding up all these figures, we find that the national wealth is augmented to the extent of about Rs. 2,500 to 3,000 crores per annum by the cattle-wealth of the country. This amount constitutes about 16 per cent. of the annual national income of India. But let us compare the attention paid to this important industry with other industries on which Government bestow much more attention. I will cite only one or two cases. Every year we produce about Rs. 500 crores worth of coal and only about Rs. 10 crores worth of steel, but much more is spent out of the public exchequer for the development of the coal and steel industries than for the development of the cattle wealth of the country. As against the 16 per cent. contribution made by cattle to our national income, we spend from the public exchequer only 0.8 per cent. over the development of cattle. I would wish the House to consider the position that on our biggest industry after agriculture we spend only 0.8 per cent. of our total national budget!

At the same time, Sir, the fact cannot be ignored that whereas we have numerically the largest proportion of cattle per head of human population, the milk-yield and *per capita* consumption of milk is very low. In post-partition India we have about 18 crores of cattle. But 22 bullocks in this country do the same amount of work as is done by three bullocks in Egypt. This single example gives to a certain extent an idea of the quality of our draught cattle. According to expert opinion the unnecessarily large number of cattle instead of adding to our cattle wealth has become a liability on the nation. All the fodder, concentrates and cattle-feeds that can possibly be grown on the limited available land are not sufficient to feed 18 crores of cattle. It is quite possible that only 10 crore well-fed and healthy cattle of developed breeds could yield more milk and perform better service, in addition to relieving to some extent the pressure on land which is urgently needed to grow more food for human beings.

12 Noon

So I revert back to my main argument, that while considering this problem one must not be led away completely by a feeling of religious sentiment, but should also take into account the economic aspect of this vast and important problem. I do not suggest for a moment that in this country cow-slaughter on a large scale is possible or should be permitted, because the sentiments of the people have to be taken into account and respected. But I do say that this number can and must be reduced by some other means. Several methods have been suggested, one of which is to concentrate the useless cattle in forest or such other areas where there is plenty of grass and where they can be kept without being a liability on our food resources. They can be segregated in places where they could not consume such food as is needed for useful cattle. The other method can be the castration of useless scrub bulls.

I would submit, Sir, that the religious sentiment is also born of our economic needs. The idea of the sanctity of the cow probably developed in ancient times, not so much on account of there being more sanctity in the cow than in any other animal, but, on account of its vital role in the economic life of the nation. But if it is now proving to be an economic liability rather than an asset, it is for us to think coolly and dispassionately in order to evolve a correct policy to meet the present and future requirements.

I wish that instead of this negative Bill some positive steps should be

taken to improve the breed of our cattle. It is possible to achieve that objective in many ways. Several committees appointed to investigate into the problem have submitted long reports during the last few years. They have made important recommendations to the Government about improving the breed of our cattle by scientific methods. I need hardly go into the details of those recommendations, but I do complain that Government have not given as much attention as they should have given to this major problem on which depends to a large extent the prosperity of our predominantly agricultural country. More attention from the Government and more money from the Exchequer are therefore urgently needed to tackle it successfully. In this country, there are hardly ten veterinary surgeons for each million of cattle. This compares very unfavourably with similar facilities existing in other civilised countries of the world. There are very inadequate facilities for veterinary training and for scientific development of the breed of livestock. Government can surely do something in this direction.

There is so much veneration for the cow that if Government moves in the matter it is possible that large amounts of money may be voluntarily forthcoming from philanthropists all over the country. There is no dearth of persons who, if properly approached, would be prepared to invest large sums of money for the development of cattle. I think that this source could be tapped and every effort made to collect as much money as possible in the form of voluntary donations. The work of improving the breed of cattle can also be undertaken with the help of or entrusted to the innumerable *goshalas* and *pinjrapoles* that already exist throughout the length and breadth of India. What is required is their proper coordination with a view to pool together the efforts that are being made sporadically all over the country on the initiative of philanthropists. So, my whole object this morning is to emphasise the point that proper attention must be paid to this national problem and it should not be ignored as has been the case hitherto. If Government promise to take positive steps in these directions and bring forward the comprehensive Bill, there is in my humble opinion, absolutely no necessity to pass the present Bill of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava as it does not go far enough and does not solve the main problem that is before us.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): I rise to a point of order before we go further. I submit that this is a ques-

tion which relates more specifically to the State Governments as can be seen from State List No. 2 and I would like to know whether it is competent for this House.....

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): This is for Centrally Administered Areas.

Dr. Deshmukh: I am sorry, Sir.

सेठ गोविन्द दास(मध्य प्रदेश) : सभा-पतिजी, यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब कभी यह प्रश्न किसी रूप में भी हमारे सामने आता है तब इस के साथ साम्प्रदायिकता की भावनायें आ जाती हैं। गौ रक्षा के प्रश्न और साम्प्रदायिकता के प्रश्न में आपस में कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं है और अब जब कि पाकिस्तान तक में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नियम बने हैं और कुछ कानून बनने जा रहे हैं, हमारे उस पड़ोसी देश में जो कि अपने को इस्लाम का अनुयायी कहता है, तब हमारे लिये इस से बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात क्या हो सकती है कि जब भी हम इस प्रश्न को लायें तब हमारे सामने साम्प्रदायिकता की बात कह दी जाये और वह दिया जाये कि केवल साम्प्रदायिकता की भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर हम इस प्रश्न को यहां पर ला रहे हैं। गौ रक्षा के प्रश्न को साम्प्रदायिकता के प्रश्न से सर्वथा अलग कर देना सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि इस प्रश्न के दो रूप हैं एक सांस्कृतिक और दूसरा आर्थिक। सर्वप्रथम यह हमारा सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न है। सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न और साम्प्रदायिक प्रश्नों में आकाश पाताल का अन्तर होता है। सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न उस देश के इतिहास, उस देश के रीति रिवाज और उस देश की अनेक दूसरी बातों से बनता है, साम्प्रदायिकता से नहीं। साम्प्रदायिकता तो हमारे देश में कुछ वर्षों

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

से आई है। पर यह देश तो हजारों वर्ष पुराना देश है इस देश का इतिहास हजारों वर्ष पुराना इतिहास है; इस देश के रीति रिवाज हजारों वर्ष पुराने रीति रिवाज हैं। हमारी सारी संस्कृति का निर्माण उस समय हुआ था कि जिस समय हमारे सामने मुसलमानों का इस प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिकता का कोई भी प्रश्न नहीं था। अतः गौ रक्षा का प्रश्न साम्प्रदायिक प्रश्न न हो कर हमारी संस्कृति का प्रश्न है।

कई लोग कहते हैं कि एक समय था जब कि इस देश में लोग गौ मांस खाते थे, जब इस देश में गौ मेघ यज्ञ हुआ करते थे और इस विषय में कई पौराणिक दृष्टान्त हमें दिये जाते हैं। मैं इस संसार में मनुष्य को विकास के सौपान के द्वारा उन्नति के पथ पर जाने वाला प्राणी मानता हूँ। मैं नहीं मानता कि आरम्भ में मानव उस प्रकार का था जिस प्रकार का कि मानव आज है। गौ रक्षा का प्रश्न वो अलग रख दीजिये, एक ऐसा समय था जो इतिहास से सिद्ध होता है, कि मनुष्य मनुष्य को खा जाता था। तो यदि आज हम लोग यह कहने लगे कि क्योंकि किसी समय मनुष्य मनुष्य को खा जाता था इसलिये इस की इजाजत फिर दे दी जाये, तो यह एक विडम्बना की बात होगी। सम्भव है कि ऐसा कोई समय इस देश में रहा होगा कि यहां के निवासी गौ मांस भी खाते होंगे, या इस देश में गौ मेघ यज्ञ भी होते होंगे, यद्यपि यह बात विवादप्रस्त है, यह बिल्कुल निर्विवाद नहीं है परन्तु उस समय के बाद इस देश के लोगों ने उन्नति की और उन्नति कर के अपने देश के इतिहास और रीति रिवाज के अनुसार इस देश में अपनी एक संस्कृति बनाई। इसीलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता

हूँ कि गौ रक्षा का प्रश्न साम्प्रदायिक प्रश्न न होकर सांस्कृतिक प्रश्न है।

फिर यह एक आर्थिक प्रश्न भी है। हमारा देश एक कृषिप्रधान देश है। और इस कृषिप्रधान देश की इस समय की हमारी जैसी स्थिति है उस को देखते हुए गाय की हमें आर्थिक दृष्टि से सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में नहीं हूँ जो ट्रैक्टरों का कोई उपयोग नहीं मानते और कहते हैं कि हमें ट्रैक्टरों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमें ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है और यहां पर ट्रैक्टरों ने, जहां तक कृषि की उन्नति का प्रश्न है वहां तक बहुत दूर तक काम किया है। हमें ट्रैक्टरों की और अधिक आवश्यकता है, परन्तु जो लोग यह कहते हैं या यह समझते हैं कि ट्रैक्टरों से हमारा कृषि का प्रश्न हल हो जायगा उन की बुद्धि पर मुझे तरस आता है। मैं इस बात को एक क्षण के लिये भी मानने की तैयार नहीं हूँ कि इस समय की हमारी जैसी स्थिति है उस को देखते हुए कभी भी यह ट्रैक्टर हमारा पूरा काम चला सकते हैं और इन ट्रैक्टरों से हम अपने यहां की खेती का पूरा काम ले सकते हैं। सब से पहले आप यहां की जो भूमि है उस के विभाजन को देखिये। यहां की भूमि इस प्रकार बटी हुई है कि जब तक हम कोऑपरेटिव (Cooperative) या कलेक्टिव (Collective) फार्मों का निर्माण न कर दें तब तक हमें यहां की खेती के लिये बैलों की सदा आवश्यकता होगी। फिर जिस चावल की आज सब से अधिक कमी है उस चावल की खेती की ओर आप दृष्टिपात कीजिये। मद्रास, बंगाल, बिहार के खेतों को, मेरे प्रान्त में

छत्तीसगढ़ के धान के खेतों को देखिये । जहाँ-जहाँ धान उत्पन्न होता है उन सब स्थलों को भी आप देखिये । धान के खेत जिस प्रकार छोटे छोटे होते हैं और उन में जिस प्रकार पालें या भेड़ें होती हैं, उन को देखते हुए वहाँ ट्रैक्टरों से काम नहीं चल सकता । यदि हमें इस देश में धान की खेती बढ़ाना है और हमें इस देश में अधिक चावल उत्पन्न करना है, तो केवल ट्रैक्टरों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है । हमें एक ओर ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है, इस देश की बंजर भूमि को आबाद करने के लिए, तो दूसरी ओर हमें बैलों की भी ट्रैक्टरों से कहीं अधिक आवश्यकता है । आज जो अन्न का प्रश्न हमारे सामने इतने विकराल रूप से है और जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करने के सम्बन्ध में हैं वह योजनायें कभी सफल नहीं हो सकतीं, अन्न का प्रश्न कभी हल नहीं हो सकता, जब तक कि हम यहाँ बैलों का प्रश्न हल नहीं करते ।

मुझे इस बात को देख कर बड़ा खेद होता है, और मैं ने इस प्रश्न को इस धारा समा में एक बार नहीं अनेक बार उठाया है, कि अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करने की योजना में बैल का स्थान कहीं नहीं है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे कृषि विभाग की अकल में या तो कोई फ़ितीर है । क्षमा करें मुझे इतने सरल शब्दों का उपयोग करने के लिये. क्योंकि मैं तो बहुत मुलायम शब्दों का प्रयोग करता हूँ, था उन की कोई बड़ी भारी भूल है । कहीं न कहीं यह भूल अवश्य हुई है । था तो हमारे कृषि मंत्री माननीय मुन्शी जी के सेक्रेटरियों (Secretaries) के कारण हुई हो या दूसरे स्टाफ़ (Staff) के कारण हुई हो ।

कोई भी कारण हो पर मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि बार बार इस सम्बन्ध में बैतान्नी देने के बाद भी बैल को हमारे अधिक अन्न उत्पन्न करने की योजना में क्यों स्थान नहीं मिलता । अधिक अन्न का उत्पादन बिना बैलों के हो नहीं सकता ।

इस के सिवा मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूध भोजन नहीं है ? जिन बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिकों के विषय में आप वनस्पति के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कहा करते हैं कि सरकार को तो विशेषज्ञों की राय माननी होगी, तो मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विशेषज्ञ इस प्रश्न पर एकमत नहीं हैं कि दूध में जितनी भोजन की सामग्री है उस सब का इकट्ठा समावेश और कहीं नहीं है । मिल्क इज ऐ परफ़ेक्ट फूड (Milk is a perfect food) यह बात क्या बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिक विशेषज्ञों ने नहीं कही ? इस देश में दूध का कितना बड़ा अभाव है । क्या सरकार को यह दिखाई नहीं देता ? बड़ी उम्र के लोगों को आप छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे मासूम बच्चे हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के बच्चों को इतना दूध नहीं मिलता जिस से उन का शरीर पनप सके । इस देश में बच्चों की मृत्यु की संख्या इतनी अधिक है, जितनी अधिक दुनिया के किसी दूसरे देश में नहीं है । इस देश के बच्चे त्राहि त्राहि करते हुए दूध के अभाव में अकाल में ही मृत्यु के भयंकर मुँह में जाते हैं । जहाँ तक दूध का प्रश्न है, दूध का प्रश्न इस ग्रो मोर फूड कम्पेन (Grow More Food Campaign) की योजना में क्यों स्थान नहीं पा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

की बात है। दूसरे देशों में प्रति व्यक्ति को कितना दूध मिलता है और हमारे देश में कितना दूध मिलता है? इस की तुलना कीजिये और देखिए कि क्या कोई भी ऐसा देश है जिस देश में इतना कम दूध लोगों को मिलता हो जितना हमारे देश को मिल रहा है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से यदि हम अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की योजना को देखें, यदि हम दूध के प्रश्न को हाथ में लें और यदि हम बैलों की आवश्यकता की ओर दृष्टिपात करें, यदि हम दूध की आवश्यकता की ओर दृष्टि डालें, चाहे किसी भी दृष्टि से हम इस प्रश्न को देखें, हमें सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता इस देश में यदि आज किसी बात की है तो वह खेती के लिए बैलों की है और दूध के लिए गायों की है। और यह अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की योजना इस देश में तब तक सफल नहीं हो सकती, जब तक इस योजना में बैलों और दूध दोनों के लिए गायों का पूरा समावेश न हो और आज जो करोड़ों रुपया अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने में खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस का कुछ हिस्सा बैलों और गायों के लिए निकाल कर अलग न रख दिया जाये।

मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कह देना चाहता हूँ और मैं ने इस बात को बराबर कहा भी है कि आप को अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की योजना में कम से कम एक ठीक बात करनी चाहिए और अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की योजना के लिए जो आप ने करोड़ों रुपया निकाला है, उस का पर्याप्त भाग बैलों और गायों की उन्नति के लिये लगाना चाहिये। जब तक आप यह नहीं करेंगे,

इस देश के लोग कभी भी आप के कार्यों की सराहना नहीं कर सकेंगे और आप अपने कार्यों में कभी कृतकार्य नहीं हो सकेंगे।

फिर अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की योजना में एक दूसरी बड़ी भारी आवश्यकता है और वह है खाद की। सिन्दरी के कारखाने में हम कितना रुपया खर्च कर चुके, यह बात हमारे सामने है। जिस समय उस फॅक्टरी के बनाने की योजना हमारे सामने आई थी, उस समय हमने कितना रुपया इस में खर्च करने की बात की थी और फिर धीरे धीरे वह रुपया कितना बढ़ा और आज भी वह फॅक्टरी पूरी नहीं हुई है और उस में और अधिक धन की आवश्यकता है। उस के बाद जो खाद उस सिन्दरी फॅक्टरी में से बनेगी वह खाद कहां तक हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी, इस सम्बन्ध में भी वैज्ञानिकों में आपस में मतभेद है। कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की वैज्ञानिक खाद देने से चाहे आरम्भ में अधिक उत्पादन हो जाय, पर आगे चल कर वह खाद भूमि को हानि पहुंचाती है और भूमि की उत्पादन शक्ति उस खाद के देने से घट जाती है। खैर हम थोड़ी देर के लिए यह भी मान लें कि यह बात गलत है और जो वैज्ञानिक खाद आप उत्पन्न करने वाले हैं, उस खाद से हमारी खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और हमारा कल्याण होगा, तो भी उस प्रकार की खाद के लिए जितना रुपया आप ने खर्च किया है और जितना रुपया आप खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस के अनुपात में कितनी खाद उत्पन्न होगी इस का भी कभी आप ने कोई लेखा किया है, इस

का कभी आप ने हिसाब लगाया है ? जितना घन आप ने सिन्दरी फ़ैक्टरी में खर्च किया, उस घन को यदि आप इस देश के गोबर, गौमूत्र के खाद के लिये खर्च कर देते तो सिन्दरी फ़ैक्टरी से हमारा जितना कल्याण होने वाला है, उस से कहीं अधिक कल्याण होता। क्या कभी आप ने इस विषय को इस दृष्टि से सोचा है ? सिन्दरी फ़ैक्टरी भारत के एक कोने में बन रही है, वहां जो खाद उत्पन्न होगी, उस की यातायात में कितना खर्चा पड़ेगा और फिर वह खाद कितनी कितनी दूर तक पहुंच सकेगी, गांव में कितना उस का उपयोग हो सकेगा, और मंहगे भाव में बेचे जाने की वजह से यहां के किसान उस खाद का कितना उपयोग कर सकेंगे, कभी आप ने इन प्रश्नों पर इस दृष्टि से भी विचार किया है ? सिन्दरी फ़ैक्टरी पर या इस प्रकार की वैज्ञानिक खादों पर जो आप रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, उस रुपये का एक अंश भी यदि आप इस देश की कम्पोस्ट (compost) खाद के लिए दे दें, तो इस देश का कहीं अधिक कल्याण होगा। कम से कम वैज्ञानिकों का गोबर और गौमूत्र के खाद के सम्बन्ध में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। जहां तक वैज्ञानिक और कृत्रिम खाद का सम्बन्ध है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मतभेद है। एक वैज्ञानिकों का मत है कि ऐसी खाद कल्याणकारी है और दूसरे वैज्ञानिकों का मत है कि लम्बे दीरान में ऐसी खाद से हानी पहुंचती है। परन्तु जहां तक गोबर और गौमूत्र की खाद का सवाल है, उस में वैज्ञानिक एक मत हैं और सब का यह कहना है कि उस से इस देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। आप सिन्दरी फ़ैक्टरी के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं। उस की मशीनरी खरीदने को करोड़ों

रुपया विदेश भेज सकते हैं, उस की लागत के लिए आप प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रुपया बढ़ा सकते हैं बिना यह जाने कि अन्त में उस से कितना उत्पादन होने वाला है और वह कितनी दूर तक पहुंचने वाली है, उस का उपयोग बेचारे गरीब किसान कर सकेंगे भी या नहीं। परन्तु हज़ारों वर्षों से जिस देश में गोबर और गौमूत्र की खाद चली आ रही थी उस खाद के लिये आप उस अधिक अन्न उत्पादन योजना में एक पैसा भी खर्चने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप यह भी नहीं ध्यान देते कि आखिर यह कैसी योजना है, यह योजना इस देश में चलने वाली है या नहीं, क्षमा करें, मंत्री महोदय, मैं सदा मुलायम शब्दों का प्रयोग करता हूँ और मैं गवर्नमेंट के बड़े से बड़े समर्थकों में से हूँ और अपने प्रान्त की कांग्रेस कमेटी का सभापति रहते हुए मैं सदा अपने प्रान्त की सरकार का समर्थन करता रहा हूँ क्योंकि वह अपनी सरकार है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर की हैसियत में समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं सरकार के बड़े से बड़े समर्थकों में से हूँ। यह हमारी अपनी सरकार है और मैं जानता हूँ कि इस देश में इस सरकार से बेहतर कोई सरकार नहीं आ सकती। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस समय की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति में हर एक व्यक्ति को इस देश में हमारी सरकार का समर्थन करना चाहिये परन्तु यह सब करते हुए भी मैं इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को क्षमा नहीं कर सकता। यह प्रश्न मेरे सन्मुख सन् १९२३ से लगातार रहा है। जब से मैं केन्द्रीय धारा सभा में आया तब से लेकर आज तक यह प्रश्न सामप्रदायिकता के विचार से नहीं बल्कि सांस्कृतिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से सदा मेरे दिवस की चिन्ता और रात्रि के स्वप्न का रहा है।

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

यदि सरकार ने इस प्रश्न को दोनों दृष्टियों, अर्थात् सांस्कृतिक तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से हल नहीं किया तो इस कृषि प्रधान देश का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है और इस देश को कोई भी सरकार जो इस प्रश्न को हल न करेगी इस देश की सराहना की पात्र नहीं हो सकेगी। अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की योजना के यह तीन विषय हैं, बैलों का, खाद का और दूध का।

जहां तक पंडित ठाकुर दास जी के बिल का सम्बन्ध है, पंडित जी मुझे माफ करेंगे यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि बड़ा कमजोर बिल उन्होंने इस धारा सभा के सामने उपस्थित किया है। यह विधेयक किसी दूसरे रूप में आना चाहिये था। उस रूप में मैंने उसे पेश किया है जो कि पंडित ठाकुर दास जी भागवत के बिल के बाद आने वाला है। फिर जो विधेयक उन्होंने पेश किया है वह गौ रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हम ने जो धारा अपने विधान में रखी है उस से भी पीछे जाता है।

श्री श्यामनंदन सहाय : संशोधन कर के बुरस्त कर लीजिये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : आप उस धारा को देखें तो पायेंगे कि उस धारा में यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कही गई है, बड़े साफ शब्दों में यह बात कही गई है कि हम इस देश में दूसरे तमाम पशुओं का संरक्षण करना चाहते हैं परन्तु जहां तक गोवंश का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक हम गोवंश की पूर्ण रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। मैं ने यह सुना कि इस विषय में भारत सरकार ने एक पत्र कुछ प्रादेशिक सरकारों को भेजा है। मैं ने उस पत्र को देखा भी था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कांफिडेन्शियल (Confidential)

है। मुझे तो उस पत्र को देख कर अत्यन्त आश्चर्य हुआ है। उस में यह कहा गया है, तोड़ मरोड़ कर यह बात कही गई है कि हमारे विधान में गो रक्षा के प्रश्न की जो धारा जोड़ी गई है उस का यह अर्थ नहीं बल्कि यह अर्थ है। अर्थ का इंटरप्रेटेशन (Interpretation) अलग अलग तरह से हो सकता है और मेरी सम्मति में ऐसे मामले में जहां इंटरप्रेटेशन में मतभेद है वहां पर सरकार का इस प्रकार का कोई पत्र प्रादेशिक सरकारों के पास भेजना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। तो जहां तक हमारे विधान का सम्बन्ध है हमारे विधान की धारा के अनुसार भी पंडित ठाकुर दास जी भागवत का यह बिल बहुत कमजोर बिल है। फिर जो सिफारिशें सरकार ने जो कंट्रोल प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी बनाई थी उस ने की थी उन सिफारिशों के भी बहुत पीछे यह बिल जाता है। उन सिफारिशों को सरकार जरूर देखे और देखे कि कंट्रोल प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी ने उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा था। उस ने यह कहा था कि इस देश में गोवध कतई बन्द होना चाहिये। एक भी व्यक्ति उस कमेटी का जो सरकार ने मुकर्रर की थी, इस के विरुद्ध नहीं था। उस ने यह और कहा था कि गोवध को बन्द करने के लिये हमें कुछ बातें और करनी होंगी जैसे दो वर्षों के अन्दर हमें गोसदनों की स्थापना करना चाहिये जहां हम बेकार कहे जाने वाले पशुओं को रखें। इस कार्य को करने के बाद जब हम सर्वथा इस देश में गोवध को बन्द करें उस समय हमें यदि अर्थ की आवश्यकता हो, धन की आवश्यकता हो तो हम एक नये गोरक्षा टैक्स को लगायें। जो सिफारिशें सरकार को कंट्रोल प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी ने की थीं उन सिफारिशों को दो वर्षों कीत गये। उन सिफा-

रिशों के अनुसार भी यह बिल बहुत कमजोर बिल है। इसलिये किसी भी दृष्टि से हम इस बिल को देखें हमें यह बड़ा कमजोर बिल जान पड़ता है। और इस कमजोरी की दृष्टि से तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कभी नहीं कर सकता। पर फिर भी इस बिल से थोड़ा बहुत सुधार हो सकता है और वह थोड़ा बहुत सुधार भी तभी हो सकता है जब इस बिल के अनुसार काम करने का सरकार प्रयत्न करे। जब हम यह कहते हैं कि केवल थोड़ा बहुत सुधार हो सकता है और इस समस्या का पूर्ण हल नहीं हो सकता तो हमारे सामने कई दृष्टांत आते हैं जिन के अनुसार पहले कई देशों ने यह प्रयत्न किया था कि वह उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा करें। ब्रह्मा का दृष्टांत आप देखें, वहां भी पहले यह प्रयत्न हुआ था कि वहां पर उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा हो। पर जब उस में सफलता नहीं मिली तब ब्रह्मा ने गोवध कतई बन्द कर दिया। हमारे देश में भी कई प्रदेशों में इस प्रकार के नियम हैं जिन के अनुसार वहां पर विशेष अवस्था के ऊपर ही पशुओं का वध हो सकता है पर हम देखते हैं कि इतने पर भी वहां पर उन कानूनों के अनुसार काम नहीं होता।

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

इस के कारण हैं। सब से पहला कारण यह है विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि सात या आठ वर्ष की उम्र के ऊपर जब कोई जानवर पहुंच जाता है तब बड़े से बड़ा वैज्ञानिक भी इस बात को नहीं कह सकता कि वह जानवर अमुक अमुक अवस्था का है। दूसरे आज आप जा कर देखिये, बम्बई में जा कर देखिये, कलकत्ते में जा कर देखिये, मदरास में जा कर देखिये, कि जिन गायों, जिन बैलों और जिन बछड़ों का वध होता है वह क्या निरूपयोगी कहे जा सकते हैं।

अच्छे से अच्छे जानवर हिसार से, पंजाब से और दूसरे स्थानों से बम्बई जाते हैं, कलकत्ता जाते हैं मदरास जाते हैं, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जाते हैं और वहां क्या होता है। जहां तक उन के बछड़े बछियों का सवाल है वह तो तत्काल ही कसाई के हाथ में चले जाते हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: यह विधेयक केवल सैन्ट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज के लिए है।

सेठ गोविन्द बास: सैन्ट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज में भी वही हो रहा है जो और जगहों में हो रहा है। तो जैसा मैं ने कहा कि आप जा कर देखिये कि वहां किन पशुओं का वध होता है। होता क्या है कि सब से पहले जितने बछड़े और बछियां हैं वह कसाइयों के हाथ में चली जाती हैं, उस के बाद जहां गायों का दूधसूखा उन कारखाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और वह फौरन पहले वियाते या दूसरे वियाते के बाद दूध सूखते ही कसाई के हाथ में चली जाती हैं। तो हम देखते हैं कि अच्छे जानवरों का ही वध हो रहा है। वह निरूपयोगी नहीं कहे जा सकते, वह जानवर सर्वथा उपयोगी होते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आप अपने नगर में जा कर एक दिन वहां के कसाईखाने का मुलाहजा कीजिये। मैं वहां गया हूं और जो कोई भी वहां जाता है उस को वहां के दृश्य देख कर जोर से घक्का लगता है, उस का मन रोने लगता है। मंत्री जी वहां पर जा कर देखें कि वहां क्या हो रहा है, वहां गोरक्त किस प्रकार बह रहा है और किस प्रकार बछड़े और बछियों का वध हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न ऐसा प्रश्न नहीं है जिस को आप केवल बहस मुबाहसा करके, केवल कुछ कानून की धारारों पास करके कर सकें। तो एक तो खास उम्र के बाद बड़े से बड़ा

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

विशेषज्ञ इस बात का पता नहीं लगा पाता कि वह जानवर फलों फलों अवस्था का है दूसरे आज इन जगहों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, और आप के दिल्ली में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस को देखें कि क्या हो रहा है। तीसरे किसी जानवर को निरूपयोगी बनाने में देर नहीं लगती, बहुत आसानी से यह हो सकता है। एक जानवर को आप आठ दिन खाना न दीजिये, आठ दिन के अन्दर उस का सारा मांस सूख जायेगा।

श्री कामत : इन्सान के लिए भी ऐसा ही है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : लेकिन सौभाग्य की बात यह है कि इन्सान का वध नहीं होता। किसी जानवर को निरूपयोगी बनाने के लिए आप उस की टांग तोड़ सकते हैं, या आप उस की पूंछ काट सकते हैं, या उस के सींग इस तरह से तोड़ सकते हैं कि उस के बाद पशु की ऐसी दशा हो जायेगी कि आप के डाक्टर या विशेषज्ञ यह तत्काल कह देंगे कि यह निरूपयोगी हो गया है। इसलिए किसी उपयोगी जानवर को निरूपयोगी बनाने में कोई देर नहीं लगती।

आप ब्रह्मा में जो हुआ है या पाकिस्तान में जो हो रहा है या आप की सरकारें इस समय जो कर रही हैं और उन्होंने जो नियम इस सम्बन्ध में बनाये हैं किसी भी अनुभव के आधार पर इस विषय को देखें आप स्वयं इसी निर्णय पर पहुँचेंगे कि हम इस कानून को बना कर भी सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज या किसी स्थान पर भी जहाँ पर कि यह कानून लागू किया जायेगा इस कानून के अनुसार पूरी तरह गोरक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे। और सच्चे अर्थ में गोरक्षा के लिए केवल निरूपयोगी नहीं बल्कि सारे गोवंश के वध को रोकना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जैसा मैंने आप

से कहा कुछ दूर तक यह बिल जरूर जाता है और ठीक दशा में जाता है।

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Sir, I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. May I remind him that on page 14 of the Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee, of which he was a Member, they have divided these into two stages:

"(i) The first stage which has to be given effect to immediately should cover the total prohibition of slaughter or all useful cattle other than as indicated below:

- (a) Animals over 14 years of age and unfit for work and breeding.
- (b) Animals of any age permanently unable to work or breed owing to age, injury or deformity."

Seth Govind Das: What subsequently?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Whatever happens subsequently, this is a small Bill and this small Bill is according to the recommendations of this Committee.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को यह बिल हल नहीं करेगा। मेरे मित्र पंडित ठाकुर दाम जी इस सम्बन्ध में कैटिल प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी (Cattle protection Committee) की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दे रहे हैं। लेकिन उस को सिफारिशों के अनुसार भी अन्त में आप को गोवध कतई बन्द करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह आरम्भ है और इसलिए मैं इस का समर्थन कर रहा हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may address the Chair.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह बिल इस प्रश्न को मस्तकिल तौर पर हल करने वाला नहीं है। हाँ कुछ दूर तक यह अवश्य जाता है।

तो मैं आप से यह कह रहा था कि जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है यह बड़ा कमजोर बिल है और इस कमजोर बिल के द्वारा हम इस प्रश्न को सर्वथा हल नहीं कर सकते। हम चाहे इसको किसी दृष्टि से देखें यह कमजोर जान पड़ता है। आप चाहे विधान की दृष्टि से देखें, या कैटिल इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट (Cattle Enquiry Report) है उसकी दृष्टि से देखें, या जो कुछ इस विषय में इस देश में चर्चा हो रही है, और हुई है उस दृष्टि से देखें, या जो कुछ ब्रह्मा में हुआ है और जो कुछ पाकिस्तान में हो रहा है उस दृष्टि से देखें, चाहे जिस दृष्टि से भी इसे देखें, पर क्या इस बिल के पास होने के बाद उपयोगी पशुओं का भी वध सर्वथा बन्द हो सकता है ? मैं ने आप से कहा कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद उपयोगी पशुओं का वध सर्वथा बन्द नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन इतने पर भी कुछ दूर तक यह बिल जाता है इसमें सन्देह नहीं। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि यह ठीक दिशा में कदम है और इसीलिए मैं इसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। तो यदि हम इतना भी करने को तैयार न हों यदि हम इस अत्यन्त महत्व के प्रश्न को आज भी हाथ में लेने के लिए तैयार न हों और इसी तरह समय पर समय बीतता जाये, घंटे पर घंटा बीतता जाये, प्रहर पर प्रहर बीतता जाये, सप्ताह पर सप्ताह बीतता जाये, मास पर मास बीतता जाये, वर्ष पर वर्ष बीतता जाये और युग पर युग बीतता जाये और यह प्रश्न उसी प्रकार से झूलता रहे कि जिस प्रकार से आज तक यह झूलता रहा है, तो यह इस देश के लिए अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से या आर्थिक दृष्टि से, किसी भी दृष्टि से इस देश

का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है

इन २७ वर्षों में स्वराज्य के संग्राम के साथ मैं ने इन दो प्रश्नों को सब से अधिक महत्व की दृष्टि से देखा था, एक भाषा के प्रश्न को और एक गोरक्षा के प्रश्न को। और स्वराज्य प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् मेरा यह मत था और आज भी है कि यह दो प्रश्न हमारे सबसे बड़े प्रश्न हैं, एक हिन्दी का प्रश्न और एक गोरक्षा का प्रश्न। सौभाग्य की बात है कि हिन्दी के प्रश्न को यदि पूर्ण रीति से नहीं तो भी बहुत दूर तक हम हल कर सके हैं। गोरक्षा के प्रश्न को अभी हमें हल करना है और गोरक्षा के प्रश्न को जब तक हमें हल नहीं कर सकेंगे, तब तक, इस देश की जनता स्वराज्य का अर्थ नहीं समझ सकेगी।

लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी का और गोरक्षा के प्रश्न का आपस में क्या सम्बन्ध है और आप इन दोनों को क्यों मिलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इन का सम्बन्ध स्पष्ट है। एक से हमारा बौद्धिक सम्बन्ध है। जब तक भाषा का प्रश्न हल न हो हम सब कुछ विदेशी भाषा में पढ़ते और करते रहें, जैसा कि आज भी यहां पर हो रहा है कि जो हिन्दी में बोलने वाले हैं वह भी अंग्रेजी में बोलने को गौरव की बात मानते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह गौरव की नहीं बल्कि लज्जा की बात है तो यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य ही है। एक प्रश्न से हमारा बौद्धिक सम्बन्ध है और दूसरे प्रश्न से हमारा शरीर का सम्बन्ध है। स्वराज्य के पश्चात् इन दोनों प्रश्नों का सबसे अधिक महत्व है। एक प्रश्न को हमने हल कर लिया है

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

माननीय मुंशी जी एक सांस्कृतिक व्यक्ति भी हैं उन्होंने भारती भवन के सदृश एक सांस्कृतिक संस्था का बम्बई में निर्माण किया है जो कि अपने ढंग की एक आदर्श संस्था है। वह एक साहित्यिक भी है और कोई भी साहित्यिक तब तक साहित्यिक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उसका मन ज्ञान के साथ भावनाओं से भी पूर्ण न हो।

पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र शर्मा : मैं यह ऐतराज करता हूँ . . .

Seth Govind Das: I don't give way

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. Has this long story any relevance with the question under discussion?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might continue. I think hon. Member is going to conclude now.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : Yes, Sir. मुझे कहना तो बहुत है और मैं इस विषय पर दिन भर कह सकता हूँ। बात यह है कि इस विषय से मुझे हमेशा से दिलचस्पी रही है और इस विषय पर मैं एक दिन नहीं बल्कि महीनों तक बोल सकता हूँ।

मिस्टर चैंबरमैन : उसी विषय पर कहिये, दूसरे विषय पर न जाइये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उसी विषय पर कह रहा हूँ। मैं कह रहा था कि मुन्शी जी जो सांस्कृतिक व्यक्ति भी हैं और साहित्यिक व्यक्ति भी हैं और ज्ञान के साथ उनका हृदय भावनाओं से भी पूर्ण है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह कृषि मंत्री हुए हैं तो इस समय कम से कम अन्य विषयों से बहुत अधिक नहीं तो थोड़ा सा अधिक महत्त्व इस विषय को

देने के लिए तैयार हों। उन्होंने हमारे सामने एक बड़ा रंगीन चित्र खींचा था उस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जो कि वह गोरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में लाने वाले थे। मुझे बड़ा हर्ष हुआ था उनका वह चित्र देख कर। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो चित्र उन्होंने मेरे सामने गोरक्षा का खींचा था उस चित्र के अनुसार ही उनका वह विधेयक भी होगा और वह कम से कम अपने कार्य काल की अवधि के अन्दर इस प्रश्न को, जो कि इस देश का जीता जागता प्रश्न है और सदा रहेगा, अपनी सरकार का भी जीता जागता प्रश्न बना देंगे और देखेंगे कि स्वराज्य के बाद जिस तरह हमने हिन्दी के प्रश्न को हल किया उसी प्रकार हम गोरक्षा के प्रश्न को भी हल कर देंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh): It is unfortunate that whenever this question comes before us in any form, it is looked at in the light of communalism. There is no relation between cow protection and communalism. In view of the fact that even Pakistan, our neighbour country which declares herself to be a follower of Islam, has made some rules and regulations and is going to enact some laws in this connection, what can be more unfortunate for us than to talk in terms of communalism and to say that this question is being brought forward under the influence of communalism. The question of cow protection should necessarily be treated as quite different from that of communalism.

Next, I have to say that this question has two aspects—one cultural and other the economic. First of all, it is our cultural question. There is a vast difference between cultural and communal issues. The cultural issue of a country relates to her history, customs and other things, and not to communalism. Communalism has a very short standing in our country; but the country itself, its history and its customs are thousands of years

old. Our entire culture came into being at a time when there was no question of such Muslim communalism. As such the question of cow protection is related to culture and not to communalism.

Some persons say that there was a time when *gomedh yagyas* were held and people used to take beef. They also quote some illustration from 'purans' in this connection. I for one believe in human advancement being achieved through various stages of development. I do not admit that in the beginning, man was like what he is today. Keep aside the question of cow protection for a while, history proves the fact that there was a time when a human being used to devour his or her fellow beings. Should we therefore demand that such a practice may be allowed to continue again as it was prevalent in the olden days? If we say so it will be an act of absurdity. It may be possible that there was an age when the people of this country used to take beef or when *gomedh yagyas* were held. But it is a controversial point and is not indisputable. After that age people of this country made progress and established a culture of their own in accordance with the history and customs of their country. That is why I insist upon the fact that the question of cow protection has nothing to do with communalism and it is related to culture alone.

Then, it is an economic question as well. Ours is a predominately agricultural country. In view of the present situation of this country cow has the greatest utility from economic point of view. I am not one of those persons who consider tractors to be of no use and think that tractors are not necessary for cultivation. I agree that we do require tractors and so far as agricultural development is concerned, tractors have played an important part. I also admit that we require more tractors. But I cannot help take pity over the wisdom of those persons who say, or think, that these tractors will solve the main problem of cultivation. I am not prepared to accept it for even a moment that in the present situation the tractors alone can solve the problem and can do each and everything pertaining to cultivation. First of all, we should take into consideration the method of land partition in our country. The land here is so divided up that unless co-operative or collective farm system is introduced bullocks will always be required for cultivation purposes. Just have a look at the cultivation of rice, the shortage of which is more than that of any other

foodgrain. Then cast a look upon rice fields of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and of my own province at Chhatisgarh. Look at each and every place where paddy is grown. These paddy fields are so small and there are so many fences in these fields that bullocks alone can work there and not the tractors. If in this country the cultivation of paddy is to be developed and more rice is to be grown, the tractors will be of little use. If tractors are required to reclaim barren land, bullocks are also required, probably more than tractors, for other cultivation purposes. The present food problem with all its horrible appearance and various lofty schemes regarding 'Grow More Food' drive cannot be successful until and unless the problem of bullocks is duly solved.

I am very sorry to note, and have also raised this question in the Legislature more than once, that it is quite strange that bullock has got no place in the 'Grow More Food Scheme'. I do not quite know whether something is wrong in the brains of Agriculture Department men or whether it is a great blunder on their part. I beg to be excused for uttering such harsh words as I have been constantly using very polite language. Of course, the error has been made somewhere or the other. Either it may be due to the Secretaries of the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Munshi, or to some other staff, but the fact is there. Whatever may be its reasons, but I do not understand why bullock has not been included in the 'Grow More Food' Scheme in spite of repeated warnings given in this connection. I want to submit that the production of food cannot be increased without the help of the bullocks.

Besides, I wish to ask whether milk is not complete food. In regard to Vanaspati it is said that the Government will have to accept what the experts on that subject say. Are the experts not unanimous on the point that no other thing contains so many combined food values as the milk does? Have not the great economic and scientific experts said that milk is a perfect food? Do the Government not realise the fact that there is an enormous shortage of milk in this country? Let the case of adults be set aside, even the innocent infants of this country do not get milk in such a quantity as may develop their bodies. The rate of infantile mortality in India is higher than that in any other country of the world. The children of this country crying for milk face immature deaths on account of milk shortage. I

[Seth Govind Das]

fail to understand why this milk question is not being included in this 'Grow More Food' scheme. Compare the quantity of milk supplied per capita in India with that in other countries and see for yourself if such a meagre quantity is supplied in any other country. If we go through the 'Grow More Food' scheme and trace the necessity of having more bullocks and more milk from economic or other points of view, we will find that what the country needs most today are bullocks for the purposes of cultivations and cows for the increased supply of milk. This 'Grow More Food' scheme cannot be a success until and unless the question of bullocks and cows is also included in it and a portion of the entire amount, that is being spent on 'Grow More Food' efforts, is kept aside for increasing the number of bullocks and cows.

I take the opportunity to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, and it has been my constant endeavour to plead for such a step being taken, that while dealing with the 'Grow More Food' scheme he should at least take one correct step. That is to say, out of the crores of rupees proposed to be spent on the 'Grow More Food' scheme some amount should be kept aside for the development of bullocks, cows and milk supply. Unless he cares to do this thing, there are little chances of his deeds being praised by his countrymen or his aims and objects being achieved.

The other important factor of the 'Grow More Food' scheme is manure. We know what amount of money has been spent on Sindari Factory. When the scheme for constructing this Factory was put before us, the proposed expenditure was much less. Gradually this expenditure went on increasing and still the construction of the Factory has not yet been completed and more money is required to complete it. Besides, the opinions of the scientists differ as to how far the fertilisers to be manufactured there will be useful for us. Some are of the opinion that the use of such fertilisers may for the present bring about more production but in the long run it will eat away the soil. The productive capacity of the land decreases after some time on account of such fertilisers being used. Take it for a while that such presumptions are wrong and that the fertilisers to be manufactured there will enhance the production and will bring about prosperity; even then, the money that has been spent and is being spent on such fertilisers will not commensurate with the results to be achieved. Had

the entire money spent on Sindari Factory been utilised on the manure of cow-dung and cow urine and other manures of this country, it would have brought about more prosperity than what is expected from, Sindari Factory. Have the Government ever considered this matter in the light of this fact? Sindari Factory is being constructed in a far corner of this country. How much money will be spent on the transport of the fertilisers manufactured there and to what distant places will it be able to supply them? How far will the fertilisers be utilised in the villages? How far the farmers of this country will be able to utilise them in view of the high prices? Have the Government ever considered these questions? Even a portion of the entire amount to be spent on Sindari Factory or such fertilisers can achieve better results if spent on the compost manure of this country. At least there is no difference of opinion among the scientists so far as the cow-dung and cow urine manures are concerned. While one scientist holds that such fertilisers are beneficial, the other says that they cause harm in the long run. But so far as the manure of cow-dung and cow-urine is concerned, there is no difference of opinion among the scientists and they unanimously hold that such a manure can enhance the country's total production. We can spend crores of rupees on Sindari Factory and can send crores of rupees to the foreign countries for purchasing machinery for it and we can increase its overall cost every year without considering the facts as to what would be the total amount of fertilisers manufactured or how far they will be able to be supplied or whether the poor cultivators will be able to utilise them or not. But we are not prepared to spend a single pie under the 'Grow More Food' scheme for the development of cow-dung and cow-urine manure which we have been using for last thousands of years. We do not also think as to what kind of scheme it is and whether it will be successful at all in India or not. The hon. Minister would kindly excuse me, as I have always been using polite words and I am one of the foremost supporters of the Government. Being the President of the Provincial Congress Committee I have always been supporting the Government of my Province, it being our own Government. I have also been supporting the Central Government in the capacity of a Member of the Congress Working Committee. Even today I have no hesitation in declaring myself to be one of the ardent supporters of the Government, because I know that it is our

own Government and no better Government than this can be found in this country. I realise that in view of the present international and national situation every citizen of this country has to support his national Government. Despite all these facts I cannot forgive the Government on this issue. I have been constantly raising this question since 1923. Ever since I came in the Central Assembly, this question has been causing me continuous anxieties not from any communal point of view but from cultural and economic points of view. Unless the Government finds a solution to this problem both from the cultural and the economic points of view this country which is mainly an agricultural country is not going to prosper and no Government of this country which fails to solve this problem would be deserving of praise. The three facts of the 'Grow More Food Campaign' are bullocks, manure and milk.

So far as the Bill brought forward by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is concerned, he will pardon me if I were to say that he has brought forward a very weak Bill before the Parliament. This Bill should have come in another form. I have in fact moved in that form. It is to come up for consideration after Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's Bill. The Bill he has moved is even a step back than the Article about cow protection included in our Constitution.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Bihar): It may set it right by means of an amendment.

Seth Govind Das: If we were to refer to that Article we would find that it is clearly stated therein that we want to preserve all animals but so far as cows are concerned we wish to preserve them fully. I have heard that the Government of India have in this connection sent a letter to the State Governments. I have also seen that letter; I think it is not confidential. I was very much surprised to see that letter. What it purports to say, directly or indirectly, comes to this that the real meaning of the Article in the Constitution about cow protection is not what it apparently is. There can be various interpretations of the meaning of an Article and, in my opinion, in a matter like this, where there is difference in interpretation, it is not proper for the Government to send a letter like that to the State Governments. Even when judged by the criterion furnished by the Article in our Constitution this Bill of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is a very weak one. This Bill is even more backward than the recommendations made by the Cattle

Protection Committee that had been constituted by the Government. Let the Government study the recommendations of the Cattle Protection Committee. They recommended that there should be a total ban on cow slaughter. Not a single member of that Government-appointed Committee was against that recommendation. They also suggested that in order to stop cow slaughter we should have to do something more as well such as the establishment of *Go-Sadans* (homes for cows) within two years where the so-called useless cattle might be housed. When, after having done that, we proceed to ban cow slaughter absolutely and stand in need of funds for the purpose we might impose a cow-protection tax. Two years have passed since this Government-appointed Cattle Protection Committee made its recommendations. Even in the light of those recommendations this Bill is a very light measure. From whichever angle we might look at it this Bill appears to be a very weak one. In view of this weakness I do not find myself in a position to lend it my support. Yet this Bill may improve matters to some extent, of course only in case the Government tries to act up to it. When I say that it may improve matters a bit but that it cannot solve the problem fully. We are reminded of several cases, for similar efforts to preserve useful cattle have already been made in some other countries. Take the case of Burma, for instance, where too efforts were made to preserve useful cattle. When, however, Burma Government did not succeed in their objective they at last placed a total ban on cow-slaughter. In several States in our country too, slaughter of cattle is permitted under special circumstances only. We find, however, that in spite of all that things are not done in accordance with those laws.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

There are reasons for this. Firstly, it is the opinion of the specialists that when an animal passes the seventh or the eighth year even the greatest scientist is unable to tell its precise age. Secondly, we may go to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras and see if the bullocks and the calves that are slaughtered there could be called useless. The best type of cattle are sent from Hissar in the Punjab and from other places to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other big cities, and what happens there? So far as their young calves are concerned they pass into the hands of the butchers almost immediately.

Shri Satish Chandra: This Bill relates only to the Centrally Administered Areas.

Seth Govind Das: The same kind of things are happening in the Centrally Administered Areas as in other places. As I have said you should go there and see what kind of cattle are slaughtered there. What happens is this that, in the first instance, all male and female calves are handed over to the butchers. Thereafter, as soon as the cows go dry, it becomes difficult to keep them and either after the first or the second lactation, as soon as they go dry, they are handed over to the butcher. Thus, we find that it is the useful type of cattle that are being butchered. They cannot be called useless for they are useful in every way. I would ask the hon. Minister to visit the abattoir of his city some time. I have been there and whosoever goes there gets a severe shock at the sight that meets his eye and his heart becomes full of anguish. Let the hon. Minister go and see what is happening there, how the blood of cows is flowing and how male and female calves are being butchered. I wish to say that this is not the kind of problem that you might solve simply by means of a debate or by passing certain clauses of this Bill. In the first instance, not the most eminent specialist can tell the age of an animal after it has passed a certain stage. Secondly, we have to look to what is happening in these places—even in a place like Delhi. Thirdly, it does not take long to declare an animal useless; this can be done quite easily. If you were to withhold food from an animal for say eight days it would shrivel up altogether.

Shri Kamath: Same is the case with man.

Seth Govind Das: But, fortunately, man is not slaughtered. In order to make an animal 'useless' you may break its leg or you may cut its tail or you may break its horns in such a manner as to reduce it to such a state in which your doctor or specialist would immediately declare that it has become useless. Thus it does not take very long to turn a useful animal into a useless one.

You may consider what has happened in Burma, or what is happening in Pakistan, or what is being done at present by our own State Governments and the rules they have made on the subject, in fact you may consider this problem in the light of whatever experience you have had and you are bound to come to the conclusion that even after the enactment of this law we will not be in a position to give proper protection to the cows either in the Centrally Administered Areas or

in any other place where this law is made applicable. Rightly speaking, if we wish to protect the cows we will have to ban the slaughter of not the useless cows alone but of the entire cow species. However, as I have already stated, this Bill does help to a certain extent and in the right direction.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. May I remind him that on page 14 of the Report of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee, of which he was a Member, they have divided these into two stages:

“(i) The first stage which has to be given effect to immediately should cover the total prohibition of slaughter of all useful cattle other than as indicated below:—

- (a) Animals over 14 years of age and unfit for work and breeding.
- (b) Animals of any age permanently unable to work or breed owing to age, injury or deformity.”?

Seth Govind Das: What subsequently?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Whatever happens subsequently, this is a small Bill and this small Bill is according to the recommendations of this Committee.

Seth Govind Das: I am submitting only this much that this Bill will not solve this question. My friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has referred to the Cattle Protection Committee's Report in this connection. But according to the recommendation of the Report also you will have to stop cow-slaughter completely in the long run. I know this is only the beginning, and that is why I am supporting it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may address the Chair.

Seth Govind Das: This Bill is not going to solve this problem permanently. No doubt it does go to some extent.

Well, I was submitting that so far as this Bill is concerned it is a weak Bill and we would not be able to solve this problem at all with this weak Bill. We may see it from any perspective, it looks weak. We may see it from any angle, from legislative point of view, or in view of the Cattle

Enquiry Report, or in view of the discussions that have or are taking place in this respect throughout the country, or keeping in view what has happened in Burma or what is happening in Pakistan; but can the slaughter of the useful animals be stopped completely, after the Bill is passed? I submit that the slaughter of useful cattle cannot stop completely even after this Bill is passed. But in spite of that there is no doubt that this bill goes far ahead to some extent. This is a step in the right direction and so I am supporting it. If we are not prepared to take up this question of great importance here and now, but keep it pending as it has remained pending hour after hour, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, nay, even age after age, I submit that it would be very unfortunate for this country; and culturally or economically or from any other point of view no good will come to her.

I have been looking on these two questions with great concern during the 27 years of our struggle for freedom. One question is of language, the other is of cow protection. After the attainment of *Swaraj* it was my opinion, and it still is my opinion, that these two questions are our greatest problems. Fortunately we have been able to solve the question of Hindi to some extent, if not wholly. We have still to solve the question of cow protection and unless and until we do not solve it, I may submit, that the people of this country will not understand what Independence really means.

People ask us about the relation that the question of Hindi bears with that of cow protection, and ask the reasons for my mixing them together. I say their mutual relationship is clear. With one we have intellectual relationship. Unless the question of Hindi is not solved we continue to read and write in a foreign language, just as we find that even today the Hindi speaking Members take pride in addressing the House in English. I say there is nothing of pride in it, it is a matter of shame, it is really our misfortune. So with one question we have intellectual relationship and with the other we have physical relationship. Both the two questions have become the most important ones after the attainment of *Swaraj*. One of the questions we have solved.

Hon. Shri Munshi is himself a man of culture, he has founded a cultural institution called Bharti Bhawan at Bombay and which is an ideal institution of its kind. He is a literary man

also, and no literary man can be such in the real sense of the word unless his mind is filled with sentiments along with knowledge.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: (Uttar Pradesh): I object that.....

Seth Govind Das: I don't give way.

Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. Has this long story any relevance with the question under discussion?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member might continue. I think hon. Member is going to conclude now.

Seth Govind Das: Yes, Sir. I have to say a lot and I can speak on this subject for the whole day. The thing is that I have always been interested in this subject, and can speak on this subject not only for the whole day but for the whole month on end.

Mr. Chairman: Please speak on this very subject, do not switch off to any other subject.

Seth Govind Das: I am speaking on this very issue. I was submitting that Shri Munshi is a man of culture and is also a literary man and his mind is filled with sentiments along with knowledge. I would like to tell him that when he has become our Minister of Agriculture, he should at least give a bit more importance to this subject as compared with the other ones. He had drawn a very bright picture of the Bill which he intends to bring forth regarding cow protection. I was much pleased to hear its outline. I hope that the Bill which he has in mind will be in conformity with the picture that he has given us regarding cow protection; and he will make this question, which is a living question of this country and which will always remain as such, a living question for his Government also, and would see to that we solve this question of cattle protection in the same manner in which we have solved the question of Hindi.

Shri Frank Anthony (Madhya Pradesh): After the very long and impassioned speech of the hon. the previous speaker, I do not propose to take up more than a few minutes of the time of the House.

I might say that I have such a regard and even such a degree of affection for the Mover of this Bill, that I am always reluctant to oppose anything that he says or does in this House. But, I say to my hon. friend Pandit

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Thakur Das Bhargava that if, in this Bill, he incorporates measures not only to provide for the preservation of useful cattle, but also for the destruction of useless cattle, then he will have my complete blessings and support.

No one in this House can or will question the validity of the principle that useful cattle should be preserved. But, I respectfully submit that the much larger, the more urgent, the more immediate problem is not the preservation of useful cattle, but the destruction of useless cattle. I was reading an article by an Agricultural authority a few years ago. In that article he has estimated that India had a cattle population of about 214 millions. That was the estimate made a few years ago; I should imagine that that estimate has increased very considerably by today. That estimate of 214 million cattle places India in the position that India has absolutely the largest cattle population in the world. Relatively to the human population, India has the largest cattle population in the world. As was emphasised by my hon. friend Seth Govind Das, in spite of the fact that absolutely India has the largest cattle population in the world, that relatively India has the largest cattle population in the world, the out-put of milk per head of cattle is the lowest in the world, and the consumption of milk per head of the human population is the lowest in the world.

Can this problem be solved by bringing a Bill of this restrictive character? Sir, I feel that the increase of useless cattle in this country is the greatest menace to the agricultural economy of India. My own fear is, as my hon. friend Mr. Satish Chandra said, that this increase of useless cattle constitutes an unnecessary and absolutely unjustified burden on the already strained fodder resources of this country. My own fear is that a Bill of this description, restricted in its nature, will be directed not so much to preserve useful cattle, but to protect the useless cattle. And signs are already not wanting that the useless cattle in this country are rapidly on the increase. Even in Delhi and New Delhi, we find stray cattle, diseased cattle, maimed cattle roaming the streets. I believe a resolution was passed recently by the New Delhi Municipal Committee drawing attention to the fact that this problem of stray cattle has now become a serious and major traffic problem. This problem of stray cattle, unless cattle and diseased cattle is also a problem which menaces the health and hygiene of this country. Let me give my hon. friend

an illustration. My hon. friend Seth Govind Das who was speaking for the opposite side of the medal happens to come from Jubbulpore which is his home town as well as mine. Shortly after the Independence, let me assure my hon. friend, that I along with others had to jostle with cattle in order to buy a First Class ticket from the Railway booking window. The Jubbulpore Railway station was overrun with stray and useless cattle. And the pigsty conditions can hardly be described, with cattle urinating all over the Station. When I took up the matter with the subordinate Railway staff, Ticket-Collector and Assistant Station Master, they said, "What are we to do; if we attempt to drive out these cattle, people immediately protest and get ready to beat us on religious grounds." It is only when the matter was taken up at a higher level that the position improved somewhat.

Sir, I am not for one moment, questioning the motive of the hon. Member the mover of this measure, as I have too high a regard for him to do so. But my fear is this. This measure which is directed to preserving useful cattle may be abused. Ultimately it will turn out to be a weapon for banning cow-slaughter. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not against the banning of cow-slaughter. But this is my plea to the Government. Why not approach this question in a forthright and honest manner? Even when the provision for banning cow-slaughter was put in the Constitution among the Directive Principles, I asked the Government to be quite honest in this matter. Does the Government feel that a provision of that character will compromise the professions of a secular democracy as being a concession to Hindu religious sentiment? I do not think so. If people are honest enough, let us ban cow-slaughter as offending the religious susceptibilities of the majority community. I am prepared to respect such susceptibilities as I expect others to respect the religious susceptibilities of my community. So I ask the Government to do this in an honest and forthright manner. If a provision or measure of this sort is adopted whether at the Centre or in any State, then I say this charge will be levelled whether justifiably or not, that the Government is lending itself to a subterfuge and camouflage legislation, that it is not prepared honestly to say that we wish to ban cow-slaughter, yet they do it in an indirect, devious and dishonest manner.

If the hon. Minister is not prepared to sponsor such a forthright measure, then I am prepared to do that, a specific measure to ban cow slaughter as a

concession to the religious sentiments of the majority community. That is not sufficient too. Accompanying that, there should be an equal provision that there should be the destruction of all useless cattle in the country. It is alleged that this measure is intended to strengthen the cattle economy of the country: I say you can only do it in two ways. There should be this recognition of the religious sentiment against cow-slaughter. At the same time there should be the provision for a planned scheme for destroying deliberately the predominant section of our cattle population which is utterly useless, either for milch or for draught purposes. It is only when we do that, as an Agricultural Authority has said, that we will begin to preserve and strengthen the cattle economy of this country.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : सभापति जी, जब कोई ऐसे विषय पर बोलने का इरादा करता है तो बहुत सी बातें उसके सामने पेश होती हैं। इस विषय में मैंने देखा कि कुछ शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है और उन शब्दों के प्रयोग के कारण ऐसी भावनायें उत्पन्न होती हैं, ऐसा वातावरण सा बनने लगता है, एक ऐसे वायुमंडल का प्रसार होने लगता है कि जान पड़ता है कि जो इस विषय पर बोलने के लिये उठता है उस के अन्दर धार्मिक भावनायें, जिनके पीछे हमारे यहाँ आपस में पहले भगड़े उठ चुके हैं, लगी हुई हैं। मैं बहुत साफ़ तौर पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी भावना नहीं है, जिसके साथ हम इस प्रश्न पर विचार करते हैं। गोरक्षा की भावना और गोबध की भावना यह ऐसी भावनायें हैं जो देश में वार-बार उठ चुकी हैं और जिन के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न मत रहे हैं और भिन्न भिन्न तरह पर लोग विचार करते रहे हैं। जब कभी हम ऐसे विषयों पर कुछ कहने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो वह भावनायें अक्सर हमारे दिमाग में आ जाती हैं और उस का असर यह होता है कि कभी तो कुछ लोग इसी पर ठिठक जाते हैं कि

हम इस पर क्या कहें और क्या न कहें। अगर कोई ऐसी बात कहते हैं कि जिस का गोरक्षा से सम्बन्ध है तो सम्भव है कि कुछ लोग सोचें कि वह भावना जो कि पहले बहुत से लोगों में गोरक्षा प्रचार करने की तरफ़ प्रेरित करती थी वह भावना उन के दिमाग में हो रही है। और कभी कभी जो इस पर विचार करते हैं और विचार करके बहुत दूर तक जाना चाहते हैं और इस विषय को बहुत ही आवश्यक समझते हैं, जैसा कि अभी सेठ जी ने बताया, तो वह भी कुछ एक बीच का रास्ता ढूँढने लगते हैं जिस से कि दूसरे लोग भी जो कि उस रास्ते पर नहीं सोचते हैं, जिनकी वह भावनायें नहीं हैं, वह लोग भी उनके साथ चल सकें, वह लोग भी उनकी बातों को बेजा न समझें।

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member may continue after Lunch.

The House now stands adjourned to 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज का विषय जो हमारे सामने है, इस विषय पर बोलने वाले की स्वयं भी और सुनने वालों की भी कभी कभी तरह तरह की भावनायें उठती हैं। तो जैसा अभी सेठ जी ने फ़रमाया था कि यह विषय इतना आवश्यक है, इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि भार्गव जी का जो बिल है, उस सीमा तक नहीं पहुँचता है। तो इस विषय पर विचार करने वाले जितनी ही दूर तक सोचते हैं, जितना ही पीछे जा कर अपने देश के इतिहास पर निगाह

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

बोलते हैं, उतना ही उस को इस विषय के महत्व का ज्ञान होता है और इस विषय के महत्व पर विचार करके तरह तरह की समस्याओं के सुधारने का हल इस में ढूँढते हैं।

तो मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस विषय पर बोलने के समय जो ऐसी भावनाएँ पैदा होती हैं, उसके कारण कभी कभी बोलने वाला या कमी कमी इस विषय को पेश करने वाला यह सोचने लगता है कि ऐसी तेज भावनाओं को बचाते हुए अगर हम कोई एक ऐसा बीच का रास्ता निकाल सकें, ऐसा कोई जरिया बना सकें, जिस से कि हम इस समस्या के हल को भी किसी हद तक संभव कर लें, और साथ ही ऐसी भावनाएँ पैदा न हों। भावनाओं के सम्बन्ध में और ख्याल न भी किया जाय तो इतना तो हो ही जाता है कि उस के कारण बहुत से लोग बहुत सी बातों पर बहुत सी जपयोगिता जो इस विषय को पेश करने वाला सामने लाता है, उस को काटने की कोशिश करते हैं और भावनाओं में बह कर जरा तेजी से, जरा जोर से उस की तरदीद करने लगते हैं।

तो मैं आप के सामने निवेदन करूंगा कि मेरा दृष्टिकोण इस विषय में न तो धार्मिक है, न सांस्कृतिक है, बल्कि यह केवल आर्थिक है। और उसी दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो कि कृषि प्रधान देश है, इस में पशु की प्रधानता सर्वत्र से रही है। प्रत्येक कृषि प्रधान देश में पशु की प्रधानता होती है और उन का क्या प्रयोग है और उनका कितना बड़ा स्थान इस आर्थिक संगठन में हो सकता है, यह

कोई बताने की बात नहीं है। हमारा देश तो इस का अनुभव कर चुका है। हमारे देश, हमारे गांव के आर्थिक संगठन की जो शकल थी, उस में पशु का एक प्रधान स्थान था। यहाँ तक कि किसी आदमी की, किसी किसान की या किसी परिवार की हैसियत जानने के लिए यह बताया जाता था कि उस के पास इतनी गाय हैं, इतने बैल हैं, और इतनी भैंसें हैं। और यह तो पुरानी बात हो गई। मैं आज की भी बात आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस समय भी किसी कृषक की हैसियत को बताने के लिये यह बात कही जाती है कि यह इतने हल की खेती करता है, इतने हल की खेती करने वाला यह किसान है, कृषक है, तो इस की प्रधानता जीवन में इतनी बढ़ी रही है कि फ़ला के कं हल चलते हैं, कितने उस के बैल हैं। प्रत्येक हल में दो बैल होते हैं। तो किसी किसान की, किसी कृषक की हैसियत बताने में प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि यह कितने बैल रखता है और कं हल की खेती करता है। तो इस लिये जहाँ तक उस के महत्व का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के लिए इस का महत्व जैसे पहले था, वैसा ही अधिकतर अभी भी है। संभव है उसमें कुछ थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन हुआ हो। और संभव है कि अब चूकि मशीनों का युग है, इस मशीन के युग में थोड़ा बहुत परिवर्तन हो सका हो। लेकिन अभी भी मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि बहुत अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं हो सका है। यह जो आज बड़े बड़े हमारे ट्रैक्टर आते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें आती हैं, जिन के जरिये से हम फ़ार्मिंग (farming) खेती कर सकते हैं और जो खेती के जरिये हैं उन का प्रयोग हम आज कल

के समाज में और आज कल के छोटे छोटे खेतों में जो हमारे कृषकों के पास होते हैं, बहुत उपयोगी नहीं हो सकते हैं। फिर जो परिवर्तन हमारे कृषि सम्बन्धी कानून में हो रहे हैं, उन से भी हम देखते हैं कि आगे चल कर के यह बड़े बड़े मशीन वाले औजार कोई बहुत कारगर शायद जल्द न हो सकें, क्योंकि ऐसे औजारों के लिये बहुत बड़ा फार्म होना चाहिये। संकड़ों बीघे या एकड़ों का फार्म होना चाहिये, तभी तो उनका प्रयोग ठीक हो सकता है। अभी हम दिन पर दिन आगे बढ़ते हुए इन सूरतों को बदलते जा रहे हैं, अब ज़मींदारी उन्मूलन के पश्चात् जो खेत होंगे, वह छोटे छोटे कृषकों के खेत होंगे और उन छोटे कृषकों के खेत जब तक वह कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग (co-operative farming) न करें, जब तक वह सहकारी योजना कृषि की न करें, तब तक इनका प्रयोग अधिक हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इनका प्रयोग तो केवल हम ज़मीन को तोड़ने में, ज़मीन ठीक करने में, या ऊंची नीची ज़मीन को हमवार करने में उसको तोड़ने में प्रयोग कर लें और संभव है थोड़ा बहुत इनका प्रयोग जहां फार्म है वहां हो सके। लेकिन विशेष रूप से हमारे गांव का आर्थिक संगठन जो है, उसमें छोटे छोटे खेत लोगों के हैं, जहां पर कि ऐसे ट्रैक्टर या मशीनों का प्रयोग होना अभी भी कठिन ही नहीं बल्कि असंभव सा है। तो ऐसी दशा में फिर भी हम धूम करके उसी अपने हल बैल पर आते हैं जिस हल बैल पर इतने दिनों से हमारे यहां के ग्रामों का आर्थिक संगठन आधारित रहा है।

अब देखिये यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है, इसमें हम उपयोगी पशु की रक्षा

चाहते हैं। उपयोगी पशु की जो रक्षा है उनमें से उन पशुओं में से जो उपयोगी हैं, हमारे लिये बैल का स्थान प्रथम स्थान है। बैल हमारे हल के काम में, खेतों को जोतने के लिये काम में आता है और बुवाई का काम भी वहां करता है, सिंचाई का काम भी उसी के जरिये कराया जाता है, उस के बाद मंडाई (पूंशिंग) भी उसी के जरिये से कराई जाती है और फिर वह बोझा ढो कर गाड़ी में एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाता है।

आप जानते ही हैं कि जो काम बैल करते हैं, आज हमारे गांवों के आर्थिक संगठन में बैलों का जो स्थान है, जितना काम उसके जरिये से हम निकालते हैं उन सब कामों को करने के लिए अलग अलग मशीनों की आवश्यकता होती है। कोई एक मशीन ऐसी नहीं हो सकती है जो हमारे इन सब कामों को कर सके। हर मशीन की कीमत तो लाखों में होती ही है, मगर इन मशीनों को बनाने के लिए तो करोड़ों के कारखाने और फ़ैक्टरियां बनाई जायें तो कुछ ऐसी मशीनें तैयार हो सकती हैं। फिर भी इन मशीनों का कहां तक प्रयोग हमारे इस आर्थिक संगठन में जो इस वक्त ग्रामों का आर्थिक संगठन है उसमें संभव हो सकेगा यह एक विचारणीय बात है। तो इसको देखते हुए यह जान पड़ता है कि हमारे उपयोगी पशुओं का स्थान अब भी वही स्थान है और कुछ परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

दूसरा गाय का स्थान है। गाय के नाम के साथ ही जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही निवेदन किया गोरक्षा और गोवध आदि सब के प्रश्न दिमाग में आते हैं। लेकिन

[पंडित मनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

इन प्रश्नों का कोई सम्बन्ध हमारे इस प्रश्न से नहीं है। हमारे इस बिल से नहीं है जो इस वक्त आपके सामने उपस्थित है फिर भी बिल जो हमारे लिए इतना उपयोगी है वह गाय ही के जरिये से हो सकता है। बिला गाय के कोई बिल का अनुमान नहीं कर सकता है। फिर भी गाय खुद कितनी उपयोगी है यह कोई बताने की बात नहीं है। जो कोई भी कभी इस विषय पर बात करने लगता है वह कभी नहीं कहता कि पशु जो है उनकी रक्षा आवश्यक नहीं है। गाय ही के जरिये से हमें दूध मिलता है, घी मिलता है और अन्य वस्तुएँ मिलती हैं जो हमारे खाद्य पदार्थों का एक बहुत खास हिस्सा बनाती हैं। तो ऐसी स्थिति में इसकी उपयोगिता जो है उसके बारे में तो किसी को सन्देह नहीं हो सकता। कोई ऐसा प्रश्न ही नहीं करता। अब जो बातें यहां हो रही थीं उसमें मैंने देखा कि ऐन्थोनी साहब ने जब इस विषय को लिया था तो उन्होंने फ़रमाया था कि उनको कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि वह भार्गव साहब के बिल का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करें इस माने में कि जहां तक उपयोगी पशुओं का सम्बन्ध है उनकी रक्षा बहुत आवश्यक है। परन्तु वह आपत्ति उनको थी उन पशुओं के सम्बन्ध में जो उपयोगी नहीं हैं। जो अनुपयोगी हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कैसे समझते थे कि इस बिल में यह बात भी है कि अनुपयोगी पशु भी जो हैं वह मारे नहीं जायेंगे। इस बिल में साफ़ तौर से यह दर्ज है कि जो उपयोगी पशु समझे जायेंगे, जिनको इस प्रकार का लाइसेंस (Licence) या सर्टिफिकेट (Certificate) होगा वह अगर मारे जायेंगे तब यह

सुरत पैदा होगी। उन्हीं के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का जुर्मानों या सजा का प्रस्ताव इसमें है। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी स्थिति में वह किस प्रकार ऐसा सोचने लगे कि अनुपयोगी पशु जो हैं वह भी इसकी वजह से नहीं मारे जायेंगे। उनके मारे जाने का रास्ता जो इस वक्त तक कायम है वह कायम ही रहेगा। दूसरी ओर सेठ जी साहब ने फ़रमाया था कि नहीं वह कैसा भी पशु हो सब की रक्षा होनी आवश्यक है। दोनों के ही दिमाग में कुछ और भावनायें चल रही थीं और बातें थीं। मैंने जैसा उसे समझा मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा। यह बात नहीं है कि ऐन्थोनी साहब यह चाहते हैं कि उपयोगी पशु जो हैं उनकी रक्षा न हो। मेरी समझ में उनका सन्देह यह है कि उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा के साथ ही अनुपयोगी पशु जो हैं उनकी भी रक्षा होने लगेंगी और कोई भी कटने नहीं पायेंगे, जिसकी वजह से समाज के ऊपर एक बोझा होगा, एक बेकार चीज होगी। उनके दिमाग में एक भ्रम है, एक सन्देह हो रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि सेठ जी की भावनायें क्या थीं लेकिन वह भी इस पर जोर दे रहे थे कि अगर अनुपयोगी पशुओं के मारने की बात कायम रही तो कहीं उपयोगी जानवर भी उसके साथ न कट जायें। यह भावनाएँ तभी होती हैं जब किसी समस्या में कोई बहुत लिप्त हो, किसी समस्या अथवा विषय पर उसको बड़ी ममता हो। जैसा मैंने सेठजी को देखा, उन की ममता प्रकट भी हो रही थी। दूसरी तरफ़ ऐन्थोनी साहब भी अपने विषय को इसी खूबी के साथ रख रहे थे। तो इससे यह प्रतीत होता है

कि दोनों तरफ ममता इस बात की है। एक तरफ तो इस बात की थी कि उपयोगी जानवर न मारे जायें और जो अनुपयोगी हैं वह जरूर मारे जायें। दूसरी तरफ यह बात थी कि अगर केवल उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा का ही हम प्रयत्न करते हैं तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। वह कभी भी बच नहीं सकेंगे अनुपयोगी करार देकर वह भी मारे जायेंगे इसलिये सबकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये। तो मैं तो समझता हूँ कि कोई भी समस्या सामने आये तो हम उसके ऊपर सन्देह करने लगे तो हर जगह कोई न कोई दिक्रत, कोई न कोई कठिनाई पैदा हो जायेगी। जो बिल इस वक्त हमारे सामने है उस बिल में तो केवल इतना ही है कि जितने उपयोगी पशु हैं वह न मारे जाने चाहियें। उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है किसी को कोई ऐतराज हो नहीं सकता है अगर इन सन्देहों, इन भ्रमों और इन शंकाओं पर न जायें। जो कि बिला वजह आज भी बहुत लिप्त होने की वजह से दिमाग में उठा करती हैं। तो इसको देखते हुए जहाँ तक उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ तक तो मेरी समझ में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है। उपयोगी पशुओं की रक्षा का प्रश्न कभी सरकार के सामने भी आता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी यह सोचने लगती है कि यह बिल तो बड़ा आवश्यक है। यह विषय बहुत आवश्यक है जिस पर कोई इस तरह का कानून बनना चाहिये। लेकिन इस बात का करने के बजाय कि जो बिल इस वक्त पेश है उसका समर्थन करें और इस बिल को पास हो जाने दें, इस बिल को कानून के रूप में हो जाने दें, बल्कि यह कहने लगते हैं कि भाई इस विषय पर हम भी बिल लाने वाले हैं, हम तो कानून बनाने वाले हैं ज़रा आप ठहर

जाइये, इसको उठ लीजिये, इसको आप वापस ले लीजिये हम इस सब को लेते हुए फिर बिल लायेंगे। अगर इस प्रकार की भावना हमारे माननीय मंत्री के दिमाग में भी आती है तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि अच्छा यह होगा कि यह बिल जो इस समय आया है उसमें कुछ थोड़े बहुत इधर उधर संशोधन जो आवश्यक समझें उसके साथ इस बिल को कानून की शकल में जल्द से जल्द हो जानें दें। मेरा और कोई मतलब नहीं है इसको जल्दी करने का। केवल उद्देश्य यह है कि अगर कोई बिल इस शकल में आता भी है तो उसमें काफ़ी समय लगेगा कब पेश होगा, कब पास होगा, इसमें समय लगेगा और इस सारे दौरान में न जाने कितने जानवर, कितने उपयोगी पशु, जिनकी रक्षा हम इस बिल से कराना चाहते हैं उनके कट जाने की सम्भावना होती है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाय किसी नये बिल के लाने के यदि इस बिल में कोई संशोधन आवश्यक हो तो उसे ला कर इसको जल्द से जल्द पास हो जाने देना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक कि इसकी उपयोगिता का सम्बन्ध है मैं आप से उसके बारे में निवेदन कर रहा था जब कि मैं श्री ऐन्थोनी और सेठ साहब की बातों में चला गया और मैं ने उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन किया, कि इस समय जैसा हमारे देहातों का सामाजिक संगठन है उसमें पशुओं की बहुत आवश्यकता है। अगर उसकी तरफ निगाह डाल कर आप देखेंगे तो आप पावेंगे कि हमारा जो लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उसके बारे में हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि कहां तक वह हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगा, कहां तक वह सहायक होगा हमारे देश के पशुओं की उन्नति में।

एक दूसरा पहलू जो कि मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह उपयोगी पशु

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

ही नहीं मैं कहता हूँ कि अनुपयोगी पशु भी, जिनके सम्बन्ध में ऐन्थोनी साहब कहते थे कि साफ़ तौर पर कानून बन जाना चाहिये कि वह तो मार ही दिये जायें, एक तरह हमारे लिए उपयोगी हैं। वह इन मानों में कि वह हमारे खाद के प्रश्न को हल करते हैं। खाद के मामले में जितने पशु हैं वह सब हमारी सहायता करते हैं। और वह हम को ऐसी खाद देते हैं जो खाद विज्ञान जानने वालों की राय में सर्वोत्तम खाद है। तो इस माने में वह भी हमारे लिए उपयोगी पशु हैं। तो आप ने देखा होगा कि यह खाद का प्रश्न रोज़ हमारे सामने आता है और इस को हल करने के लिए हम बड़े बड़े कारखाने और बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां जारी कर रहे हैं और हज़ारों और लाखों रुपये की खाद बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस मंगाने के बाद भी हम उस खाद का प्रयोग कहां तक अपने गांवों तक पहुंचा सकते हैं। यह तो एक समस्या है ही जिस पर भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था। इस के अलावा अपने तजर्बे से बहुत लोगों ने जो बतलाया है, साइंटिस्ट और विज्ञान के माहिरों की राय को तो आप इस समय अलग रखिये यद्यपि उस में भी मतभेद है, ऐसे लोगों ने जो रोज़ उस का प्रयोग करते हैं, वह मैं आप के सामने रखता हूँ। जिन लोगों ने इस खाद को एक दो तीन बरस इस्तेमाल किया वह बताते हैं कि पहली साल तो उस का बहुत जोर रहा, दूसरी साल कुछ हलका जोर रहा, तीसरी साल भी कुछ हलका जोर रहा, पर पांचवीं वर्ष के बाद तो यह हालत देखी गई कि पौधे तो बड़े बड़े हो गये लेकिन उन में जो दाने लगते हैं वह विहायत हलके पतले और कमजोर होते हैं। यह मैं धान के सम्बन्ध का

हूँ। तो एक की बात तो यह हुई। ऐसे ही औरों के बारे में भी है। इस के प्रयोग से कुछ दिनों तक तो अधिक पैदावार होती है लेकिन थोड़े दिनों के बाद जब कि इन खादों का प्रयोग उसी जमीन पर होता है तो उस की उपयोगिता बहुत ही घट जाती है। सम्भव है कि और आगे चलने के बाद वह अनुपयोगी भी सिद्ध होने लगे। तो अगर लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके हम इस तरह की खाद बनावेंगे जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारे जो खेत हैं वह दिन ब दिन कमजोर और कम उपजाऊ होते चले जायेंगे, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि बहुत दिन तक इन का प्रयोग करने के पश्चात् हमारी क्या हालत हो जायेगी।

इस के अतिरिक्त इन खादों के बारे में एक बात और भी है और वह यह है कि इन खादों के प्रयोग से गर्मी अधिक पैदा होती है और इसलिये पानी की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे देश में जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है वह सिंचाई की समस्या है। बहुधा पानी की कमी हर जगह पायी जाती है और पानी है भी तो उस को खेत में पहुंचाने का ज़रिया हमारे पास नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में अगर हम इन खादों का प्रयोग करेंगे तो उन की गर्मी शान्त करने के लिए हमें न जाने कितनी सिंचाई की आवश्यकता होगी और उतनी सिंचाई हम शायद नहीं कर पायेंगे। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि यह जो हमारे गांव का संगठन पशुओं पर निर्धारित है उस को कायम रखा जाये और उसी आधार पर चल कर हमारे समाज का संगठन ठीक ठीक पुष्ट किया जाये। साथ ही साथ इन

बड़े बड़े ट्रैक्टरों और मशीनों का जो हम प्रयोग कर रहे हैं उस को भी करें। सम्भव है कि कुछ दिनों में यह भी हमारे लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध हो जायें और ऐसा होने के पश्चात् पशुओं की उपयोगिता को कायम रखते हुए हम इन का भी साथ ही साथ चला सकें।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, when one intends to speak on subjects like this many things come up before him for consideration. With regard to this particular subject, I have seen that many expressions are used and these expressions give rise to such feelings as create a sort of environment or atmosphere wherein it appears that whoever stands to speak for the subject is inspired by religious feelings, and, they have been the cause of disturbances in our country in the past. I wish to make it clear that there is no such feeling with which we are considering this question. On many occasions in the past, people in our country have expressed their feelings on cow protection and cow slaughter. The question has been looked upon with different opinions and from different points of view. Whenever we stand to speak on such subjects, these feelings try to influence us with the result that some people even hesitate and think as to what they should express and what not. If one talks something about cow protection, it is possible that others may think that he is prompted by the same feeling that has induced many people in the past to propagate cow protection. And sometimes those persons who think on it, who wish to go far ahead in their plans and think that the subject is an important one, as my friend Sethji has just said, they also try to adopt a middle course so that those who do not think on these lines or whose feelings are different, may also support them and may not take their views to be unreasonable.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue after Lunch. The House now stands adjourned to 2-30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House reassembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: I was submitting that while speaking on the subject before us, different feelings arise in the mind of the person who speaks and also in the minds of those who listen to him. As my friend Shri Seth said, the subject is so urgent, so important that Shri Bhargava's Bill does not seem to cover all its aspects. So, the more the persons, who are interested in it, think about it and the more they look back upon the past history of their country, the more they come to know about the importance of the subject and they try to find ways and means to solve the various problems relating to the subject.

Sir, I was submitting that due to these feelings, that arise while speaking on the subject, the person who speaks on it or the mover of the subject sometimes begins to think whether he can, by avoiding these powerful sentiments find out a middle course or find out means whereby the solution of the problem may be made possible to some extent and such feelings may not arise at all. At least the effect of these feelings is that many people even try to oppose the usefulness issue even on many points described by the mover of the subject and begin to criticize it under the influence of those feelings.

I would submit that my view point is neither religious nor cultural. It is an economic view point and it is with this point of view that I say that cattle has always enjoyed a place of importance in our country which is predominantly an agricultural one. Cattle enjoy a place of importance in all agricultural countries and I need not mention their usefulness and importance in the economic structure of the country. Our country has an experience of it. Cattle had an important place in our country, in the economic set-up of our villages. It had so much importance that the status of a person, a farmer or a family was known by the number of cows, bullocks and buffaloes possessed by them. This is an old thing. I would also like to submit as to what happens in these days. Even today the status of a farmer is known by the number of ploughs used by him. It has always been a very important factor in the economic life of our country that a certain farmer has so many ploughs or so many bullocks. Two bullocks are used in every plough and the status of a farmer is usually described that he has so many bullocks.

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and uses so many ploughs for cultivation. So, as far as the importance of cattle is concerned, it is more or less the same as it used to be in the past. There might be a little change in view of the use of machines in modern times. But even then, I would say that the change has not been very great. We cannot profitably use the huge tractors and huge machines for the cultivation of our land. The use of these methods of farming cannot prove very advantageous in the modern set-up of our society and in the small holdings possessed by our farmers today. Then again, keeping in view the changes envisaged in our agricultural legislation, we feel that these huge machines and implements may not prove very useful so soon, because there should be bigger farms for such implements. They can be profitably used in the farms having areas of hundreds of acres. At present we are daily changing these conditions and now, after the abolition of Zamindari, there will be farmers having smaller holdings and we cannot use these implements in their holdings, unless farming is done on a co-operative basis. We can only use them in breaking and levelling the land or in cultivating farms where they exist. But it is very difficult, rather impracticable to use such tractors and machines in the economic structure of our villages as it is today, where people have small holdings. So under these circumstances, ultimately we have to come back to the bullocks and ploughs which have been the basis of the economic structure of our villages for a very long time.

Now, through this Bill, we want to preserve useful cattle. Among the useful cattle which require preservation, the bullocks have the first place. Bullocks are used for ploughs, for cultivating farms, and for sowing the seed. Irrigation and thrashing is also done with their help and then they are used in carts to carry loads from place to place.

You know well, Sir, the amount of help rendered by the bullocks, the usefulness of bullocks in the present economic set up of our villages, and the amount of work we get done through their help. To do all that work separate mechanical appliances are required. There is no such machine that can serve the purpose by doing all these things. Each machine costs about lacs, but in order to manufacture such machines, a large number of factories costing crores of rupees have to be established. Only then some such machines can be manufactured.

Nevertheless it is a matter to be considered that how far the use of these mechanical appliances would be possible in our present economic set up of villages. Keeping this in view it seems that the useful cattle still have the same place and there has been no change in it.

Next comes the cow. As I submitted in the beginning, when we think of cow, the question of cow protection and cow slaughter also come with it. But these questions are not related with this question. These questions are not contained in the Bill which is at present before us, still bullock, which is so useful for us, is the product of cow. No one can think of bullocks without the existence of cow. The great usefulness of cow itself is a matter which need not be told. Whosoever speaks on this topic, does not say that cattle preservation is not necessary. It is due to cow that we get out milk, ghee, and other materials which form the major part of our diet. One cannot have doubts about the usefulness of cow with regard to this matter. Nobody raises such a question. I observed that when Shri Anthony took up this matter, he stated that so far as the preservation of useful cattle is concerned he had no objection in giving full support to the Bill brought forward by Shri Bhargava. But his objection was about the cattle which are not useful, but are useless. I fail to understand as to how he thought that there is also provision in this Bill that the useless cattle will not be slaughtered. This Bill clearly mentions that the cattle which are considered useful, and about whom there is licence or certificate to this effect, if they are slaughtered then this situation will arise. The provision of fine or punishment in this Bill relates only to the slaughter of such cattle. I cannot understand how he thought, in this condition, that on account of this Bill the useless cattle also will not be destroyed. The system of destruction of useless cattle will continue to be same as it is now. On the other hand Shri Seth stated that the preservation of cattle as a whole without any discrimination whatsoever is necessary. Both of them had their own ways of thinking. I submit as I have understood them, that it is not that Shri Anthony does not want preservation of useful cattle. I think his doubt is based on the fact that along with the preservation of useful cattle, the useless cattle will also find protection and no cattle will be slaughtered, and as such it will become an unnecessary burden on the society. He is under some illusion and doubt. I do not know what were the ideas of Shri

Seth, but he was also emphasising the possibility of useful cattle being slaughtered along with the useless ones if the practice of slaughtering useless cattle continued. Such feelings arise only when one is totally engrossed in some problem. It happens so when one has special attachment with any problem or subject. As I watched Shri Seth, his concern was obvious. On the other hand Shri Anthony was also putting his case with the same ability. This shows that both the sides have their own attachments. One was stressing on the point that the useful cattle should not be slaughtered and it would be better if the useless ones are slaughtered. The other speaker held that it would not be desirable to do so, because if we would make efforts for the preservation of useful cattle only, they will never be protected, they will be declared useless and will be slaughtered, therefore all cattle should be protected. Therefore, I think there will arise a lot of difficulties if we were to have our own doubts on every problem that comes before us. The Bill which is now before us, only provides that the useful cattle should not be slaughtered, they should be preserved. So far as this Bill is concerned nobody will have any objection if only we do not entertain these doubts which are unnecessarily present even today as we are too much engrossed in it. Therefore taking this into consideration, so far as the preservation of useful cattle is concerned, I think no one has any objection about it.

Whenever the question of preservation of useful cattle comes before the Government. I think the Government also considers that the Bill is of great importance and there should be some legislation for it. The Government should not only support the Bill, which is before us, but should try to enact it as early as possible. But the Government gives out that they also intend to bring forward a Bill, they are Law makers, and ask us to wait and withdraw this Bill, as Government themselves will introduce a Bill including all these provisions. If such is the feeling of the hon. Minister himself, I submit that it would be better to enact this Bill as soon as possible with some amendments as are considered necessary. I have no other purpose of making hurry about this Bill. The object is that it will take time even if any Bill in this connection is brought forward, it will take time in presenting and passing the Bill and there is possibility of many useful cattle whom we seek to protect through this Bill being slaughtered by this time. I, therefore, think that instead of bringing forward a new Bill, the present Bill should be

passed after incorporating the necessary amendments.

So far as the usefulness is concerned I was submitting, when I dealt with what Shri Anthony and Shri Seth had said, that there is a great need of cattle wealth in the present social order of the villages. Considering this aspect even you will find Sir, that we cannot be sure as to how far the present expenditure of such huge sums will prove useful to us or will promote the cause of cattle development to the extent we expect.

Another aspect which I was submitting is that it is not only the useful cattle but the useless ones also that are useful for us in that they solve our problem of manure and about whom Shri Anthony had said that there should be a definite legislation that the useless cattle must be destroyed. All the cattle serve us in our manure requirements. They supply us such quality of manure which according to the scientists is the best manure. In this respect they are also useful cattle for us. It must have been noticed that we face the manure problem daily and we are establishing huge factories and are importing fertilizers worth lacs of rupees from abroad. But even after importing these fertilizers, how far we will be able to use them in our villages, is a problem which I also wanted to discuss. Besides this I submit as to what those people, who always use these fertilizers, have stated from their own experience. At present we will not take into account the views expressed by the scientists, who also hold different opinions about it. Those people who have used these fertilizers for a number of years, say that in the first year the results are very satisfactory but in the second and the third years they are not so satisfactory, but in the fifth year it was found that the plants had grown but the corn was light and small. This I am stating about the paddy crop. This is in connection with paddy crop only. The same applies to other crops also. In the beginning the use of these fertilizers yields good crops but after some time the use of these fertilizers on the same land decreases the fertility. It is just possible that in the long run it may prove harmful. If we spend crores of rupees for the manufacture of these fertilizers, it would only result in the fact that the fertility of our land will go on decreasing day by day and the fields will be less productive. Under these conditions I do understand what would be our condition if we continue their use for a long period.

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Besides this there is one more thing with regard to these fertilizers, that the use of these fertilizers produces excessive heat with the result that our need for irrigation would increase. The greatest problem of our country is that of irrigation. Generally there is water scarcity everywhere and if water is available we have no means to carry it to the fields. In this way if we use fertilizers we do not know how much irrigation they would require to lessen the effects of that heat, and perhaps we may not be able to irrigate our fields to that extent. Considering all these things I submit that the present economic set up of our villages, which so much depends upon cattle wealth, should continue and on that very basis the set-up of our society could be developed rightly. Along with this we should continue to use these heavy tractors and mechanical appliances that we are using at present. It is possible that these tractors and mechanical appliances may prove useful after some time and after that, keeping intact usefulness of the cattle, we may also continue to use them.

Shri Munavalli (Bombay): Sir, I rise to take this opportunity to support this Bill. If we take into consideration the profession of agriculture, we will see that agriculture has deteriorated in many ways on account of lack of cattle. It is on the cattle that agriculture mainly depends in this country. Recently, we have been importing tractors for purposes of cultivation, but these tractors and other mechanical devices can be used only in such land which comprises of more than one hundred acres or so. In small holdings these tractors or other mechanical implements will be of no much use. So, we shall have to use cattle especially bullocks for purposes of cultivation.

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Some of our friends say that it is not possible for us to maintain the cattle, as the number of cattle in India is so great that it is almost impossible for us to feed them. It is not, really speaking, so. The cattle are mainly required for cultivation. Without bullocks we cannot go on with cultivation. But today if we go to the villages, we find that many acres of land are lying fallow because the ryots do not get proper cattle to plough the land. Under these circumstances there is no other go but to have this Bill passed for the preservation of our cattle.

My hon. friend Mr. Upadhyaya has very well described the use of both cows as well as bullocks. I need not

dilate upon that matter. I need only say that without the preservation of cattle we will have neither intensive nor extensive cultivation. If we want to be self-sufficient in our food-grain, it is quite essential that we should preserve the cattle which are quite necessary for the cultivation of our land. On these grounds I support this Bill.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): I have no quarrel with the fundamental principles which underlie this Bill. My only fear is that it does not provide a solution. It does not view the problem as a whole, and therefore, though I agree with many of the things that have fallen from the hon. Members of this House, I would like to tell the House that it would be much better if it waited till the Government Bill on this subject was brought, which would be very soon.

Now, Sir, the point is that there is no difference in principle between any of my hon. friends who spoke and myself on this question. As a matter of fact, the problem was solved by the collective wisdom of the Constituent Assembly when Article 48 was passed. This is what it says:

"The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

The particularity of the latter clause relates to the generality of the earlier clause, namely, organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. Therefore, if we are to solve the problem of animal husbandry, it should be solved as a whole and any isolated solution of this problem will complicate matters further. I would, therefore, appeal to my hon. friend Pandit Bhargava to withdraw his Bill or to have it postponed till Government brings its composite Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister says that Government propose to bring a comprehensive Bill. May I enquire of him whether the Bill will be brought during this session?

Shri K. M. Munshi: If possible I am going to satisfy him as regards the steps that I propose to take. But be-

fore that it is necessary, as this problem is coming up again and again and individual Members are tackling it from an individual point of view, that Government should place before the House the full problem as it must be tackled, which is the organisation of animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines which necessarily would include provisions for.....

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): The prevention of slaughter of cows and calves.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Yes as a part of one composite scheme.

Pandit Malaviya: It is there all right, but it is not taken up or thought of.

Mr. Chairman: Would the hon. Member allow the hon. Minister to proceed?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I agree that the prevention of slaughter of cows, as a part of the organisation of animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, is a part of a constitutional directive. I may also refer to the statement made on behalf of Government by my hon. predecessor here. As you know, the Cattle Protection and Preservation Committee was appointed in 1948. It published its Report, and following the Report, on the 24th March, 1949, my predecessor Shri Jairamdas made a statement. I will not read the whole but a material part of it. He said:

"The law for prohibiting slaughter of cattle totally should be enforced as early as possible but in any case within two years of enactment of legislation during which period necessary arrangements should be made for the maintenance and care of unserviceable and unproductive animals."

Therefore, the assurance that an Anti-Slaughter Bill will be brought was inter-dependent with the idea of the establishment of *go-sadans* where the inefficient and useless cattle could be segregated.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Two years from what date, may I know?

Shri K. M. Munshi: From the 24th of March, 1949. Still some time! The next thing was:

"A survey of the country where *go-sadans* could be established and the preparation of details of expenditure involved."

Then again:

"Enactment of legislation for raising funds by special cess."

These are inter-dependent clauses. I do not know what was done during the two years. But I know one thing. During the last six or seven months we are doing our utmost to see that *go-sadans* are started, but all these schemes have been largely frustrated by the lack of finance. Therefore the Bill which I hope to bring before the House is a complete enactment which provides for all these inter-dependent things.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): What will be the cess for?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The cess will be for the purpose of maintaining *go-sadans*, for breeding and for various other allied purposes. I am dealing with them in detail there. Therefore, you cannot have prohibition of slaughter absolutely, as some Members said. It is not even the object of my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. Secondly, you cannot have an Anti-Slaughter Bill without providing for the segregation of ineffective and useless, unit cattle. Otherwise they will remain a burden on the people; they will take away the scanty food resources of the country and will be a burden on the whole economy of the country.

The question therefore which I would like to place before the House is this. Is it not better—and I will presently show how it is better—that the composite legislation covering all these points should be before the House rather than an isolated Bill which deals only with one aspect of the problem? That is the whole issue before the House. Before I deal with the problem I would like to answer one question which was raised by my hon. friend Seth Govind Das but which has a little bearing on the problem. His thesis was with reference to the Grow More Food—and Grow More Food is the popular whipping boy of all Government schemes; it is easy for everybody to whip it, for everybody to start new theories about it, and to assume that the only people who do not know anything about it are the Government, and its officers and experts! My hon. friend said that if the money that is being spent on the Sindri Ammonium Sulphate Factory were used in raising cattle in this country, all the manurial requirements of the country will be more than amply satisfied. I do not want to waste the time of the House by dealing with this argument. I will only give a few facts. It is not correct to say that Government in its Grow More Food activities is not devoting attention to composts. To show only one year's progress that I am familiar with: in 1949-50 12 lakh tons of urban compost and 44 lakh tons of rural

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compost, or in all 56 lakh tons, was prepared. This year it will be 137 lakh tons of composts. So it will be more than double the amount of last year.

Shri Sidhva: Where is it weighed?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is weighed by those who are competent to do so.

Shri Sidhva: In villages? They cannot weigh in tons.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Why not? My hon. friend imagines that excepting himself there is nobody who knows anything about measurements and statistics.

Shri Sidhva: At least as far as food is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member allow the Minister to go on with his speech?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Perhaps if my hon. friend visits the railway station at Andheri near Bombay where he comes from, he will find that the compost manufactured by the Bombay Municipality is actually weighed out and sold to agriculturists. So there are places where these things could be measured as efficaciously as he expects it to be done.

I was dealing with the question raised by my hon. friend Seth Govind Das. If for instance all the organic manure which is now being produced in the country is collected, all that we will get will be 1,400 lakh tons for 2,700 lakhs of acres, that is, only half a ton per acre, while we require if everything is to be complete, two tons per acre. That is to say, 5,600 lakh tons of manure will be required. That must come out of the Sindri Factory.

Then again, there is no comparison between the efficacy of organic manure as against ammonium sulphate. One ton of compost gives one maund of extra foodgrain, while one ton of sulphate of ammonia gives two tons of foodgrains, that is, 56 maunds. I am only replying to this point because it is a bit fashionable to have a kick at the Grow More Food campaign.

Pandit Malaviya: I am sure the hon. Minister knows that it is organic manure which is necessary in addition to sulphate of ammonia and that without it sulphate of ammonia would begin to eat away the soil?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Do you think I have been here for eight months without knowing it?

Pandit Malaviya: But you do not choose to say it.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The hon. Member Pandit Malaviya forgets that my hon. friend Seth Govind Dasji forgot all about ammonium sulphate and wanted to close the Sindri Factory and keep only to compost. That is what I am replying to. Evidently he did not follow the point of my argument.

Pandit Malaviya: I know what a clever lawyer Mr. Munshi is.

Mr. Chairman: I have already requested that the hon. Minister may be allowed to continue without being interrupted. If hon. Members have got certain questions to ask, they can put them later on.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have dealt with this question. The problem that we are facing this afternoon however is really a very important problem. It has to be dealt with on a national level with all the combined energy that we can possess. It cannot be solved by one Bill here or one Bill there but by a nation-wide activity. As I said we cannot grow food without the draught bull. We cannot have milk which is our most nutritive food without the cow. I also realize, without laying any emphasis on religious sentiment, that the cow is not merely a useful cattle; there is a national sentiment which accepts her as the mother and no higher *dharma* has been prescribed than her protection. I know that full well. I do not want to minimise the strength of that sentiment; whether it is religious or social or cultural makes no difference. But I fear our sentiments for the cow is a bit of sloppy sentimentalism (*Hear, hear*). It only contents itself with slogans. She is not a trust or an object of solicitude. I do not think that any nation on earth neglects its individual cattle in the way that Indians have been doing.

I want you to deal with this as a national problem of the first importance and not to leave it to a private Bill to tackle it. That is my appeal to you. It has already been said that we have got the largest bovine population in the world. As a matter of fact, we have one fourth of the cattle population of the whole world. We have 137 million members of the cow family in this country. Out of them 8 per cent are diseased; they are living only because of this sentiment; and they should sooner be put out of their miserable existence. Twenty-five per cent of the total is what I may call 'inefficient'. This being the number, every 100 of these heads of cattle share

between them the fodder which would suffice only for 70 of them. We have therefore, fodder only for three-fourth of the number. So far as concentrated food, which is necessary for the purpose of a well-developed breed, they, between them, share only 20 per cent. of what is necessary. Imagine the miserable condition in which we, who claim to be very proud of our *go-seva* and *go-raksha*, are keeping them. Over 25 of every hundred of bovine cattle are suffering from some disease or other which are passed from one State boundary to another.

Shri Frank Anthony: Near 15 or 20.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The position is that you have 25 per cent. of them.

Pandit Malaviya: That is the condition of human society in this country.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not dispute that the human society...

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Giani G. S. Musafir (Punjab): The diseased must be looked after by the Government.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members must realise by now that the Minister is not giving way. Therefore I request again that Members might allow him to go on un-interrupted.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am telling you of the magnitude of the problem. I am not objecting to your sentiment; I am not objecting to your solicitude; I am as solicitous as you are. You must realize the whole problem and not merely emphasise one aspect of it. That is what I am urging.

For instance, in order to have a first-class animal husbandry economy in this country one million good stud bulls are necessary. This is the number you require in order to attain the objective in Article 48 of the Constitution. Do you know how many stud bulls you have got? Good stud bulls are only 1,000. You have got therefore a tremendous problem, not merely of keeping the cattle alive but uplifting the whole race of the cattle; not merely in one part of the country, but the whole country. My hon. friend, Mr. Upadhyay said that there would be no bull if there were no cow. But he forgot that if there were no good bull, there would be no good cow. Therefore, we must concentrate on the objective of securing the proper father for our cows. Therefore, you can hope to have a progeny.....

An Hon. Member: Artificial insemination.

Shri K. M. Munshi: That is, the first thing that is required is the organisation of animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

The normal consumption of milk should be 16 ounces per day per individual. What are we getting? We are getting less than 5 ounces per individual. (Interruption). I am therefore putting it to you that this cow problem is not merely a problem of sentiment, a problem of slaughter, a problem of anti-slaughter, a problem of religion, but it is a national problem of the greatest importance, which requires not merely the efforts of this generation, but several generations in order to rejuvenate the vitality of these 137 million cattle or such part of it as are capable of being useful to the society. That is, in short, Sir, the whole problem before us.

How are we going to solve it? As my hon friend, Mr. Anthony put it—he, of course put it in his own language—the huge number of useless cattle inflict a severe drain on our total food resources. The presence of these useless cattle in our *go-shalas* is a national wrong. We have, therefore to find a way out of it. It is very easy to talk about *go-seva*, to be keen about *go-raksha*. *Go-raksha* is a unifying sentiment in this country. I admit every one of us wants to protect the cow. Cow-charity, *go-dan* is also a nation-wide urge. Our *go-shalas*, pinjarapoles, *go-sadans* are objects of national charity. But *go-samvardhans*, the development of the cow's breed, is perhaps the most important of them all. My hon. friends who want to protect the cow desire to become the Gopal but they ought to know that Gopal and *Go*—the cow—cannot exist without *Govardhan* unless you develop the cow breed—*go-samvardhan*—you will not solve either the problem of good cattle or earn for yourself the names of good Gopals. What we should do is to concentrate on a big nation-wide constructive effort for the purpose of achieving *go-samvardhan*, the development of good breeds in our cattle on scientific lines, so that their vitality, their productivity and their breeding capacity may increase. This is a very big problem and it cannot be solved without energy and money.

Now, Government has been studying this question.....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): How long?

Shri K. M. Munshi: Sufficiently long to justify a very good solution to be brought forward....

Pandit Malaviya: When?

Shri K. M. Munshi: When it is ready for being brought forward. If you do not slaughter the weak and inefficient cattle, then you must find places to segregate them, where you can sterilize them and keep them from further inter-meddling with the economy of the country. That means a concerted campaign all over the country, and united efforts by all the States and the Centre, to have *gosadans* in every district. It is a very difficult problem. Some States have already started *gosadans*. But the programme requires to be carried out thoroughly. With it is also connected the other problem of breeding; the cattle which are left out of the *gosadans* have to be provided for in some modern and scientific lines. That can only be done by a scheme which I have evolved recently; a paper on it has been circulated to the Members; it is called the Key Village Scheme. Six or seven pilot schemes have been tried during the last few months. A few good stud bulls are to be placed in villages having 500 cows. All useless animals have to be removed from the area. After the new fathers have succeeded in getting, say, 200 new good bulls, they have to be placed on rearing farms to carry on when they reach maturity their fathers' good work, again in another key village. In that way, you go on repeating that process till you succeed in getting a very large number of stud bulls. It has been calculated that if we have got sufficient money, we may have about 54,000 bulls out of the thousand or two thousand good bulls that you have got now in about four or five years. That means, in five years, given that amount, we will be able to bring about a new race of bovine cattle. This is the scheme which I have been working upon.

As in most other cases, it is a question of finance. The Cattle Protection Committee said that a cess should be levied. When the Bill comes before the House, you will see that we will have to raise a specific cess in order to achieve this purpose. It will be the most productive cess that I can imagine because from a little money taken out of the sale of cattle, we will be able to produce much better results than by anything else. As I pointed out, this Bill, is before the Cabinet and I hope that very soon, it will be possible for me to introduce the Bill here, and a big step would have been taken

towards organisation of animal husbandry on modern scientific lines.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not by introducing the Bill, but by passing it in this session.

Shri K. M. Munshi: That would be difficult for me to say. So far as I am concerned, so far as my Ministry is concerned, it has done whatever it could. The inter-ministerial committee has accepted it. It is now before the Cabinet now. When it will come before the House depends upon (a) the programme of the Government as a whole and (b) upon the length with which we discuss the Budget.

Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan): May I, in all humility, suggest that the Government, in view of the fact that the country attaches a great deal of importance to this measure, do attach the same priority as is being attached to the Hindu Code Bill, or even more than that?

Shri Frank Anthony: Who is going to filibuster against that?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is for the hon. Members to raise that point with the leader of the House. Because, I am quite willing, as soon as the Cabinet approves and the technical difficulties are overcome....

Shri Raj Bahadur: I request the hon. Minister to convey to the Leader of the House the strength of feeling on this measure.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I shall duly convey this feeling to the Leader of the House and Prime Minister. It is for you also to....

Some Hon. Members: The Mover of this Bill is the Secretary of the Party.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Then, he has got a lever in his hands which is much more powerful. I would request my hon. friend to refer to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava rather than to me. I am very anxious....

Some Hon. Members: He is also a Joint Secretary.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Then, charity should begin at home.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We will do our part; you will do your's.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I am ready. If we make a small beginning with a Bill like that, we would have achieved something, on the lines of the provisions in article 48 of the Constitution.

This is all that I have to submit. In view of what I have said, I wish hon. Mover will perhaps either have this Bill postponed till the other Bill comes along so that both may be considered together or withdraw it leaving the matter to the Government. After all, when the Government Bill comes, it may have to be referred to the Select Committee. I think perhaps the House will save a considerable part of its time and solve the problem much more effectively by giving every encouragement to that Bill rather than carrying on with this Bill. Anyway, I am not disposed, in spite of all my sympathy for the principle to accept this Bill.

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): On a point of information, Sir, will the hon. Minister state whether the Bill which he contemplates will be of all-India extension or would apply to the Centrally Administered Areas only?

Shri K. M. Munshi: At one time, I also announced my intention that the Bill would be an All-India Bill and that we should invoke the Parliament's powers to lift the whole problem into an All-India one. But, I own that if I did that, so much time would be spent in the various formalities necessary for invoking the Constitutional provisions that it was much better to have a model Bill for the Part C States where I do not have to consult any one else; others it is hoped will then follow suit.

Shri Sidhva: It is good that the hon. Minister has given the House an idea as to what the intention of the Government is in regard to this Bill, and as regards the protection of useful cows in this country. He has very well elaborated both his personal views, his Ministry's views and the Government's views. He has stated that as far as he is concerned, the Bill has been completed and is before the Cabinet. What shape it takes in the Cabinet is a different matter. He is part and parcel of the Government and we may communicate to him what the intention of the House would be, for the consideration of the Cabinet at the final stage.

Sir, we are all agreed as regards what is stated in article 48 of the Constitution, in the Directive Principles, regarding the protection of useful cows. There will be nobody in this House, I think, who would oppose that measure when it is brought before the House. The question is whether we should proceed with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's Bill, or whether we should wait till the comprehensive Government Bill is presented to the House. From the speech of my hon.

friend, the Minister, personally I am satisfied with the good intention of the Government as far as this measure is concerned. He has made it very clear that he is even prepared to introduce the Bill if possible in this House. I quite appreciate that I will go further than the hon. Minister and say that it is not possible for us to pass the Bill in this session. We know the formalities; a Bill of such a nature must go to the Select Committee. Confronted with the amount of work that we have in hand, I doubt whether we could pass in this session. My hon. friend put a pertinent question: whether it would be possible to pass the Bill in this session. He knows the procedure of the House more than I do. From what little I know, I can safely say that it is not going to be passed in this session. We should be satisfied if the Bill is introduced in this session and then discussed in the Select Committee dispassionately. Even if it is not introduced in this session, for various reasons which Government may have, I am satisfied with the statement that he has made with regard to the intention of the Government. If he had made any halting speech, I would not have supported him. He was very frank as to what he feels, as to what the Government feels and as to what the country feels. His point is this. You can stop cow-slaughter almost immediately; there is no difficulty about that. But the question is one of husbandry of the animals and how to keep them.

This is a question which has been discussed in various States. When I was in Karachi, I also discussed this matter. There was a pinjrapole in Karachi started and maintained by benevolent Hindus and others. That was a non-communal organisation and I was a Member in that Committee for a number of years. Sir, I can say that it is not an easy thing to protect our cattle. You cannot do it with some pinjrapoles. We have to consider this question of what to do with our useless cattle, such a number of them and how to protect them, as we do not want to slaughter them. It is a huge problem.

My hon. friend says that in the first instance the Bill will concern only the Centrally Administered Areas. But I feel that it should be an all-India measure. Of course, Agriculture is a provincial subject and therefore the States have to be consulted. That probably is one of the difficulties in the way of bringing in an all-India measure soon, though the hon. Minister did not mention it in so many words. But that consultation should be done immediately. We want an all-India

[Shri Sidhva]

measure and if certain formalities have to be gone through, let us go about it quickly. I am sure no State will object to such a measure. At any rate, I am not for having a measure applicable at present only to the Part C States. It may be argued that a beginning has to be made and so let us start with these areas. But I say, what is the start you have to make now? For many years this subject has been discussed and it has been agreed that there should be such a measure. It has been put into the Constitution as an article of Directive Principles. Why should we now start with only Ajmer and Coorg and Nicobar and Andamans? We want an all-India measure and that should be expedited. Let me also tell the Government that if they do not enact an all-India measure of the nature that I am speaking of, then it will not satisfy the object of those persons who really want to protect our useful cattle, maintain them and preserve them for the good of the country. We know today how difficult it is to get pure milk anywhere in any city. It may be that here and there in a village you may be able to get pure milk, but never in any city. Sir, in Bombay the price of a seer of milk is Rs. 1/4/- and with all that there is so much of adulteration of milk with water that you cannot get anything like pure milk in Bombay. The Bombay Government has had to come with their measures and they have now started the procuring of milk for the benefit of the children and to a great extent the children are getting milk now through the ration shops. But that is not at all sufficient; pure milk has to be supplied to everyone. In foreign countries, it may surprise hon. Members to hear that though there is the Adulteration Act, they consider it a national calamity and offence if anyone adulterates an article of food, if anyone adulterates milk or any other food stuff. But with shame I have to admit that in our country we are lacking in this sense of, shall I say duty? In a foreign country the seller of milk feels that his neighbour is a member of his own family and so to adulterate the milk he feels as a wrong not against the Government but against God. He feels it as a crime against God. That is the sentiment that exists in those lands. But as I said, unfortunately, we are lacking in that. We have to admit our faults. Therefore, as I said, Government must take immediate steps to see that pure milk is available to all.

Sir to-day crores and crores of milk powders are being imported. In Bombay no hotelwala is allowed to use natural milk for tea or ice-cream

or other purposes. He is supposed to use these vitaminised milk powder. Now that is the condition in a city of 40 lakhs. In foreign lands 40 lakhs is sufficient to make a country, say of the size of Switzerland or Belgium or some other country. I do not want to harp any longer on this population matter. That is the condition in Bombay and conditions in Delhi are not much better. We do not get pure milk here, though the price may be a little less. In the Constitution House where I stay I have to make complaints almost daily about the milk. Of course, from the 1st of February arrangements have been made to supply milk to the Constitution House from Pusa. And so some sixty of us staying there get our milk pure. We are vocal and we get it. But what about the millions in the land who go without such milk and who have to satisfy themselves with the adulterated milk? Therefore, I say Government should come forward with their measure as early as possible. I know the intentions of the hon. Minister. I know his opinions on protection and preservation of cattle. I do not doubt his *bona fides*. I know his good intentions. And I know the good intentions of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also. I am not discriminating. But what I say is that we must get the necessary measure enacted at a very early date. I would say, further that the House would be better advised to wait for this comprehensive measure which the Government intend to bring in. If it is passed in this session, well and good. I shall be very glad. But we all know the difficulties and the formalities to be gone through. So let us at least pass it in the next session.

Coming next to the question raised by Mr. Munavalli and the remarks of the hon. Minister, about manures and fertilizers etc. He said we are having more compost and when I asked him who was weighing the quantities, he sarcastically replied that I was always doubting statistics. But let me remind him that my doubts about food statistics which were disputed by the predecessor of the hon. Minister and by himself have turned out to be well-founded; my figures are right and their statistics are wrong. This the hon. Minister admitted in a statement in the last session on the floor of the House. Therefore, this sarcastic remark need not have been made. Of course I have not studied the compost figures and I am prepared to accept his statement. He said that in Bombay they are all weighing it. Well I accept it, though I do not know whether they weigh the stuff in all the villages. Anyway I

do not want to go into the details of that matter. But it may be that at a later stage some one might challenge his figures and he may have to eat the humble pie. He gave us a picture where more composite and fertilisers are used than last year. He said that double the quantity was being used.

"As regards tractors I said the other day that we have imported ten crores worth of tractors as also 24 crores worth of fertilisers. But where is the food? Why is he going about begging foreign countries for food and wasting our money? My friend Mr. Munavalli said that we require cattle but not tractors. The Article in the Constitution distinctly states "shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern scientific lines". When the Minister brings forward his Bill he will bear that in mind. Scientific lines means mechanical process, viz., tractors. He can also say that composite is also scientific. If you can produce more food in this country by more composite and also by natural manure I have no quarrel, for we will be saving money. Then the Sindri factory will have to be closed down. I am sorry to say that his Ministry has hopelessly failed as far as production is concerned by scientific methods. He will have to see to what extent cattle is used for ploughing. Unfortunately he has no statistics. I asked the other day how many tractors are used for cultivation and his Deputy told us that they have no statistics. If that is the state of affairs I ask how is he going to utilise cattle for more production. Nobody has made a full survey or a scientific survey. There are no statistics regarding food production, agriculture or cattle. Some States like Madhya Pradesh have got a good land record which gives some idea as to the number of cattle employed in the fields for agricultural production. But there are many other States which have no actual records. They merely go on with the information that the patwari supplies. So we must have a census of cattle used in the fields for production, besides tractors. We have so many crores of cattle. I do not mean cows but bullocks. Is it not a waste that so many crores of bullocks exist in the country and yet so many tractors are imported? The Government has no facts to place before the House as the number of cattle employed for purposes of cultivation. On the contrary I gave figures and I shall give them again when the occasion arises. With the use of tractors and increased use of fertilisers the agricultural yield is going down. There is the Planning Commission, there is the policy of the Government, there are the State Governments and the other agencies. For the last three

years nobody has been in a position to state what the difficulties are in the way of sufficient production of food in the country. I may tell my hon. friend that he and his predecessor have invested the good money of this country in these tractors. Some of them are absolutely useless and are lying idle. My hon. friend may nod his head but let him refer to Mr. Khareghat, whom he has appointed and in whom he has confidence.

Shri K. M. Munshi: That was eight months ago.

Mr. Chairman: There cannot be an enquiry into tractors here.

Shri K. M. Munshi: Only into cow protectors.

Shri Sidhya: You want to develop animal husbandry. I want to know how many cattle are employed in cultivation and you do not give the figures. I want to know what is the necessity for importing tractors. We have no figures but money comes from the sky and you go on using it knowing that there is nobody to account for. Bring some good results, if you use all that money.

Looking at this question which has a bearing on this Bill, I think even if this Bill is passed I can assure you that we can improve our cattle position considerably. Take a census of the cattle, how they are employed in the fields and see where the deficiency is. Every year crores of rupees are spent by State Governments on digging more wells. The water is there and there should be no difficulty barring natural calamities. Therefore when bringing this comprehensive Bill along with the scientific process the hon. Minister should see how cultivation can be improved through cattle. Instead of packing all the cattle in pinjrapoles and *goshalas*, even those cattle which are middle-aged should be utilised on the field. It will give you more food. Also it will decrease the cost of maintaining the *goshalas*. If my friend is preparing a very expensive scheme—and he is going to levy a cess too—many complications will arise. People may be prepared to pay, for he said that we have a great respect for the cow. I myself have respect for the cow. But how are we treating our cows? They are wandering in the streets for food, for we cannot keep them and feed them. In foreign countries a cow yields 20 seers of milk every day on merely green grass. Whereas we give them bran and I am told gram also and what is their yield?

Shri K. M. Munshi: That is only in the Punjab.

Shri Sidhva: Whatever that may be, it is a fact. The directive policy has been laid down in the Constitution. Therefore when he brings his comprehensive Bill he must see how the cattle should be utilised in the fields for the purpose of increasing food production.

If I had not heard my friend Mr. Munshi I would have certainly supported the Bill of Mr. Bhargava for what it is worth. But the Government's intention has been made clear and I would, therefore, request my friend to hold the Bill. I am sanguine, whatever might be the sense of the House, about the good faith and bona fide intention of the hon. Minister and the Government as far as the Bill is concerned.

With these words, Sir, I support the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture. My hon. friend cannot withdraw his Bill but he may hold it over. Let us see what the provisions of the Bill are which is going to be introduced and if my friend is not satisfied and we are not satisfied he has the right to go on with his Bill and the Government will go on with their Bill.

Pandit Malaviya: I have no intention to take part in this debate. I only wish to refer to article 48 of the Constitution to which the hon. Minister referred in his speech. I am not so vain as to claim or to imagine that I know the English language as well as anybody else does, but unfortunately we have been dealing with things in that language and I am afraid it is not possible now that there should be a misinterpretation of a simple clause stated in that language.

4 P.M.

The article referred to, Sir, reads as follows:

"48. The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

I only wish to submit that while this Directive Principle of our Constitution lays down that the State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on scientific lines, it does not tag on the question of the prohibition of the slaughter of cows

and milch cattle to that but lays special emphasis on it by saying, "and shall, in particular," do this, and this, and this.

As I said, I have no desire—I had no desire and have now no desire—to take part in the debate going on in this House because unfortunately, Sir, I know this debate is going to come to nothing and is going to end in nothing. But it is a very important matter that the Constitution should be referred to in a manner which may lead somebody to imagine—I am quite sure the hon. Minister of Agriculture did not mean that—that it mentions the prohibition of slaughter of cows and milch cattle only as an appendage to the item of the reorganisation of agriculture and animal husbandry in this country. That is not so at all. The matter is put down in that article as clearly as anything could be stated. As a matter of fact, the second part of that article of the Constitution emphasises that fact. If it was not intended to emphasise that fact, the Constitution, that article of it, would have contented itself by saying that the State shall endeavour to reorganise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. But the Constituent Assembly did not feel satisfied with that much alone and proceeded to lay down the second part of this section of the Constitution intending that particular emphasis shall be laid upon and endeavour shall be made to prohibit the slaughter of cows and milch cattle. I wish that point to be made clear. It is true the Government is doing all that is possible in many good directions. I am one of those who fully appreciate the difficulties which face the Government and who appreciate the desire and the endeavour which seizes our present Government to do the right and the good thing in many directions. I have no quarrel with them on that account. I am very grateful and happy that the hon. Minister has said that a comprehensive Bill is going to be brought before this House within this session for this purpose. But there should be no delay in this. The fact that there are many facets to this problem is not a new revelation. The fact that there are many things which must be done in order that we should have a comprehensive economy in these directions is patent. We shall be very glad and very grateful when that is done. But I am anxious, Sir, that the fact of there being difficulties in the way, the fact of there being many aspects to the question, the fact of there being many problems which must be solved before a comprehensive legislation can be enacted, should not be allowed to

stand in the way of even the smaller good being achieved. The late Mr. Gokhale once said that sometimes the best was the worst enemy of the good. I am sure I do not need to remind my esteemed friend, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, of that truth. I know his keenness about his job. But we are keen, Sir, that the Government should not allow this session of Parliament to finish before placing on the Statute-book legislation in this direction. If they have the slightest doubt about the possibilities—I would almost say about the certainty—of their being able to do so, I would beg of them to allow even piecemeal legislation to take place.

As I said earlier, I had no intention and I have no intention of going into the matter and referring to the points which have been raised during the course of today's debate. I would only hope that the Government will realise the importance of this matter. The public sentiment on this point has been referred to. Nobody in the world, nobody who is in his senses, can ignore the sentiment of nations and of whole societies. The hon. Minister of Agriculture did very well in stressing that point and saying that it was immaterial whether they were religious sentiments or cultural sentiments or any other sentiments, but the fact remains that there is a country-wide sentiment in this land on the issue of the prohibition of the slaughter of cows. That sentiment should not be ignored. Luckily and happily it happens that the interests of sound economy also coincide with the dictates of that national sentiment. That should make things easier. But on any of the two accounts—even by itself—it would be the duty of a Government which is a Government representing the people of this land, to proceed in that matter without any delay and, of course, without any procrastination.

I have nothing more to say. I hope, Sir, the article of the Constitution will prove a help rather than a hindrance in this direction and it will be clearly realised that the Constituent Assembly, while thinking of a reorganised animal husbandry and agricultural economy based on modern and scientific lines for this country, emphasised in particular the need for the prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

श्री भट्ट: श्रीमान् सभापति जी, इस प्रश्न पर लम्बी बहस करने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं रही है। १९४७ की साल से यह सवाल खास तौर से हमारे सामने

आया है। और सरकार ने जो दातारसिंह कमेटी बनाई थी उसने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट सन् १९४८ में पेश कर दी थी। उसके बाद बड़े उत्साह से पंडित ठाकुरदास जी ने इस बिल को पेश किया था। यह बिल सन् १९५० से चल रहा है और अब भी उस पर बहस हो रही है। इस कृषि प्रधान देश में इस प्रश्न के सिवा और दूसरा कौन सा प्रश्न हो सकता था कि जिस के लिये हम को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कोशिश करनी चाहिये थी और जिस का हल निकालना चाहिये था। इस सवाल को मैं धार्मिक दृष्टि से या साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से नहीं देख रहा हूँ। गोवध को या उपयोगी बवेशियों के वध को रोकने का सवाल तो हमारे लिये एक आर्थिक सवाल है। इस सवाल के बारे में सरकार के दिल में जो कुछ है वह तो हम जानते ही हैं और वह यह है कि वह भी चाहते हैं कि इस के लिये हम को जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिये। लेकिन मालूम नहीं पड़ता कि सरकार के सामने और कौन से ऐसे सवाल हैं कि यह अगत्य का सवाल होते हुये भी दब जाता है और मेरे बिचार से जो देश के लिये बहुत ही कम महत्त्व के सवाल हैं वह आगे जा जाते हैं। हमारे मुँही जी एक साहित्यिक हैं जिन्होंने एक कल्पना चित्र में हम को गोवर्धन पर्वत भी दिखा दिया, गो सम्बर्धन भी दिखा दिया, मथुरा और वृन्दावन भी दिखा दिये। उन्होंने इस प्रकार का एक चित्र हमारे सामने खींचा है। लेकिन जब वह इस चित्र को खींच रहे थे तब उसमें एक नाच का भाव जो उनके मन में रहता है वह नहीं दिखाई देता था। जो जो उन की कृतियों के बारे में जानते हैं उनको मालूम है कि जब जब वह लिखते हैं तो वह नाचते नाचते लिखते हैं, अभिनय के साथ लिखते

[श्री भट्ट]

हैं, उन के एक एक शब्द में जीवन मालूम होता है। तो आज उन्होंने जो कुछ यहां पढ़ कर सुनाया और कल्पना रखी उस कल्पना के चित्र में एक नया गोवर्धन नहीं मालूम होता है, एक नई मथुरा और एक नया गोकुल नहीं मालूम होता है। और मालूम नहीं है कि वह कब हम को गोवर्धन की यात्रा करायेंगे।

श्री के० एम० मुन्शी : आप का पुन्य होगा जब ।

श्री भट्ट : तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह कोई बड़ा सवाल नहीं है। यह मवेशियों के कत्ल को बन्द करवाने का सवाल ऐसा नहीं है जिस पर कोई झगड़ा होने वाला हो। झगड़ा करने वाले जो लोग थे उन्होंने तो इस चीज को हम से पहले ही कर दिया और कानून से कर दिया क्योंकि वह लोग भी समझते हैं कि भूमि का संवर्धन और भूमि का अर्थ-शास्त्र इन मवेशियों पर ही निर्भर है। हम गौ को माता केवल इसीलिये नहीं कहते हैं कि यह हिन्दु धर्म में लिखा हुआ है। हमारे धर्म में जो जो चीजें राष्ट्र के लिये, देश के लिये और समाज के लिये बहुत जरूरी हैं उनको समाविष्ट कर लिया गया है और उनको एक अलग रूप दे दिया गया है। कम्युनिस्ट अपनी भाषा बोलता है, सर्वोदय वाले गांधीवादी जो हैं वह अपनी भाषा बोलते हैं, पंडित जी हमारे नेता अलग रूप में बोलते हैं, साहित्यिक अपनी ही भाषा बोलते हैं, समाज शास्त्री अपनी ही भाषा बोलते हैं, अर्थ मंत्री अलग भाषा बोलते हैं, रेल मंत्री अलग भाषा बोलते हैं, जो राज-द्वारि लोभ हैं वह द्विअर्थी और त्रिअर्थी भाषा बोलते हैं। तो इस तरह हर एक की भाषा अलग अलग रहती है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तो हमारे देश में उपयोगिता को देखते हुए हमारे शास्त्रकारों ने, और किसी को शास्त्रकारों के नाम से भड़कना नहीं चाहिये, देश के नेताओं ने गौ को माता ठहरा दिया कि हम उस का महत्त्व समझ सकें। इस रीति से उस का संरक्षण और उस का बचाव करना हमारे लिये बहुत जरूरी और लाजिमी हो जाता है। तो मैं धर्म की दृष्टि से यह चीज आपके सामने नहीं रख रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि हमारे भाई राज बहादुर जी ने कहा, कि इस को इतना ही महत्त्व दिया जाये जितना कि हिन्दु कोड बिल को दिया जाता है तो बहुत अच्छा हो। मुझे ख़ुशी है कि हमारे नीजवान इस रीति ने बोलने लगे हैं। मैं अपनी बहिनों को और समाज सुधारकों को नाराज नहीं करना चाहता, पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दु कोड बिल (Hindu Code Bill) जैसी चीजों को अगर ६ या ८ महीनों के लिये ताक पर भी रख दिया जाये तो भी कोई बुरा नहीं होगा, लेकिन एक चीज जिस का समाज के ऊपर बड़ा असर होने वाला है और समाज की आर्थिक स्थिति जिस से सुघरने वाली है उस को हर-गिज मुलतबी नहीं करना चाहिये। यह छोटा सा बिल दो साल से हमारे सामने है और आज यह चित्र हमारे सामने लाया जाता है कि अगर आप को एक लाख रुपये की जरूरत है तो हम सवा लाख देने को तैयार हैं। पर केवल मुँह से बोलने से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। हमारे मुँशी जी कागजों में लाख की जगह सवा लाख और डेढ़ लाख दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब वह चीज बनेगी तभी हम कहेंगे कि उन्होंने यह चीज हमें दी है।

यह मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ। मालूम नहीं कि कब वह ऐसा कर सकेंगे क्योंकि कई उलझनें उनके सामने पेश हैं। कोई शक्कर का सवाल उन के सामने लाता है, कोई अनाज का सवाल उनके सामने लाता है, अमरीका अपनी बात कहता है, रशिया उन को अपनी तरफ खींचता है, और चीन वाले अपनी ही बात करते हैं। तो इस तरह उन का दिमाग विरा हुआ है और इस से शायद वह अपने लेख भी नहीं लिख सकते होंगे। तो हमारे मुंशी जी जो इतने विरे हुए हैं वह कब अपना वायदा पूरा करेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि वह इस को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें और इसी भावना से मैं ने यह दो शब्द कहे हैं। इस में लम्बी बहस की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो चित्र उन्होंने हमारे सामने रखा है वह बड़ा सुन्दर चित्र है और बड़ा लालित्यमय है। लेकिन हम को तभी संतोष होगा जब कि वह उस को कार्यान्वित करेंगे। इतनी आशा करते हुए मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पंडित ठाकुर दास जी उन का विश्वास करेंगे क्योंकि यह तो एक छोटा सा बिल है पर मुंशी जी ने हम को एक बहुत बड़ी चीज देने का वायदा किया है। अगर पंडित ठाकुर दास जी ठीक समझें तो इस बिल को वापस ले लें या उस को स्थगित कर दें और फिर देखें कि वह बिल जिस से कि देश का उद्धार हो जायेगा कब आता है और वह इस को जल्द लायें यह प्रार्थना करते हुए मैं ने रू द ई कहें हैं।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Shri Bhatt (Bombay): The Bill before the House brooks now no further scope for lengthy discussions. Since 1947 it has assumed an added and special significance.

The official Committee known as Datar Singh Committee set up by the Government submitted its report in 1948. Following that Pandit Thakur Das introduced the present Bill with much enthusiasm. It has been under discussion since 1950, which course we are pursuing even now. In a predominantly agricultural country like ours, we could have possibly given our best thoughts and striven our utmost towards no other problem than that of having a better agriculture. I am not looking at this question from any religious or communal viewpoint. For us the discontinuance of cow slaughter or that of other useful cattle has more of an economic significance. We are also aware of the views of the Government regarding this issue and as such, we know that they also want to adopt some immediate measures in this behalf. What is surprising, however, is that what other matters could possibly engage their attention that such an important legislation is always reeled to a back position, while such measures, which at least, seem to me to be of little or minor importance for the country, invariably manage to come in the forefront. The hon. Shri Munshi is essentially a 'literati' who by his art has successfully visualized to us *Govardhan Parvat*, as also *Go-Samvardhana*, Mathura and Vrindaban while sitting here. He painted such a nice picture before us a short while back, but what was lacking throughout was that instinct of dance with which those, who have some knowledge of his works, are well familiar. They know that a dancing and playful mood and a vivid theatrical performance or acting are the very life-bone of every word that he writes. But his performance of today in what he has read out to us has failed to paint before us a new *Govardhan*, a new Mathura or Gokul and nobody can predict when he will find it possible to show us that *Govardhan*.

Shri K. M. Munshi: When your virtuous deeds will deserve it.

Shri Bhatt: So it was my submission that the question is by no means so big. This issue of the discontinuance of cattle slaughter is not likely to give rise to any troubles. The quarters from which we apprehended such a trouble have enforced it even prior to us and that too by law, because they also recognise that agricultural well-being and agricultural economy are solely dependent on the cattle. We do not call a cow as *Mata* viz., mother, merely because of the fact that it happens to be so written in the Hindu scriptures. Our religion has singled out all things vital for our Nation, country and society and has given

[Shri Bhatt]

them all a new presentation. The Communists, the 'Sarvodaya' people, the Ghandites, our great leader Panditji, the men of letters, the Sociologists all speak differently using different words and style as the hon. Ministers of Finance and Railways do while speaking on their respective subjects. The officials even use such phrases conveying two or three interpretations in themselves. In this way each has got his or her own choice of words and phrases.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

That explains why our leaders and scripture-writers, and none should feel offended for the reference being made to them, taking into consideration its usefulness in this country gave to the cow the status of 'Mother' so that we may understand her true importance in the life of our Nation. This makes her preservation and protection very necessary and binding on us. So while not speaking from a religious viewpoint, I wish to submit to our Government in the words of Shri Raj Bahadur that it will be much better if we attach to this issue even that much importance which we are showering over the Hindu Code Bill. I feel delighted to hear our youth speaking in these veins. I have no intention at all to provoke my hon. sisters and other social reformers in any way. I have, however, to submit that no harm will come even if we put a measure like the Hindu Code Bill into cold storage for some time, say for six or eight months. But a measure which is pregnant with far-reaching benefits to our national life and which can augur well for a possibility of improvement in our overall economic conditions, should in no case be delayed any further. This small Bill has been before us for the past two years and today we want to be put off with the excuse that a more comprehensive measure will be brought forward. It is no good merely to make oral assertions. Hon. Shri Munshi is making tall promises on paper but he will carry conviction to us only when he fulfils them. I say it with no hostility towards him. None can foresay when he will be in position to fulfil them because many obstructions lie in his way. One boor's up the sugar scarcity question before him while another pushes forth the food problem. America makes her own assertions, Russia seeks to attract him while China puts forth her own say. All this has upset him and, at present, he is possibly unable even to write his articles. When does he expect to make good his promises over-occupied all round as he is? I want him to fulfil his word at the earliest and

with this very intention I have said these few words. It requires no lengthy discussions. I admit that the picture painted by him before the House is a very rosy and attractive one. But the real satisfaction will come only when he puts it in actual practice. With that hope, I will ask Pandit Thakur Das to believe in his word because after all he has promised to bring in a much more comprehensive Bill in place of this 'small' measure. Should Pandit Thakur Das think it prudent to withdraw his Bill, he may do so or he may have it put off and then wait for the date when that Bill so vital for our Nation's wellbeing is brought forward. As for hon. Shri Munshi, he should bring in the same at the earliest.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, दो दिन तक बराबर इस बिल पर बहस जारी रही है। पिछली दफा जब यह बिल (Bill) हाउस (House) के सामने था तो कई दफा ऐसा मौका आया कि जब मैं टेम्प्टेड (tempted) था कि मैं क्लोजर मोशन (Closure Motion) के लिए ऐप्लाइ (apply) करता। लेकिन उस समय माननीय श्री मुंशी जी नहीं थे और यह मुनासिब नहीं था कि जो व्हिप (Whip) साहब हैं उन की आज्ञा भंग की जाती। इसलिये मैं ने मुनासिब नहीं समझा कि मैं क्लोजर के लिए ऐप्लाइ करूं। लेकिन मुझे हरगिब यह मालूम न था कि यह दिन भी इस बिल में खत्म हो जायेगा और मुझे मालूम न था कि इस बिल का यह हथ्र होगा। मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करता हूं कि मैं इस सारे प्रोसीडिंग्स (Proceedings) से सक्त गैर मुतमय्यन हूं। इस में शक नहीं कि मैं इस हाउस का एक अदना मेम्बर हूं और मैं कुछ भी नहीं करवा सकता लेकिन अगर मुझ से खुशी ले कहा जाता कि मैं इस बिल को मुलतबी कर दू तो मैं ऐसा नहीं करता। मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं एक जिम्मेदार मेम्बर होते हुए ऐसा कहता हूं।

जनाब वाला, १९ नवम्बर सन् ५७ को हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी (Committee) मुकर्रर की। ६ नवम्बर, १९४८ को उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की। उस रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है कि जहां तक कि स्लाटर आफ यूज़फुल कैटिल (slaughter of useful cattle) का सवाल है ६ महीने के अन्दर यह कानून बन जाये और इस पर अमल दरायद हो जाये और दो साल के अन्दर जितने यूज़लेस कैटिल (useless cattle) बताये जाते हैं उन का यह इन्तिजाम हो कि गायसदन कायम हों और उन को वहां भेज दिया जाये। यह उस में लिखा था।

लेकिन ६ नवम्बर सन् १९४८ को आज इतना अरसा हुआ, इस के ऊपर इस अरसे में किसी किस्म की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी। २४ मार्च, १९४९ को श्री जयरामदासजी ने, उस वक्त हमारे अग्नारिबिल मिनिस्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर (Minister of Agriculture) वह थे, यहां पर हाउस में एक बयान दिया और कहा कि हम इस रिपोर्ट में जो उसूल है पहले मामले के मुत्तल्लिक उस को तसलीम करते हैं और उस की बिना पर हम चाहते हैं कि अमल दरायद करें। उन के उस बयान के आधार पर मैं ने बदकिस्मती से यह समझ कर कि दर असल गवर्नमेंट की नीति वही है जो वह कहती है, एक बिल पेश कर दिया जो आप के सामने है। और मेरा दावा है कि इस बिल में मैं एक इंच भी उस पोजीशन (position) से बाहर नहीं गया हूँ जो श्री जयरामदासजी ने उस पोज हमारे सामने रखी थी। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुःख से अर्ज करना पड़ता है कि कहाँ २४ मार्च, १९४९ और कहाँ

आज। दो साल होने को आये और आज तक गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई बिल पेश नहीं किया गया। पिछली मर्तबा दिसम्बर में जब बिल पेश था तो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया था कि बिल को ठहरा लो और हम दूसरा बिल ले आयेंगे। लेकिन आज दो महीने हो गये और गवर्नमेंट का कोई बिल नहीं आया। जनाब वाला वह बिल जिस का हमारे मोहतरिम दोस्त श्री मुंशी जी ने जिक्र किया है, उस को बड़ी मेहरबानी से उन्होंने मुझ को दिखलाया। मैं उस बिल के मुत्तल्लिक इस वक्त कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि जब वह बिल आवेगा तब उस के मुत्तल्लिक देखा जायेगा। लेकिन मेरी अदब से यह अर्ज है कि मेरे इस बिल का उस बिल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। हमें मालूम है कि आज के दिन पाकिस्तान ने इन्हीं बसूलों पर एक बिल पास कर दिया है। सिन्ध में यह पास होने वाला है। ब्रह्मा भी पास कर चुका है। मैं नहीं समझता कि किस तरह यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह बिल उस दूसरे बिल का जुब है और इस को बलहदा मंजूर नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन चूंकि हमारी गवर्नमेंट का यह कहना है तो मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह बिल इस सेशन (session) में ला सकेंगे और क्या यह उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वह इस सेशन में पास हो जायेगा। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हम ने आज जो दो दिन इस बिल में लगा दिये हैं यह कतई जाया हुए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस हाउस का एक मिन्ट भी जाया हो। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि अगर इन दो दिनों में ही हम वह बिल ले लेते जिस के बारे में श्री मुंशी

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव]

जी कहते हैं तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता। मैं हिन्दू कोड बिल (Hindu Code Bill) की मजहमत करने खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ, और न मैं किसी और बिल की मजहमत करने खड़ा हुआ हूँ। गोसेवा, भोरक्षा, गोवर्द्धन, गोसंवर्द्धन वगैरह का नक़शा आप ने उस बिल में खींचा है जिस पर आप यकीन करते हैं तो उस को यहां ला कर दो दिन लगा देने में क्या ख़राबी हो जायेगी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। आप हमें बजट के वास्ते दो दिन कम दीजिये। मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। आप चाहे दो दिन सेशन को और बढ़ा दीजिये, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन दर असल आप उस पर यकीन करते हैं तो आप उस को इस सेशन में पास करिये। लेकिन यह कैसे होगा, इस में मुझे बड़ा भारी सन्देह है और वह सन्देह यों है कि मुंशी जी ने अभी कहा कि लोग सेंटिमेंट (sentiments) की बातें करते हैं, स्लोगन (slogans) की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन काम कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं। लोग बड़े बड़े स्लोगन उठाते हैं मगर उन के ऊपर सीरियस (serious) नहीं है, सिंसीयर (sincere) नहीं है। मैं बड़े अदब से अपने मोहतरिम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तीन साल के अरसे में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने कितना ख़या इस काऊ प्रोटेक्शन (Cow protection) के लिये खर्च किया है, इस चीज़ के वास्ते जिस को वह ज़रूरी समझते हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया है। आज लोगों को ताना दिया जाता है कि लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया। मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूँ कि ग्रो मोर फूड स्कीम (Grow More Food Scheme) में करोड़ों ख़या श्री मुन्शी जी के

हाथ से खर्च हुए उन में से क्या एक पैसा भी काऊ प्रोटेक्शन के वास्ते खर्च किया गया है।

आज काऊ प्रोटेक्शन का सवाल कोई मजहबी सवाल नहीं है। हमें आज यह कहने की ज़रूरत है, हम ने कांस्टिट्यूशन (Constitution) में दफ़े ४८ में पास किया था, शायद मुन्शी जी इस को भूल गये हों, कि वह खुद इस के आथर (author) हैं और इस के गीड फ़ादर (God father) हैं। यह अल्फ़ाज उन्हीं के अल्फ़ाज हैं और इन अल्फ़ाज के हम पाबन्द हैं, मैं उन से अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस का इन्टरप्रिटेशन (interpretation) वह खुद करें। इस का इन्टरप्रिटेशन चाहे वह करें या पंडित मालवीय जी करें, इस में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है। लेकिन इस के इन्टरप्रिटेशन के बाद गवर्नमेंट ने जिस तरह का अमल किया है उस से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ। इन्टरप्रिटेशन का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। इसलिए आप शिकायत तो तब करें जब कि हम आप के साथ इस इन्टरप्रिटेशन में सहमत न हों। मैं आप से उस इन्टरप्रिटेशन में सहमत था और इसलिए यह बिल पेश किया। मैं आज यहां टोटल स्लाटर (Total Slaughter) बन्द करने का बिल नहीं लाया। जो सही चीज़ है मैं वही करने को तैयार हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक गोसेवा सदन नहीं बनेंगे आप सारे कैटल (Cattle) का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं कर सकते। यह प्रैक्टिकल (practical) बात नहीं है।

मुझे डर है वह यह है कि आप का जो बिल है वह न तो इस सेशन में

आयोगा और अगर आयगा भी तो यह डर है कि उस के वास्ते सिलेक्ट कमेटी (Select Committee) बनेगी। और सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट होगी छः महीने में। फिर सिलेक्ट कमेटी के बाद अगर बिल पास हुआ तो सवाल होगा रुपये का। मैं ने तजवीज की थी कि आप इस के लिये प्रावधान (provision) कर दीजिये ५० लाख रुपये का 'ग्रो मोर फूड' में से। इस स्कीम से आप यह रुपया दे दीजिये। लेकिन मैं अदब से पूछता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के किसी मेम्बर ने इस के ऊपर विचार भी किया है या नहीं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से कतई इस को कंसीडर (consider) नहीं किया गया है। सच बात यह है कि गवर्नमेंट बड़े जरूरी कामों में मसरूफ रही है। गवर्नमेंट की जान को हजारों अगड़ लगे रहे, यह मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं निहायत अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल की तरफ भी आप का अप्रोच (approach) बिल्कुल लाजमी है। आप का ग्रो मोर फूड कम्पेन कभी कामयाब नहीं होगा जब तक आप यह न देखेंगे कि आप के देश में बैल काफ़ी हों, गायें काफ़ी हों। आपने दफा ४८ का जिक्र किया है। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ इस से पहले दफा ४७ भी है और इससे भी पहली दफा ४३ और है। लेकिन मैं दफा ४७ पर खास तौर से जोर दूंगा जिस में लिखा है :

“The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health.”

मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप फ़ौजों को घी की जगह वनस्पति दे कर उन की हेल्थ को कायम रखना चाहते हैं। दूध की मिक्चर जो पहले सन् ३५ में ७ औंस थी, जिस को डाक्टर राइट साहब ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है, वह आज पांच औंस रह गयी है। जब हम दूसरे मुल्कों में जाते हैं, जिस का अभी सिधवा साहब ने जिक्र किया कि स्वीडन में हर एक बच्चे को दूध सरकार की तरफ से मिलता है। तो मुझे बतलाइये कि यह जो सात औंस से पांच औंस रह गया है तो किस हद तक आप लोगों को दूध दे सकते हैं। मुझे डर है कि यह दूध व घी सिर्फ बच्चों और हकीमों के नुस्खों में ही रह जायेगा। मुझे आप बतलाइये कि इस तीन साल के अरसे में आप ने इस तरफ कोई भी काम किया। आप ने इस विलेज कैटल स्कीम (Village Cattle Scheme) के लिए क्या काम किया? या आप फिर साफ तौर पर कहिये कि न हमारे पास रुपया है और न हमारा दिल है। जो कैटल प्रिजर्वेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जो १९४८ में छपी उस में Cattle Village Scheme छपी हुई है मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गयी। आप यह हरगिज ख्याल न करें कि मुझे गवर्नमेंट की दिक्कतों का और मुद्दिकलों का एहसास नहीं है। मुझे अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि आप के सामने बहुत जरूरी मसले पेश आये। आप के सामने ला एंड आर्डर (Law and Order) का मसला आया और आप ने इस मसले को बड़ी खूबी के साथ इस दो तीन साल के अरसे में सुलझाया।

شری حسین اسماعیل : لا ایلڈ آرڈر اس

جس پہلے بہتر تھا -

सठ गोविन्द दास : नहीं इस से बेहतर नहीं था, आज बेहतर है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर बेहतर था तो आप को मुवारकवाद है । लेकिन अगर खराब है तो भी इस खराब ला एंड आर्डर में रहना मेरे लिये खुशकिस्मती है बजाय विदेशी गवर्नमेंट के अच्छे ला एंड आर्डर के । मैं अभी इस सिलसिले में बहुत नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि अभी एक दूसरा बिल और है जिस पर मुझे अर्ज करना है । लेकिन आप मुझे टैम्प्ट करते हैं कि मैं अपनी राय का इजहार करूँ तो मैं अर्ज कर दूँ कि अगर आप कहते हैं कि यह गवर्नमेंट आज ला एंड आर्डर को कायम नहीं रख सकी है तो आप इस के साथ सख्त बेइन्साफी करते हैं । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि हम ने तीन साल के अन्दर जो निआमतेँ इस मुल्क के अन्दर महसूस की हैं वह हमें पहले १०० बरस Foreign Govt. के राज्य में कभी नहीं मिली थीं आप बतायें कि क्या कभी भी किसी भी Foreign Govt. के राज्य में इस हिन्दुस्तान में एक मजदूर को दो आने, चार आने या आठ आने से ज्यादा मजदूरी मिली थी ? मैं मानता हूँ कि आज उस का खर्च भी ज्यादा है, लेकिन ताहम इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि आज के दिन मजदूर, किसान, काश्तकार की हालत ज्यादा अच्छी है । मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ मिडल क्लास (Middle class) के लोगों को दिक्कत हो और उन की हालत ज्यादा अच्छी नहीं है, लेकिन आम हालत देश में जो है उस में गवर्नमेंट के कारनामे ऐसे हैं कि हम सुख्खई से सारी दनिया के सामने कह सकते हैं । मुझे आप कोई भी काम ऐसा बताईये जिस में कोई खराबी हो । वेलों की तरफ देखिये पहले से कितनी बेहतर है ।

شری حسین امام : بلیک مارکیٹنگ

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं कहता हूँ कि आप फ्रीजों की तरफ देखिये । वहाँ फ्रीजों के लिये अब दूध कहां मिल सकता है । आप देखिये कि जो गायें हमारी दस सेर दूध दिया करती थीं वह अब आठ सेर दूध देती हैं या नहीं । मैं साफ़ तौर पर पूछता हूँ कि हमारी जमीनों की जो पैदावार थी वह अब कम हो रही है या ज्यादा हो रही है । यह एक सवाल है, और मैं साफ़ तौर पर शिकायत करता हूँ कि आप ने इस जमीन की तरफ, कल्टीवेशन की तरफ और गायों की तरफ कतई तवज्जह नहीं की । और इस की वजह साफ़ है कि आप के हाथ बहुत जोर से बंधे हुए थे, आप मुसीबत में थे, आप के रात दिन झगड़े लगे हुए थे । लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज आप ने वादा किया है, अगर आप यकीनन वादों पर काम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप को तरकीब भी इस की बतलाता हूँ और वह बड़ी सीधी सी तरकीब है ।

जनाब वाला, अभी नेशनल सेंटीमेंट (national sentiments) का जिक्र था । यह गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ़ उस नेशनल सेंटीमेंट की बिना पर अगर चाहे तो नये सिरे से गौशालाओं में जान डाल सकती है । अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो सारी गौशालाओं का ऐसा इन्तजाम कर सकती है कि लोग गवर्नमेंट के कहने के मुताबिक़ लाखों रुपया खर्च कर दें और गवर्नमेंट को खुद अपने पास से कुछ भी खर्च न करना पड़े और काम भी हो जाये ।

लेकिन मैं अब से पूछता हूँ कि जिक्र हिंसार में सब से बड़ा एपीकलचरल फ़ार्म

है, जो एशिया में सब से बड़ा फार्म है और जिस के पास ४० हजार एकड़ ज़मीन है और उस का बड़ा हिस्सा नहरी है। लेकिन आज के दिन तक उसका पूरा फायदा गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं उठाया, आज के दिन तक मुझे बतलायें कितनी चरागाहें गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं बनवाईं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक चीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार कहती है कि वह गायों की रक्षा करना चाहती है, लेकिन मुझे बतलाया जाये कि उस ने अभी तक सिवाय पेपर स्कीमस् (paper schemes) के और क्या चीज इस दिशा में की है? आज सारा देश इस चीज को चाहता है, और लोग सीरियसली इस के लिये काम करने को तैयार हैं, सच यह है कि शीप (sheep) तो हैं, लेकिन शेफर्ड (shepherd) की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि इन गौशालाओं को मदद दे। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि रुपया अगर हुकूमत लगाये तो हुकूमत जा कर इन गौशालाओं पर कब्जा कर ले। आने वाले बिल की बेसिक चीज यह है कि जितने जानवर बिकेंगे उन की जो आमदनी होगी, और उन के बेचने पर जो टैक्स लगेगा, सरकार ले लेगी। सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं है कि आज वह सारा का सारा रुपया डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड (District Board) लेता है और उस से कुल उन का तालीमी काम चलता है और वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड और प्राविशियल बोर्ड (Provincial Board) सरकार को वह रुपया देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होंगे।

सच तो यह है कि बिला रुपये के, बिला संक्रीफाइस (sacrifice) के, बिला गवर्नमेंट को इस रुपये को दिये अमी काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं श्री मुंशी और सारी कैबिनेट की खिदमत में अदब से

अर्ब करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप वाकई चाहते हैं कि इस बेसिस पर काम करें, तो आप के वास्ते कोई चारा नहीं है कि जितना रुपया प्रो मोर फूड कम्पेन में आप को मिला हुआ है, उस का एक हिस्सा, उस में से २० लाख, २५ लाख रुपया कम से कम इस पर खर्च कर दें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री मुंशी कोई ऐनाउन्समेंट (announcement) करने वाले हैं, इसलिये मैं बँठ जाता हूँ।

Shri K. M. Munshi: May I just reply to the question? So far the Grow More Food rules were only directed to growing food and were not applicable to anything in the nature of animal husbandry. But I shall examine the question whether it is possible to make any alteration, if finances are forthcoming. It will depend upon the budget and the discussion which will take place when the budget is placed before the House.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, may I ask one thing from the hon. Minister?

क्या दूध फूड नहीं है और है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूध के लिए गायों की और अन्न उत्पादन करने के लिये बैलों की हमारी गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत है या नहीं और मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रो मोर फूड कम्पेन में गायों और बैलों को जगह न देने का मतलब क्या है?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is perfectly all right to say that, when the grant which is given for Grow More Food is not sufficient for even the purposes and programme in view! But if it is the desire that the rule should be amended, certainly some change may be made. But enough funds are not forthcoming—either last year or even this year—to fulfil the whole programme of the Grow More Food.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : तो आप हाउस की राय ले लीजिये।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, may I at this stage of the debate move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

till such time as the Government introduce and bring forward for the consideration of this House their own measure? I do so because it is already the fag end of the day and we cannot expect that the Bill can be carried through today, even if we want to. Apart from that, the hon. Minister has said that the Government Bill would be an all-comprehensive one. Therefore I move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till such time as the official Bill is brought, then we can discuss it thread-bare and at length, and we can evolve a formula from out of that Bill.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : जनाववाला, मेरे लायक दोस्त ने अच्छा किया। मैं पेशतर यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि श्री मुंशी जी का ऐसा फरमाना ही मेरे वास्ते काफी है। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि यह बिल पोस्टपोन (postpone) हो जाये, तो मैं उस के लिये तैयार हूँ। यह मैं भी समझता हूँ कि अब थोड़े बजे हैं और बाकी वक्त में यह बिल पास नहीं हो सकता और बारह अप्रैल को यह बिल अपने आप चला जायेगा। मुझे पोस्टपोन करने में एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन आखिर इस को कितनी दफा पोस्टपोन किया जाये। वैसे आप का हुक्म मैं मानने पर मजबूर हूँ। मगर खुदा के वास्ते, आप मेहरबानी कर के जो कुछ आप ने कहा है, उस को पूरा करने का हम को ऐश्योरेंस (assurance) दे दीजिये। हम कम से कम जब यहाँ से वापिस जाये, तो इतनी तो तसल्ली आप की तरफ से मिलनी चाहिये कि आप दरअसल इसी सेशन में आने वाले बिल को या इस बिल को पास करेंगे। आप यह ऐश्योरेंस दे दीजिये कि इसी सेशन में १२ अप्रैल को नान आफिशियल डे (non-official day) है, उस दिन आप बड़ी आसानी से ११, १२ अप्रैल को या आगे पीछे वह बिल पास कर सकते हैं। मैं हाउस की तरफ से यह

इसरार करता हूँ और मुझे हाउस की राय इस बिल के बारे में मालूम है कि यह हरगिज इस में कोई बाधा नहीं डालेगा जिस से इस के पास होने में कोई दिक्कत हो।

आप इतना ऐश्योरेंस दे दीजिए। मैं गवर्नमेंट से बहुत अदब से दरहवास्त करता हूँ कि इस सेशन में इस बिल को पास कर दे। मैं और कुछ नहीं चाहता। मेरी उम्मीद है कि यह ऐश्योरेंस मुझे जरूर मिल जायेगा। यह इतनी बड़ी बात नहीं है जो मेरी मांग कोई बहुत सल्लत हो। आप की मरजी है चाहे कितना रुपया लगायें, यह आपके अस्तियार की बात है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : नहीं साहब, लगाना पड़ेगा।

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. After the pathetic appeal from the hon. Member I want to make quite clear what is in my mind, namely, that the Bill should be introduced by Government in the House as early as possible.....

Seth Govind Das: And also be carried.

Shri Raj Bahadur:and also be carried in this session of Parliament.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have already mentioned that I would be prepared to do everything, but the programme of the House does not depend upon me. It depends upon the convenience of the House, the length at which Members deal with the Budget. It depends on the House. If you are in earnest you can expedite the progress of the debates on the different Bills so that time may be found.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : मैं तो सभापति जी, यह कहूंगा कि शायद नान आफिशियल बिल्स जिनके हैं, वह इस बात को मंजूर कर लेंगे कि अगर मुंशी जी इस तरह का कोई बिल लाते हैं तो उस नान आफिशियल दिन का आधा वक्त कम से

कम इस बिल के विचार करने में लगाया जाये और उस दिन इस बिल को पास कर दिया जाये।

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is difficult for me to say what time the House will take with regard to other important matters. It is in the hands of the House.

Seth Govind Das: Then it should only be postponed.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत : मूंगी साहब ने फरमाया कि वह इस बिल को फरदर प्रोग्रेस (further progress) के बारे में कैसे दावा कर सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट मेरी इस दरखास्त को कबूल कर लेती है, तो गवर्नमेंट के वास्ते कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। सरकार चाहे तो इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए बजट के लिए एक दिन कम दे दे और उस दिन को नान आफिशियल दिन कर दे और दो दिन में चाहे तो आसानी से इस बिल को पास कर सकती है।

मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप का मोर फूड कम्पेन (Grow More Food Campaign) हमारी सारी इकोनॉमी (economy) इस बात पर मुनहसर है कि हम यहाँ के बैलों के वास्ते, गायों के वास्ते क्या करते हैं, हमारी फूड की प्राबलम (problem) क्या है सिर्फ यही है। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जितनी जल्द इस मसले के लिये आप बक्त निकाल सकें, तो उस के लिये सारा देश आप का एहसान मानेगा और वह इस को अप्रीशियेट (appreciate) करेगा। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट को जल्द से जल्द इस को पास करना चाहिये। यह गया इस बक्त इस मेरे बिल को पोस्टपोन करना, तो मुझे उसे पोस्टपोन करने में कोई एतराज नहीं है।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, there has been a discussion of this Bill continuously for the past two days. On the last occasion when this Bill was before the House, I had felt tempted many times to apply for the closure motion. But then hon. Shri Munshi was not present and it was inadvisable to violate the instructions of the Whip. As such I did not think it proper to apply for the closure motion. But I could hardly anticipate that even the wnoie of today will also be taken up by this Bill and such would be the fate of it. Respectfully I submit that I am highly dissatisfied with the whole proceedings regarding the disposal of this Bill. I realize that I am an insignificant member of this House and that I can exercise no power in getting any thing done. I, however, could not have reconciled myself to a willing postponement of this Bill. I regret that I have to say these words while being fully conscious of my responsible position as a Member of this House.

Sir, the Government had set up a Committee on the 19th November, 1947 which submitted its report on the 6th November, 1948. In that report it has been stated that so far the question of the slaughter of useful cattle is concerned a law should be passed in this behalf and put into operation within the next six months and the report further mentioned that steps be taken to set up Gau Sadanas over the country where all the useless cattle should be kept. So this was what that Report contained.

But a long time has passed since the 6th November, 1948, and no action has been taken. On the 24th March, 1949 Shri Jairamdas, who was then our hon. Minister of Agriculture made a statement in this House to the effect that the Government accepted the principle envisaged in the Report and wanted to implement it accordingly. On the basis of that statement I, unfortunately, took it that the policy of the Government was to act upon what they professed and I introduced a Bill which is before you. I claim not to have drifted an inch from the position which Shri Jairamdas had then put before us. But I have to say with great regret that although nearly two years have passed between 24th March, 1949 and today, no Bill has been introduced by the Government. In December last, when the Bill was before the House, the hon. Deputy Minister had pleaded not to move it for the Government were to present another Bill. But no official measure has come forward although

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

two months have since elapsed. Sir, our hon. friend Shri Munshi was kind enough to show me the Bill which he has referred. I do not want to enter into any discussion with respect to that Bill at the present stage, for that would be done at the time of its presentation. But my submission is that this Bill of mine has no connection with that Bill. As we are aware, Pakistan has already passed a Bill on the same lines. It is going to be passed in Sind. Burma has also passed it. I do not know how it can be said that this Bill is only a part of the other Bill and as such cannot be accepted as a separate unit. Do they hope that they will be able to introduce that Bill in the current session and get it passed during the course of the session? I would say that the two days we have spent on this Bill have been wasted. I do not wish that even a minute of this House should be wasted. It would, indeed, have been better had we taken up that Bill which Shri Munshi has referred during the course of these two days. I am not standing to condemn the Hindu Code Bill or any other measure. In that Bill in which you have so much faith, you have drawn a picture of *go-sewa*, *go-raksha*, *go-varadhan*, *go-samvaradhan*, and *Vrin daban*, etc. I do not know what harm would have been done if two days were spent over that Bill in this House. You may give us two days less for the budget, I would have no objection. You may prolong the session by two days more, I would not oppose it. But if you have really faith in that Bill you must pass it in this session. But I very much doubt that it would be done, because hon. Shri Munshi has just declared that people talk in terms of sentiments and slogans and do not do anything constructive, that they raise big slogans but are not serious and sincere about them. With all humility I would like to ask our hon. Minister what amount of money the Government have spent in the last three years for cow protection, a thing which they consider necessary. Today people are giving taunts for having done nothing. But while Shri Munshi has spent crores of rupees in 'Grow More Food' Campaign, has a pie been spent for cow protection?

The question of cow protection is now no more a religious question. We can say today that we have laid it down in section 48 of our Constitution. Hon. Munshi might have probably forgotten it that he himself is its author and god-father of that section. They are his own words and we take him at his words and request him to give us their interpretation himself. It

makes no difference whether he interprets them or Pandit Malviya interprets them. But I do not agree with the steps that the Government have taken after their interpretation. There is no disagreement over interpretation. Hence your complaint would have held weight only when we had not seen face to face with you in this interpretation. I was in agreement with your interpretation and that is why I introduced this Bill. I did not bring forth a Bill for total prohibition of slaughter. What is right I am ready to do. I am of the opinion that you cannot protect all your cattle wealth unless *Gosewa Sadans* come into being. That is not practicable.

I fear your Bill will not be introduced in this session. Or, if it is introduced a Select Committee will be appointed for it. The Select Committee will take six months to furnish its report. Then, if the Bill is passed after the Select Committee stage, the question of money will arise. I had suggested that a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs may be made for that purpose from the sum earmarked for Grow More Food. May I ask if the Government have even considered it? Indeed, it has not been considered at all from that point of view. The matter of fact is that the Government have been pre-occupied with important business. I know that Government had hundreds of problems to solve. May I submit, however, that an approach to this problem is also absolutely important? The Grow More Food Campaign cannot be successful unless you see to it that there are sufficient bullocks and cows in the country. You referred to section 48. May I submit that there are sections 47 and 43 prior to that? I would particularly emphasize section 47 which reads:

"The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health."

Can you maintain the health of your forces by giving them vegetable ghee instead of pure ghee? The consumption of milk per capita in 1935 was 7 oz. as has been given by Dr. Wright in his book. This is now reduced to 5 oz. When we look to other countries, as for example, Sweden, just mentioned by Shri Sidhva, we find that the Government there provide milk free to the children. But here when it has come down from 7 oz. to 5 oz., what hope can you hold for giving more milk to the people? I fear that milk and ghee would come to be the things for prescriptions of physicians. Let us

know what has been done during the course of these three years towards Cattle Village Scheme? It would be better if you declare clearly that you have neither the money nor desire to implement it. The Cattle Village Scheme has been given in the Report of the Cattle Preservation Committee published in 1948. You should not for a moment think that I do not feel the difficulties and hardships that came before the Government. I am fully aware that the Government had to tackle very important matters. They were faced with the problem of law and order and the Government solved it admirably during the last two or three years.

Shri Hussain Imam: Law and order were better maintained before.

Seth Govind Das: No, not before, it is better now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If it is better now, you deserve to be congratulated. But even if it is worse, I would consider myself fortunate under it rather than under a foreign Government with better law and order. I would not say much in this connection because there is another Bill on which I have to express my views. But you are tempting me to express my opinion; and I would say that you do utter injustice to the Government if you say that it has not been able to maintain law and order. I can say that the amenities which we have enjoyed during these three years in this country were not available for the last 900 years of foreign regime. Had any labourer ever earned wages more than two annas, four annas or eight annas under any foreign Government? I admit that his expenses are also higher today, but in spite of that there could be no doubt that the labourer or the cultivator is better off now. I admit that some middle class people are undergoing hardships and their condition is not satisfactory. But the general condition that is prevailing in the country is a matter of achievement for the Government which we can put before the world with a pride. I should like to know where they have faced badly. Look to the Railways; there is so much improvement than before.

Shri Hussain Imam: Black-marketing?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Look towards our forces. Not as much milk can be available for them as before. Our cows that used to give ten seers of milk, now give eight seers of milk or even less. Similar is the

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question of the fertility of our land. The fertility of soil is going down. It is my positive assertion that you have paid no attention towards the soil, the cultivation and the cow. The reason is also distinct that you were pre-occupied, you were in difficulties, you were busy day and night with many problems. But you have made promises and if you really want to act upto them, I can tell you the way and that is a very simple way.

Sir, a reference was made of national sentiments. Only on ground of these national sentiments you can impart new lease of life to the 'goshalas.' If the Government are really serious, they can arrange the running of 'goshalas' in such a manner that people may spend lakhs of rupees at the mere beck and call of the Government and work may be done without requiring Government to spend anything.

District Hissar has a very big agricultural farm, by far the largest in Asia, consisting of 40,000 acres of land, the larger portion of which is under canal irrigation. But full advantage has not been taken of it by the Government. May I ask how many pastures have been laid by the Government? The Government profess that they want to protect the cow, but have they done anything in this direction except making paper schemes? Today the whole country wants it and is ready to work seriously for it. The truth is that sheep are there, only shepherds are needed. The Government must help these 'goshalas'. But the Government think that if they are to spend money over them, they must also take possession of them. The basic substance underlying the coming Bill is that the income due to sale of cattle and cess on their sale, will be appropriated by the Government. It seems as if the Government are not aware that this money at present goes to the District Boards and is utilised for education purposes. These District and Provincial Boards would never be prepared to surrender that money to the Government.

But without money and without sacrifice the work cannot be done. I would humbly request Shri Munshi and the whole Cabinet that if they really want to work on this basis they must allocate a portion, at least 20 or 25 lakh rupees for this purpose from the amount they have at their disposal for Grow More Food. But I see Shri Munshi wants to make some announcement, so I take my seat.

Shri K. M. Munshi: May I just reply to the question? So far the Grow More Food rules were only directed to growing food and were not applicable to anything in the nature of animal husbandry. But I shall examine the question whether it is possible to make any alteration, if finances are forthcoming. It will depend upon the budget and the discussion which will take place when the budget is placed before the House.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, may I ask one thing from the hon. Minister? Is milk not food? If it is, I would like to know whether or not our Government need cows for milk and bullocks for growing food? I would like to know what is the sense in not giving any place to the cows and bullocks in the Grow More Food campaign.

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is perfectly all right to say that, when the grant which is given for Grow More Food is not sufficient for even the purposes and programme in view! But if it is the desire that the rule should be amended, certainly there will be some room made for it. But enough funds are not forthcoming—either last year or even this year—to fulfil the whole programme of the Grow More Food.

Seth Govind Das: You may take the opinion of the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, may I at this stage of the debate move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till such time as the Government introduce and bring forward for the consideration of this House their own measure? I do so because it is already the fag end of the day and we cannot expect that the Bill can be carried through today, even if we want to, apart from that, the hon. Minister has said that the Government Bill would be an all-comprehensive one. Therefore, I move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till such time as the official Bill is brought, then we can discuss it thread-bare and at length, and we can evolve a formula.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, my able friend has done well. Before this I was submitting that the very request of Shri Munshi was sufficient for me. If he wants that this Bill should be postponed, I am prepared for it. I also think that as it is 4-30 P.M. now it cannot be passed within the remaining time, and on April 12, this Bill will go away itself. I have no objection if it is postponed; but after all how many times should it be postponed? I am compelled to accept your order, but for God's sake, please give

us assurance that you will fulfil your words. We must at least get this satisfaction that you will, in fact, pass this Bill or the forthcoming Bill in this very session. You should give us this assurance that you will very easily get this Bill passed in this very session on or near about 12th April which is a non-official day. I insist on it on behalf of the House and I am aware about the opinion of the House in this respect. This House will not put any such obstruction which would produce any difficulty in its passage. You give us this much assurance. I request the Government to pass this Bill in this very session. I do not want anything else. I hope I shall certainly receive this assurance. It is not a very big thing, my demand is not so difficult. It depends upon your will as to how much you want to spend on it, it is quite up to you.

Seth Govind Das: No, Sir, you shall have to fix it up.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. After the pathetic appeal from the hon. Mover I want to make quite clear what is in my mind, namely, that the Bill should be introduced by Government in the House as early as possible.....

Seth Govind Das: And also be carried.

Shri Raj Bahadur:and also be carried in this session of Parliament.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have already mentioned that I would be prepared to do everything, but the programme of the House does not depend upon me. It depends upon the convenience of the House, the length at which Members deal with the Budget. It depends on the House. If you are in earnest you can expedite the progress of the debates on the different Bills so that time may be given.

Seth Govind Das: Sir, I would say this much that the persons who have given the notices of non-official Bills would perhaps agree to it that if Shri Munshi introduces any Bill of this nature, half of the time of the non-official day may be spent for the considering of that Bill and the same be passed on that very day.

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is difficult for me to say what time the House will take with regard to other important matters. It is in the hands of nobody. It is in the hands of the House.

Seth Govind Das: Then it should only be postponed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Shri Munshi has said that it would be difficult for him to determine the further progress of the Bill. I know that if the Government accept my request, there would be no difficulty. If the Government desire they can give one day less to the Budget debate and make it a non-official day and in this way, if they like, they can very easily pass this Bill in two days' time.

I beg to submit that your 'Grow More Food Campaign', in fact our whole economy, depends upon this question as to what we do for the welfare of our bullocks and cows. What is the crux of our food problem? It is this very thing. Therefore I submit that the whole country will be grateful to you and will appreciate your work if you can find any time for solving this problem as soon as possible. I request that the Government should pass it at the earliest possible date. And last about the question of postponing my Bill; I shall have no objection if it is postponed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be a formal motion. It is true that under Rule 98 at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker. It gives positive power. But under Rule 153 if the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon from the Chair or decline to propose the question. I should therefore like the motion to be more definite lest it is misunderstood as a dilatory motion. If the Mover is prepared to say, "Let it be put off, we may not get through the rest of the Bill, moreover Government has given an assurance to bring in a more comprehensive Bill etc.", the motion must be made that this may stand over till the next meeting or the next session.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, so far as the question of dilatoriness is concerned, it is I who can complain. But I do not complain. I perfectly believe the honest intentions of the Minister. So the motion may be accepted and the further debate on the Bill may be postponed. Anyhow it is going to be postponed, we cannot finish it now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Till what date, or what session?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Till the next non-official day.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I am not acquainted with the rules as you are, but I understand that the whole object is that this might be considered together with the official Bill when it comes up, so that it might be incorporated in it. The whole matter may be considered together. By dealing with it separately, we do not get a comprehensive view of the subject and as my hon. colleague said, what we are actually considering is a draft at the present moment; it is a fairly big draft; it is a long measure and I cannot exactly indicate a date. We do intend to bring it forward as early as possible.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मुझे एक बात कहनी है और मैं खास तौर पर प्रधान मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे यह कहना है कि श्री जयरामदास दौलतराम के वक्त में एक कमेटी (Committee) बंठी थी और उस ने इस संबन्ध में सिफारिशों की थीं उस वक्त से यह बात चल रही है कि इस विषय में एक कांप्रहेन्सिव बिल (Comprehensive Bill) आयेगा और वह अब तक नहीं आया है। अभी यह सेशन (Session) बहुत बिन चलने वाला है इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ कि कम से कम इस प्रकार की कोशिश करें एक दिन बजट में से ले कर या नान ऑफिशल (non-official) दिन ले कर इस सेशन में इस मामले पर निर्णय कर दिया जाये।

श्री राज बहादुर : चूंकि आपत्ति मेरे ऊपर उठाई गई है इसलिये मैं नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेठ जी यह आशा करते हैं कि आज के ही दिन यह बिल पास हो जायेगा? मेरा जो तात्पर्य था वह यह था कि यह स्टैंड ओवर (Stand over) रहे जब तक कि बड़ा बिल गवर्नमेंट (Government) की ओर से नहीं आ रहा है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैंने जो अपील की है उस के लिये प्रधान मंत्री एक शब्द भी कह देंगे तो मैं बड़ा अनुग्रहीत होऊंगा।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैंने जवाब दे दिया है। आनरेबुल मेम्बर ने जो जयरामदास जी की निस्वत फरमाया था न वह जवाब देने के लिये यहां मौजूद हैं न मुझे याद है कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : वह सब प्रोसीडिंग्स (Proceedings) में है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वहां जो भी हो आप इतनी पुरानी बात क्यों कहते हैं। चूंकि आप की और मेरे और बुजुर्गों की राय है हम उस पर पूरा गौर कर के जल्द से जल्द अमल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। अभी मैं आप को ठीक घंटा कैसे बता दूं क्योंकि यह मेरे काबू की बात नहीं है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि क्या यह इस सेशन में हो सकेगा।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हम इस सेशन में पेश करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Seth Govind Das. I have to submit one thing and I specially want to appeal to the Prime Minister. I want to say that during the time of Shri Jairamdas Doulatram a Committee was appointed and it made certain recommendations. It is said from that very time that a comprehensive Bill will be presented but so far nothing has been done. Still, this session will last for a long time. Therefore, I appeal to the Prime Minister that at least he should allot one day out of the Budget days or the days allotted for non-official business so that something may be decided about it.

Shri Raj Bahadur: As objection has been raised to my speech, therefore, I humbly ask whether Sethji thinks that this Bill will be passed just today? I meant that this should remain stand over till the time the Government presents a comprehensive Bill on the subject.

Seth Govind Das: I would feel grateful if the Prime Minister says something in reply to my appeal.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have already replied. Hon. Member has said something regarding Shri Jairamdas. Neither he is present here to give a reply nor do I remember anything about what he said.

Seth Govind Das: That is all given in the proceedings.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Let there be anything, but why you refer to such an old thing. This is an opinion which has been expressed by you and by many of my other friends and therefore, we will thoroughly look into the matter and will work accordingly as early as possible. As this is not under my control how could I give the exact hour?

Seth Govind Das: I want to know whether it will be possible to do it within the current session?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am submitting that we will try our best to present it during the current session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore it will stand over till the next non-official day. The motion is that the further debate on this Bill be adjourned to the next non-official day, during this session.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I was suggesting was that it may be taken with the official Bill to be brought up. It does not, however, matter if it is formally put on the next non-official day, but on this understanding that it will be taken only with the other thing.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This Bill may be taken up with the other Bill if it comes earlier. As it deals with this very subject, I am not going to

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not complaining. I was merely saying that what has to be done should be precise and clear in language and it should not raise any difficulty later on.

Shri Kamath: When this Bill comes up next time, the Prime Minister may make a suggestion on that day that it should be considered along with the official bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the further debate on this Bill be adjourned . . ."

Seth Govind Das: Till the 12th April, Sir.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): Under Rule 98, I do not think that a date should be prescribed. It is for the House to decide from time to time what should be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under Rule 98 it is the consent of the Speaker that is necessary. He has to decide whether it is a frivolous motion or a dilatory motion or a motion where there is some substance. I agree that it is not a frivolous or dilatory motion. Now it is for the House to accept or reject it. I wanted to know if hon. Members on either side would agree to a particular date. So I suggested the 'next day'. It may not be possible. I do not think that the mere motion without fixing a date is out of order. All that is required under Rule 98 is "that at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned, may be moved with the consent of the Speaker. I am perfectly satisfied that the motion for adjournment is thoroughly *bona fide* and under those circumstances. I grant leave to move this motion and the motion does not require that any specified date should be fixed. The question is:

"That further debate on this Bill be adjourned to the next non-official day, during this session."

The motion was adopted.

PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OILS BILL

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils be taken into consideration."

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर (Deputy-Speaker) साहब, पेशतर इसके कि में इस के बारे में कुछ प्रश्न करूँ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उन वाक्यात की रोशनी में जो पिछली दफा इस हाउस में नुमायां हुए थे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज (Hon'ble

Minister-in-charge) साहब या हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) साहब इस बात के बारे में कोई मज्जीद रोशनी डाल सकें और हमको बतला सकें कि वह इसके बारे में क्या स्याल करते हैं कि आइन्दा इस बिल के मुतालिक उनका क्या रीएक्शन (Reaction) होगा इससे मुझे जो स्पीच (Speech) करनी है उसमें सहूलियत हो जायगी। इसलिए बेहतर होगा कि पेशतर इसके कि में अपनी स्पीच शुरू करूँ मेरी दरखास्त कबूल कर के मिनिस्टर साहब या प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे सामने कोई स्टेटमेंट (statement) दें ताकि हमें पता लगे कि अब गवर्नमेंट (Government) की क्या पोजीशन (position) है।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava
(Punjab): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils be taken into consideration."

Sir, before I say anything on this subject. I would like that in the light of those discussions that took place in this House during the last session, the Hon. Minister in charge or our Prime Minister will be able to throw further light on the subject and will put forward their reactions regarding this Bill. It will facilitate the speech which I am going to make. Therefore, it is better that before I start my speech, the hon. Minister concerned or the Prime Minister accepting my request will make a statement so that we may understand the present position of the Government.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): With regard to this Bill when it came before the House on the last occasion.....

Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar): May I ask a ruling from you, Sir, whether it is possible in the midst of a speech to ask for intervention from a Government Member, will it be taken that the hon. Member has concluded his speech?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know whether any precedents are required.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

We have always been doing this. So far as Government rules are concerned, unless they are opposed to public morality, whatever rules will expedite the work in this House will certainly be adopted by the House. The hon. Member only wants to know the reaction of Government now, instead of the motion at the fag end of so much discussion being adjourned, so that we may proceed to the next Bill, if necessary. The hon. Member may not pursue this matter if he is not satisfied with the statement of the hon. Minister. These are matters in which we have been following this course from time to time and there is nothing new in this.

Shri K. M. Munshi: When this Bill came before the House on the last occasion, it was understood that a Committee will be appointed by Government, in order to find out ways and means by which adulteration of *ghee* by *Vanaspathi* could be effectively checked. That Committee has already been appointed and Government are very anxious to find out ways by which the adulteration of *ghee* should be properly checked. The question with regard to the colour to be imparted to *Vanaspathi*, in order that it may be distinguished from ordinary *ghee*, is being considered very carefully by Government as also by the scientists who are entrusted with this work. It is possible that, in a short time, say, in a few months' time, they may find out first, a mixture by which adulteration can easily be found out, and secondly, a colour which, though not necessarily transparent, could be mixed with *Vanaspathi*, in order that it could be found out. In view of these things, I hope my hon. friend will have this Bill adjourned till the Committee disposes of its work and till Government is in a position to find out some way by which adulteration might be stopped.

Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh): May I ask one question from the hon. Minister in this respect? क्या गवर्नमेंट

इस बात का विचार कर रही है कि ऐडल्टरेशन (adulteration) रोकने के लिए जो रंग वैज्ञानिक निकाले वह इस तरह का हो कि जिस वक्त ब्रह्म चीज बाजार में बेची जाय उस वक्त जो उसे खरीदने जाय उनको साफ तौर से मालूम हो जाय कि यह बनस्पति है और वह लेबोरेटरीज (Laboratory) की

चीज न रह जाये। लेबोरेटरीज जाने पर ही उसका पता चले कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है और क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का भी विचार कर रही है कि वह रंग ऐसा हो जिसके कारण वह बनस्पति शुद्ध घी में न मिलाया जा सके।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Seth Govind Das: May I ask one question from the hon. Minister in this respect? Whether the Government are considering the fact that whichever colour is selected by the scientist in order to check adulteration, it should be of such a type that as soon as that thing is brought for sale in the open market, the purchaser may at once know that it is *Vanaspathi* and it should not be merely a thing of the laboratories. I hope it will not be so that the detection could only be made in a laboratory; and whether the Government are also considering the fact that the colour should be such that *Vanaspathi* could not be easily mixed with pure *ghee*.

Shri K. M. Munshi: As the House knows, several steps have already been taken namely; *Vanaspathi* is to be sold in a distinctive nature; it is not to be sold in the same place where *ghee* is being sold. With regard to colour, the difficulty has been that those scientists have not yet come to find a colour which would be permanent, anti-toxic or rather non-toxic, and yet could be seen by the naked eye when *Vanaspathi* is exposed for sale in a shop. The attempt is now to find out a via media by which the colour could be detectable while *Vanaspathi* is being sold, and at the same time, anybody could find whether *ghee* has been adulterated, by a simple test.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : कितने दिन के अन्दर

यह भाषा की जानी चाहिए कि यह रंग निकल आयेगा।

[**Seth Govind Das:** How long will it take to discover such a colour?]

Shri K. M. Munshi: It is very difficult to give precisely the date.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अंदाज।

[**Seth Govind Das:** Approximately.]

Shri K. M. Munshi: We hope that within three months, some satisfactory solution will be come to. All these things that I have mentioned have already been discovered by the scientists; they do not require further discovery.

We have to see its practical uses and then decide upon it. In the meantime, the Committee which has been appointed will start work. That Committee, on which my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and several other gentlemen including some scientists have a place, will, I am sure, make its report. We shall see that the report comes as early as practicable.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो बयान इस वक्त मुन्शी साहब ने दिया है किसी हद तक तसल्लीबख्श है। जिस वक्त पहली मर्तबा यह बिल हाउस (House) के सामने आया था तो हाउस को बखूबी याद होगा कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (Prime Minister) साहब ने फरमाया था कि वह एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करने वाले हैं चुनांचे उन्होंने उस कमेटी के मुताल्लिक हमारे मंत्री साहब के पास सारे कागजात भेज दिये। लेकिन जितनी जल्दी उन्होंने कमेटी मुकर्रर करने में की उतनी जल्दी मैंने उस कमेटी के टर्मस आफ रिफरेन्स (terms of reference) और (Personnel) देख कर जवाब देने में की। मुझे उसके टर्मस आफ रिफरेन्स और उसके पर्सनल से इतमीनान नहीं है। लेकिन वह कमेटी अभी मौजूद है। मैं तो इस सारे सवाल का एक ही जवाब जानता हूँ और वह यह है कि मेरी नाकिस राय में अगर इस बनस्पति को रंग दिया जायगा तो वह ऐसा हो कि जो शक्स बाजार में इसको खरीदने जाना चाहते हों उनको देखने से मालूम हो जाय कि यह धी नहीं है बल्कि बनस्पति है। तो यह मामला तसल्लीबख्श है। मेरे वास्ते तो सिर्फ एक ही प्रैक्टिकल (practical) चीज है और वह यह कि अगर ऐसा रंग निकल आये तो उस नुक्ते खयाल वालों को जो मेरे प्वाइंट आफ विउ (Point of view) का है तसल्ली हो जायेगी। लेकिन सिर्फ ऐसा ही रंग निक-

लता है जिसको किसी लेबोरेटरी (Laboratory) में ले जाकर एक शक्स जान सके कि इसके अन्दर ऐडल्टरेशन (Adulteration) है या नहीं। सास मुकामों के लिए भले ही काम का हो या न हो लेकिन बहरहाल जो रियल प्राब्लेम (Real problem) है मूल्क के सामने उसको हल न करेगा। इसलिए मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इतमीनान तो तब होगा जब ऐसा रंग निकल आए। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट (Government) को खुद मुश्किलत है। यह रंग का मसला तकरीबन २४ बरस से मूल्क के सामने है और सन् १९२६ में गवर्नमेंट पंजाब ने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया (Government of India) को चिट्ठी तहरीर की थी। पंजाब के अन्दर ऐसी खराब हालत थी कि उन्होंने लिखा कि कोई रंग निकाला जाय। इसके लिए बम्बई गवर्नमेंट ने भी तजवीज की थी कि बनस्पति को रंग दिया जाये तथा कोशिश जारी रही, लेकिन पुरानी गवर्नमेंट क्या करती रही इससे मुझे कुछ मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि जब से यह गवर्नमेंट आई है उस वक्त से लोग गवर्नमेंट की तरफ देख रहे हैं क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट हमारी है। अपने इस खयाल को रखते हुए कि हम गवर्नमेंट पर असर रखते हैं अगर गवर्नमेंट किसी काम को पूरा नहीं करती है तो हमें दुख होता है। जहाँ तक इसकी एवीडेंस (evidence) हम लोगों के पास आई है उससे मालूम होता है कि लाखों आदमियों ने गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में तहरीर करके अपनी अर्जदास्त भेजी है। १४४८५ लोगों की पिटीशंस जिस पर छः लाख आदमियों के दस्तखत हैं हाउस के अन्दर पेश हुई है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इन पिटीशंस

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

के अतिरिक्त हमारी आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी व वर्किंग कमेटी तथा सारा देश चाहता है कि इसका कोई सोल्यूशन (solution) निकले। यह भी मैं मानने को तैयार हूँ कि शायद बहुत थोड़े आदमी हिन्दु-स्थान में होंगे जो यह चाहते हों कि यह इन्डस्ट्री (Industry) खत्म कर दी जाये। हम में से कोई नहीं चाहता कि यह इन्डस्ट्री खत्म हो। लेकिन मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ यह प्रब्लेम है कि उसका रंग कैसा हो, उन लोगों को हमारी प्रब्लेम को भी देख लेना चाहिये। मेरे पास एक रिपोर्ट मौजूद है वी मार्केटिंग (marketing) की और दूसरी मिल्क (milk) मार्केटिंग की। रिपोर्ट के सफा पृष्ठ पर लिखा है कि जो गांव का वी बाजार में आता है उसमें ७५ फीसदी मिलावट होती है। और एक जगह लिखा है कि जो वी अब बाजारों में आता है उसके अन्दर दूसरी और चीजों को भी देखने से मालूम होता है कि उसमें तकरीबन ९० फीसदी मिलावट होती है। तो जब वी में इतनी मिलावट हो तो यह चीज इत्मीनान बच्चा नहीं है मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो वेस्टेड इंटेरेस्ट्स (vested interests) हैं वह हमारे रंग की तलाश करने में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं। पंजाब काउंसिल (Punjab Council) ने सन् ३९ में एक एक्ट पास किया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यह बनस्पति रंग दी जाये। इसके लिए दूसरे मुल्कों से कई दफा खतो-किताबत हुई लेकिन कोई ऐसा रंग नहीं मिला। मैं भी यह चाहता हूँ कि रंग कांस्टेंट (constant) हो और हार्मलेस टू हेल्थ (harmless to health) हो, और साथ ही उसको गवर्नमेंट ऐप्रूव

(approve) करे और वह खुश रंग भी हो। लेकिन ऐसा रंग मिलना मुश्किल है।

रंग के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में कोलटार के रंग बहुत चीजों में दिए जाते हैं। अमरीका में ओलियो मक्खन जैसी चीज है जिसको रंग दिया जाता है। उसको बगैर रंग के मैन्युफैचर (manufacture) नहीं करने दिया जाता लेकिन वहाँ के प्रेसिडेंट (President) यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ओलियो को न रंगा जाये। तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुसीबतें सब जगह हैं। जो यह कमेटी कायम की गई है अगर यह कायम रहे तो इसको यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि जल्द से जल्द ऐसा रंग निकाले। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि मुझे इसमें कोई शक नहीं है और मुझे यकीन है कि अगर ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर (Agriculture Minister) और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यह हुक्म दें तो कोई कैमिस्ट (chemist) बर्ध दी जाव (worth the job) नहीं होगा अगर वह ऐसा रंग न निकाल दे। मुझे मालूम है कि २२—२३ जनवरी को ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक कान्फेंस (conference) की थी और मैं भी उसमें हाजिर हुआ था। उसमें जो बातें हुई उनसे पता चलता है कि साइंटिस्ट्स (scientists) का यह ख्याल है कि ऐसा रंग निकल सकता है। अगर ऐसा रंग न निकल सकता तब तो मैं यह अर्ज करता कि इसका logical consequence यह होगा कि हाइड्रोजिनेशन (Hydrogenation) को कतई बन्द कर दीजिये।

लेकिन मुझे यकीन है इस बात का कि यह मामला जल्द से जल्द तै हो जायेगा अगर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और मुन्शी साहब इस सवाल की तरफ अपनी निगाह ठंडी रखें तो। क्योंकि जितने साइटिस्ट और दूसरे लोग हैं वह यह देखते हैं कि यह क्या चाहते हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि जब यह सवाल पंजाब के अन्दर उठा था तो वहाँ पर एक रंग सास तौर से तजवीज भी कर दिया गया था और उस रंग का आर्डर (order) भी दे दिया गया था लेकिन बेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट वाले फ्रांस (France) पहुँचे और फ्रांस की उस फर्म से इन्कार करवा दिया। इसलिये मैं बहुत अदब से अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस मामले में जो सब से बड़ी जरूरत है वह यह है कि जिन अणुसास के सुपुर्द यह मामला करें वह ईमानदारी से इस रंग को निकालना चाहें। एक मसल है हिन्दी में:

जिस को देख कर रोना आवे

बही निगोड़ा ब्याहने आवे।

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जनाब वाला, मुझे अफसोस से अर्ज करना पड़ता है कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिन बड़े साइटिस्ट साहब को मुकर्रर किया है उन की रिकॉर्ड (Recorded) राम यह है कि बनास्पति को रंग देने की जरूरत नहीं है और यह ची का best adulterant है। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह पैट्रियाटिक (Patriotic) है और पूरे साइंसवा हैं और अगर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का हुक्म होगा तो वह जरूर कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन पब्लिक (Public) को तभी तसल्ली हो सकती है जब वह दिल से कोशिश करें। उन्होंने कहा था कि बनास्पति जो

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मेरा इलेक्शन स्टंट (Election stunt) है। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे इलाके का सम्बन्ध है यह हमारे लिए मीत और जिन्दगी का सवाल है।

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, it will have to be taken next time.

यह खत्म नहीं होगा। यह पार्टहर्ड (part-heard) रहेगा।

(English Translation of the above speech).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, the statement given by Shri Munshi is to some extent satisfactory. When this Bill was presented before the House for the first time, the House might be fully aware of the fact that our Prime Minister had then stated that he was going to appoint a Committee and therefore he sent all the papers concerning the Committee to our Minister. But I also showed the same promptness in replying to them after going through the terms of reference and personnel of the Committee as was shown by the Government in appointing the Committee. I am not satisfied with the terms of reference and personnel of the Committee. But that Committee still exists. I know of only one answer to all these questions and it is this that in my humble opinion if this Vanaspati is going to be coloured then the colour should be of such a type that a person who wants to purchase it in the market should at once recognize it as Vanaspati and not mistake it for ghee. This arrangement will be satisfactory. I am only concerned with one practical thing and that is, if such a colour is discovered then persons holding my point of view will be satisfied. But if such a colour is discovered that could only be tested in a laboratory to ascertain adulteration then it would be of no use. It may or may not be suitable for some special localities but it will not be able to solve the real problem before the country. Therefore, I submit that we can only feel satisfied when one of such colours is discovered. I know that the Government themselves are labouring under many difficulties. The question of colourization has been before the country for the last 24 years and in 1926 the Government of Punjab had written a letter to the Government of India on this subject. The conditions in Punjab had deteriorated to such an extent that they had to request the Government to discover some such colour. The Government of Bombay had also suggested that Vanaspati should be coloured and experiments were continued, but I am not concerned

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

with what the previous Government did. But we know that from the time this Government have come into power, people are eagerly looking towards them because the Government is ours. Keeping this in view that we have got some say in our Government, we feel sorry if the Government do not complete certain tasks. So far as we have been able to collect evidence, it shows that millions of people have sent their requests through petitions. The 14,485 petitions containing signatures of our six lakhs of persons have been presented in the House. I submit that in addition to these petitions our All-India Congress Committee, and the Working Committee and the whole country want that some solution of it should be found out. I am prepared to admit that perhaps there are very few persons in India who want that this industry should be put an end to. None of us want that this industry should die out. But I submit that as regards the problem of colouring, they should also consider our problem. I have with me two reports, one of *ghee* marketing and the other of milk marketing. It is stated on page 53 that the *ghee* which comes from villages for sale in the markets contains 75 per cent. adulteration and at one place it is written that after examining the samples it has been found that the *ghee* which is brought for sale in the markets contains 90 per cent. adulteration. When there is so much adulteration in *ghee*, the condition is not satisfactory. I have to say with regret that the vested interests do not like our idea of finding out some colour. The Punjab Council passed an Act in 1939. They put forward a suggestion that Vanaspati should be coloured. Correspondence was done with other countries in regard to it but no suitable colour could be found. I want that the colour should be constant, harmless to health, should be approved by the Government and at the same time it should be pleasing to eyes. But it is difficult to find such a colour.

As regards the colour I want to say that in America many things are coloured with coal-tar colours. In America there is a thing like butter which is called *olio* and generally colour is added to it. Nobody is allowed to manufacture it without colouring. But the President is trying that *olio* should no longer be coloured. Therefore, I submit that this trouble is rather at every place. The Committee that has been appointed, and if it is allowed to continue, should find out such a colour as early as possible. I would appeal to the Prime Minister that there is no doubt about it and rather I am confident

that if the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister issue orders, there is no chemist worth the job who cannot find out such a colour. I know that the Agriculture Minister had held a Conference on January 22 and 23 and I had also attended that. From the talks there it was evident that the scientists are of the opinion that such a colour could be discovered. If such a colour cannot be discovered, then I would submit that as a logical consequence the hydrogenation of oils should be completely stopped. But I am confident that this matter will be settled as early as possible, if only our Prime Minister and Shri Munshi keep an eye on it, as all the scientists and other people look towards them in order to know as to what they want. I know that when this question was raised in Punjab, a colour was actually suggested and order was also placed for it but the representatives of the vested interests even reached France and prevailed upon that French firm to show its inability in manufacturing that colour. Therefore, I submit that the most important thing is that those persons who are entrusted with this work of finding out the colour should be perfectly honest. There is a proverb in Hindi:

The man you hate,
 Comes to marry you.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I have to say with regret that the eminent scientist, who has been entrusted with this job, holds the recorded opinion that it is not necessary to colour the Vanaspati and it is the best adulterant of *ghee*. I know he is patriotic and is an eminent scientist as well and if our Prime Minister orders him, he will certainly try to find out a colour. But the public will only feel satisfied when he earnestly tries to find out the colour. He has given out that Vanaspati is my election stunt. But as far as my area is concerned, it is a question of life and death for us.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, it will have to be taken next time.

It will not be finished. It will remain part-heard.

STATEMENT RE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH PAKISTAN

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement in regard to the conclusion of a trade agreement with Pakistan.

As stated by my colleague the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry in this House on the 16th February, 1951, an official delegation, headed by Shri N. R. Pillai, went to Karachi to negotiate a trade agreement between the two countries. As a result of the talks held by them, an agreement between India and Pakistan was signed yesterday, copies of which have been placed on the Table of the House.

5 P.M.

While the agreement is for the period ending June, 1952, in respect of the main commodities, special provision has been made for ensuring speedy delivery of urgently needed supplies in both countries. The main commodities that will be supplied by Pakistan are raw jute, raw cotton and foodgrains, while in return, India will supply coal, steel, textiles and cement.

In respect of raw jute, Pakistan will grant an export allocation to India of ten lakhs of bales before the end of June, 1951, and a further quantity of 25 lakhs of bales for the year July 1951 to June 1952. To ensure the supplies stipulated for the next four months, the Pakistan Government have agreed to sell to us at an agreed price the entire stock of about 3½ lakhs of bales of raw jute held by the Pakistan Jute Board and to place an overall quantitative limit on the export quotas granted to other countries. In respect of raw cotton, our mills will be free to buy whatever quantities they can, as there are at present no destinational quotas for exports from Pakistan. It is not expected, however, that more than 1,00,000 bales would be available during the current season and it is doubtful if even this quantity could be obtained. For the next year also, the agreement provides that there will be no restrictions on our purchase of raw cotton in Pakistan. It further provides that if the Pakistan Government introduce destinational quotas for the export of raw cotton, they will allocate a quota of not less than 4,00,000 bales of raw cotton to India from the next year's crop. In regard to foodgrains, we are likely to obtain approximately 2,50,000 tons consisting mainly of rice and a small quantity of wheat during

the current calendar year. For the next year, Pakistan have agreed to supply, crop permitting, 1,50,000 tons of rice and 2,75,000 tons of wheat. From India, 6,00,000 tons of coal will be supplied to Pakistan before the end of June, 1951 and another 1½ million tons between July 1951 and June 1952.

Another feature of the agreement is a list of commodities which would be placed on the Open General Licence, both for imports and exports by the two Governments. Included in this list are many commodities in which there is a large border trade. In respect of all other commodities, the two Governments have agreed to grant to each other export and import facilities not less favourable than those given to any other country in the sterling or soft currency area.

The Government regard these broad features of the agreement enabling the resumption of trade between the two countries as satisfactory and in the best interests of both countries.

With the conclusion of a trade agreement, it was necessary to find a mode of payment to facilitate the exchange of commodities and flow of trade between the two countries. As the House is aware, the question of the par value of the Pakistan rupee has been under the consideration of the International Monetary Fund for a long time but no decision has been taken. Meanwhile, the economic situation in the world has undergone a radical change in favour of primary producing countries like Pakistan. The demand for raw materials has been greatly stimulated by the hostilities in Korea and this has pushed up the prices of all commodities to a very high level. The Government of India have, therefore, in the altered circumstances, agreed that exchange transactions between India and Pakistan should be permitted on the basis of the par value of the Pakistan rupee as declared by the Pakistan Government.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 27th February, 1951.