

Thursday, April 19, 1962
Chaitra 29, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series
Volume I, 1962/1884 (Saka)

April 16 to 27, 1962/Chaitra 26 to Vaisakha 7, 1884 (Saka)



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FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)
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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA
Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdul Ghani, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).
Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikara).
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).
Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
Alva, Shri A. Shanker (Mangalore).
Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).
Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).
Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).
Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanan (Chittoor).
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).
Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithai (Khangone).
Badruduja, Shri (Murshidabad).
Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).
Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri (Chandauli).
Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).
Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).

B—contd.

Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).
Baria, Shri Hirabhai Kunverabhai (Dohad).
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpetta).
Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar).
Basant Kuwari, Shrimati (Kaisarganj).
Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
Basu, Shri G. (Burdwan).
Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).
Basant, Shri Sonubhau Dagadu (Thana).
Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Giridih).
Berwar, Shri Unkarlal (Kotah).
Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).
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Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).
Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).
Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).

B—contd.

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 Brij Raj Singh, Maharakumar (Jhalawar).
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

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 Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan (Karur).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

Dafle, Shri Vijayasinhrao Pamrao (Miraj).
 Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).
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 Dass, Shri C. (Tirupathi).
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 Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).
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 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukoilur).
 Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).
 Ering, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

G

Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).
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 Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlishahr).
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 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohanlalganj).
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 Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan (Gonda).
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H

Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).
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I

Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).
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 Ismail, Shri M. Muhammad (Manjeri).

J

Jadhab, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao (Malegaon).
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 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Balrampur).
 Joti Saroop, Shri (Hathras).
 Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).
 Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand (Dewas).
 Kadadi, Shri Madepa Bandappa (Sholapur).

K—contd.

Kajrolkar, Shri Sadoba Narayan (Bombay City Central North).
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 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareili).

L

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 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).
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 Lonikar, Shri R. N. Yadav (Jalna).

M

Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).
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 Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Purulia).
 Mahida, Shri Narendrasinh Ranjitsinh (Anand).
 Mahtab, Shri Hare Krushna (Angul).
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati (Bhopal).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).
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 Malik, Shri R. C. (Jajpur).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
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 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Vishnupur).
 Mandal, Shri Bhupendra Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).
 Mandal, Shri Y. P. (Jainagar).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).

M—contd.

Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).
 Mantri, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).
 Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).
 Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).
 Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).
 Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).
 Maurya, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).
 Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).
 Mehta, Shri Jashvantrai N. (Bhavnagar).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).
 Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar).
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
 Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jamshedpur).
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).
 Moman Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulanand (Balasore).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).
 Morarka, Shri Radhyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Dr. Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkawangle).
 More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram (Poona).
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martandrao (Bhiwandi).
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).

M—contd.

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
 Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Balia).
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).
 Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).
 Muzaffar Husain, N. Shri (Moradabad).
 Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).
 Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).
 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth (Quilon).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirapalli).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narayanaswamy, Shri Madala (Ongole).
 Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).
 Natarajan, Shri P. S. (Trivandrum).
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).
 Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 O
 Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).
 P
 Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).
 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).

P—contd.

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salem-pur).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).
 Pant, Shri K. C. (Naini Tal).
 Paradhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).
 Parashar, Shri V. C. (Shivpuri).
 Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Erode).
 Patel, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhu-lla).
 Patel, Shri Choottubhai M. (Broach).
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P. (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Patan).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patil, Shri Deorao Shioram (Yeot-mal).
 Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).
 Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao (Ramtek).
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).
 Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao Lakhagounda (Chikodi).
 Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).
 Patnaik, Shri Baishnab Charan (Dhenkanal).
 Patnaik, Shri Kisan (Sambalpur).
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumba-konam).
 Pottekatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Delhi Karol Bagh).
 Prithvi, Raj, Shri (Dausa).
 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

R

Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri Hifzur (Amroha).

R—contd.

Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Raja Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalit (Auran-gabad).
 Ram Dulari Devi, Shrimati (Patna).
 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).
 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahrain).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikram-ganj).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Roberisganj).
 Ramabadran, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimba-tore).
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).
 Rameshwaranand, Swami (Karnal).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gul-barga).
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafirkhana).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bul-dana).
 Ranga Rao, Shri R. V. G. K. (Chee-purupalli).
 Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanmant (Medak).
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karim-nagar).
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).
 Rao, Shri K. L. (Vijayawada).
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbuba-bad).
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbuba-nagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikaku-lam).
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).
 Rao, Shri M. Thirumala Rao (Kaki-nada).

R—contd.

Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).
 Raut, Shri Bhola (Bettiah).
 Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajam-pet).
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Marka-pur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).
 Roy, Dr. Sardish (Katwa).
 Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

S

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).
 Saraf, Shri Shyam Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).
 Sarojini Bindurao, Shrimati Mahishi (Dharwar North).
 Satya Prakash, Shri (Bilaspur).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahana-bad).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Par-vathipuram).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).
 Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta East).

S—contd.

Sen, Shri Ashoke K. (Calcutta North West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Etah).
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garh-wal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Shri Anand Prasad (Buxar).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasane-highat).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasa-mund).
 Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamaraja-nagar).
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratap-garh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muza-farpur).
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maha-rajganj).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Ramsekhar Prasad (Chapra).
 Singh, Shri Surendra Pal (Bulandshahr).
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).
 Singha, Shri Gobinda Kumar (Midnapore).
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narayan (Sundergarh).
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Solanki Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).
 Subharaman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).
 Swamy Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwarlal (Sikar).
 Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).

T—contd.

Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Aruppukottai).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Doddha (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).
 Tiwari, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tombi, Shri Salam (Inner Manipur).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Chatampur).
 Tulmohan Ram, Shri (Sonbarsa).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvalla).
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramchander (Bidar).
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Venkataswamy, Shri Mandala (Masulipatnam).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Krishna Kunwar (Sultanganj).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshangabad).

V—contd.

Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).
 Wahid, Shri T. Abdul (Vellore).
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitarmarhi).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabanki).
 Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad (Siwan).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Mulchand Dube

Shri Jagannatha Rao

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi

Shri Shyam Nath

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at Law

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy.—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji R. Desai.

Minister of Transport and Communications.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Planning and Labour & Employment.—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Home Affairs.—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Commerce & Industry.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Defence.—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Irrigation & Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Law.—Shri Asoke Kumar Sen.

Minister of Mines & Fuel.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

Minister of Information & Broadcasting.—Shri B. Gopala Reddi.

Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries.—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Education.—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of Works, Housing & Supply.—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport & Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj & Cooperation.—Shri S. K. Dey.

Minister of Health.—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.—Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance.—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs.—Dr. Mono Mohan Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food.—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law.—Shri R. M. Hajarnais.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj & Cooperation.—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education.—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 19, 1962/
Chaitra 29, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Mr. Speaker: If there be any hon. Members who have not taken the oath or subscribed to the affirmation, they may do so now.

Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia (Gwalior)

Shri Mohanlal Bakliwal (Durg)

Shri Sisir Kumar Saha (Birbhum)

11.01 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up questions.

Since many of the hon. Members are new, it will help me and the Reporters, if they announce their names before asking supplementary questions. We shall require that practice only for some time, but that would help us in the beginning.

There is one other thing, if I may be permitted to say just at this moment. It has been seen here that we have hardly been able to take up ten or twelve questions during the Question Hour. It is for hon. Members here to decide whether we should continue that practice, or they desire that a larger number of questions might be covered.

Shri Raghunath Singh: A larger number should be covered.

Mr. Speaker: There is growing awareness on the part of hon. Members, and we are getting more and more questions. If I disallow many of them or convert them into unstarred questions, then hon. Members feel disappointed, and they insist that their questions must be allowed as starred questions. But the ultimate result remains the same, because only ten or twelve questions are covered, and the others are only printed in the proceedings with written answers.

Therefore, I hope that hon. Members would agree that we should try to cover more questions here in order to elicit information, and hon. Members can use the information that they will get for other discussion in other forms. May I take it that this is agreed to?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit one thing? We would very much like to see that more questions are covered every day. But the reason why we cannot take up so many questions is not that we are asking too many supplementary questions; if you can somehow persuade the Treasury Benches to give forthright answers to questions, then a larger number of questions can be covered.

Mr. Speaker: In my opinion, during the Question Hour, not a second should be lost in unnecessary answer or question. The questions should be brief and to the point, and the answers precise. Then probably we will be able to cover more questions.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The answers should also be informative.

Mr. Speaker: They should not be brief in the sense that they do not reveal the information that is needed. They should give the information that is required by Members. But they should be brief and to the point.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Tyagi: No more discussion on this.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It might be necessary in regard to certain questions to have a fairly large number of supplementaries answered. It depends upon the nature of the question. I take it that you will exercise your discretion and not have a hard and fast rule that you would have only two or three minutes per question including the time taken for supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with the hon. Member there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is one way of economising time. It is that when several names are bracketed together over a question, the Chair need not call the names one after the other. Whoever is present may get up and put the question.

Mr. Speaker: That is already there. If the Member whose name appears first is not present, the Chair can call any of the other names, not necessarily the second or the third.

Now, we shall take up Questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price of Cloth

***1. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of fixation of

prices of cloth and yarn keeping in view consumer's interest in the matter; and

(b) what is the present procedure in fixing and marking prices and what change is contemplated?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The several aspects affecting the problem of cotton textiles and prices were referred to the Tariff Commission in December, 1960 for a full enquiry and report. Under their terms of reference, the Commission will have to recommend *inter-alia* fair ex-mill prices of cloth and yarn. The matter will be considered further by Government after receiving the Commission's report.

According to the revised scheme of voluntary price regulation effective from 1st January, 1961 mills are not to charge prices higher than 20 per cent for coarse, 17 per cent for medium 'B', 13 per cent for medium 'A', $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for fine and 8 per cent for superfine over August, 1959 contract rates. However, in regard to 'Popular Varieties', which would constitute 25 per cent of the mills' production for internal consumption, the above percentages would be reduced by 3 per cent for coarse, medium B, and Medium A and 2 per cent for fine and superfine categories. Wherever the prevailing prices were lower, these prices are to continue. The retail prices are fixed at 18 per cent over the stamped ex-mill price. Prices for various counts of cotton yarn have also been prescribed.

Pending the report of the Tariff Commission, Government are keeping under constant review the current system of voluntary price control.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the statement it is said that 'pending the report of the Tariff Commission,

Government are keeping under constant review the current system of voluntary price control. May I know what is the result of the review and what are their conclusions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We feel that voluntary price control has worked to the satisfaction of all concerned. But I cannot say that in every case it has been fully observed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister not aware that even the trade and industry have admitted that there are quite a large number of mills which have introduced a number of varieties which have not circumvented the system of voluntary price control?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not precisely our information. What has happened is that in regard to some varieties which are in popular demand, there is an acute shortage and the voluntary price control system has not worked as satisfactorily as we had hoped for.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the hon. Minister aware of the statement made by spokesmen of the textile industry that because of the inadequate supply of cotton, prices are likely to increase? If so, what is the reaction of Government to their proposal to import some cotton from abroad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question would not arise out of the main question, but with your permission, I may say that I am going to deal with that question later on.

Shri S. M. Banerje: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to the fact that during Dusserah, Diwali and Holi, prices of cloth, both medium and fine, went up by 10-25 per cent in certain cases? If so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that prices do not go up like that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member goes through the statement, he will find that I have said that we are awaiting examination and report

of the Tariff Commission. As soon as their Report is received, Government will deal consider it and announce their decision.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 2—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request that Questions 21 and 22 may be taken up along with Question No. 2 and answered together, as they relate to the same subject?

Mr. Speaker: I have received a note here saying that they can be taken up together. If the Minister is agreeable, they may be taken up together—These questions will be answered together.

चीनियों द्वारा भारतीय प्रदेश का अतिक्रमण

+

श्री भक्त दर्शन :

*२. श्री श्री श्री शर्मा :

श्री प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री :

क्या प्रश्नान् अंत्री १३ मार्च, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था २ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन द्वारा भारतीय प्रदेश के अतिक्रमण की कोई ताजी घटनायें पटी हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन अतिक्रमणों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण मभा पतल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के अतिक्रमणों की भविष्य में रोकथाम करने के लिये कौन सी विशेष कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A fresh instance of Chinese incursion into Indian territory has recently come to the knowledge of Government. A new Chinese post has been set up at MR 7834 E 3501 N, 6 miles west of SUMDO.

(b) Copy of the Government of India's protest note in this connection

addressed to the Chinese Embassy is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 1].

(c) The Government of India are alive to the problem and are taking necessary measures for the defence of their territories as well as the vacatin of the area presently under unlawful Chinese occupation. It is not in the national interests to make any premature disclosure of these measures. The Government of India are also exploring in consonance with their declared policy all peaceful avenues for achieving their objective.

Withdrawal of Chinese Forces from Indian Territory

*21. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently detected Chinese patrol camp near Chick-Chap river described by Government as temporary, has since withdrawn from the Indian territory; and

(b) if so, when was the withdrawal detected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) As the House is aware the Government of India had protested in their note dated 22nd February, 1962 on a Chinese patrol that had camped 3 to 4 miles east of their track junction outpost near Daulatbeg Oldi. The Chinese Government in their note dated 14th March, 1962 have denied the existence of the new camp. It may be inferred from this that the temporary camp in question has since been withdrawn.

(b) The Chinese patrol camp which was detected in January 1962 has not since been noticed. However, no precise date for the withdrawal can be indicated.

Indian Territory under Chinese Occupation

*22. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will

the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in square miles, of Indian territory under the unlawful and forcible occupation of China, as on the 18th April, 1962; and

(b) the number of military bases, check-posts and other installations which have been constructed by China on the territory so occupied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The nature of terrain and other factors in that part of Ladakh which is now under the unlawful occupation of China make it almost impossible to give a precise estimate of the area seized by the Chinese. However, this figure may be approximately placed at over 12,000 square miles.

(b) It is obviously not advisable for security reasons to disclose such details as are in the possession of Government, regarding the military installations built by the Chinese in this area.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: गवर्नरमेंट की ओर से जो अन्तिम उत्तर दिया गया है उससे स्पष्ट है कि इस बीच में चीनी सेनायें आगे बढ़ी हैं। मेरी सम्मति में इसका एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि हमने प्रपने चैक-पोस्ट बहुत आगे बढ़ा कर स्थापित नहीं किये हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जहां पर चीनी कैम्प हैं, वहां पर हमारे भी कैम्प लग जायें ताकि चीनी सेनायें आगे न बढ़ सकें?

प्रधानमंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा परमाणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): माननीय सदस्य का कहना मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि हम उनके कैम्प के सामने प्रपने कैम्प लगा दें। इससे स्पष्टी जीवी तो नहीं स्फू जाती। वहां पर मैंदान है वह वहे कोई इवर उधर से टहल करके आ सकता है। वाक्या यह है कि कहीं पर हमारे कैम्प उसके

कैफ्यत के पीछे लग गये हैं। आमने सामने बढ़े होकर हर कोई एक दूसरे को पोड़े ही रोकता है? पीछे उनके हमारे कैफ्य हैं। इधर उधर से कोई आ सकता है।

श्री अक्षत दास्तान : यह जो चीनी सेनायें आगे बढ़ी है, इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या यह अद्वाजा लगाया गया है कि किनते और अधिक भारतीय क्षेत्रफल पर उन्होंने अधिकार कर लिया है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है। इसका हिसाब लगाना बड़ा मुश्किल है क्योंकि सारी जमीन पर कब्जा तो है नहीं। आप लिये कि एक चैक पोस्ट कहीं पर वे अपनी लगाये और वहां से आप समझिये जितनी उसके पीछे जमीन है, दायें है बायें है, वह सब उनकी ही गई तो यह एक फर्जी बात है। किसी जगह तक वे पहुंच गये, कुछ इससे उनका असर इधर उधर पहुंचा है, यह हो सकता है। लेकिन कहीं हम उनके दायें, बायें और उनके पीछे भी तो हैं।

साथाल के जवाब में दो बातें कही गई हैं जो बिल्कुल सही हैं। एक तो यह कि सुमड़ी के पास ६-७ मील के कासले पर उन्होंने एक छोटी सी पोस्ट बनाई। दूसरी यह कि दौलतबेग शोहड़ी के पास एक पैट्रोल पोस्ट लगाई थी। वहां से वे हट गये हैं। आगे पीछे थोड़ी बहुत आमदोरफ्त तो होती रहती है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Prime Minister been drawn to a speech made by the Madhya Pradesh Congress President, Shri Mulchand Deshlehra, at an election meeting, in the course of which he said that he had obtained information from the Prime Minister about certain secret or confidential correspondence that had passed between the latter, that is the Prime Minister, and the Chinese Government, in the course of which the Chinese Government had expressed its readi-

ness to pit occupied territory; and if so, does that statement of the Madhya Pradesh Congress President bear even a remote resemblance to truth?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. My attention has not been drawn to any such speech and everything that has been said. Well, I have no recollection at all of discussing this matter with Shri Deshlehra. If I said anything to him, I must have drawn his attention to the published correspondence that has been placed on the Table of the House. There is no secrecy. There is nothing left as secret except perhaps one or two recent letters which will be placed in the course of two or three days before the House.

Shri Vidyas Charan Shukla: In view of the Chinese patrolling activity as revealed in the statement laid on the Table of the House, may I know if we are patrolling the disturbed area, and if so, why these Chinese are allowed to advance into our territory, and are not prevented by our border patrols?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Because they do not come in touch with each other. It is a vast area our patrols cover. Where there is a vast area, it is very difficult for two patrols even to meet, unless they go and deliberately aim at each other, and somebody can pass at an odd time. They do not send notice as to where they are going, we do not send notice where our patrols are going, and they by-pass.

An Hon. Member rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unless the hon. Member is called, he should not try to put questions. Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: As various assessments are being publicised in the Press about the area under Chinese occupation, may I know if the Ministry of External Affairs has been able to make an assessment of the area ac-

ually under their occupation and control?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is exactly the question which was answered in as precise terms as we could.

Shri Tyagi: What is the exact area; how many square miles?

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that China had added one more military post, as revealed just now, to the three already installed by them during 1960-61, may I know whether Government propose to dislodge them from this unauthorised occupation—I mean fresh occupation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question has been answered. The policy of Government is to get all these areas belonging to India vacated by the Chinese Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित उन समाचारों की ओर गया है जिन में चीन सरकार और विशेष रूप से चीन के प्रधान मंत्री ने यह दोष लगाया है कि भारत चीन सीमा विवाद को भारत सरकार शान्ति से नहीं सुलझाना चाहती? और क्या भारत सरकार ने जानने का यत्न किया है कि उनकी शान्ति की व्याख्या क्या है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ, देखा है, उनका व्याख्यान जो अखबारों में निकला है। उनकी शान्ति की व्याख्या यह मालूम होती है कि वह चाहते हैं कि हम उनसे इस बारे में बातचीत करें। हमने उनसे कहा कि बातचीत तभी हो सकती है जब कोई सबूत हो कि वे यहां से हटेंगे। इतना ही जिक हुआ है। उनका कहना है कि हम उनकी जमीन दवयि हुये हैं। उनका जो व्याख्यान है वह यह है कि हमने उनकी जमीन पर हमला किया है, और हमले करते जाते हैं। बिल्कुल उल्टा है जो हम कहते हैं उनसे।

श्री बड़े : चीन ने अतिक्रमण किया

यह किस तारीख को हिन्दुस्तान में मालूम पड़ा और किस तारीख को प्रोटेस्ट भेजा गया?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह लम्बी कहानी है जिसकी बहुत चर्चा हुई है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : समाचारों से यह मालूम हुआ है कि चीन ने यह बतलाया है कि हमने जिस भूमि पर उनके कब्जा करते की बात कही है वह चीन के पुराने नक्शों के; मुताबिक उनका है, जिसके लिये कि हमने कहा है उनका नहीं है। इसके लिये उन्होंने यह लांछन लगाया है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में उस पर कब्जा किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने चीन को इस सम्बन्ध में यह बतलाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि हमारे नक्शों के मुताबिक भी यह चीज है और हम उनके नक्शों को नहीं मानेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारी सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है उसके सब पेरसं रख दिये गये और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि दो एक और जो चिट्ठियाँ हैं वह रख दी जायेंगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो समाचार छपा उसका खंडन किया गया या नहीं और यदि किया गया तो क्या किया गया?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य गौर करें, जो जवाब दिये गये हैं वे पूरे उनके सामने हैं।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if any incursion made from 1952 to 1962 by the Chinese has been stemmed at any place or all along the line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In 1952, nothing occurred. But, in the last 3 years, there have been some such incursions which have even resulted in firing on both sides and casualties on both sides. Obviously, conflict is taking place in regard to those places.

सेंधा नमक का आयात

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*३. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :
 श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :
 श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
 पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
 श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री भागवत श्वा आजाद :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का कितना सेंधा नमक आयात करने का विचार है और किन किन देशों से ;

(ख) क्या इससे नमक उद्योग को हानि की आशंका है, और यदि हाँ, तो किस हद तक ; और

(ग) सेंधा नमक का आयात, विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी को देखते हुए, क्यों आत्यावश्यक हो गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) लगभग एक लाख मन पाकिस्तान से ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच किये गये व्यापार करार के अनुसार यह आयात करने की अनुमति दी जा रही है । यह करार दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापारिक तथा आर्थिक सम्बन्ध विकसित करने, बढ़ाने और मजबूत करने के विचार से किया गया है । इस पर कुछ भी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं होमी क्योंकि आयात किये गये सेंधा नमक के मूल्य का भुगतान अपरिवर्त्तीय भारतीय रूपयों में किया जायेगा ।

I shall read the answer in English also.

(a) About one lakh maunds from Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The import is being allowed in pursuance of the trade agreement which has been entered into between India and Pakistan in the interest of developing, extending and consolidating trade and economic relations between the two countries. No foreign exchange expenditure is involved, as payment for the import is to be made in non-convertible Indian Rupees.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो व्यापारिक समझौता हुआ था उसके अनुसार कुछ चीजें भारत पाकिस्तान से मंगा सकता है और कुछ चीजें पाकिस्तान भारत से मंगा सकता है । इसी समझौते के अनुसार यह नमक मंगा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पाकिस्तान में भी कुछ माल को अपने यहाँ मंगाने का प्रयत्न किया है या कि केवल हम ही उनका साल्ट मंगा रहे हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, कुछ माल वहाँ हमारे यहाँ से जाता है । हमको पिछले साल नमक लेने का सुभीता नहीं हुआ क्योंकि उन्होंने उसको रिलीज नहीं किया और अभी तो हम अपने यहाँ का ही साल्ट लेते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विगत पांच वर्षों में कितना प्रतिशत समझौता पाकिस्तान ने माना है कितना हमने माना ?

श्री कानूनगो : इसका उत्तर तो आंकड़े देख कर दिया जा सकता है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the bilateral agreement with Pakistan will continue further and if so whether the Government has thought of exploiting the rock salt in India in Mandi area?

Shri Kanungo: The Pakistan-India agreement is reviewed evry six months. So, it may be altered in the next review. Steps may be taken for developing the rock salt sources here also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Part (b) of the question has been answered in the negative. May I know whether his attention has been drawn to representations of the small-scale salt traders that they had been put to inconvenience and difficulties as a result of imports?

Shri Kansingo: No, Sir. There is no such representation before the Government.

श्री म० सा० हिंदूरामी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राक साल्ट हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा करने की कोशिश की गयी थी क्या उससे हमारी राक साल्ट की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती ?

वायिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): जो मार्गों में राक साल्ट है अभी हमने उसको पैदा करने के लिए इन्स्ट्रुक्शन लगाए हैं और हमारी आशा है कि जब वह कांट्रैक्ट सफल हो जाएगा तो हम वहां काफी तादाद में राक साल्ट बनायेंगे

श्री विभूति मिश्र मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार पाकिस्तान से एक लाख मन सेधा नमक ले रही है उसका विभिन्न पदेशों में किस आधार पर वितरित किया जाएगा और इसकी प्रति मत वया कीमत होगी ?

श्री कानूनगो: यह चीज स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन वे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन एंजेंट राज्य सरकारों से मिल कर तै करेंगे और उसका रेट भी निर्धारित करेंगे।

श्री हाजी : क्या गवर्नर्मेंट इस बात पर गौर करेगी कि अपने देश की जनता को दूसरे देश का नमक खिलाना कहां तक उचित है ?

श्री कानूनगो : हमारे देश में काफी नमक है और उसको हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

President Ayub's Visit to India

*4. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bishnupati Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vidyasagar Chakrabarty:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any definite reaction of President Ayub of Pakistan on the renewed invitation to him to visit India has been received;

(b) if so, the nature of it;

(c) whether any indications have been given by Pakistan Government regarding the desirability of having bilateral negotiations to resolve the Kashmir issue; and

(d) if so, whether there is any likelihood of such talks being held in the near future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). President Ayub Khan had given our High Commissioner to understand that in his opinion it would not be worthwhile his visiting India at present.

(c) and (d). We have conveyed to Pakistan our desire to attempt to resolve the Kashmir issue by bilateral talks; but Pakistan is obviously bent on pursuing only an agitational approach before the Security Council. The Prime Minister had already made it clear in reply to Supplementaries on Starred Question No. 72 in the Rajya Sabha on March 20, 1962, that the Security Council discussion and bilateral talks did not fit in, and that for setting the matter it was necessary to pursue either one or the other.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister stated in the Raja Sabha, as referred to by the Minister now, that the

two questions, namely, the discussion in the Security Council and the talks, do not fit in, may I know whether the invitation to President Ayub Khan to come to India and discuss the issue has been cancelled now, or whether it stands?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It does not stand cancelled.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any indications are available from the Pakistan Government that they want to take up this question, if the thing fails in the Security Council, to the General Assembly?

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been reported that before President Ayub Khan undertakes a visit to India, there should be negotiations on a lower level so that the whole issue is discussed. May I know if the Government is aware of any such report?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We are aware of such reports but nothing is taking place at the moment.

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तानी प्रेसीडेंट जनरल अम्बू ने अभी पीछे जो वक्तव्य दिया कि इस वार्तालाप से पहले अनुकूल भूमिका तैयार होनी आवश्यक है तो भारत सरकार ने क्या यह जानने का यत्न किया कि उनका इस अनुकूल भूमिका से अभिप्राय क्या है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is only for the reason that the bilateral talks have been suggested, so that we know what our differences are and how to settle them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that President Ayub Khan is not willing to have talks on this subject, may I know whether the Government propose to withdraw the Kashmir case from the United Nations?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is no such thing as withdrawing a question from the United Nations.

Shri Daji: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that Pakistan's case in the Security Council is being supported, among other countries, by Great Britain and, if so, what steps the Government are taking to explain our case to other countries so that they may not start supporting Pakistan's case?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As regards the first part of the question, we have no information or notion whether the United Kingdom is supporting Pakistan or not. As for the second part, we are doing everything possible to inform the other countries about our stand and about the facts on this question. This has been going on for some years now, and whenever the question comes up, we shall take up the matter and explain our position to the countries concerned.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether some countries proposed recently that India and Pakistan should take over this matter across the table under the auspices of the United Nations in New York, and if so, whether this proposal has been accepted by the Government of India or has not been accepted?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member might be referring to the suggestions made sometime ago by President Kennedy about Mr. Eugene Black's intervention in this matter. I think the question has been answered in this House.

Shri Bade: In view of the fact that Pakistan has committed aggression and is in forcible occupation of our territory, something like 42,000 sq. miles, may I know why Pakistan has been invited for talks without their vacating our territory?

Mr. Speaker: That is entering into arguments. Next question.

Shri Nambiar rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have called the next question.

Wrist Watches

5. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the wrist watches manufactured by H.M.T. at Bangalore will be made available for the general public; and

(b) the cost of these watches in the open market?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The question will be answered by the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries on a later date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After all, notice was given. There was a controversy in this House about this.

Mr. Speaker: I think we ought not to enter into those arguments now. They have discussed so many times. When the question comes up, supplementaries can be put. It is going to be answered in a day or two very soon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Members are not informed. When such a situation arose, when the previous Speaker, Shri M. A. Ayyangar was in the Chair, it was agreed that we should be informed.

Mr. Speaker: That objection has already been taken sometime earlier as well. When a question has been put to one particular Minister, and when he feels that it ought to be more appropriately addressed to another Ministry, the question is sent to the other Ministry. The Hon. Member also must get the information to that effect so that he may not be under the impression that the answer is going to be given on the day. So it is fair and proper that an attempt should be made to see that the information is

sent to the hon. Member as well. That will be done. I will see to it.

Accommodation for Government Employees

6. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are sixty-two thousand Government employees who are entitled to Government accommodation but who have not been allotted Government quarters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fifty per cent of such Government employees have completed ten years of their service;

(c) if so, the category-wise details thereof; and

(d) the prospects of their getting the Government accommodation?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, Sir. This is the position in the general pool at Delhi and New Delhi.

(b) and (c) Their exact number is not known.

(d) About 4,000 quarters will be added to the pool this year. Construction of another 3,000 units has also been taken up. This will improve the prospects of allotment to persons who have put in long years of service.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it a fact that some government employees have to come from places as far as Sonepat and other places, and if that is so, may I know whether the Government will consider giving them priority in the matter of allotment and in what way the new buildings will be allotted?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We are short of accommodation in Delhi to the extent of 60000 units. It is quite

likely that some of the government servants may be coming from long distances, but every one of them is getting house rent allowance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it, Sir, a fact that even where government employees have been provided accommodation in, for instance, government hostels, these government employees have in an emergency been served with notices to quit or vacate their accommodation whereas those persons, residents, who are not entitled to accommodation in other hostels are allowed to continue in occupation indefinitely?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member presumably is referring to some individual case.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not individual; all.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If any particular case is brought to my notice, I shall certainly look into it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that about 3000 quarters in Ramakrishnapuram, a new colony, are lying unallotted for the last three years; if so, the reasons why the allotment is being delayed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We undertook construction of about 4000 quarters in Ramakrishnapuram about two or three years ago. 25 per cent of this, about 1000 quarters, were completed by 1960; another 50 per cent—about 2000 quarters—were completed by 1961 and the remaining 1000 quarters within the last three months. The main difficulty has been the provision of civic amenities like electricity, water supply and sewerage. I can assure the House that I am looking into the matter and I will take it up with the Corporation and other authorities to see that allotments are made as expeditiously as possible.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that a number of government employees staying in the Constitution House were asked to leave within 24 hours?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have no idea.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that there is a serious shortage of quarters for government employees, they may be encouraged to construct houses on a co-operative basis help being rendered by the Government in the matter of material, place etc.

Mr. Speaker: A good suggestion for action.

Shri Nambiar: No, Sir, there is a housing scheme. The Government are bound to do that. I want to know whether they are doing it or not.

Mr. Speaker: A suggestion has been made for action. I have said that it is a very good suggestion, but that has to be considered by the Government.

Shri Nambiar: It is not only a suggestion. There is a programme and the Government are bound to do it. I want to know whether they are doing it or not. Let us hear the answer.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Speaker has already given answer.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know from the hon. Minister whether within the house rent allowance that is being made available to the employees accommodation is really available; if so, because the allowance is between Rs. 10 to Rs. 18, where and whether they will help the government employees in finding out accommodation within that allowance?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The house rent allowance varies according to the pay scale. With my own personal knowledge I can say that it is not easy to find accommodation at that rate in Delhi, but I am only telling the House that within the resources available every possible effort shall be made to construct more houses. But my difficulty does not end there. My difficulty is water, electricity and sewerage. If I cannot draw water from the Yamuna in sufficient quantities, I am afraid, I cannot do much in that direction.

Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy: What about the Government of India employees stationed outside and who have not yet been provided accommodation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can assure the House that the Government has as much sympathy, for the Government servants as anybody else in this House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In reply to parts (b) and (c) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government have not such information to determine as to how many Government servants will need accommodation to be provided by the Government. If that information is not available with them, will Government please prepare such information so that they know as to how much of accommodation is needed by the Government servants to be provided by the Government?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already answered the question fully. We are short of about 60,000 units. The break-up is: Class IV 8,700 officers drawing less than Rs. 500 about 50,000 and officers drawing above Rs. 500 about 3,700.

Indians in Burma

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7. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is aware of the new order of the Burma Government asking the foreigners including a large number of Indians living in Burma to declare their allegiance and loyalty either to Burma or to the countries of their origin; and

(b) if so, how this order is going to affect people of Indian origin who were born and are living there since World War II and neither possess passports nor foreigners' registration certificates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government of India have seen a press report to this effect; but they have no information that this represents the official policy of the Government of Burma.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बर्मा में रहने वाले ऐसे कितने हिन्दूस्तानी हैं जो कि वहाँ पर पैदा हुए थे, लेकिन जिनको अभी तक नागरिकता के अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई होगी?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There are altogether about 550,000 persons of Indian origin in Burma, of whom about 1,80,000 have Indian passports. About 1,00,000 will be eligible for Burmese citizenship. This will leave a balance of about 2,70,000 persons who eventually will have to be registered as Indian citizens.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : तकरीबन पांच लाख हिन्दूस्तानियों की एप्लीकेशन्स सिटिजन-शिप के; वास्ते बर्मा में कभी भी पड़ी हुई हैं। क्या सबवहु कि बीस पचास साल गुजर जाने के; बाद भी इनको अभी तक नागरिकता के अधिकार वहाँ नहीं दिए गए हैं? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This question has been answered in this House before also. One reason is when these people were asked to apply for Burmese citizenship, they did not, either because they were ignorant or because they did not care to have Burmese citizenship. Hence we have this difficulty.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Minister has stated that the subject matter of the question has been seen by the Government in some paper. I would like to know whether any enquiry has been made at the diplomatic

level as to the correctness of the statement seen in the newspaper.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, Sir, we have consulted our Mission in Rangoon and we find there is a good deal of truth in it. The argument advanced by the Burmese Government is that a large number of persons of Indian origin are in Burma without any kind of travel papers at all. That is true. So, if they have to deport somebody from their country, they do not know the country to which they should be sent, as these persons do not have the foreigners' registration certificates or passports. Hence, the attempt of the Burmese Government to finalise the position so that they will know who are the Burmese citizens and who are not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It seems the Government has not been able to verify the information which has appeared in certain sections of the press. Do I take it that our diplomatic apparatus works so slowly that we are taken unawares later and steps are not taken in time to prevent the kind of result which might follow from the reported step?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that we have consulted our Mission. It is true. But we have not received any official information from the Burmese Government that such a step is being taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether those persons of Indian origin in Burma who have already accepted Burmese citizenship are also expected to take their oath of allegiance and loyalty to Burma afresh?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a superfluous question. Once they take citizenship their loyalties and allegiance are assured.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that properties of those Indians who have not accepted to owe allegiance to the Government of Burma have been expropriated? It runs into crores

of rupees and no steps have been taken by our Government to get them their property back or to get them any compensation.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is not correct that the property of those who have not accepted Burmese citizenship has been expropriated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Could I know as to what has been the number of people of Indian origin who have applied to our Embassy in Burma over this and how far the Embassy has taken this up with the Government of Burma?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated in the answer the number who are eligible, who are already citizens and who are waiting to opt for either Indian citizenship or Burmese citizenship. I have also pointed out that there are 300,000 persons of Indian origin who have to be registered as Indian citizens. They have not bothered to register themselves. They might have their own reasons as to why they do not want to opt for Indian citizenship. All these things will have to be finalised when the Government of Burma takes a decision.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this order has been passed by the Military Government in Burma, that is, by General Ne Win's Government, whether the policy of the Burmese Government has changed in regard to the people of Indian origin as also in regard to those Indian nationals who are there and whether Government's attention has been drawn....

Mr. Speaker: So many whethers should not be used.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: It is a very important question affecting 400,000 people of Indian origin.

Mr. Speaker: I want the hon. Member to ask only one question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I only want to know whether the policy has changed since the advent of the Military Government and if so, what steps

Government propose to take to bring this to the notice of the Military Dictator in Burma.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This has come after the change in the Government, but Government can take steps only when they officially come to know of these things.

Shri Hem Barua: We have never enquired about it and now the hon. Minister says that Government can take steps if the information comes to us officially. It is published in the newspapers and she admits it, but we have not made an enquiry about it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

Shri Nambiar: May I know the percentage of persons there who are from South India?

Mr. Speaker: I would require the indulgence of the House in one matter at least, namely, that whether rightly or wrongly if I have passed on to the next question no attempt should be made to bring me back to the former question.

Shri Bade: May I request that when there is a question of broad policy some more time should be given?

Mr. Speaker: Broad questions of policy are not to be discussed during the Question Hour.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that hon. Members are not satisfied when insufficient information is given.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I wanted to say in the beginning. We had taken even the resolve to take up more questions. We are not going at that speed. The Question Hour is not for discussing all those matters of policy and other decisions. If an hon. Member feels dissatisfied or that the answer has not been complete or that the information given is not enough, there are many other avenues for opening that question and for discussing it. We shall try to have as many of those discussions as we can, but for

those a different procedure has to be adopted.

Export of Sugar to U.S.A. in Exchange of other goods

***8. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has joined a world tender called for by the U.S.A. for selling sugar to it and getting goods in exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Final details are awaited and when they are available my colleague, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture will inform the House accordingly.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तत्काल कौन से आधार.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कृद्य बतलाया ही नहीं गया है तो आप जानना क्या चाहते हैं?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : फूड एण्ड एंट्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर हाजिर हैं यहां पर। वह जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां शुगर बैन की ऐवेंडेंस हैं इसलिये वह जवाब दे सकते हैं कि क्या परिस्थिति है?

स्वास्थ तथा हृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : फूड एण्ड एंट्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर को मालूम नहीं था कि यह सवाल आने वाला है। लेकिन हम चीनी बेचना चाहते हैं और कपास बाहर से लाना चाहते हैं। यह तो हमारे निये अच्छा ही है, इसमें बिगड़ता क्या है?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार कितनी चीनी बेचना चाहती है और कितनी कपास लेना चाहती है। कामसै मिनिस्टर साहब यह बतला सकते हैं।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह चीज़ इससे नहीं पैदा होती है। यह तो इतना ही है कि जो ढोड हो गया उसमें कितनी कपास आयेगी और कितनी चीनी आयेगी। उसके आंकड़े

मेरे पास अभी नहीं हैं और उस को किर पूछने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं उस को आनंदेवत मेम्बर को दे दूँगा।

Shri P. R. Patel: According to press reports we are going to export sugar and get cotton in return. I want to know whether any proposal has been made by this Government, or received from the other Government, at what price we are going to sell sugar—per maund—and at what price per maund we are going to import cotton and also what is the variety of cotton and the staple of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, should not the Minister of Food and Agriculture await his turn day after tomorrow? It is not his turn today.

Mr. Speaker: If an answer is not given when it has to be, it is objected to; if the answer is given when it can be given, then too it is objected to!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I was only pointing out that it is not his turn today.

Mr. Speaker: I follow his point. Now that the hon. Minister has volunteered to give that reply, he may.

Shri S. K. Patil: We are anxious to sell, as I have said, as much of sugar as we can, because we have got something like one million tons with us; we are equally anxious to have cotton in order to build a stock pile in our country, so that shortages may not occur. What the hon. Member wants to have is the exact price at which sugar in this particular deal has been sold and the price at which the cotton has been bought.

Shri P. R. Patel: I meant proposed to be sold.

Shri S. K. Patil: Even then, those figures are not with me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of our having already sold sugar to the United States at a price which was so uneconomic as far as Indian pro-

duction conditions are concerned that Government had to subsidise it, can the Minister give a guarantee that nothing of that sort, or something even worse, is going to take place as a result of this transaction?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not want any wrong impression to go round. The prices paid by the United States are the best that could be available anywhere—about 40 to 50 per cent more than we can get in the international market. I shall be pleased if the United States buys the entire stock of our sugar.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He raised the question of international market price. My question refers to the cost of production in our country and the price we are getting by selling it to the United States or any other country for that matter. What are we going to do?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should realise this. There is a price that the United States can offer. Whatever our cost of production might be, we have to see whether we ought to sell it at that price or not. This is a matter for us to decide then. If we have surplus sugar and we have to dispose it of, it is not for us to demand a higher price than they can offer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The country also should have it cheap then.

Jute Mill in Orissa

***9. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the matter of establishing a jute mill in Orissa; and

(b) whether any report in this regard has been received from the Government of Orissa?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mannbhai Shah): (a) No proposal to establish a jute mill in

Orissa is under Government's consideration.

(b) None recently.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that there was some correspondence between the Government of Orissa and the Government of India in this matter? In a reply previously given, we were told that they were awaiting a reply from the Government of Orissa.

Shri Manubhai Shah: What exactly happened was that several States in the eastern region have been making representations to us that more jute mills should be allowed to be established in that region. But, we have not been able to see our way to allow establishment of any new jute mills.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that after this request was made, a mill was permitted to be established in Assam?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, but it did not come off.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that many of the looms in West Bengal are still sealed, is it proposed to start new units without first unsealing those dead looms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is contained in my answer.

Shri Heda: There was an effort to have more mills in the jute-growing areas like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Assam.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Member is going to other States. The question is only about Orissa.

Shri Heda: I had stated the policy, and I shall put the question. May I know whether any effort is being made to execute that policy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I forgot the earlier part of the question, because he was explaining the latter part.

Shri Heda: I stated what the policy was. The effort was to have more jute mills in the jute growing areas like Orissa, Assam and Andhra Pra-

desh. May I know to what extent it is executed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was never any proposal or policy from the Central Government to have more jute mills in those areas which were traditionally growing more jute. It is true that those areas have been representing to the Central Government that some jute mills should be allowed to be established in those regions. But in view of the fact that we have adequate capacities we have not been able to see our way to permit new installations.

Cost of Plan Projects

*10. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Plan Projects has recently pointed out that actual costs of the projects under the Second Five Year Plan had been from 25 per cent to 30 per cent more than originally estimated; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to avoid such difficulties for the Third Plan projects?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8/62].

Shri P. C. Borooh: From the statement it is seen that the Committee on Plan Projects found that in certain directions increase in costs could be avoided or reduced. From this can it be construed that there is something basically wrong in the cost accounting method adopted by the planners?

Shri Nanda: The recommendations also refer to cost accounting and it has been suggested that we should have better provision in that respect.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether this additional cost for these various projects is due to faulty original estimates or due to any wastage and leakage in the actual execution of the projects?

Shri Nanda: This particular report refers to building costs, and the finding is that a good part of the increase is due to the fact that there was originally a considerable under-estimation.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Building Project Team has suggested that increase in cost may be avoided by better planning and more scientific planning, may I know what steps Government are taking towards implementation of this particular recommendation of this Team?

Shri Nanda: In the first place, these recommendations, and this particular recommendation also, have been brought to the notice of all concerned, that is, the agencies for construction. An inter-departmental committee is being established—a decision has been taken here in the Centre—to see that these things are being pursued in relation to the States, and everywhere. Similar committee are being, and have been set up in the States also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How is it that there is an under-estimate in most of these projects? Is it by any arrangement or it is just an accident?

Shri Nanda: I cannot specifically answer that question in relation to every project. It may be that in some cases even the other parts might have operated. But mostly it is because of enough time not being given to the planning process. Now the idea is that they should devote sufficient time for that most essential phase of construction programme, that is, the proper planning of it.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know how the increased cost was met and whether the implementation of any other scheme suffered on account of this?

Shri Nanda: This is in relation to the estimates. Naturally, it means either we have to increase the allo-

cations under that head or the project will naturally suffer. But usually there are shortfalls also which compensate for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that this malady of actual costs rising and spiralling far above the original estimates has become so chronic and even endemic that the Government has more or less ceased to care? The Government does not care.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir. The fact that there have been several investigations into it . . .

Mr. Speaker: Does he expect that the answer would be yes? When the answer is obvious, such questions need not be put.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit in all humility that it is not for you to say yes or no. It is for the Minister to say yes or no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: The very fact that we are having so many enquiries into it and this report sums up the results of the several enquiries, shows how much keen the Government is about avoiding these defects and deficiencies and the various steps which have been enumerated in this statement are being taken.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

State Trading Corporation

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*11.	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: right;">Shri Rameshwar Tantia:</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: right;">Shri Warior:</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: right;">Shri Vasudevan Nair:</div> </div>
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Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to form a "high power" committee to enquire into the working of the State Trading Corporation as suggested by certain influential trading organisations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether the Government is aware that in many cases, the S.T.C. charges a certain percentage of commission for giving their name and the rest of the work is done by different parties? I want to know whether the Government will see that this practice is stopped.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Arising out of the main question, perhaps this would not arise. But, I may inform the hon. Member that it is a common practice to have commission agency when the whole function of the S.T.C. is to canalise imports and to boost up exports of such items which are difficult to sell.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. There is nothing in this.

Indians Interned in Portuguese Colonies

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*13. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri B. C. Seth:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are the latest developments with regard to the question of Indian internees in Portugal and its enclaves; and

(b) how long it is expected to take to secure their emancipation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a). The Government of India have repeatedly urged that the Portuguese authorities should release Indian nationals interned by them in their colonies. Initially the Government of Portugal linked the question of repatriation of Portuguese personnel from India with the departure of Indian nationals from their colonies. The Government of Portu-

gal have since agreed not to link these issues but have stated that the Indian nationals will have to leave Portuguese colonies on the expiry of their visas. They have, at the same time, agreed that the people who leave Portuguese colonies will be allowed to take their assets and belongings with them.

(b) The Portuguese Government have not indicated any definite date for the release of Indian nationals. It is hoped, however, that this will take place by the end of this month or the beginning of next month.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether the Government of India has agreed that the situation of the Indian subjects interned in Portuguese territories is a question of exclusive competence of the Portuguese Government? That means that the Indian subjects could be treated as foreigners in those Portuguese territories. May I know whether this attitude of the Government of India is in conformity with any international law or usage?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have not been able to follow the latter part of the question. May I ask the hon. Member to repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: The same was my fate. I also could not follow the question. Would the hon. Member kindly repeat the question and a little more slowly?

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether the Government of India has agreed—it has come in the newspapers also—that the situation of the Indian subjects interned in the Portuguese territories, for instance in Mozambique and other places, is a question of exclusive competence of the Portuguese Government? That means that the Indian subjects could be treated as foreigners in those Portuguese territories. May I know whether this attitude of the Government of India, that is, the recognition of the fact that these Indian subjects could be treated as foreigners, is in conformity with any international law or usage?

Mr. Speaker: The question certainly has been put to such a length that when one reaches to the end, he forgets the first part.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Most of the Indians living in Portuguese possessions must have Indian passports. Or, if they have other passports,—Portuguese passports—then, they come under the recent proclamation or order by which all Goans holding Portuguese passports can surrender them and get Indian passports and be recognised as Indian citizens.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Indian subjects cannot be treated as enemy aliens of that country because we have never been at war with the Portuguese Government. The Portuguese Government has taken this attitude that Indian subjects could be treated as foreigners and the Government of India has agreed to that. I want to know how the Government of India has come to this conclusion.

12 hrs.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already stated that those who have Indian passports will be aliens, as far as the Portuguese Government are concerned, and they will stay there as long as their visas permit them to stay. Those Goans who have Portuguese passports can surrender those passports and get Indian passports if they so desire.

Mr. Speaker: We have covered only a few questions today. Now, the Question Hour is over.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Since about five minutes were taken up in oath-taking, could you kindly extend the Question Hour by five minutes?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot do that. That is also part of the Question Hour.

Short Notice Question and Answer
Goans in Pakistan

S.N.Q. 1. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Arad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to new regulations about 20,000 Goans in Pakistan are facing a serious problem as to whether they should enter India or become citizens of Pakistan; and

(b) what is the policy of Government regarding these Goans who are either employed with Pakistan Government or are in private service in that country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government of India have no information regarding the number of people residing in Pakistan who are of Goan origin. A notification has been issued on the 28th of March, 1962, extending the Indian Citizenship Act, 1955, to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. In accordance with this notification, every person who was born before the 20th of December 1961 (or either of whose parents or any of whose grand-parents was born before that date) in this Union Territory, shall be deemed to have become a citizen of India on that day. At the same time provision has been made that any person who makes a declaration in writing to the Administration of Goad, Daman and Dieu that he chooses the citizenship or nationality which he had immediately before the 20th day of December, 1961, he would continue to retain such foreign citizenship. Any persons of Goan origin who are residing in Pakistan, therefore, are entitled either to retain their foreign nationality or obtain Indian nationality. The Indian High Commission in Karachi has been instructed to issue Indian passports to such persons in lieu of Portuguese passports if they apply for them.

(b). The Government of India have no objection to Indian nationals of Goan origin continuing to reside in Pakistan.

क्षेत्र रघुनाथ सिंह: पाकिस्तान में इस वक्त गोआ में पैदा होने वाले सज्जनों की आवादी कितनी होगी और उन को क्या भारतीय नागरिक समझा जायेगा या नहीं?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I think the hon. Member was not listening to the answer that I read out.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I wanted to know the number of people of Goan origin, who are residing in Pakistan.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The very first sentence of the answer which I read out was:

"The Government of India have no information regarding the number of people residing in Pakistan who are of Goan origin".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some time ago, the UK Government tried to compel a Goan who was an Indian national to have Portuguese papers, and now, the Pakistan Government, according to reports which Government have not verified yet, are trying to get them to declare themselves as Pakistanis. Has the Commonwealth ceased to exist, or do we not have any relations with the United Kingdom Government or the Pakistan Government to find out information about this, for Government to be able to answer this question?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Those Goans who are in Pakistan will be in the same position as people in other Portuguese territories. Either they have travel papers, Indian passports or Portuguese passports, or they have Pakistani passports. If they have Indian passports, naturally, they will come to India. If they have Portuguese passports, they are at liberty to surrender those passports at our High Commission and get Indian passports instead. If they are

already Pakistanis and have Pakistani passports, and they wish to come to India, they can do so, under the sections of the Indian Citizenship Act, by naturalisation.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know if a time-limit has been set in the case of those Goans who currently hold Portuguese passports to surrender them and opt for Indian citizenship? If so, what is the date?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is one month, from the 28th March to the 28th April.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that Goan citizens who are supposed to be in Pakistan went over there with Portuguese passports obtained in Goa? If so, could not their number be ascertained from the office at Goa?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This can be verified only when they ask for registration. So far not a single person has asked for registration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Diplomatic Relations with Algeria

12. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
{ Shri Warior:
{ Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisional Government of Algeria have approached Government of India to establish diplomatic relations and exchange of representatives; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The position remains the same as stated by the Prime Minister in his statement in the Lok Sabha on the 16th August, 1961. An Agreement on the

cease-fire and the transfer of power in Algeria was concluded between the Government of France and the Provisional Government of Algeria on the 18th March, 1962. The Government of India have congratulated both the parties on the Agreement reached, and are doing all that they can to assist in the smooth implementation of the various provisions of the settlement reached.

Import Policy

*14. { Shri Basappa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new import policy announced recently has benefited the established importers and the actual users;

(b) whether the cut in the import of many new items had affected the trade and industry; and

(c) what savings of foreign exchange are likely to be effected by this new import policy?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). In formulating the import policy, the progress of indigenous production, the essential requirements of the industry for raw materials and components and the foreign exchange availability and other relevant considerations have been taken into account. While the policy may not provide benefit to Established Importers whose quota of certain items has been cut the indigenous industry will be benefited. The interests of actual users are unlikely to be affected.

(b). No, Sir. The interest of the trade and industry would not be adversely affected because the cut in quota has been effected generally in respect of goods where indigenous production has shown increase.

(c). It is not possible to assess the amount accurately.

Farmers of Daman

*15. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand by the farmers of Daman for the abolition of oppressive feudal laws of the former (Portuguese) regime, which still continue to be in force; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). There have been representations both from the farmers and the landlords of Daman. These are receiving the attention of the Government.

Old Age Pension Scheme in Madras

*16. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras State Government have introduced a scheme of Old Age Pension to all the persons over the age of 60 under certain conditions from 1st April, 1962;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the scheme; and

(c) is there any proposal to extend such a scheme in all the States?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Madras Government has introduced an Old Age Pension Scheme with effect from 1st April, 1962 providing for grant of pension at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. to destitutes aged 65 years and above and to destitutes aged 60 years and above who are incapacitated by blindness, leprosy, insanity, paralysis or loss of limb, provided that the period of domicile is over one year.

(c) Old Age Pension Schemes have also been introduced by the Govern-

ments of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

'Hate India' Campaign in Pakistan

*17. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Hate India' campaign is being whipped up in Pakistan for the past few weeks; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan towards the most unfriendly act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) No. The Government do not consider it necessary to draw the attention of the Government of Pakistan to this.

Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

*18. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 406 on the 24th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether possibilities for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in Madhya Pradesh have since been explored;

(b) if so, how many refugees are proposed to be sent there; and

(c) what arrangements have been made for giving them work in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to settle 3000 Tibetan refugees in Madhya Pradesh provided the second site in Sarguja District is also finally approved.

(c) They will be rehabilitated as agriculturists.

Regional Hospital at Godavari Khani

*19. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to construct a Regional Hospital at Godavari Khani (Singareni Group of Mines) by the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation;

(b) what is the estimated cost of this Hospital; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) Expenditure sanction was accorded on the 29th January, 1962.

(b) Rs. 5,95,962.

(c) No definite date can be given, but construction is expected to be completed in about 18 months from the date of commencement of the work. Work would commence as soon as land becomes available.

Power Looms

*20. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the proportion of power-loom in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the amount set apart for this purpose during Third Five Year Plan;

(c) how much of it is earmarked for Kerala State; and

(d) how many societies have been selected for conversion from hand-loom to powerlooms in Kerala and what is the number of looms involved?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shortage of Coal and its Transport

*23. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry complained against procedural delays and shortage of coal and transport at their annual meet;

(b) whether these complaints have been examined; and

(c) if so, what are the conclusions and action taken?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Government have received on the 17th instant a copy of the resolutions adopted at the last annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held from the 24th to the 26th March, 1962. In these resolutions the Federation have made recommendations, *inter alia*, regarding removal of procedural difficulties, adequate supply of coal and augmentation of transport capacity. These recommendations are under examination and appropriate action will be taken.

भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार

*24. { श्री म० ल० हिंदूरोडी :
श्री स० च० लालमन्त :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री श्रीमाराधन दास :
श्री बासप्पा :
श्री नाथ पाई :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन सरकार ने भारतीय व्यापारियों को किसी भी प्रकार दे: माल को लाने ले जाने के आज्ञा-पत्र देने से इन्हाँ कर दिया है जब कि नेपाली व्यापारियों को ये सुविधायें लाने रूप में दी जा रही हैं अधिपि वे पूरा माल उठाने में असमर्थ हैं; और

(ख) भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार को अब क्या स्थिति है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई सुधार होने की संभावना है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती. लक्ष्मी भेट्टा) : (क) जी हां। यह सच है कि तिब्बत में चीनी अधिकारियों ने भारतीय व्यापारियों पर बहुत सी पाबंदियाँ लगा दी हैं। हमारे कुछ व्यापारी जो अस्थायी रूप से अपनी दुकानें बंद करने के बाद यांत्रिक सौट कुके हैं, उन्हें व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए अनुमति-पत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं। दूसरे जिन व्यापारियों ने तिब्बत में माल ले लिया था, वे उस माल का निर्धारित करने के लिए अभी अनुमति-पत्र पाने का इंतजार कर रहे हैं। इसके विपरीत ऐसे सभी मामलों में नेपाली व्यापारियों को विशेष रियायतें दी गई मालूम होती हैं। और उन्हें बिना किसी रोक-टोक के तिब्बत से माल तथा सोना, चांदी और बहुमूल्य जवाहरात बाहर भेजने की अनुमति है। संभव है कि कुछ नेपाली व्यापारियों को जितनी व्यापार की मात्रा साँपी गई है उसे निभा सकने में उनकी क्षमता सीमित हो, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि उनके साथ जो नीति बरती जा रही है उसके द्वारा जानवृत्त कर भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार उनके हाथों में रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) तिब्बत में चीनी अधिकारियों ने रुकावट डालने और सहयोग न करने का जो रवैया अपनाया है, उसका यह नतीजा हुआ है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत-तिब्बत व्यापार धीरे-धीरे कम होता गया है। आजकल व्यापार बहुत सीमित मात्रा में है। यदि चीनी अधिकारी उन रुकावटों को हटाने के लिए सहमत हो जायं जो उन्होंने हमारे व्यापार और हमारे व्यापारियों पर लगाई हैं और हाल की उन भारत-विरोधी नीतियों को बदल दें जो १६५४ के क्रारार की भावना के बिन्दु हैं तो इस व्यापार में फिर प्रगति होगी। लेकिन इसके कोई संकेत नहीं है कि भारत के प्रति

चीनियों की नीति में कोई सहायताप्रद परिवर्तन होगा।

Debate on Kashmir in Security Council

*25. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. R. Krishna:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Security Council has fixed any date for the resumption of the Kashmir debate;

(b) if so, what is the date so fixed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the British Government has given indications of its support to Pakistani plea for a Council debate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Security Council is meeting on April 27, 1962 to resume the Kashmir debate.

(c) We have no information to this effect.

Repatriation of Portuguese Detainees in Goa

*26. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Basappa:
Shrimati Malmoona Sultan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what are the proposals received from the Government of Portugal for the solution of the question of repatriation of Portuguese detainees in Goa;

(b) whether the same have been considered and decision taken thereon; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). Agreement has now been reached between the Governments of India and Portugal regarding repatriation of Portuguese detainees in India. The Government of Portugal will send aircraft to Bombay on the 2nd of May so as to take the detainees to Karachi, where Portuguese ships will be waiting for them.

Export of Hosiery Goods

*27. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hosiery goods export is falling sharply; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There has been a general fall in the exports of all textiles including hosiery goods during the last two years. The main reasons for the fall in exports of hosiery goods are keener competition from other exporting countries like Japan, Honk Kong etc., the higher prices of the Indian goods and the setting up of hosiery factories in overseas markets where the tariff has been raised with a view to giving protection to the local industry.

Agitation in East Pakistan

*28. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President Ayub recently charged that the

agitation going on in East Pakistan had its base in Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have looked into the correctness of this charge; and

(c) with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Statements on these lines, made by President Ayub Khan, have been reported in the Press.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise as the charges are completely baseless.

Disarmament Conference

*29. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Mohsin:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the main proposals made by the Indian delegation at the recent Geneva Disarmament Conference; and

(b) with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Indian delegation has not tabled any formal proposals but has made some suggestions, both procedural and substantive. The Conference has accepted some of these proposals, e.g., the idea of informal discussions and establishment of Committees in addition to plenary meetings. Pursuant to a suggestion, also put forward by India, a Sub-committee has been established, consisting of the three nuclear powers attending the Conference, to negotiate settlement of differences regarding a Treaty on suspension of nuclear tests. The Indian Delegation has further suggested that in addition to efforts to reconcile differences and reaching agreement on complete and general disarmament the Co-chairmen

of the Conference consider preparation of an agenda consisting of individual measures which may assist towards that goal, such as non-dissemination of nuclear weapons, establishment of nuclear free-zones, and agreement on an armament truce. These suggestions are still under the consideration of the Co-chairmen of the Conference.

The Indian delegation and the delegations of the other seven new members of the Disarmament Committee have also urged the nuclear powers to consider a practical and mutually acceptable system of verification with a view to reaching an agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons. It is understood that the nuclear powers have promised to consider the informal proposals made by the eight members including India in this behalf.

Manufacture of Terylene Fibre

*30. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence has been issued to the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) to set up a plant for the manufacture of terylene fibre in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Limited have been granted licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the establishment of a new Industrial undertaking at Bombay under the name and style of Messrs Chemicals and Fibres Limited, Bombay for the production of polyester staple fibre (terylene) with a capacity of 4,500,000 lbs. (Four million five hundred thousand lbs.) per annum.

Survey of Employment Potential in Industries

***31. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey as to the employment potential of the different industries in the country was made by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges recently; and

(b) if so, what were the findings?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pre-Fabricated Houses

***32. Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to construct pre-babricated houses to ease the housing shortage in the capital;

(b) if so, how many they want to construct;

(c) what is the amount involved for this; and

(d) whether Government have given approval to the scheme of Delhi Administration?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). Some informal discussions have been held by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, with various authorities, in order to explore the possibility of constructing pre-fabricated houses in Delhi. No definite scheme has so far been formulated.

Pakistani Propaganda on Kashmir

***33. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government propose to take some radical steps to counter Pakistani propaganda on Kashmir in the United Kingdom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Government are constantly taking steps to place the Indian view-point in regard to Kashmir before the public of the United Kingdom. They do not consider it necessary to take any so-called "radical steps" to counter Pakistan's propaganda on the subject. This propaganda has recently consisted mainly of a pamphlet distributed by the Pakistan High Commission and two small processions consisting of about fifty Pakistan students from London and about sixty Pakistan citizens from Glasgow. This Pakistani propaganda does not appear to have made any impression in the United Kingdom except in a few traditionally anti-Indian circles.

Setting up of Medium Wave Transmitters in Madhya Pradesh

***34. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the setting up of a medium wave transmitter at Raipur, Jabalpur and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) by what time they are expected to be completed and commissioned; and

(c) whether the work on these transmitters is going on as per schedule?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): (a) Construction of buildings for the transmitter Project at Raipur and Jabalpur is in progress. The main transmitting equipment has already been procured and would be installed as soon as the buildings are ready at Jabalpur and Raipur. The building at Gwalior is nearly complete and the installation of the transmitter will be taken in hand as soon as it is released from Poona.

(b) During the year 1963.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Mudaliar Committee on Export Promotion

Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:

*35.

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main recommendations of Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee to promote exports that have been accepted by Government;

(b) whether action has been initiated for implementing the recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(c) if so, the nature of the action taken?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A copy of the Resolution No. 22-Exports(5)/62, dated the 31st March, 1962 indicating the main recommendations of Ramaswami Mudaliar Committee to promote exports and Government's decision thereon is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-7/62].

While the Government agree that a comprehensive programme to deal with the various aspects of export promotion is needed, the specific measures recommended by the Committee require detailed examination and Government's decisions will be announced separately at an early date.

Administration in former Portuguese Territories in India

*36. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether those provisions of the Constitution of India which are in force in other Union territories have been applied in toto to Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if not, which provisions or articles are being held in abeyance; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Oil Company Workers in Assam

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Nath Pai:

*37. Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers employed be contractors on behalf of oil companies in Assam, who have been on strike for some time, have sent a memorandum to Government asking them to refer their disputes to arbitration; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A representation was received from the Assam Oil Company Contractors' union on behalf of the workers of the contractors of Oil India Ltd. demanding that the dispute may be referred to arbitration. It was not possible to accede to this request, as this union was not considered competent to represent these workers and the necessary agreement for referring the dispute to arbitration between the parties concerned has also not been received. A settlement in conciliation was arrived at between the Assam Petroleum Mazdoor Union and the Contractors of Oil India on 23rd December, 1961 and work is reported to be going on normally.

Small Scale Industries

*38. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international planning team for small-scale industries has of late been appointed;

(b) if so, whether India is represented on this team;

(c) what is the envisaged study programme of the team;

(d) who are its members; and

(e) what are its terms of reference?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I annexure No. 2].

Art Silk Yarn

*39. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that price of imported art silk yarn has gone up within the last month;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It is true that the price of the imported art silk yarn has gone up gradually. However, it is not possible to assess accurately the rise or fall of prices of art silk in any particular month. On the whole, the availability of art silk yarn to the manufacturing industries both from the indigenous manufacture and imported yarn has been continuously going up during the last three years. Every effort is being further made to increase the supplies by stepping

up indigenous production on the one hand and by allowing imports of this art silk yarn against larger exports of finished fabrics. The shortage however continues because of the growing demand.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme

*40. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new industries to which Employees' Provident Fund Scheme has been extended; and

(b) how many new workers have been brought under the coverage of this Scheme?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a). The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 framed thereunder, were applied initially to six industries in 1952. Fifty six additional industries have been covered under the Act and the Scheme since July, 1956. A statement showing the industries covered so far under the Act and the Scheme is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I annexure No. 3].

(b) About 16.38 lakhs of additional workers were covered from the 1st August, 1956 to 31st December, 1961 bringing the total number of workers covered to 31.03 lakhs at the end of December, 1961, in exempted and non-exempted establishments.

Planning Boards in States

*41. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Venkatasubbiah:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Rishang Keishing:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested that State Planning Boards be set up in the States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereon?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Namda): (a) Yes.

(b) Replies from the Chief Ministers of States indicating their views are awaited.

De Jure Transfer of Former French Possessions in India

*42. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India exercises *de jure* sovereignty over the former French possessions in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A treaty was signed on the 28th of May, 1956, between the Governments of India and France under which the latter ceded these territories to India in full sovereignty. The treaty will come into effect on its ratification by the Government of France.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

1. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (graduates and non-graduates) registered during the year 1961-62 in the various Employment Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) number of such persons in both the categories who were provided with employment assistance during the same period?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hatti): (a) and (b). Statistics of educated persons are collected at quarterly intervals. Information for the quarter January-March, 1962 is not yet available. Information for the period April-December, 1961 is given below:

Category	Registrations effected during April-December 1961	Placement effected during April-December 1961
Graduates . .	5,974	2,014
Matriculates (Including intermediates) . .	41-316	8,678
Below Matriculation Standard (including illiterates) . .	1,05,848	13,383
TOTAL . .	1,53,138	24,075

Central Park in Connaught Place, New Delhi

2. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1040 on the 2nd December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the shortening of the Central Park in Connaught Place with a view to provide more parking space there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Bachelors' Hostel in New Delhi

3. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action is being taken for the construction of a Bachelors' Hostel in New Delhi for giving accommodation to the non-family

officers and staff of the Central Secretariat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work will actually be carried out?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to construct two hostels in New Delhi—one for single men and another for single women employees in the pay group of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. The details of the proposed hostels have not yet been finalised. It cannot, therefore, be indicated precisely when the work will be carried out.

Building and Construction Machinery

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

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that self-sufficiency has been achieved in building and construction machinery;

(b) if so, whether import of such machinery from outside has been stopped; and

(c) if not, when this will be stopped?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) By and large the country is self-sufficient in building and construction machinery.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Documentary on Warangal and Kakatiya Dynasty

5. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Documentary films on 'Warangal' and 'Kakatiya Dynasty' have been completed; and

(b) if so, the time by which the documentaries will be exhibited to the public?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) The Films Division have recently completed production of a documentary film "Andhra Pradesh", which inter alia contains sequences relating to the monuments of the Kakatiya period in Warangal.

(b) The documentary is tentatively scheduled for release in cinema houses from the 22nd June, 1962.

Loans to Coffee Growers

6. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether small growers of coffee are granted financial and other aids by the Coffee Board;

(b) if so, what grants in the form of loans were disbursed during the years from 1958 up-to-date;

(c) whether the procedure to grant loans is cumbersome and delaying; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to simplify the procedure?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 16.46 lakhs as loans.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Newsprint from Palas

8. { Shri Baghunath Singh:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 { Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Research Institute has evolved

a new quality of newsprint from Palas a hitherto unknown species to the newsprint industry;

(b) if so, whether the economics of this process has been examined; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Experiments carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, on the production of newsprint with Palas as the Principal raw material, have yielded encouraging results on a pilot scale. Further experiments are continuing with a view to improving the quality of the product. The economics of the process has yet to be worked out.

व्यापार सम्बन्धी क्रारार

६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन देशों के साथ नये व्यापारिक क्रारार किये गये;

(ख) इन करारों का आधार क्या है; और

(ग) विदेशी व्यापार में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग बंचालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार संबंधी (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) १ अप्रैल, १९६० और ३१ मार्च, १९६२ वीच अफगानिस्तान, प्रास्ट्रिया, लंका, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, हंगरी, ईरान, जोर्डन, मोरक्को, नेपाल, उत्तरी कोरिया, रूमानिया तथा ट्रूनीशिया साथ नये व्यापार क्रारार। प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं।

(ख) ये क्रारार सामान्यतः समानता और आपसी लाभ के आधार पर किये गये हैं जिससे व्यापारिक सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाया और मजबूत किया जा सके।

(ग) एक विवरण साथ में नथी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४]

Industrial Estates in Punjab

10. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates that were proposed to be set up in the Kangra and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab;

(b) whether any of them falls within the area proposed to be evacuated in connection with the implementation of the Beas Dam project;

(c) if so, how many and which ones; and

(d) how the schemes for opening of the industrial estates are now proposed to be modified?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Two urban industrial estates and four rural industrial estates in Kangra district and one urban industrial estate and two rural industrial estates in Hoshiarpur district are proposed to be set up.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Indo-Pakistan Moveable Property Agreement

11. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ninth meeting of the Implementation Committee set up under the Indo-Pakistan moveable property agreement was held in March this year;

(b) if so, what settlements were reached therein; and

(c) whether this meeting marked the final settlement of all the issues involved?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):

(a) Yes.

(b) Settlement was reached on a number of items, such as transfer of the remaining lockers and safe deposits still left with banks, exchange of further lists of shares and securities of evacuees lying with banks, exchange of verified lists relating to Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and Certificates, transfer of post-partition Savings Bank Accounts and certificates, transfer of gold loan accounts and verification of the claims of contractors.

(c) No. Another meeting has been fixed for July, 1962.

**National Institute of Designs,
Ahmedabad**

12. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an interior designer of London was recently invited to India in connection with the construction of the new National Institute of Designs at Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, in what respects his advice was sought; and

(c) what were his recommendations/suggestions?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Caffeine from Tea Waste

13. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new method for complete extraction of caffeine from Assam tea wastes has been recently developed at the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this method; and

(c) whether Government consider it worthwhile to popularise the method?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The salient feature of this method is that tea waste is boiled with aqueous alkali in a steam heated extractor. The extraction is repeated with fresh water and the total extract is evaporated to dryness. The powdered dry alkaline tea waste extract is again continually extracted with ammoniacal chloroform to yield 90 to 95 per cent of Caffeine. The use of ammoniacal chloroform is found to increase the yield of caffeine and also to speed up the process of extraction of caffeine from alkaline extract. Pilot plant scale studies will have to be undertaken before it can be decided whether it is worthwhile to popularise this process.

गणना यंत्रों का निर्माण

१४. श्री नवाल प्रभाकर : क्या आजिम्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में गणनायंत्र बनाने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

आजिम्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) सम्भवतः 'गणना यंत्रों' से माननीय सदस्य का आशय उन यंत्रों से है जो कार्यालयों में गणना और जोड़ करने में काम आते हैं। भारत सरकार ने इन यंत्रों का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई भी योजना नहीं बनाई है, किर भी सरकार ने गणना और जोड़ करने के यंत्रों का निर्माण करने के लिये निजी कंपनी की ढो योजनाओं के लिये लाइसेंस दिये हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण साथ में नथी है।
[देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध तंत्रा ५]

Strike in J.K. Rayon Factory, Kanpur

15. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether J. K. Rayon Workers' Union, Kanpur has approached the Central Labour Ministry to intervene in the general strike in J. K. Rayons, Kanpur for a solution;

(b) if so, whether any officer has been deputed to solve this matter;

(c) whether any advice has been given to State Government in this matter; and

(d) whether this strike is continuing since January, 1962?

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A telegram received from the union requesting for intervention in the dispute was sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for disposal, since the matter fell within the jurisdiction of that Government

(d) It is understood that the strike has since been called off

Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement

16. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement was signed in February, 1962;

(b) if so, what are the main terms of the agreement; and

(c) how far the trade between the two countries is expected to rise in the current year under the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No. But a Protocol was concluded on 6th February, 1962 extending the validity of the Trade and Payments Agreement signed on 21st January, 1960 upto 21st January, 1964.

(b) The Agreement and the Protocol are both available in the Library of the House.

(c) The volume of trade (imports plus exports) in the current year is likely to increase by about Rs. 8 crores as compared with the last year.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

17. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on displaced persons so far from West Pakistan and East Pakistan;

(b) whether the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons has come to an end; and

(c) if not, how long it will continue?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About Rupees 400 crores which includes R.F.A. loans.

(b) and (c). The work of rehabilitation of the displaced persons has now practically come to its end. There is however considerable residual work particularly in respect of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, which is likely to take about two more years to be completed.

मोटर परिवहन कर्मचारी अधिनियम

१८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ल) कुछ समय पूर्वे मोटर परिवहन मजदूरों के बारे में जो अधिनियम पारित किया गया था, उसे अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में लागू किया जा चुका है; और

(ल) शेष राज्यों में उसके कब तक लागू हो जाने की आशा की जाती है?

अम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में अम मंत्री

(भी हाथी) : (क) और (ल). मोटर परिवहन कर्मचारी कानून, १९६१ सद राज्यों में लागू किया गया है (जम्मू और काश्मीर को छोड़कर जहां कि यह लागू नहीं होता है)।

Atomic Plants

19. Shri Umanath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic plants to be located during Third Plan period; and

(b) whether the Madras Government have represented for the location of a plant in Madras State?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The first atomic power station to be located at Tarapur on the west coast of India is likely to be completed by the end of 1966.

No decision has yet been taken regarding other atomic power stations. The Planning Commission has, however, authorised the Department of Atomic Energy to select a suitable site for a nuclear station in the area of Delhi-Punjab-Rajasthan-Uttar Pradesh. The Expert Committee set up for the selection of suitable sites for locating future power stations has submitted its report on the suitability of a site in this area. The report is under consideration.

The Expert Committee has also been asked to prepare a list of about six other suitable sites for nuclear power stations in the country which can be used whenever the need arises during the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans. At least one such site should be in South India, preferably in Madras State.

(b) Representations have been received from various State Governments including Madras for the location of an Atomic Power Station in their State.

12:00 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Before taking up the calling attention notice, I wish to refer to a letter that has been written by the Leader of the Communist Group to me. Of course, it is a very affectionate letter—I always expect that from my hon. friends. But he has some fears that I have changed some practice dealing with adjournment motions without reference to the hon. Members. I assure him that I have not done anything of that sort.

He has referred to what I said yesterday that the adjournment motions that had been tabled or given notice of yesterday would be taken up today and I would waive the objection of any delay having taken place in notice being given. Then he has complained that so soon after he had promised me his full support and co-operation, I had perhaps changed something, which was not to his taste. I assure him that I would not do that unless I can persuade him to accept something different.

My only idea was this—perhaps the statement that appeared in the Statesman gave a wrong impression of my idea—that there are certain adjournment motions that need not be mentioned here. They are sometimes on matters so trivial that we only spend unnecessary time reading them or referring to them or doing something else about them. But there are certainly some motions that must be referred to. Members feel agitated about them; unless they are dealt with immediately, they do not feel inclined to take up any other business.

What I intend doing is to invite the leaders of the main Groups to a meeting. We will sit together to devise such methods as may be agreeable to them also and as may serve the purpose we have in view, as may also save as much time as possible, so that no wastage of time might take place.

Otherwise, I have not done anything contrary to the practice that has so far been followed. I intend bringing in certain modifications, but after persuading them and after discussing with them all that they desire. We will sit together for this purpose. If they have the time, we can meet today immediately after we conclude the business and decide what should be done.

There is one thing more I would like to say. I am sure the hon. Leader of the Communist Group is not going to withdraw his co-operation which he promised the other day so soon simply because I have disallowed his adjournment motion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod). No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure it would be agreed that at least some time should be given to the Minister, as well as to me when I can make up my mind or collect some information about an adjournment motion. Sometimes it is only a minute before the Speaker comes here that the adjournment motion is handed over to him. He has no time to look into it. My predecessor, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, was always complaining that when questions were being put and answered here he had to look into adjournment motions, consult his office and get information. That does not look nice. That detracts from the dignity of the Chair. The hon. Members also would not like that that should be continued.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: This was not like that.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying this is like that.

So, what I would request the hon. Members is this, that whenever an adjournment motion is to be given, it should be given at least 15 minutes in advance of the commencement of the House, so that I might be able to get any information that has to be gathered. And then, I assure the hon. Members that I will be here in my

Chamber at least half an hour before the House commences, and any Member who wants to see me in connection with any business of the House can come to me, and I can discuss with him anything that he wants.

Shri Gopalan wants to say something?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: First of all, I want to say that there is no question of non-co-operation because one adjournment motion is not admitted. During the last ten years that I have been present here, I know that only on one or two occasions adjournment motions had been allowed. But the reason is this. We saw a report in the Statesman of a statement given by you, or a talk with the press, wherein some new points had been raised which were not there before. So, at first we thought you were going to have some new conventions.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I have consulted him, I would not do it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You did not consult us.

Secondly, there is a difference between an adjournment motion and a calling attention notice. I can understand your not giving consent to an adjournment motion, but I cannot understand your changing an adjournment motion into a calling attention notice, because there is an absolute difference between the two. An adjournment motion can be disallowed, but it cannot be changed into a calling attention notice, because the seriousness of an adjournment motion and the matters contained in it are such that a calling attention notice cannot replace it. A calling attention notice only asks for some information about the matter. If we want only information, then certainly there are other methods by which we can get the information, by a question or something like that. If it is a question, then certainly we can put some supplementaries. As far as calling attention is concerned, it is only given by the Government. When Mr. Ayyangar was here, at least some-

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

times he allowed some questions for clarification on calling attention motions. Suppose you say that really, according to the rule, calling attention means no question of clarification, no question of putting questions, only explaining the position. Then, changing an adjournment motion into a calling attention notice means not even the possibility of having some answers to supplementaries or something like that. That is the reason why I said that you could have discussed this new convention with us.

Mr. Speaker: I already had that in mind, that I would request the hon. leaders of groups to meet me and discuss it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: So, we will discuss it.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): But, can that be done without the consent of the hon. Member concerned? I wonder if notice of an adjournment motion can be changed into a calling attention notice without the Member's consent.

Mr. Speaker: It is no question of changing one thing into the other. It means that the Speaker has withheld his consent to the adjournment motion, notice of which has been given, that has not been allowed, but that another thing has been allowed, namely a calling attention notice—not that the same thing has been converted or changed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): No, Sir. May I point out...

Shri Tyagi: If it were from another Member, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: It automatically implies that the Speaker has withheld his consent to that adjournment motion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is true. There are occasions when the person who has given notice of the adjournment motions feels that it

may be converted into a calling attention notice in order to get the information, because if it is converted into an ordinary question, it will take ten or twelve days. Therefore, with the consent of the person concerned, this can be done and has been done before also.

Mr. Speaker: I would request one thing. I have said that we will sit and discuss. All these questions can be taken up there. There is no need of spending more time here. We will sit together and all these questions can be taken up. Those who are interested can come, not only the leaders; I will call a few others, and we can sit together and then decide what course we will follow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit one thing?

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary now when we are going to discuss all these things?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are we going to discuss those adjournment motions which have been tabled, which you have very kindly rejected?

Mr. Speaker: What does he want me to do now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not say anything. According to our information and knowledge, whatever adjournment motion we have tabled, we have tabled with the full confidence that it relates to a matter of public importance. You, in your wisdom, have either rejected or changed it into a calling attention notice. I do not dispute that. You have the right. But I feel that it is the privilege of the Opposition to table adjournment motions. If even that is curtailed, I am afraid our faith in democracy will be shaken.

Mr. Speaker: I am telling him exactly this, that he can press at the meeting what his privilege is. I would not deny the privileges he has got. I would rather safeguard them.

But I am telling him again and again that he can come and sit with me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But the whole incident will become a story after two days.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we take up the Calling Attention Notice; Shri Hansda.

12-15½ hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

POLICE FIRING IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The labour unrest in Andamans Island leading to police firing resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to many others."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, it is a somewhat lengthy statement; but I shall try to read it out quickly.

On the 9th April 1962, the workers of two Construction Divisions and one Maintenance Division of the Andamans Public Works Department in Port Blair and others places in the South Andaman Islands struck work without notice and took out a procession consisting of about 1,500 workers to the Secretariat building. The Principal Engineer offered to meet the representatives of the processionists to hear their demands and to explain the position. The processionists, however, stated that they had no representatives and had gathered together in their individual capacities. The Principal Engineer then asked them to let him have their demands in writing so that they

could be properly considered. The processionists, however, informed him that they could not put down their demands in writing as they were illiterate. Later, about 10 persons met the Principal Engineer in his office room and made two demands. Firstly, they wanted an increase of Rs. 5 p.m. in their emoluments and, secondly, that a regular scale of pay should be given to casual labour. The Principal Engineer informed the workers that it was not within the competence of the local administration to sanction an increase in their salary and the matter had been referred to the Government of India.

As regards the other demand, they were informed that the revised strength of the various Divisions of the P.W.D. was being fixed by the local administration and that an equivalent number of casual workers would become entitled to regular scales of pay and other benefits. The workers, however, did not pay any heed to the Principal Engineer and continued to remain in the Secretariat in spite of repeated requests to disperse and return to their work. The Labour Welfare Officer also explained to them that all their legitimate demands were being considered sympathetically and they should not resort to strike. Unfortunately the workers, instead of returning to their work, surrounded the jeeps of the Principal Engineer and other officers of the PWD and refused to let them leave the Secretariat premises. The police had to intervene in this situation to rescue the officers. At about 2.30 P.M. the crowd left the Secretariat and marched in procession to the PWD stores at Phoenix Bay where GCI sheets intended for distribution to the settlers under the colonisation scheme were being loaded in trucks by workers of the Andaman Labour Force. This work was obstructed. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police met the workers during the evening near the PWD stores where they were continuing to sit. Efforts were made at length to explain to them that their

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demands were already being considered sympathetically and they were advised not to continue the strike or to obstruct Government work but to return to their own jobs peacefully. The workers, however, stated that they would not leave the spot till their demands had been sanctioned and also threatened that they would not allow workers of other Departments to carry on their normal activities. The workers were advised repeatedly that it was in their own interest not to take the law into their own hands and to pursue their demands peacefully.

On the morning of the 10th April, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were round Port Blair at about 5.30 A.M. and found that over 200 workers were still squatting near the PWD store in a hostile mood. About 40 workers of the Andaman Labour Force who were to report at the PWD store for duty at 6 A.M. were not allowed to reach the place of their duty by the PWD workers. In these circumstances, the District Magistrate promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P.C prohibiting all meetings, processions and demonstrations and of assemblies of five or more persons on thoroughfares, roads or in open places within this area.

The order was explained to the workers over the microphone in Hindi and in Tamil and they were advised that they should disperse within ten minutes as their continuing to squat there was in contrvention of the prohibitory order. Since the workers did not leave, efforts were made to disperse them by directing the water hoses on them. Tear gas was then used and a police party with canes advanced towards the P.W.D. workers. As soon as the police party approached them the workers pelted stones and empty glass bottles on them and advanced towards it. The district magistrate and several other members of the police force

including the Superintendent of Police were hit by stones. Seeing that the situation could not be controlled by other measures the police were ordered to open fire. Five of them were admitted to hospital. In this firing one worker was unfortunately killed on the spot, 23 others were injured as a result of brickbats, cane charge and the firing. They were immediately taken to hospital. Two of the workers succumbed to their injuries in the hospital and the others are fortunately out of danger. After this firing when the police wanted to take injured persons to the hospital the crowd again became violent and started pelting stones and bottles with the result firing had again to be resorted to. The crowd was subdued for a short time after this firing but later attacked the jeep carrying the district magistrate and the superintendent of police who were returning after visiting the injured persons in the hospital. Both these officers were mobbed and attacked by the workers and besides blows they were also hit by stones. The district magistrate's jeep was smashed and overturned. The two officers managed to enter a nearby building but this was surrounded by the workers and heavily stoned. Armed police were then posted at all vulnerable points in the town and the police were directed to patrol the area.

Subsequent reports from the Chief Commissioner show that the night of the 10th April passed off without incident at Port Blair but the P.W.D. labour in the Bambooflat area was not allowing any water boat to take water from that side for the Chatham saw mill and the power house. A bridge has also been damaged at Burmanalla. On the 11th April certain elements are reported to have been active in the rural areas of South Andaman Island where they destroyed three or four wooden bridges, completely cutting off Port Blair by road from Wimberlyganj or Bambooflat. Telephone connections

between Wimberlyganj and Port Blair were dislocated.

The latest report from the Chief Commissioner is that no further incidents have occurred. Temporary arrangements have been made for jeeps to pass over the culverts where bridges had been destroyed. The regular ferry service to Bambooflat has been restarted and but services in the city and the rural areas are being resumed.

This has been a very regrettable and unfortunate incident. The Chief Commissioner has been directed to personally conduct an inquiry into the firing and other connected incidents as early as possible. To assist him in maintaining law and order the Chief Commissioner had on the 11th April requested that arrangements might be made to send him one company of armed police. The Government of West Bengal were accordingly requested to send one company of armed police by air immediately to Car Nicobar from where they would be ferried by air to Port Blair. Half a company of armed police accordingly left Calcutta on the 13th and the other half on the 14th April. Conditions in the island are returning to normal. The P.W.D. labourers have resumed work since yesterday.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I want a clarification. After the firing, according to the letters and telegrams that we have received, the police officers are moving from house to house terrorising the people so that the people are even afraid to come out of their houses. Will the Minister see that this fear that is there among the people after the firing is not increased by the tyranny and suppression of the police officers thus going from house to house?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have no information on that point. But if there is anything like that it would certainly be stopped promptly.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, this House is directly re-

sponsible for what has happened in the Andamans, and we would like to have a little more assurance from the hon. Home Minister regarding the unhappy developments to which he has just referred. First, there is the time-honoured excuse that firing was restored to because there was resort to stone-throwing. We have heard it in this House and in this country umpteen times. May I know the extent of the injuries suffered by those two loyal officials, the District Collector and the Superintendent—and what are the reports of the medical authorities of the Andamans regarding those injuries? Secondly, may I know whether the Home Minister is contemplating the extension of the benefits of the Indian trade union laws to those unfortunate labour, and thirdly, since it is the Commissioner who is involved in this firing, may I know whether we will be having an independent and impartial enquiry in addition to the official himself who is responsible for ordering the firing?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member is mistaken in suggesting that the Commissioner himself ordered the firing. It is not the Chief Commissioner.

Shri Nath Pai: The Chief Commissioner is the chief executive there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: True, but he was not there and he did not order the firing; it was a subordinate of his, the collector or the District Magistrate whatever you might call him—who did it. The Chief Commissioner has, therefore, been asked to conduct an enquiry into this matter.

As regards the injury, etc., I have not got the details, but as to the question whether they were injured or not, the situation has to be judged in the light of what I have just now stated: about 1,500 people defying section 144 and defying the directions, and not accepting any kind of persuasion. The crowd goes on and goes ahead; it squats at a place and prevents the Government from working. What has to be done in those circum-

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stances? Action has to be taken in the light of these conditions. I do not say that firing should immediately be resorted to, but every step was taken. They were requested to be quiet. A mike was used. Position was explained to them in Hindi and Tamil. Hose pipe was used first and then tear gas, and even cane was used. When all these things did not prevent their continuing to sit at that place, when they were defying the law and pelting stones, ultimately, when the authorities found that it was a threatening crowd, perhaps they had to take this action. But I am not prepared to justify it, because an enquiry has to be held.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a few questions because so many notices were given. But only a few questions must be put.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): May I submit that the hon. Minister has completely missed the point my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai raised? What he said was anent the Chief Commissioner conducting the enquiry. I am not making any personal reference to the Chief Commissioner because I have known him I have visited the Islands in connection with the Dhebar Commission. I know the conditions there perhaps much better than the hon. Minister himself. The question is, since the Chief Commissioner is the chief executive, he is the chief responsible person—all the persons may or may not have done the right thing, that is, the subordinates—it is highly improper that an enquiry should be conducted by him. The enquiry should be by somebody from outside, may be a judicial body or a high court judge, but certainly not by anyone connected with the administration of the Islands.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): My point is that, apart from this enquiry, there should also be an enquiry as to the method by which all these matters are referred to the Central Government, because,

knowing as we do how the erstwhile Part C States like Manipur, Tripura, etc., were being administered, it may be pointed out that there are long-standing grievances which are never attended to and are still hanging fire. Even now, one point has not been made clear in the statement of the hon. Minister, namely, how long it has taken the local administration to refer the matter to the Central Government. I would like to know, for instance, when this wage question was referred to the Central Government; how long ago had it been raised, for it is clear that they had reached the end of the tether, their patience, for it is only at the last they could have gone to this extent. Therefore, the whole administrative machinery has also to be enquired into.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I could meet that point, and I would like to clarify it. I do not say that things are not delayed in the processing of cases. But, in so far as this particular matter is concerned,—increasing their allowances and basic wages—this matter was referred to this Government only in the third week of February.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What about the local administration? When was it raised with them? There are no trade union laws there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes. Anyhow, I merely wanted to say that it came here in the third week of February. The matter was discussed in the month of March and we were about to take a decision on this matter in this very month.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): Sir, I had tabled an adjournment motion and this Calling Attention Notice has come on that.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Tyagi:

Shri Tyagi (Debra Dun): Sir, I am one with my hon. friends on the opposite side in their sentiments about this shooting. These incidents are now repeating in the country, and they are a symptom of the deep-rooted disease. I would therefore suggest, and the hon. Minister might agree, to have a discussion and know as to how the House react to this question of shooting.

As regards the enquiry, I also feel that there should be an independent enquiry into this matter. My hon. friends on this side of the House are also equally sorry for this shooting. We do not welcome it, nor are we proud of it. Actually we are ashamed that the police had to resort to shooting. The fact may be that there was no other alternative.

Therefore, Sir, I submit that a fair enquiry may be held so that the country may know that the hon. Home Minister is keen to avoid such incidents in future.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The matter is very serious in all conscience. People wanted bread and they were shot at. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to go there himself with some of the Members of the Opposition to enquire into the matter and do the needful?

Mr. Speaker: You can't expect him to make enquiries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has the Government any serious objections to instituting a judicial enquiry into the matter? What are the objections of the Government to holding a judicial enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: That suggestion has been made, and the Government have to think over it whether they are prepared.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The

hon. Minister has not answered Shri Jaipal Singh's question.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister was telling the House that the Commissioner has been asked to enquire into the matter. We want to know what are the objections and difficulties in accepting our suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We want a judicial enquiry into the matter. Why should the persist in having an executive enquiry? There are so many High Court judges.

Mr. Speaker: That is being considered.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It has already been said that wherever there is firing as far as possible a judicial enquiry will be conducted. That has been said before in this House.

Shri Nath Pai: Will the hon. Minister make facilities available for a few Members of Parliament to go and see the conditions there (Interruption)? We do not want a free treat, we will pay our expenses (Interruptions).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): This is a police report; we do not believe it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, it is.....

Shri Nath Pai: We are not able to hear.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is so confusing. You are all talking, I am sorry I cannot listen to everybody. Well, I see the justification, I had in my mind even before, that after the Chief Commissioner's enquiry if we do not feel satisfied we might hold another enquiry. But it will delay matters. Therefore, I think.....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us listen to him

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, I feel that we will send a judicial officer from Maharashtra to make an enquiry into the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For once he has decided well.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think the House is now satisfied.

12.33 hrs.

RE: PROCEDURE

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: In a vacuum?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That business has been concluded.

Shri Tyagi: The rules permit, Sir, that when one business is over and another is to begin we may raise a point of order about the procedure, programme or the agenda before the House.

Mr. Speaker: What is that?

Shri Tyagi: I want to seek your ruling on a matter so that it may go on record. I had sent a Calling Attention Notice regarding police firing on a mob at Allahabad. There were quite a few casualties. But you were pleased to withhold permission. I received information this morning that the Speaker had withheld permission to the matter being raised in the House. I would like to know precisely the reasons for which this is not being allowed. No doubt, this is really a matter of law and order. But I would like to know to what extent law and order questions will be allowed and to what extent not allowed.

Mr. Speaker: If even senior Members persist like that, it becomes diffi-

cult for me. I would request hon. Members to exercise restraint in such matters. First of all, it is purely a matter of law and order for the State to deal with. If we discuss it here, it will create some conflict. There were some adjournment motions also relating to State subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): But it was refused to be discussed in the State Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: So, is he going to raise it here? I have disallowed some adjournment motions on the ground that they relate to a question of law and order, which is purely a State subject. If we begin to discuss matters that are to be dealt with by the States, we will be coming into conflict with them and, perhaps, we may not be able to work here because they would take up other matters which are the concern of ours, and there would always be quarrels and fights and the Constitution cannot be worked at all. It is possible that a particular hon. Member may feel very strongly on a particular point. Even then, the principles that are laid down have to be followed. This is purely a matter of law and order and, therefore, cannot be raised here in this forum, whether it be by an adjournment motion or by a calling attention notice. It cannot be raised here in any of these ways and, therefore, it was disallowed. I hope Shri Tyagi would be satisfied with that. It should not be discussed further.

Shri Tyagi: There is only one point for clarification. I entirely agree with you that we cannot discuss matters which do not belong to this House. Here it is a matter of law and order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let the first point of order be over.

Shri Tyagi: You are perfectly right in holding that the law and order

problem, which is a State subject, cannot be made a part of the proceedings of this House, and I entirely agree with you. Your ruling is perfectly justified because we cannot take up any subjects pertaining to the States. But this device of calling attention notices was invented with a view to enable the House to get acquainted with the position. In a calling attention notice we cannot put any supplementaries, nor can we discuss the subject. It is precisely mentioned in the Rules of Procedure. So, it is only for securing first-hand knowledge of the position.

Mr. Speaker: But Shri Tyagi forgets that we have just now had a calling attention notice on which so many questions were asked.

Shri Tyagi: Because you permitted it; you should not have.

Mr. Speaker: Just now, when I was prepared to make a departure, I was criticised for that. Unless I have taken into confidence all the leaders of the groups, I could not make a departure. There was objection because that was being allowed previously. Therefore, I will have to persuade hon. Members here just to stick to the rules that are there. Therefore, if the subject relates to a question of law and order, it cannot be allowed to be discussed here or raised here, irrespective of whether it be in the form of an adjournment motion or a calling attention notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In this particular case, the law and order problem.

Mr. Speaker: Now I have closed that subject. I would request the hon. Member just to stop there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am in your hands. But if the State Government do not institute an enquiry, what is the remedy?

Mr. Speaker: Then too, we cannot raise it here. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.39 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT RELATING TO ACCIDENT IN SARPI KAJORA COLLIERY

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathl): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report relating to the accident in Sarpi Kajora Colliery on the 23rd March, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4/62].

ART SILK (PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) CONTROL ORDER

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1059 dated the 7th April, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5/62].

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 965, dated the 31st March, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6/62].

12.41 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that under Rule 9(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business I am nominating the following persons as members of the Panel of Chairmen:

Shri Mulchand Dube,
Shri Jaganatha Rao,
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty,

[Mr. Speaker]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, and
Shri Sham Nath.

I am thankful to them for having
agreed to work on the panel.

12.42 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1962-63

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Railways.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place before the House the Railway estimates for the year 1962-63.

2. My predecessor, Shri Jagjivan Ram, when presenting the tentative estimate for the full year 1962-63 so as to facilitate, as far as possible, the grant of proportionate supplies for the first three months of the year, made it clear that the estimate was "on existing rates and fares and on the present costs." He indicated, on this basis, a surplus for the year of about Rs. 13.16 crores, for credit to the Development Fund; he added that, as this would fall very much short of the expenditure that will have to be incurred in 1962-63 on works chargeable to the Development Fund, a temporary loan from General Revenues was unavoidable unless the Railway resources were augmented. The amount of this loan, according to the foregoing estimate, was shown in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget as Rs. 9.88 crores. Since then, there has been a substantial increase in the working expenses of the Railways as a result of the recent decision of the Government enhancing the dearness allowance payable to lower paid Central Government employees. The payment, covering the period from 1st November 1961 from which date the enhancement of the dearness allowance is to take effect, will amount to Rs. 12.20 crores; this increased expenditure, with the earnings on present rates and fares, will virtually wipe out the surplus of Rs. 13.16 crores

anticipated in the tentative estimates for 1962-63 and thus increase the temporary loan from General Revenues, to finance the Railway Development Fund, to over Rs. 22 crores. As explained in the White Paper on the Railway Budget, loans similar in purpose but for smaller amounts were taken during the last three years of the Second Plan period, by availing of the provision in the "Railway Convention" of 1954, which permits recourse to such loans when necessary. But these loans were liquidated in a special manner, as suggested by the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, with the object of starting the Third Plan period with a clean slate. It is obviously neither desirable, nor practical, to take such loans year after year, as will inevitably be necessary if the Railway resources are not augmented. Shri Jagjivan Ram, even in his Budget Speech of February 1961, had drawn attention to the fact that there had been no increases in passenger fares in the recent years and that increases in freight rates had also not kept pace with the increases in cost of transport. It has to be remembered that the Railways, on the one hand, are required as a Commercial Department to pay all levies such as Customs Duty, Cess charges and Excise Duty on coal, Sales Tax, municipal tax on buildings, etc. (totalling about Rs. 15 crores a year at present), over and above the annual payment of dividend to the General Revenues at 4.25 per cent on increasing capital-at-charge and Rs. 12.5 crores in lieu of passenger fares tax; the Railways are also required, on the other hand, to make large indirect contributions to the national economy in their role as a public utility service.

3. It may be recalled in this connection that the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee, in their report of April 1967, had concluded, after taking into consideration the cost trends, that it was essential to revise the then existing scale of freight rates in an upward direction if the Railways were to play the part expected of them in a period of planned development

and if their financial stability was to be ensured. The Committee went into the question of efficiency of Railways, to see if increased efficiency would reduce the cost of transport and thereby secure sufficient funds for the Railways, and concluded that Railways were making a sustained effort for improvement but that they should have additional revenue by an increase in freight rates to meet their expanding needs. The Committee observed in this connection that "any loss that the railways may suffer has to be made good, if not through increase in freight by general taxation, and this will probably affect more adversely the prospects of industrialisation and further expansion of trade." The "Review", which is being circulated with the Budget papers, indicates in some detail how the improved operational efficiency of the railways, in handling the increased traffic load, has obviated the need for increasing the freights and fares in strict proportion to the increase in the cost of staff and of coal and other materials. After considering all relevant aspects, the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee made proposals for increased freight rates which represented additional revenue yield averaging about 12.9 per cent of the goods earnings at the then existing rates. In the absence of any indication, at that stage, of the cost of implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations, the Government confined the increases in freight rates—effected from 1st October 1958—to a level sufficient to yield additional goods earnings of about four per cent only. Subsequently a surcharge of five per cent was levied on freight rates, from the 1st April, 1960, just covering the cost of implementing the Pay Commissions' main recommendations while the more recent minor adjustments in coal rates etc., that have been made since 1st July 1961, have secured very little additional revenue (only about Rs. 1.75 crores per year).

4. With the increase in dearness allowance and the need even otherwise to maintain a satisfactory return

on the heavy additional capital outlay which the Railways will have to incur, at present day high costs, for executing the Plan programmes, the Railways should reasonably now effect a further increase in the freight rates. It must not be overlooked that the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee's recommendations of April 1957 could not have taken account of the large financial effect of the subsequent two increases in dearness allowance (one from 1st July 1957 and again now) and of implementation of the Pay Commission's main recommendations from 1st July 1959. The other recommendation of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee in regard to Indian Railways assuming the full liability of a 'common carrier', instead of only the responsibility of a bailee as previously, has been implemented from 1st January 1962. This measure is expected to cost the railway revenues about rupees two crores a year, even though every effort will continue to be made to prevent claims by tightening up the arrangements for security and the marking and packing of consignments. With all these additional commitments, an increase in railway freight rates is urgently called for.

5. The proposal is to enhance, as from 1st July 1962, the basic rate charged for goods traffic by 50 nP. per tonne, for traffic, including coal, carried up to 40 kilometres, and one rupee per tonne in the case of traffic carried beyond 80 kilometres, marginal adjustments being made over distances 41—80 kilometres. In the case of foodgrains, however, the increase of one rupee per tonne would apply only to movements in excess of 160 kilometres, with marginal adjustment between 41 kilometres and 160 kilometres. (*Shri Tyagi*: It will have no relation to mileage.) The existing supplementary charge of five per cent would be levied, in addition, as hitherto. These increases will not apply to railway materials, postal traffic, military traffic, and export manganese ore traffic. In the case of livestock and

[**Shri Swaran Singh]**

sugarcane, which are charged on wagon basis, the incidence of the increase will be somewhat less. The increase in freight rates will in no case exceed 105 naye paise per tonne, whatever the commodity or the distance over which it is transported. The estimated additional yield from goods traffic is approximately four per cent over the existing goods earnings of a whole year. The increase will thus be a modest one, spread over almost all commodities and so designed that no commodity will suffer a large burden. The resulting rate structure will be slightly more telescopic than at present. This, in fact, is justified, since several items of cost which have increased, are not affected by the lengths of haul. A flat increase as proposed will minimise the incidence of increase in high rated commodities, and will be a first step towards narrowing down the existing difference between the lowest and highest freights, as envisaged by the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination. Further, the proposal, resulting as it will, in a somewhat larger percentage increase for short distance rail traffic, would tend to encourage its off-loading to road as is desirable.

6. As regards passenger fares, it is noteworthy that, except for the imposition from September, 1957 of the Passenger Fares Tax,—the proceeds of which go to the General Exchequer, for distribution to the States, and not to the Railways—there has been practically no change in the basic passenger fares of other than the air-conditioned class since 1st April 1951 (1st January 1948 in the case of season tickets). The adjustments in fares made on 1st April 1955,—apart from increase in the fares of air-conditioned class—were quite small and merely provided appropriate relief for long distance passengers, etc. by way of rationalisation. The levy of Railway Passenger Fares Tax indirectly had the effect of limiting the scope for increase in passenger fares, even though the fares have been too low to cover the costs

since 1957-58 when, on account of the interim addition to the dearness allowance to lower paid staff, the Railways' annual wage bill increased by about rupees six crores. Even after the tax was merged in passenger fares on 1st April, 1961,—which incidentally has secured simplicity of accountal—the position has not changed materially, as the Railways still have to pay to the General Revenues, for transfer to the States, a fixed sum of Rs. 12.5 crores annually, during the quinquennial period 1961-66, in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax. Passenger fares, from the point of view of revenue to the Railways, have thus been virtually frozen since 1st April, 1951, with no increases to reflect even partially the increase in the Railways' working costs. Within the limitations of resources, the Railways have endeavoured in various ways to improve the amenities for passengers in trains and in stations, and to ease over-crowding to the extent possible. Although the Second Plan estimated, and initially provided for, an increase of 15 per cent only in the passenger traffic during the Plan period, the Railways were able to provide 26.4 per cent increase in carriages and 23 per cent increase in seating capacity, thus substantially meeting the requirements of the additional passenger traffic. It is true that the passenger fares tax levied since September 1957 and merged in railway fares on 1st April, 1961, though not accruing to the Railways, nevertheless has had the effect of increasing the incidence of burden to the railway passengers on the average by about 10 per cent. But the fact remains that the position in respect of the total charge to passengers has not altered since 1957.

7. After careful consideration, it is felt that an increase in passenger fares, so as to yield in a full year an additional revenue of approximately 10 per cent of the passenger earnings at the existing level of fares, would be fully justified and, in fact, would be a conservative measure. (**Shri Nambiar:** No, not justified).

6. The bases of the proposed fares, class-wise, are shown in the Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget which is being circulated with the Budget papers. The percentage increase proposed in first class fares averages to about 15 per cent, while that for second and third class fares would be a little under 10 per cent. For air-conditioned third class in de luxe trains, the present surcharge over third class fares will be correspondingly increased, but keeping the fares for this class of travel still below the proposed second class mail fares. The fares for the air-conditioned class were put up in 1955; some further increases will have to be made in these fares, while maintaining a reasonable relationship with the fares for corresponding journeys by air.

In notifying the proposed increases in the passenger fares of different classes, opportunity will be taken to remove certain anomalies, such as not affording the relief, through telescopic charges, for long distance passengers, which crept into the fare structure when the passenger fares tax—chargeable at varying percentages for different distances—was merged in the passenger fares on 1st April 1961 without making any other adjustments.

It is proposed to limit the increase in the case of season tickets to five per cent, having regard to the desirability of keeping down, as far as possible, the incidence of burden on a large number of office and industrial workers. The charge for season tickets has remained unchanged since 1st January 1948, as even the passenger fares tax imposed in 1957 did not apply to season tickets. The charge at present corresponds, in the case of most third class monthly suburban tickets in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, to the value of between 8 and 15 single journeys only, as against 50 to 80 such journeys ordinarily performed in a month on such tickets. It would not be possible to avoid an increase altogether in the season ticket charges, nor would it be justified. Wage-earners, who largely use these tickets and

who no doubt have received substantial increase in wages since 1948, have hitherto been protected from any increase in this one item alone of their living costs; even under the proposed charge they will have to make only a small additional monthly payment towards the increased cost of transport. The average third class suburban season ticket holder travels only about 17 kilometres a day each way on the average. Even for 30 kilometres each way the increase proposed will add to the cost of travel only about 40 n.P. in a whole month. The average third class suburban season ticket holder will have to spend barely one naya paisa extra per day.

9. Having regard to the proposals for adjustments in fares and freights which are expected to yield additional revenue of Rs. 21.26 crores in 1962-63, the estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for the Budget year 1962-63 is now placed at Rs. 545.36 crores. The estimate of ordinary working expenses is now placed at Rs. 356.80 crores, or an increase of Rs. 11.20 crores over the earlier estimates, the increase representing payments on account of increased dearness allowance offset to a small extent by other variations. In the result, the surplus for 1962-63, which had been shown in the earlier estimates, as Rs. 13.16 crores, is now estimated as Rs. 23.22 crores; this will be credited to the Development Fund. This surplus of Rs. 23.22 crores will just cover the estimated expenditure (Rs. 23 crores) on works chargeable to the Development Fund in 1962-63, and will therefore obviate the need for a loan from the General Revenues to finance the Fund. These and a few other minor changes in the earlier tentative estimates for the year 1962-63 are brought out in the Supplement to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget and in the Explanatory notes in the Demand Book.

10. Turning now to the transport performance of the Railways in 1961-62, the first year of the Third Plan, there is little to add to what was explained by Shri Jagjivan Ram in his

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Budget Speech of last month; it may be mentioned, however, that the offerings of sugarcane were substantially below the previous season (1960-61).

In the matter of coal transport, Railway have been meeting the full demands of the steel plants and washeries. Further, the demand for wagons from the outlying coalfields were also met in full. As regards the movement of coal for consumers other than steel plants from the Bengal and Bihar Coalfields, Railways moved, during 1961-62, an additional 182 wagons per day, which represents an achievement of about one sixth of the planned increase over the Third Plan period from these Coalfields. The rate of increase will be progressively more in the remaining years of the Plan as the development works are executed and the rolling stock holdings are increased. In the Bengal and Bihar coalfields, while occasional wagon shortages were felt for inescapable reasons, total coal loading during 1961-62 averaged 319 wagons per day more than in the previous year, representing an increase of about 71 per cent. Although the supply of wagons for the transport of general goods of lower priorities was subject to some delays, the transport position, on the whole, was better in 1961-62 than in the previous year, in that the pending indents for wagons were less.

13 hrs.

11. As regards movements planned during 1962-63, it is programmed to meet in full the demands of the Steel plants and Washerries, and to provide initially for a daily movement of not less than 3,646 wagons for other consumers from the Bengal and Bihar fields, as compared to 3,580 wagons in 1961-62 and 3,398 wagons in 1960-61. In the later part of the year it would be possible to improve on this figure. No difficulties are anticipated in meeting the requirements of the outlying fields in full. Government's objective in the Third Plan is to step up production from these fields. In the

result, consumers of coal in general may expect, and will receive, more supplies than during the last year.

The Railways' estimate of traffic in 1962-63 is an additional 15 million tons, as indicated by my predecessor in his Budget Speech; of this, half will be of coal and goods traffic for steel plants and the other half for others, over and above the traffic carried in 1961-62. With a view to achieve the large increase that has to be planned for coal movements in the Third Plan, an appreciable proportion of the increased traffic will be carried in heavy train loads of the new type of BOX wagons, which are being put into commission in increasing numbers.

12. As regards other aspects of railway working, such as improvement in the service and amenities for railway users, public cooperation through Consultative Committees, Staff Welfare and Labour Relations, technical progress and research, etc., the White Paper on the Railway Budget (1962-63) has referred to these in some detail. I shall content myself with a brief mention of the massive programme of construction and expansion which the Railways have undertaken in order to develop the capacity required for handling the very large increase in traffic anticipated during the Third Plan period. During the year 1961-62 (first year of the Third Plan), the electrification of 528 route kilometres was completed; a further 350 route kilometres are expected to be electrified in 1962-63. Doubling of track of about 600 kilometres was completed in 1961-62; it is programmed to complete 800 kilometres more of doubling in the current year. The fleet of locomotives was augmented by the addition of 41 metre gauge diesel locomotives in 1961-62; it is expected that 112 Broad Gauge and 19 Metre Gauge diesel locomotives will be received in the current year. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have begun turning out electric locomotives, of which 21 are expected to be delivered before the end of 1962-63, including three such locomotives

already turned out, while at the same time fully maintaining the output of steam locomotives as in the past. The output in the Integral Coach Factory has been steadily increasing, and is also being diversified to cover various types of coaching stock; during the last year the factory turned out 598 coach shells, and 644 coaches are expected to be turned out during the current year. Wagon production has suffered difficulties owing to shortage of materials, but these are being steadily overcome. During 1961-62, as many as 19,100 wagons, in terms of four-wheelers, were manufactured, compared with 11,984 in the previous year. The present rate of production exceeds 2,250 per month; this rate will be improved upon in the coming years. Most of the major line capacity works needed to cope with the anticipated rise in traffic during the Third Plan period and which take time for execution, have either been sanctioned already or else are ready to be taken up during the current year. The Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock programme for the year 1962-63 has been placed at Rs. 295 crores, which is the highest in recent years. The details of the works of new line constructions are given in the White Paper and the Budget documents.

13. May I assure the House, Sir, in conclusion that it will be my constant endeavour to maintain the good relationship established with employees on the Railways and the steady progress achieved in the operating efficiency of Railways as well as in the standard of service rendered by them. I have no doubt that railwaymen of all grades, with their long record of achievement and devotion to duty, will rise to still greater heights in a common endeavour to fulfil the difficult task set before the Railways. I am equally confident that I can count on the support and encouragement of the Parliament and of the members of the public outside, to enable me to discharge the heavy responsibilities entrusted to me.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will be able to get the budget papers in the Lobbies.

There is an important statement to be made by the Minister of External Affairs. I will request the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs to make it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before that, may I make a request to you, Sir? It was the painful experience of most of us on this side of the House in the First Lok Sabha—I do not know whether the position improved in the Second Lok Sabha—
(An Hon. Member: It continued.) to witness the rather unedifying spectacle of almost empty Treasury Benches during the discussion of the Railway Budget and General Budget.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would, therefore, earnestly request you to direct the Treasury Benches, the Ministers concerned—the entire Council of Ministers—to be present in full strength during the discussion of these Budgets when hon. Members make their speeches (Interruptions).

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume there will be either the Minister in charge or one of his Deputies or someone else representing them who would be there

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Each Minister is a part and parcel of the Cabinet. Therefore, whenever any Budget is discussed, each and every Minister should be present.

13.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On behalf of the Prime Minister, I wish to make the following statement:

"Some weeks ago, Mr. Macmillan, Prime Minister of the

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

United Kingdom, consulted me about holding a meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London to consider the question of the United Kingdom's relations with the European Economic Community and also the international situation. He suggested that the Prime Ministers might on this occasion be accompanied by their Finance or Trade Ministers and that the meeting might take place early in September. I welcomed the idea of such a meeting and informed Mr.

MacMillan that the date suggested by him would be convenient to me. There have been further consultations among the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries, and it has now been decided that the meeting will commence on the 10th September".

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 21, 1962/Vaisakha 1, 1884 (Saka).

[Thursday, April 19, 1962 / Chaitra 29, 1884 (SAKA)]

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3	Import of rock salt	73-75	30	Manufacture of terylene fibre	110
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18	Rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees	103	6	Loans to Coffee growers	120
19	Regional hospital at Godavari Khani	104	8	Newspaper from Palas	120-21
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QUESTIONS—contd.

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| 11 | Indo-Pakistan movable property agreement | 122-23 |
| 12 | National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad | 123 |
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| 16 | Indo-Yugoslav Trade Agreement | 125-26 |
| 17 | Rehabilitation of displaced persons | 126 |
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| 19 | Atomic Plants | 127 |

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri S. Hansda called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the labour unrest in Andamans Island leading to police firing resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to many others.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto

PAPERS LAID ON THE
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| (1) | A copy of Report relating to the accident in Sarpi Kajora Colliery on the 23rd March, 1962. | 146 |
| (2) | A copy of the Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1059 dated the 7th April, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. | |

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- (3) A copy of the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 965 dated the 31st March, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

146-47

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had nominated the following persons as members of the Panel of Chairmen:—

- (1) Shri Mulchand Dube
- (2) Shri Jagannatha Rao
- (3) Shrimati Renu Chakravarty
- (4) Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and
- (5) Shri Sham Nath.

PRESENTATION OF RAIL-WAY BUDGET, 1962-63

147-58

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) presented a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1962-63 in respect of Railways.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

148-60

On behalf of the Prime Minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement regarding the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference proposed to be held in London on the 10th September, 1962.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
APRIL 21, 1962/VAISAKHA
1, 1884 (SAKA)—

General discussion on Budget (Railways) 1962-63 and consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions.