

said that a prisoner who is handcuffed without reasonable need has a right of action for damages? That is the rule in England. How do we stand in this matter? When according to your Committee of Privileges we are to be treated in the category of better class prisoners—and we are not alone in that category—then this of course becomes a matter of privilege in that sense.

श्री मधुसूदन (बांका) : मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं बिहार की जेलों में कई बार हो चुकी हैं और केवल पार्लियामेंट के सुबत्तों को ही नहीं बिहार के मान्य नेताओं के साथ भी दुर्बिहार हुआ है, उन को भी पीटा गया है। इसलिए इन मामलों को मेरी गय में विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास भेज दिया जाय।

MR SPEAKER I am very sorry this has happened. As I see from the previous practice, Government had issued instructions not to handcuff MPs and specially *satyagrahis* who go there voluntarily. They would not run away. The man is not a thief to run away. I am really surprised at this. Besides this handcuff, what matters is the humiliation it causes. In political life, many people have their own views. They may not agree with the party which is ruling. Even partymen sometimes do not agree amongst themselves and they offer *satyagraha*.

Personally I feel so much resentment at this. I remember in 1945, when I was a prisoner, they would handcuff me and always take me right from the jail through the length of the road and back. I have not forgotten my resentment even up to this day.

श्री सच्चिदानन्दे : प्रश्नाब से मेरे साथ १९५० में धरती विद्रोह किया गया। मैं ५९ की बात कर रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking of the period 1944 to 1947, the British period. Whenever I remember how they paraded me in the streets and brought me back to the jail, I feel strong resentment. After all, I was a political prisoner.

So I feel that now that we have our own government, at least we should have some code to be followed if a Member of Parliament is not handcuffed and he runs away, I do not think anybody will approve his conduct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Quite right.

MR SPEAKER. I do not think in this country people are such that they will put the Government in the wrong. They will not put the Government in the wrong, they will put that fellow who runs away in the wrong.

So we must consider it. I will ask for the Home Minister's statement on it. Later on we will sit together and see as to how to settle this affairs.

13.55 hrs.

(11) DROUGHT IN GUJARAT

MR. SPEAKER: There are many Members. Sarvashri Mavalankar, Jadeja, Arvind Patel, Vekaria and Shri Chavda. I have followed strictly this procedure in the case of Mr. Madhu Limaye or in the case of the hon Member here on this side, I have mentioned their names and I will call only the first Member in the order of receipt.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) I was the first man to put it into the box.

MR. SPEAKER: He came first out of the box and the first man will speak on behalf of all of you. I have mentioned the names.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am grateful to you

(Shri P G Mavalankar)
 for permitting me to raise the question of the serious drought which is facing Gujarat today. I am expressing these views on behalf of all my colleagues from Gujarat to whichever party they belong. The situation in Gujarat is so desperate that it becomes almost impossible to imagine what would happen if the rains did not come within two days from now on. The situation is so serious that the Governor Mr K K Viswanathan has had to issue a statement that the "At Home", in connection with Independence Day celebrations, which the Governor normally gave every year, had been cancelled. The Governor says "In view of the scarcity conditions obtaining in the State of Gujarat" he said he had to cancel the "At Home". I am not saying that in other parts of the country Independence Day celebrations should not take place. I want the House to remember that tomorrow in Delhi and in other parts of the country the Independence day "At Home" another celebrations would be taking place but the people of Gujarat will have to face this spectacle of drought. About a week ago the Adviser to the Governor, Mr H C Sarin, had said that if rains did not come within a week or so there would be scarcity conditions in many parts of the State. More than ten days have passed by, I came back after spending three days in Ahmedabad and other areas, I came only yesterday, it was pathetic to see that there was no rainfall in Saurashtra or Gujarat or Kutch. Kutch is a chronically drought affected area. Every alternate year there is drought. This year Kutch has had so far a rainless season. There is no water in Saurashtra. Then, South Gujarat is also facing some difficulty. Every day 15 wagons of grass are being sent to the cattle sanctuary of Banli in South Gujarat. The water supply problem is acute in Saurashtra. Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and many other places in Saurashtra are not having adequate supply of water. In Ahmedabad itself too, water short-

age has become very acute. The water levels in Gaurishankar lake and Khodiar lake, the sources of supply to Bhavnagar, have fallen precariously low and may dry up. If the Shetrunjay reservoir goes dry Bhavnagar may go completely without water. Rajkot is facing a similar problem. For many months Jamnagar is also facing an identical problem. Therefore the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture should kindly give full facts and details to this House, especially because Gujarat is under President's rule. We have no other forum at present except this Parliament where we can have this problem focussed. Then, again I will not be satisfied merely by statements from the Minister of Food and Agriculture and the Home Minister. I would like the ministers concerned to hold an urgent meeting with all the MPs belonging to Gujarat. Not only that. There should be an emergency meeting of the Consultative Committee for Gujarat which you have already appointed. The next meeting is on Monday the 26th August but I do not think we can wait till then. Let there be an emergency meeting of the consultative committee next week so that these problems can be discussed there. There is no possibility of sowing and getting anything. Hopes of sowing what has been sown have also disappeared. There is no fodder and cattle are dying. Gujarat needs the attention of the entire country. I am saying this with great anguish on the eve of our independence day. After 27 years of independence, and when we are entering into the 28th year let it not be said that Gujarat is entering into another bad year of drought and difficulties. I hope this Parliament will do something quick. I request you Sir, to direct the Ministers concerned to hold an emergency meeting as I have already suggested 14 hrs.

SOME NON MEMBERS rose—

श्री चणू विलवे - भाप लोणी को प्रकसर हुआत देले हैं, इन को भी दे दीजिये ।

समस्या का हल : 377 को आप ने राइट बना लिया है। श्री मधु लिम्बे ने शुरू शुरू में इस की छेडा था, उस के बाद आप तो चले गये थे, लेकिन वह चलता रहा।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं तो बहुत ही संयम बरतता हूँ। जो संवैधानिक मामले हैं उन की ही उठाता हूँ।

14.0 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
DISCUSSION RE. REPORT OF THE BANKING COMMISSION & WORKING OF NATIONALISED BANKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the discussion on the Report of the Banking Commission and the working of the nationalised banks

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिए 5 घंटे का समय निर्धारित किया गया है इसलिए मुझे आशा है कि सभी लोगों को पूरा समय दिया जायेगा।

एक घंटे के बाद इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का हम लोगों को मौका मिला है, इसलिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। बैंकिंग कमीशन की रपट सरकार के पास लगभग ब्रह्माई साल पहले आई थी। उसके बाद रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने, इस रपट में जो सिफारिश की गई हैं उनका अध्ययन करके सरकार के पास अपनी एक रपट भेजी। उसके पश्चात् इस संसद की एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक्स हैं उनको गतिविधियों के बारे में अध्ययन करके अपनी रपट भी पेश की है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इतने दिनों के बाद यह जो तीन रपट सरकार के सामने आई हैं उनके बारे में सरकार ने कल्पे निर्णय अभी तक भींचित नहीं किया है। जब मैं आशा कर रहा हूँ इस महसूस का अब वित्त कमीटी

को भी सदन के सामने रखेंगे। पहले रखते तो ज्यादा प्रशंसा था।

सबसे पहले मैं आपका ध्यान वित्त मंत्रालय के तहत जो बैंकिंग विभाग है, डिपार्टमेंट है उसकी ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। मेरी राय में यह एक अनावश्यक विभाग है, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे यहां रिजर्व बैंक है, इंडियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक भी अलग से बनते जा रहे हैं, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया भी है तो ऐसी हालत में डिपार्टमेंट के निर्णय की क्या आवश्यकता थी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इस डिपार्टमेंट में 30 बड़े पदाधिकारी हैं—इनमें से कुछ हैं जब इट सेक्रेटरीज, एंड, जनल सेक्रेटरीज सेक्रेटरीज—फिर इममेंटेंस डायल है 4 डाइरेक्टर्स हैं 6 डिप्टी सेक्रेटरीज है, 9 अडरसेक्रेटरीज है और 4 संशोधन और खोज करने के लिए आफिसर्स नियुक्त किये गए हैं। तो इनमें से अधिकांश लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको बैंकिंग का कोई अनुभव नहीं है और आर्थिक विभाग को क्या प्रायटीज रहती हैं उसका उनको ज्ञान नहीं है लेकिन जो नौकरशाही के विस्तार का मिलमिला आजादी के बाद चल पड़ा है उसके चलते बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट का निर्माण किया गया है। तो क्या मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ कि जब प्रशासनीय खर्चा घटाने की आज आप बात करते हैं तो सबसे पहले इस विभाग को बर्खास्त करके पूरे देश के सामने और सरकार के सामने एक अच्छी मिसाल पेश करेंगे। मेरी राय में इस विभाग से कोई अच्छा काम ही होगा। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बारे में हम लोग उम्मीद करते थे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सारी जानकारी जनता के सामने और संबद्ध के सामने रखी जायेगी लेकिन आज भी मैं देख रहा हूँ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बारे में चुप्पी साजने की ही नीति यहां चल रही है। मैंने एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की रपट गौर से पढ़ी है। इस चुप्पी का नतीजा