

Thursday, April 26, 1962
Vaisakha 7, 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)

(Vol. I contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).
 Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithai (Khar-gone).
 Badrudduja, 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 (Barpeta).
 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).
 Baswant, 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.

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore).
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 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Raj-nandgaon).
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 Brahmjeet, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Braj Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).
 Brij Raj Singh, Maharajkumar (Jhalawar).
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

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 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

Dafle, Shri Vijayasinhrao Pamrao (Miraj).
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 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 Pratap-
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 (Ghazipur).
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 Central South).
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 Sadar).

H

- Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).
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 bad).
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 (Godda).
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 Hukam Singh, Shri (Patiala).

I

- Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).
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J

- Jadhab, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao
 (Malegaon).
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 Naga Hills Tuensang Area).
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 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Bairam-
 pur).
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K

- Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).
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 (Dewas).
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 (Sholapur).

K—contd.

Kajrolkar, Shri Sadoba Narayan
(Bombay City Central North).

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Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).

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L

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M

Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).

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Mahanand, Shri Hrushikesh (Bolangir).

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Mahida, Shri Narendrasinha Ranjitsinh (Anand).

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Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

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Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).

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Malik, Shri R. C. (Jajpur).

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Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).

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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 Jashvantra 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 (Hatkanangle).
 More, Shri Shankarrao Shantaram (Poona).
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martand-
 rao (Bhiwandi).
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).

M—contd.

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
 Munzani, Shri David (Lohardaga).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Balai).
 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. Sreekantan (Quilon).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Narayanaswamy, Shri Madala (On-gole).
 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).
 Niranjana Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

O

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

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Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).
 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).

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- 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-
 lia).
 Patel, Shri Chootubhai 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).
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 Patil, Shri Vasantryao 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 (Bahraich).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikram-
 ganj).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).
 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. Hanmanth (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 (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).
 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 (Jahanaabad).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).
 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 Garhwal).
 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 (Ramanehighat).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopergaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
 Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgargh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maha-rajanj).

S—contd.

- Singh, Shri Ramsekhari Prasad (Chhapra).
 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).
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwari Lal (Sikar).
 Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).

T—contd.

- Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalingam (Aruppukottai).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwari, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).
 Tiwari, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwari, 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 (Sultanpur).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalkar, Shri Amar Nath (Hosh-iarpur).

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 (Sitamarhi).

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 Jaganatha 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.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 26, 1962/Vaisakha 6,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Security Paper Mill

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- *196. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a "Security Paper Mill"
is proposed to be set up at Hoshanga-
bad (Madhya Pradesh) in collabora-
tion with a British firm;

(b) the requirements of Security
paper in the country; and

(c) the rated capacity of the pro-
posed mill?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The current annual require-
ments of the Security Press are about
2100 tonnes of currency and bank note
paper which are entirely imported
and about 6200 tonnes of other varie-
ties of security paper of which about
700 tonnes are also imported.

(c) The rated capacity of the Secu-
rity Paper Mill will be 2032 tonnes of
currency and bank note paper per
annum.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know
what will be the value of the import-

ed paper? How much do we spend in
importing this paper?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is Rs. 1.6
crores, which is the value of the cur-
rency and bank note paper being im-
ported.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: By what time
will this mill go into production?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This will be
commissioned by about September,
1964.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता
हूँ कि उस का जो पल्प होगा वह बाहर से
आयेगा या उस को हिन्दुस्तान से लिया
जायेगा just like white hemp ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस के लिए मुझे
सूचना चाहिए कि इस का पल्प कहाँ बनेगा ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I
know if the Government consulted
any of the Indian Paper manufac-
turers before entering into collabora-
tion agreement with the British firm
for the setting up of this security
paper mill?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter
was considered and the process being
very highly technical and complicat-
ed, it was decided to set up this mill
by the Government, because it was
considered that no private firm was
willing to do it at that time.

Shri Warior: May I know whether
this production of this paper mill will
be according to the demands of the
existing security press in India or
will the capacity be more than the
demands of the security press at pre-
sent existing?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Actually, it will meet substantially the demands—not the whole of it, but a very large portion of the demand will be met.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When it is with the collaboration of the British firm, may I know what sort of security paper it is and what sort of security is there?

Mr. Speaker: The paper that is manufactured will be used for security purposes; not that security is to be contained in the paper.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When it is in collaboration with the British firm, where is the secrecy?

An Hon. Member: None . . .

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Exactly.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The collaborators are today the suppliers of this paper and security is involved because they are the only persons who are supplying such paper. No other person will be able to manufacture it. That is the element of security.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No. 197.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the seat where I should look to the hon. Member?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Newly allotted seat.

Pakistani Dacoities in Indian Territories

*197. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gangs of dacoits from Indian side who are harboured or who reside in Pakistan side and operate from there in Indian territory;

(b) whether this matter has been discussed with Pakistan authorities and if so, with what result;

(c) whether a gang of Jag Mal has recently energised and committed several dacoities in Rajasthan; and

(d) whether a detailed statement of crimes committed by these gangs during the year 1961-62 will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There are about 15 such gangs of dacoits.

(b) The question of apprehending and liquidating these gangs has been discussed on a number of occasions at the border conferences of police officers. The results so far have not been very fruitful.

(c) Jag Mal Singh's gang was responsible for some dacoities in Rajasthan during the month of March, 1962.

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

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Home Minister has taken up this matter with his counterpart on the other side, instead of leaving it to the police officers, and more particularly in respect of the extradition of such declared offenders?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No, Sir. I have not done so. The discussions have been held at the officers' level.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This question has been discussed at the officers' level for all these ten years, and we have had no success. We were assured in this House that the question regarding extradition was being taken up with the other Government. May I know what progress has been made in that regard, and why the hon. Minister has not felt it necessary to take it up at his own level?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has already been said that the progress has not been satisfactory. But it all depends on the climate, and I should take it up only at an appropriate time

when I think that I would be successful.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that some of these dacoits from Pakistan were in collaboration with Indian citizens, and if so, has anything been done to deal with these collaborators firmly and effectively?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They might be Indian citizens, but if the hon. Member will use the term 'Indian gangs of dacoits', it would perhaps be better. We are doing the needful.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They might be gangs of dacoits, but they are Indian citizens.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आज के समाचार पत्रों से यह ज्ञात होता है कि पन्द्रह हजार का माल ले कर पाकिस्तानी डकैत भाग गये और उन में से चार हिन्दुस्तानी पकड़े गये । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तानियों को क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया और आइन्दा उन को पकड़ने के लिये क्या कोई अधिक सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पाकिस्तानी डकैत अग्रर चोरी कर के भाग गये, तब तो हमारे पकड़ने की बात नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वे हमारी टेरिटरी के चार पांच मील के अन्दर से चोरी कर के भाग गये ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम अपने यहां के डकैतों को, जो कि चोरी कर के भाग जाते हैं, नहीं पकड़ पाते हैं । इस लिये हम इन को भी और पाकिस्तानी डकैतों को भी पकड़ने की कोशिश करते रहने हैं । जिन को पकड़ सके हैं, उन को हमने पकड़ा है और जिन को नहीं पकड़ सके, वे भाग गये ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that these dacoits and smugglers from Pakistan are having an easy time at the border, and the newspapers have reported this morning that at Hiranwali they came as far

as five and a half miles into our territory, may I know whether our police force stationed there has ever tried to put a few bullets into their chests?

Mr. Speaker: Has there been any such encounter with our police?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot give the details, but I might say that there were about fifteen such gangs of dacoits, and out of them, six have been completely liquidated. So, it will be seen that definite and positive action is being taken, and we shall continue to do so in future.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that Government has been having talks with Pakistan about an extradition treaty or agreement for the last five years or more, and if so, what are the reasons for the allergy shown by Pakistan to this matter?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That question should be put to Pakistan, not to me.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that the Pakistan Government have taken a very unhelpful attitude, and we cannot expect much from that side, may I know what we are doing on our side to strengthen the police patrol and to take proper action in this matter?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Rajasthan Government have considerably strengthened their police force, and they have also taken definite action to strengthen the border forces. Whatever is needed will be done and if the Centre is required to render some assistance to the State Government, we might consider that as well.

Violation of Indian Air Space

*198. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some fresh incidents of violation of Indian

air space by Chinese aircraft have taken place recently; and

(b) whether the details would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). No. intrusion into Indian airspace by Chinese aircraft has been reported since Starred Question No. 36 was answered in this House on the 15th March 1962.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know if this non-violation by Chinese' planes means effective vigilance by our Air Force or does it signify any change in the policy of the Chinese Government itself?

Shri Krishna Menon: The question is of a factual character, whether there have been violations.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may draw his own conclusions.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a counter-allegation made by China that our aircraft are indulging in reconnaissance and harassment flights on the troops of China stationed on the border and often beyond the frontier?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the Chinese have committed any further violation, and the hon. Member is asking whether the Chinese say that we have committed violations.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that this is a related matter in view of the fact that they are levelling a counter-allegation against us?

Mr. Speaker: My only difficulty is that there would be many matters related but they might be remaining at a little distance from those that we want to be answered here in reply to a specific question. We have to take only those matters in a particular question which are very closely related; otherwise, if the relations were to be extended, there would be no end to it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I very humbly submit—I am in your hands—that

this is a matter which is inextricably related to it? May I humbly ask whether we would not make a difference between a matter related and a matter which is inextricably related?

Mr. Speaker: Has he any other question to put? —Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to these air violations, is it a fact that China has recently proposed to Government a new plan for joint vigilance in the air space over the border? If so, what are its details and what is Government's reaction thereto?

Shri Krishan Menon: It is entirely a different question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is not related to this question.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns are not a proper check to jet planes?

Shri Krishna Menon: I regret I am unable to disclose what is the capacity of our air defences.

Shri Nath Pal: Have we any capacity at all?

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether they are competent to check that or not. Can that much be answered?

Mr. Krishna Menon: How can I say what is the adequacy of our defences or what is their potential?

Sale of Prize Bonds

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*200. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Anjanappa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of prize bonds will be discontinued from July, 1962; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not Government's intention to discontinue the Prize Bond Scheme. What has been decided is that the Prize Bonds which are repayable on 1st April, 1965, should not be on sale after June 1962, and should be replaced by a fresh issue repayable after the end of the Third Plan.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइज बांड्स की अब तक कितनी सेल हुई है और कितने प्राइजिज ऐसे हैं जिन को अब तक लोगों ने नहीं लिया है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : १९६०-६१ में करीब १५.७५ करोड़ रुपये के प्राइज बांड बिके हैं और १९६१-६२ में करीब ३.१३ करोड़ के बिके हैं। मेरे पास वे सारे आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितने प्राइजिज लिये नहीं गये हैं। पर करीब ४० से ५० प्रतिशत तक इनाम लोग ले रहे हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the reason why there has been such a steep drop in the sale of prize bonds in the current year as compared to last year?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There are many reasons. One of them probably is that the novelty of the scheme has gone out. The second is probably the inclusion of unsold bonds in the list of prizes. There are various other reasons which we need not go into during Question Hour.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is not a fact that the sale of prize bonds has gone down precisely because of the fact that in the last two entries most of the prizes have gone to unclaimed numbers?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already answered it. Some of the bonds which are scheduled for

sale are not sold and prizes which accrue to them, as also prizes which accrue to bonds sold during the period of two months preceding a draw are not eligible for being drawn. (That is the reason why some of the prizes go back. This does not mean that the prizes eligible are not awarded and justice is not done to the people who are really eligible for the prizes under the draw.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is it a fact that the prize bonds are not as popular as Government expected them to be?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We initiated the scheme with the hope that the prize bonds would be popular, but we see the sales have fallen and therefore one of the reasons for these prize bonds being discontinued is this that we are thinking of taking more steps to make the prize bonds which will be issued in future more attractive.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find that every time a supplementary question is put, fresh Members and a larger number are getting up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is the interest they are taking.

Mr. Speaker: That is the interest, of course, but that creates difficulty for me. If they rise at the first stage, I can take note.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After one month everybody will go.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad there is greater enthusiasm among new Members, but I have also to accommodate as many as I can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it within the knowledge of the hon. Deputy Minister as to which numbers are going to get prizes next time?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

असम में पाकिस्तानियों का अवैध प्रवेश

*२०१. { श्री प्रकाशचंद शास्त्री :
श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल :
श्री प्र० चं० बहपा :
श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) असम में भारतीय सीमाओं को अवैध रूप से लांघ कर जो पाकिस्तानी बड़ी मात्रा में प्रवेश कर गये थे उनकी जांच का कार्य क्या पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक असम में रह रहे हैं, क्या इसका भव तक कोई पता लगाया गया है ;

(ग) इन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को वहां से हटाने और भविष्य में इस प्रकार के अतिक्रमण की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सत्य है कि कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों ने असम में आकर भारतीय नागरिकता के अधिकार प्राप्त कर लिये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) तथा (ख). जो हां। पिछले दस वर्षों में मुसलिम जन संख्या में बहुत बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इस बढ़ोतरी के कई कारण हो सकते हैं, परन्तु इसका प्रांशिक कारण पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से लोगों का प्रव्रजन भी हो सकता है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यवाहियां पहले की जा चुकी हैं, तथा की जा रही हैं, उनमें निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

(१) उपयुक्त विधिनिबन्धों के अधीन आवास तथा देश निकाला करना ;

(२) सीमान्त आउट कोस्ट्स तथा चेंचपोस्ट्स को अधिक सशक्त बनाना ;

(३) सीमान्त आउट-पोस्ट द्वारा अधिक गश्तें किया जाना।

(घ) असम सरकार से पूछताछ की गई है। सूचना अभी प्राप्त होनी है।

I shall also read the answer in English.

(a) and (b). Yes. There has been a large increase of Muslim population during the last 10 years. There may be a number of causes for this increase, but it may also be partly due to migration from East Pakistan.

(c) Measures which have been taken and are being taken are the following:

(i) prosecution and deportation under the appropriate law.

(ii) strengthening the border outposts and checkposts;

(iii) increasing the mobility of the border outpost personnel.

(d) Enquiries have been made from the Government of Assam. The information is still awaited.

श्री प्रकाशचंद शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जांच कार्य कब से आरम्भ हुआ था, और अब तक की जांच के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार किस निश्चय पर पहुंची है।

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जांच पिछले तीन चार महीनों से हो रही थी। अब जांच के पूरे होने के बाद हम इस पर पहुंचे हैं, जैसा कि जवाब में कहा गया था, कि वहां आबादी में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन अभी ठीक नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं कि किन कारणों से ऐसा है। कुछ भ्रन्दाजा हुआ है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि इस को पक्का कर लें नव माननीय सदस्य को इस की सूचना दें।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, असम के घनद्वन्द्व जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, कि क्या वे कुछ इस प्रकार के आंकड़े उपस्थित करेंगे कि कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। इस सम्बन्ध में जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : असम में जो पुरी वृद्धि हुई है वह करीब ३४.४२ प्रतिशत है। उस में मुसलमानों का ३८.५६ प्रतिशत है। यानी इस को आप ३८ फी सदी समझ लीजिये या ३६ फी सदी समझ लीजिये। हिन्दुओं की ३३.६४ फी सदी है और ईसाई जो लोग हैं वे लगभग ५३.८२ फी सदी हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : May I know if certain allegations have been made by responsible persons of Assam that the Government servants in Assam have been taking a communal attitude in this matter, and if so may I know whether these allegations have been enquired into and what facts have been found?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : No such allegations have been made and sent to us. I do not know what statements had been made in Assam. If any such statement has been made it is for the State Government of Assam to deal with that.

Shri P. C. Borooah : May I know whether any proposal has been submitted by the Government of Assam for checking this infiltration? If so, what steps Government have taken on that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Certain proposals have come to us from the Assam Government; and we have agreed that those proposals should be implemented. We have also said that the Government of India will give them the necessary financial assistance for the implementation of these proposals.

Shri Basumatari : May I know whether it is a fact that in certain quarters in Assam it has been alleged that

the present State Government is not in a position to come to an actual ascertainment of the infiltration and what steps....

Mr. Speaker : The latter part of the question was not clear. Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Shri Basumatari : May I know whether there is a complaint from certain quarters of Assam that the present State Government is not in a position to ascertain the actual figures of infiltration and whether the Government of India has taken any steps to ascertain that so as to meet the complaint?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : It is true that the Census figure were to be calculated and looked into by us; and it was difficult for the State Government to give any exact figure in this regard. But, we have now got these figures and we are sending the necessary information, facts and figures, to the Assam Government for their comment.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda : I want to know from Government as to when they expect to get the number of Pakistani nationals who acquired the rights of Indian citizenship?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : We can get these figures; but I have not got those figures here.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Is it not a fact that the Pakistan Government is encouraging this infiltration into Assam so that Assam becomes a Muslim majority area, to be absorbed ultimately into Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker : That won't be a fact to be elicited. **Shri Hem Barua.**

Shri Hem Barua : May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that in the process of screening undue harassment is being caused to those people who have migrated from East Pakistan and have been permanently settled in Assam?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : Harassment to those who have come from East Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: Certain persons have come here to this side. They have settled down permanently and acquired citizenship right also; but they are unnecessarily being harassed by our Government.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is not so. Those who have come with valid permits are allowed to stay on till the period mentioned in the permit expires. But, if they exceed the limit, naturally, action will have to be taken. We do not want those people to stay on and exceed the period for which they have been allowed to come and stay here.

Coal From Pakistan

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*202. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for importing low-grade coal from West Pakistan to meet the fuel needs of brick kiln industries in Punjab and Rajasthan is under consideration;

(b) whether there is a shortage of this type of coal in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). There is no shortage of low-grade coal for brick-burning purposes in as much as there is adequate production of this quality of coal. Shortages in consuming centres in Punjab and Rajasthan, etc., however, arise from difficulties of rail movement, particularly because brick-burning coal is practically the lowest in priority for the purpose of wagon allotment.

At the last Indo-Pakistan Trade Review held in December, 1961, the Government of Pakistan made an offer to export 10,000 tons of brick-burning coal per month to northern parts of India. The offer, however, could not be accepted because of the

comparative high cost of Pakistan coal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any kind of coal, low, medium or high grade, is being exported from Pakistan to our country for the purpose of meeting the coal shortage?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far we have not imported any coal from Pakistan.

Shri Oza: Is the Government of India negotiating with the Polish Government to import some coal?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to Pakistan.

Shri Morarka: What steps are the Government taking to meet the requirements of low grade coal in the northern India, particularly the Punjab and Rajasthan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Government are having a fresh look at the question of bringing coal from mining areas to distant areas. We hope that soon the position will very much improve. Just now all that I can say is that emphasis is laid on the rail movement with a view to see how much we improve the transport of coal by rail.

Shri K. R. Gupta: May I know that the main difficulty in coal movement for Rajasthan is due to the transshipment from broadgauge to metre gauge?

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing altogether.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know if any detailed scheme is being chalked out to see that coal situation in the country and the scarcity conditions in places beyond Mogalsarai is mitigated?

Mr. Speaker: This is not a general question; this relates to imports from Pakistan. Next question.

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: I wanted to ask some supplementary questions

but I have not been able to catch your eye, because a seat has been allotted to me here.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; I have passed on to the next question. I have laid down the rule that when I have called the next question, no attempt should be made to go back to the last question.

Shri Shyam Lal Saraf: I rose to put a supplementary on some of the important questions earlier also.

Mr. Speaker: There must be many more very important questions.

Manufacture of Tractors in Defence Factories

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*203. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture hand and garden tractors used in ploughing in Defence production factories;

(b) if so, in which factories these will be manufactured;

(c) when the tractors will be first available in the market; and

(d) what will be the price of such tractors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) A proposal to manufacture Farmers tractors in Ordnance factories is now under consideration. A small tractor, currently being manufactured by our collaborators in Japan, is now undergoing performance trials to assess its suitability in Indian conditions. Manufacture of this tractor in Ordnance factories will be considered provided the trials prove satisfactory and sufficient demands for such a tractor are forthcoming.

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

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sometime back, the prototype of a tractor was manufactured at Gazipur Ordnance

factory. May I know whether this tractor was tested and whether Government propose to manufacture that type of tractor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): That was not a tractor; that was a power plough which is used for different purpose.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Food and Agriculture Ministry made any request to manufacture such tractors? If not, what tempted the Ministry to take to manufacture of such tractors?

Shri Krishna Menon: The reasons are: this vehicle easily comes under manufactures of our licensors. Secondly, after due assessment and evaluations are made they may meet certain requirements and have defence uses and thirdly, from the State of Punjab there have been considerable demand for this type of tractor because of its low cost. We are assessing it and have not entered into any commitments. We are making our evaluations and assessments at present.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, we could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may give the answer more distinctly.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that we had no definite enquiry from the Food Ministry but we have a number of enquiries from State Governments, for instance, from the Punjab, for large quantities of them. If we go into manufacture, it will be after requisite assessment is made of its use for certain purposes and certain defence needs will also be met.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what would be the total number of tractors that are likely to be manufactured and whether it will meet part of the civilian requirements?

Shri Krishna Menon: If we make them, it will be a large-scale production.

Dr. Govind Das: Is it not a fact that the Shaktiman tractors are very successfully built in the Gun Carriage Factory at Jabalpur, and is it not possible to get these tractors built there at a low investment?

Mr. Speaker: It is a different question.

Shri Tyagi: Another variety of tractors with the collaboration of some Japanese firm had already been established in some of the Ordnance factories. May I know what has happened to that?

Shri Krishna Menon: They are earth-moving ones; they are not agricultural tractors. They are, what you call, bulldozers for making roads and things of that kind.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: What is the urgent necessity for the Minister of Defence to take up this production which is different from those that are necessary for defence?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what the Minister has answered.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister is aware that one gigantic company has been supplying jeeps to the defence forces. It has just now entered into an agreement with another gigantic company for the manufacture of tractors on a patent from outside this country. What the hon. Minister in effect says is that the horse has run out of the stable.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Joachim Alva: From what the hon. Minister said, it looks as if the horse has run out of the stable. I want to know why the Defence Minister could not have undertaken, during all this time, the manufacture of tractors at cheap and useful rates for the consumers in India.

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, horses are of different colours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before embarking on this new enterprise, has a careful investigation been made

into the matter of certain tractors which were supplied to the Rehabilitation Ministry for the Dandakaranya operation and which proved unserviceable?

Mr. Speaker: It is not about all tractors; only about the hand and garden tractors.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But their experience with that tractor was unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: In Dandakaranya, there were huge tractors.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But those tractors proved unserviceable. The Rehabilitation Ministry protested to the Defence Ministry in that matter. Therefore, was an enquiry made?

Mr. Speaker: If we were to enter into the question of manufacture of a tractor in all its aspects, that would be too wide a question which is not covered by this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the performance of the Defence Ministry in that respect has been unsatisfactory.

Shri Krishna Menon: I deeply regret that the Question Hour is used for making allegations. These are not facts. Those tractors are under production at the rate of one per day, and they are still under use; we cannot meet the demand in the country for this purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the allegation there? It was raised to in the last Lok Sabha.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the allegation?

Mr. Speaker: He said that they are being produced at the rate of one per day and they are being utilised for the purpose.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But how many of them proved unserviceable and why did they prove unserviceable. I want to know whether an enquiry has been made at all into

this matter. The Ministry's past performance was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Speaker: That they are unsatisfactory is denied.

Shri Hem Barua: While this question was put by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, you did not in your wisdom describe it as an allegation, whereas the Defence Minister has described it as an allegation.

Mr. Speaker: Did I say that it was an allegation?

Shri Hem Barua: You did not, in your wisdom, say that it was an allegation made by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, whereas the Defence Minister is allowed to make a statement saying that it was an allegation made by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. So, I just want to raise a point of order, namely, whether a Minister can override the Chair

Mr. Speaker: No Member can override the Chair. But every Member can give his reactions and if I accept them I will just give my opinion. If I do not, I might ignore them. How can you say that he has over-ridden me?

Shri Hem Barua: That was the impression we got.

Mr. Speaker: Then they got the wrong impression.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to say whether you accept that charge of the Minister that it is an allegation? It is a question of fact.

Mr. Speaker: I am only concerned with the question that is just before me. It is about the hand and garden tractors. I told the hon. Member that it was too wide a question that he was putting. If he had just acted on my advice this trouble would not have arisen at all. Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is no trouble.

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not know whether you passed on to the next question.

Shri Nath Pai: The Minister wanted to say something: he might enlighten the House.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member as well as a Minister may have something more to say sometimes, but if I do not feel the necessity, I pass on to the next question.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रावास

*२०४. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रावासों में रहने वाले छात्रों से लिया जानेवाला शुल्क बहुत ज्यादा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार देश के दूर-दूर के भागों से आनेवाले गरीब छात्रों को अधिक सस्ते निवास की सुविधा देने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों के परामर्श से कोई योजना बनायेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीवास्ती) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

I shall read the answer in English also.

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हिन्दुस्तान के दूर दूर के प्रदेशों से दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के होस्टल में विद्यार्थी आ कर रहते हैं और उनको २५ से लेकर ४५ रुपये तक सीट रेंट देना पड़ता है । इसको गरीब विद्यार्थी दे नहीं सकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको घटाने के लिये क्या हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय कोई बात सोच रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Because many of the Members are new, I might repeat a warning which I have already given. Whenever a Member is speaking, my eyes, ears and mind are all focussed on him. If another hon. Member passes in between, he snaps that communication altogether and I feel hurt. Therefore, they ought to take care in future.

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : कमरे का किराया, भोजन की कीमत इत्यादि जो होती है वह ६५ और ८५ रुपये में लगती है दिल्ली के होस्टल में। मैं नहीं समझता कि जो मौजूदा कीमत है उसको बहुत ऊँचा गिना जा सकता है। मदस्य महोदय को मालूम है कि भारत सरकार ने अभी एक नई योजना शुरू की है स्कालरशिप्स की जिस के अंतर्गत यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने योग्य जो विद्यार्थी होते हैं, जो तीव्र बुद्धि के होते हैं मगर गरीब होते हैं, उनके लिये पूरे स्कालरशिप का इंतजाम किया जाता है। इस तरह से विद्यार्थियों के लिये स्कालरशिप्स का प्रबंध किया जाता है। लेकिन यह कहना सही नहीं है कि जो खर्चा लिया जाता है वह बहुत ऊँचा है दिल्ली के होस्टल में।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि बहुत से विद्यार्थी ऐसे होते हैं जो इतना अधिक सीट रेंट भ्रदा नहीं कर सकते हैं और रेंट रखादा होने की वजह से उनको बगहर भी जगह नहीं मिल सकती है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको मायूस हो कर अपने अपने सूबों में नाम लिखाना पड़ता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन गरीब विद्यार्थियों के लिये अविलम्ब कोई इंतजाम सरकार की तरफ से किया जा रहा है ?

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : कम या ज्यादा का कोई माप तौल होना चाहिये, कोई स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये जिससे मुकाबिला किया जा सके। मैंने निवेदन किया है कि कमरेंट, भोजन आदि का खर्चा सब भिन्ना कर

६५ और ८५ के लगभग होस्टल में पड़ता है। इस से कम और क्या हो सकता है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। और कम हिन्दुस्तान में इससे कहाँ किराया होगा।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that a suggestion was given in the Advisory Council that the Education Ministry should construct inexpensive dormitories for the poor students, Is that suggestion going to be implemented in the near future?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know to which Advisory Council the hon. Member is referring.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Delhi State Advisory Council.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I do not have any knowledge about it; this matter will have to be looked into.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : भोजन और रहने का भ्रलग भ्रलग क्या खर्चा पड़ता है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा० का० सा० श्रीमाली : मेरे पास पूरा यह नक्शा है होस्टल चाजिज का जिस में सीट रेंट, मैसिंग चाजिज वगैरह सारा भ्रसग हुआ है और बिजली वगैरह का भी शामिल है और भ्रगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो मैं इसे उनके पास भिजवा दूंगा और भ्रध्यक्ष महोदय, यदि आप कहें तो मैं इसे टेबल पर रख दूंगा। यह बड़ा नक्शा है पूरे खर्च का।

भ्रध्यक्ष महोदय : टेबल पर ही रख दीजियेगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it known to the Minister that in the States from the times of the British, there were subsidised hostels both in the women's colleges as well as in the universities, which charged much less than what is supposed to be the minimum as stated by the hon. Minister? May I know whether this policy of subsidised hostels for poor students

will also continue now that we are free?

Dr. K. L. Shrivastava: This question related to Delhi University and I was answering for Delhi University. The hon. Member is raising the question about all other States; she will have to give me separate notice, because I do not have all the facts as to how many subsidised hostels there were formerly and what their practices are now. But as far as the Government of India are concerned, we have introduced the scheme of scholarships and we are trying to cover all intelligent and poor deserving scholars, so that economic measures may not stand in the way of their education. That scheme has already been launched. The State is giving them full expenses for maintenance and for the hostels also. So, the problem which the hon. Member has in view is partly covered. The scheme of scholarship will be extended as we have more resources at our disposal.

Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal

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*205. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement reached between the Chairman of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal and workers representatives on the 12th March, 1962 has been fully implemented; and

(b) if not, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Action is being taken on the agreed minutes of discussions recorded on 12th March, 1962 after consultations between representatives of the workers of Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors. A statement in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is said under the heading "Dearness Allowance":

"The entire dearness allowance had already been merged in the revised pay. In addition, following the recent increases sanctioned to Government of India employees similar increases have been announced."

I want to know whether it is a fact that only Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 up to a salary of Rs. 400 has been sanctioned and it is less than what a Central Government employee is getting in addition to merged pay?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has already been stated that when the scales of pay were fixed the cost of living was taken into account and on that basis the scales of pay were fixed. Therefore, there was no justification for a separate dearness allowance then. But since the cost of living has gone up since then, in accordance with the decision of the Government of India in respect of their employees we have given this extra dearness allowance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that even after the merger of the dearness allowance, in accordance with the report of the Pay Commission another slab of dearness allowance has been recommended just now—that is, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. I want to know whether the employees of the Heavy Electricals did not get any dearness allowance when other Central Government employees got it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact we could have split the scales of pay into pay and dearness allowance. If an employee was in the scale of Rs. 150 it could have been shown as Rs. 140 pay and Rs. 10 dearness allowance. But that would have served no purpose. That is why when the scales of pay were fixed the cost of living during that period was taken into account and the scales fixed on that basis. Now that there is a further

increase in the cost of living we have given this extra allowance.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The statement says that a new scale of pay has been introduced for the I.T.I. diploma holders who had received training in the training institute at Bhopal and not others. May I know why there is this discrimination?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a different question. The I.T.I. trainees have undergone two years training in the Bhopal training institute. In view of the extra qualification obtained the scale of pay has been fixed. If there are other categories in other factories with similar qualifications, we may consider them.

Shri K. L. Rao: May I know by how many years has the manufacture of heavy electrical equipments such as traction motors and thermal and hydro generators, which is the main object of this factory, been delayed, and whether the recent strike has caused any further delay?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Every strike causes delay, and perhaps that is the intention in striking work.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: May I know whether it is a fact that there is no grievance settlement committee or joint council at present; if so, how the grievances are discussed and settled?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is one of the points raised during the discussions, and we are in consultation with the State Government and also the Labour Department of the Central Government to institute this committee.

Shri Daji: Sir, I seek your protection. The question has not been fully answered. The question has two parts. We want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. lady Member was satisfied with the answer given. She does not complain.

Shri Daji: Any Member can seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: He can put another question and not complain.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether the employees of the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, are treated on par with Central Government employees or not, and whether the Central Pay Commission's report and the rules laid down for the purpose of calculation of dearness allowance are applicable to them on a par with other Central Government employees?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is an autonomous corporation, and certainly we take into account the principles which apply to the Central Government employees.

Shri Priya Gupta: Whether the service conditions.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless the hon. Member is first identified he should not begin to speak. I have called the hon. Member to order once or twice before also.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that the workers have observed a "production fortnight" and have increased the production considerably after the agreement to wipe away the loss sustained during the strike period?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I want notice. I do not have the actual facts with me just now.

Suggestions of International Finance Corporation

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*206. { **Shri Warlor:**
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions from the International Finance Corporation to simplify the procedure concerning the participation of foreign capital in private Indian industrial enterprises; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Warior: Is it not a fact that the Vice-Chairman of the International Finance Corporation while in India discussed this matter with industrial interests in India and he made a statement in the press to the effect that such and such proposals were made and the Finance Ministry are accepting those proposals?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: When the Vice-Chairman of International Finance Corporation was in India, he had a general discussion on the broad terms and conditions for the participation of foreign capital of IFC in India. The proposal which has been made in the question was not discussed.

Shri Warior: The specific question is whether he has suggested any simplification of the procedure from that which is obtaining at present.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I have already answered that.

Shri Warior: What are the specific suggestions that he has made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The discussion that took place was very informal. The suggestions were also very informal. No formal suggestion has been made by the Bank or the Association. Therefore, it will not be possible to say anything about those suggestions at this stage.

Shri Daji: Will the Minister inform us whether the Government is considering the relaxation of the existing rules for giving any concession to the foreign investors in our country as a result of these discussions?

Shri Morarji Desai: This does not arise as long as we do not receive any formal reference from the Association.

'Arjun Award' to Sportsmen

***208. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to institute an 'Arjun Award' for outstanding sportsmen;

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

(c) what criterion Government have adopted in giving away the award with details of personnel to advise Government on this matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The award, which is in the form of a scroll and a souvenir, is for honouring outstanding sportsmen who are considered "the Sportsmen of the Year" in their respective games.

(c) The criterion is outstanding contribution to enhance the glory of the game. Selections are made on the basis of recommendations obtained from the Sports Federations concerned. A Sub-Committee of the All-India Council of Sports tenders advice to Government from time to time in the matter.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the awards were made this year in consultation with the different associations?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I have already stated that the selections were made by Sports Federations.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the award for cricket was made in consultation with the Board of Cricket Control?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: All the selections were made by the Federations.

Shri Nath Pal: May I know whether awards have been given for meritorious and distinguished service in the field of sports in the past and who are the winners of them? May I also know whether the winner of the first gold medal in 1928 for leading the

hockey team successfully, who is an honourable and distinguished Member of this House, is the only member who has been excluded so far?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why?

Shri Nath Pai: I did not say "why".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said "why".

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as these awards are concerned, these have been instituted only this year and this is the first time that the awards have been made, and the selections have been made by the Sports Federation. And it is not always the technique in game but their contribution to the game that is taken into account.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member desires to know whether retrospective effect would be given to the award to an hon. Member of this House.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid, it is not possible to give retrospective effect to it.

Shri Barrow: May I know if the name of Shri Wilson Jones, the first Indian amateur billiard champion was considered or is being considered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Which game did he represent?

Shri Barrow: Billiard.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Billiard was not considered as one of the games for award.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of fact that this award is made also to outstanding women sportsmen, may I know what Government's reaction is to the idea of having another alternative award like Chitrangada award?

Dr. K. L. Shrimati: This is for men and women both.

Shri Hem Barua: Why is this award particularly 'Arjuna Award' because Arjuna was not a sportsman; he was a warrior?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Arjuna was the greatest sportsman of the Mahabharata period.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: Probably there is difference of opinion as to what a sportsman is. Therefore, we need not fight on that. Shri Tyagi.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The sports of Mahabharata period are famous and Arjuna was famous for them.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit....

Mr. Speaker: I have given him an opportunity. At least when there are questions about sports, hon. Members should show that spirit of sportsmanship.

Shri Tyagi: Have Government made out a list of sports and games which will be taken into consideration in qualifying for this award?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir. For this award the list was: weight-lifting, women's hockey, swimming, athletics, table tennis, rifle shooting, squash, boxing, badminton, golf, football, hockey, lawn tennis, basketball, gymnastics, cricket, wrestling, volleyball, chess and polo.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, there is a supplementary arising out of the answer to my question. For women's hockey how will Arjuna be justified? It may be Draupadi.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is entering into an argument.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask one question? It is far from me to be appearing to be advocating the cause of any hon. Member, but surely the hon. Minister is aware that Shri Jaipal Singh led the first team which won the gold medal in hockey. The claims

of all others, have been duly awarded in the fitness of things by way of encouraging sports. This is a right step. But why is Shri Jaipal Singh still not qualified for that honour?

Mr. Speaker: This is only a suggestion for action and that has been made.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What criterion was followed in selecting games which will be eligible for these awards?

Mr. Speaker: Should we go into these minor details?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, table tennis has been included in the list. Why has billiards not been included?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The criterion was overall performance on and off the field and the players should have made the largest contribution.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why these games only have been selected and not others.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Most of the outdoor games have been selected and indoor games have been left out except one or two.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He said that outdoor games have been selected mostly.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, before you go to the next question, may I submit one thing because my name has been dragged in? I think I can enlighten this House about this whole question. These Arjuna awards have been started this year. Previous to this year there were other awards by other names and designations. As I am a member of the All-India Council of Sports, I would like to tell this House that I cannot very well award myself whatever award it is. But quite apart from that the All-India Council of Sports has still to complete the list of sports and games that should be recognised by it. My

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hon. friend, Shri Barrow, raised the question of billiards. Other hon. Members seemed to be agitated as to why chess should be one of the games to be recognised. I would ask the hon. Members to look into the *Encyclopædia Britannica* to find out why chess has to be included.

Mr. Speaker: That should be enough, I think.

Vijnan Mandirs

***209 Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of the work of Vijnan Mandirs have been published; and

(b) how many new Vijnan Mandirs have been established in the rural areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The results are not published. However, an Assessment Committee recently studied the working of the Vijnan Mandirs and submitted a report, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) So far 41 Vijnan Mandirs have been established, out of which 3 were set up during 1961-62 in rural areas.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the results of these Vijnan Mandirs have proved beneficial to the agriculturists in the rural parts and, if so, whether any assessment has been made as to whether agricultural production has increased on account of the implementation of the results of these Vijnan Mandirs?

Dr. M. M. Das: The Assessment Committee have said that statistics and so-called assessment are of no use in the case of these particular institutions. The Assessment Committee of Parliament that was set up in the year 1959 submitted their report 10 months ago.

Shri Basappa: What further efforts are made to assess them properly?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): If the hon. Member will look into the scheme, these Vignan Mandirs are primarily educational institutions. Their main purpose is to create a scientific temper in the rural areas, and incidentally help them by actual service. The Assessment Committee, therefore, suggested that it would not be very proper to judge them by immediate results. This kind of scientific changes shows over a very long period.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: May I know whether the Vignan Mandirs are not on the same analogy of those that were started in Madhya Pradesh by the late Chief Minister Dr. Ravi Shankar Shukla?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: We are not aware of any Vignan mandirs started by the late Dr. Ravi Shankar Shukla. There were some Vidya mandirs. That was only a question of nomenclature.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how many such Vignan mandirs are going to be established in other States during the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: It depends very largely upon the initiative and enthusiasm of the State Governments. I have been inviting the State Governments to establish as many as possible, at least one in every district. Some States have responded; others have not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any fee is charged for soil study by farmers in the Vignan mandirs?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: No fees are charged. We do not undertake any very elaborate studies either. It is preliminary investigation which is carried out in the Vignan mandirs.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the minimum cost required....

Mr. Speaker: The venerable Member, without waiting for my eye, puts

the question. Yes; he may put it now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the minimum cost required for starting a Vignan mandir?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: Vignan Mandirs are started under a co-operative scheme between the Central Government and the State Governments and certain voluntary agencies. The State Government and/or the voluntary agencies are required to provide built-in space, generally about 1,400 square feet of built-in area. The Central Government provide the equipment. The Central Government also provide the recurring expenses. The equipment costs roughly about Rs. 16,000 and the recurring expenses are about Rs. 12,000 per year.

Shri Daji: Is the Government aware that the scheme of education in the Vignan mandirs is not proving very helpful and hence the scheme is not very attractive?

Shri Hamayun Kabir: I do not know how the hon. Member has drawn this conclusion. There is no scheme of education in the Vignan mandirs. Vignan mandirs are educational institutions. They create a scientific temper. There are popular lectures, but no regular classes are held there.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: No. 210.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I may correct the answer so far as the last two lines are concerned, after 'territories'.

Third Degree Methods used by Police

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*210. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kishan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proceedings were initiated by Government against police personnel resorting to third degree methods in police lock-ups and stations under the Government of India; and

(b) if so, how many?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Proceedings were initiated against nine police personnel during the past three years in respect of the Union Territories.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Has it come to the notice of the Government that there have been third degree methods used in other places in India as a result of which there have been deaths in lock-ups?

Shri Datar: Here, we are concerned with the Union Territories and the total number given is nine.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the recent incident in Allahabad where a man has been tortured to death in police lock-up?

Mr. Speaker: Here, we are referring to Union Territories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know. This report was sent to them also.

Mr. Speaker: It might have been. The question refers to Union Territories.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is not the Central Government formulating a rule....

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Member open out the whole country and expect an answer from the Minister? **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.**

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the observations made by the Allahabad High Court regarding Indian police—I believe it was by Justice Mulla, now retired—and if so, what is the Government's reaction to those observations?

Mr. Speaker: This is a different question altogether. The question was about third degree methods in Union Territories.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to Indian police, the Allahabad High Court has....

Mr. Speaker: Did that judgment make any reference to any Union Territory?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Indian police.

Mr. Speaker: That would be different.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, does not India include Union Territories also?

Mr. Speaker: I would never say that the Union Territories are different from the Indian Union. They are included in it, and they are a very essential part of it. But when one specific question is taken up, the scope is limited to what we want to enquire in respect of them. If that question were to be opened more widely, then, perhaps, it would not be possible to get answers and elicit the information required. That was what I wanted to say.

Shri Daji: In those cases, may I know what action was taken against the responsible police officers who were found responsible for such actions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The number of such cases was very few. The necessary action was taken. In one case, departmental action was taken. In the other case, in which a number of policemen were involved, they were immediately suspended, and they included an inspector of police as well as a sub-inspector of police. They were suspended and prosecuted. But I do not know what to say, and fortunately or unfortunately, they were acquitted by the High Court.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code or other laws is contemplated by Government so that the officer who is responsible for these things may be punished?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think that it is necessary to make any such amendment.

Mr. Speaker: It was not due to any defect in the law, but the High Court acquitted those men.

Shri Nambar: It was a question of personalities.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Welfare of University Students

*199. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission had some time back asked universities in India to prepare and submit a scheme for the welfare of youth and offered to meet a part of the expenditure in the event of implementation of such schemes;

(b) if so, the names of universities as have implemented this scheme; and

(c) the grants given to each of them by University Grants Commission for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) No, Sir.

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

Women Teachers for Third Plan

*207. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education had in their Session held at Jaipur in January this year recommended the inclusion of proper schemes for increasing the output of women teachers in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what schemes, if any, have since been prepared for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A state-

ment is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation of the Board was sent to all the States and Union Territories for consideration and implementation.

The schemes already taken up by States for this purpose include the construction of quarters for women teachers, conducting condensed courses for adult women, grant of stipends to women teachers and organisation of continuation classes.

The following schemes suggested by the National Council for Women's Education for increasing the number of women teachers were also recommended to the State Governments for acceptance and implementation in addition to those already taken up in the 2nd Plan:

- (i) Opening of new training institutions;
- (ii) attaching of training sections for women teachers to girls secondary schools;
- (iii) reservation of seats for women in Co-educational training institutions;
- (iv) giving financial assistance to girls from rural areas to go in for training;
- (v) pre-selection of trainees at the secondary stage; and
- (vi) development of middle school and secondary education for girls.

Pakistan Loan due to India

*211. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan due to India by Pakistan, both pre-Partition and post-Partition (separately) on 31st March, 1962;

(b) the amount of interest accrued thereon till 31st March, 1962; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to effect recovery of both the principal and the interest?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The exact amount due as principal and interest from Pakistan relating to the pre and post-Partition periods has not yet been finally determined.

(c) This question has been the subject of prolonged negotiations between the two countries. But so far, it has not been possible to arrive at an agreed settlement.

Fertiliser Factory at Gorakhpur

- *212. { Shri Sinhasan Singh:
Shri Mahadeo Prasad:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the setting up of the fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur and when the factory is expected to start production;

(b) whether there is any change in the site of the factory originally proposed; and

(c) if so, what site has been selected?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Specifications for the plant and machinery have been finalised and transmitted to the Japanese Consortium who will supply the plant and equipment. The Japanese Consortium is expected to send its offer sometime next month. The factory is expected to start production after four years from the date of award of contract.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Study of Financial structure of Industries

*213. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of the Reserve Bank has suggested that there should be a study of the financial structure of industries to understand the type of assistance that should be made available; and

(b) if so, have any steps been taken to conduct such a study?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) It is understood that in a speech delivered before the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Calcutta, on March 23, 1962, the Governor of the Reserve Bank made a reference to the financial structure of industries in India and the agencies for supplying long-term finance to industries and expressed the hope that the members of the Bureau might undertake a study of the subject in a scientific manner.

(b) It is not known to the Central Government whether the Bureau has taken any steps to conduct such a study.

Manufacture of Transistors

- *214. { Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transistor community receiver set manufactured in the Bharat Electronics, Bangalore has been tested and approved for further manufacture; and

(b) what will be the number of community transistor sets proposed to be manufactured in Bharat Electronics Limited during 1962?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramiah):

(a) The transistorised community receiver sets developed in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., are undergoing trials.

(b) The Bharat Electronics Ltd., has potential to manufacture such sets to meet any volume of demand that may be reasonably anticipated. No esti-

mate of numbers in regard to manufacture can be given until the trials are completed and the demand is known.

Coal Shortage in Delhi

*215. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi brick kilns have been facing hardships due to non-availability of coal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The movement of brick burning coal to Delhi suffered some setback during December, 1961, and January and February, 1962 due to Goa emergency and subsequent severe cold weather and foggy conditions. The position has since returned to normal and 422 wagons of slack coal were despatched to Delhi during March, 1962 as against their quota of 375 wagons. The overall quota of Delhi now is 2244 wagons per month which was also the actual movement during 1961. Government's effort would be to maintain this order of movement.

Alloy and Special Steel Plant

*216. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an Alloy and Special Steel Plant;

(b) if so, where it is to be set up and at what cost;

(c) what will be its production capacity; and

(d) what action has taken to implement this decision?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have made a decision in principle on such a project.

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to disclose details.

(d) The plan project is being actively pursued.

Chinese Nationals

*217. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many Chinese nationals who were asked to quit India because they engaged themselves in subversive activities, have left India - upto date:

(b) how many of them are still in India; and

(c) what is being done about them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Seventy-one.

(b) Twenty-seven.

(c) They are being proceeded against under the provisions of Foreigners' Act, 1946.

Imported Cigarettes for Navy Sold in Delhi

*218. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of imported cigarettes bearing the inscription, "For In Ships only" are being sold in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the make of these imported cigarettes;

(c) how much quantity of these cigarettes has been sold by vendors in New Delhi so far; and

(d) since when Government have been given licence for the import of these cigarettes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). Government have seen only a press report in this connection. Government is making inquiries.

Kiriburu Iron ore Project

***219. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the consultants appointed for the Kiriburu Iron-ore project;

(b) what are their qualifications;

(c) the total fee payable to them; and

(d) the manner of determining this fee?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Japan Consulting Institute of Tokyo was appointed on 31-1-59 as Consultants to the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited for the Kiriburu Project.

(b) to (d). For appointing consultants for this Project, in 1958, enquiries were made from a large number of firms and as many as 26 firms responded. After careful examination of technical competence of each party for the particular work to be done as well as comparison of the fees demanded the Japan consulting Institute was finally selected. This Institute has support both of the Japanese Government as well as principal private industrial concerns in Japan; its employees had developed large scale iron-ore mines in other countries. The total fee payable, determined as a lumpsum at the time the quotations were obtained, is Rs. 16.8 lakhs—of which Rs. 6.58 lakhs are payable in rupees and the balance in Yen.

Copyright of Indian Writers in Pakistan

***220. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to recent reports of large scale infringement by Pakistan of copyright owned by numerous Indian writers of West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan refuses to abide by the rules and conventions of the International Copyright Union;

(c) whether the UNESCO Conference has agreed on certain copyright conventions to which Pakistan also is a party; and

(d) whether Indian holders of copyright have no protection from infringement by Pakistan?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But some alleged infringements have been reported.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is open to owners of copyright to institute legal proceedings against the offenders.

Supply of Drinking Water at Kiriburu Project

***221. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular supply of drinking water at Kiriburu Project since 1959; and

(b) what is the source of water supply?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No.

Arrangements for supply of drinking water to the base camp of the project, situated at the foot of the hill where the deposits are situated, were completed in September, 1959. Ar-

raagements for water supply at the camp at hill top were completed in April, 1960. The drinking water is chlorinated before supply.

(b) The source of supply for the base camp is the Bhundjar Nala; and for the hill top, the Berulj nala. Domestic water supply for the Kori-buru township, which is under construction, will be from the river Karo. Necessary works are under way

Production of Defence Material and Equipment

*222. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names or description of items of defence material and equipment that are now being manufactured indigenously;

(b) the items that are still imported;

(c) whether India can attain a position of self-sufficiency in so far as her defence needs are concerned; and

(d) if so, by what year approximately?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) and (d). It is the constant endeavour of the Defence Production Organisation to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of Defence requirements as speedily as possible.

पेंशन की अदायगी

*२२३. **श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :** क्या अतिरिक्ता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अतिरिक्ता मंत्रालय ने निवृत्ति बेटनों (पेंशनों) की अदायगी में असाधारण विलम्ब न होने देने के लिये कोई नई योजना बालू की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये कुछ अतिरिक्त सुविधायें जुटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कौनसी सुविधायें विचाराधीन हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय होने की आशा है ?

अतिरिक्ता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) जी नहीं । साधारणतः पेंशनों की अदायगी में कोई असाधारण विलम्ब नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रखिल भारतीय भूतपूर्व गोरखा सैनिकों की कल्याण समिति द्वारा एक सुझाव दिया गया है कि सभी राज्यों में सैनिक पेंशनरों को डाकघरों द्वारा पेंशन दिये जाने की सुविधा होनी चाहिये । वर्तमान में पंजाब, जम्मू-काश्मीर और दिल्ली के संघक्षेत्र के अतिरिक्त जहां उन्हें डाकघरों द्वारा अदायगी की जाती है, विभिन्न राज्यों में खजानों द्वारा पेंशनों की अदायगी की जाती है । समिति का सुझाव विचाराधीन है और निर्णय लेने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Oil Exploration in Punjab

*224. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been delay in the execution of oil exploration programme in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) action taken to avoid any further delay in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

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

Ferro-Manganese Industry

- *225. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to study the various problems of the ferro-manganese industry in India has submitted its report;

(b) what were the special references made to the Committee; and

(c) if it has not submitted its report when it is expected?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The main terms of reference to the Committee are:

(i) study of ways and means of ensuring regular supply of raw materials of requisite quality;

(ii) consider the question of railway freight for movement of raw materials and finished products;

(iii) study the economics of production with special reference to cost of transport of ore, power costs, manufacturing process, use of bye-products, etc.; and

(iv) study problems relating to export and marketing abroad of the ferro-manganese.

(c) By July 1982.

AVRO-748

*226. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what further progress has been made with regard to the manufacture of AVRO-748 in Kanpur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Baghuramiah): The first Kanpur built AVRO-748 has been flown and is undergoing flight

and evaluation tests. Work on the manufacture of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th aircraft is in progress.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*227. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some Indian firms have offered to participate in the second stage construction programme of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, how many firms have so offered their participation; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine.

(c) The offers are at present under consideration of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

*228. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made by the Kiriburu Iron-ore Project;

(b) whether the railway lines and port facilities have also been developed; and

(c) the total amount spent on such developments out of Japanese credit of 8 million dollars and the American credit of 20 million dollars?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The work in the Kiriburu Iron Ore Project has made satisfactory progress and the project is expected to go into production as scheduled by the beginning of 1984, when ore export to Japan from this mine is to commence.

(b) Of the new railway links, the line between Sambalpur and Titlagarh is expected to be ready for goods

traffic by December, 1962 and the line from Bimlagarh to the loading point at Kiriburu by March, 1963. Work on improvement of facilities at Vishakhapatnam is expected to be completed by the target date when ore export from this mine is to begin.

(c) The Japanese credit in Yen of the equivalent of 8 million U.S. dollars is for the purchase in Japan of machinery and equipment for only the mining project. Orders of a total value of Rs. 1.85 crores have been placed so far on various suppliers in Japan against the credit.

The U.S. credit was for the foreign exchange cost of the railway and port facilities. The Railways have already entered into commitments worth \$13 million; drawals in respect of the port work will also commence soon as contracts have already been concluded for the additional berths and are about to be concluded for the ore loading plant.

Bokaro Steel Plant

- *229. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Morarka:
Shri P. R. Chakraverty:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what is the stage now reached in the negotiations over the Bokaro Steel Project with U.S. participation;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to the U.S. Company participating also in management, and if so, to what extent;

(c) when is the first blast furnace expected to go into production; and

(d) what is the amount of finished steel estimated for production by the plant during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Consultations are still going on with the U.S. Agency for International Development on the question of U.S. finance for Bokaro, but no finality has been reached. I hope to be able to make a further statement on the subject at a not very distant date.

(c) The date when the first blast furnace is expected to go into production depends on how soon the aid negotiations are finalised.

(d) In the document relating to the Third Five Year Plan a credit of 0.3 million tons of steel from Bokaro has been taken during the Plan period.

Steel Plants

- *230. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) what stage of development and production of the steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur has been reached;

(b) the quantum of production per day in each of the plants at present; and

(c) the target for each of them during the current year?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) In Bhilai all the units have been commissioned. In Rourkela all units except the third coke oven battery and three lines of the tinning plant have been commissioned. As regards Durgapur, all units except the blast furnace No. 3 have been commissioned.

(b) the average production in the three projects per day during March 1962 was as follows:

	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur
		(in tons)	
Pig Iron	1600,	3,017	2,125
Steel	1,439	2,538	1,690

(c) The target fixed for the production of pig iron and steel ingots for the year 1962-63 is as follows:

	Rourkela	Bhilai	Durgapur
Pig Iron	1080,000	1030,000	875,000
Steel	850,000	800,000	750,000

The rated capacity of each plant is 1 million ingot tons of steel.

Manufacture of Tanks

*231. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made regarding manufacture of Tanks in the Ordnance Factories; and

(b) whether a separate factory has been set up?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Government has entered into an agreement with M/s. Vickers-Armstrongs (Engineers) Ltd. of the United Kingdom for their technical collaboration in the manufacture of tanks. Detailed planning of the factory buildings has been completed in consultation with the collaborators. Construction work on the main Factory building is expected to start very shortly. Procurement action for necessary plant and equipment is well in hand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Violation of Foreign Exchange cases

*232. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been in recent months a sizeable increase in cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank at Calcutta has been hoodwinked by foreign exchange manipulators who have succeeded in placing lakhs of rupees worth of foreign exchange in the blackmarket; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Yarakala and Eradi Communities

183. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1316 on the 5th December, 1961 and state:

(a) the nature of decision taken in regard to classification of Yarakala and Eradi communities of Telangana area in Andhra Pradesh at par with such tribes in the State; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Drilling in Jawalamukhi

184. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 976 on the 14th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether drilling operation work at Jawalamukhi has been re-started; and

(b) if so, since which date?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Cambay and Kalol

185. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the progress of the exploration work in the Cambay and Kalol Oil fields; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). 25 exploratory wells have been drilled so far in Cambay and two more wells are being drilled currently. Of the 25 wells drilled at Cambay, 10 are gas producing, 2 oil bearing and 8 dry. The other 5 are being tested. In Kalol, three wells have been drilled so far. The lowest favourable horizon has been tested in all the 3 wells and has been found to contain oil.

Cement Factory in Andhra

186. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a cement factory in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, its location, estimated cost and the time by which the work will commence?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Two licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 have been granted to private parties for setting up a cement factory each in Vizianagaram tehsil, Visakhapatnam district and at Bhongir, Nalgonda district. Preliminary work on both the factories has already commenced. The factory in Vizianagaram tehsil is expected to go into production in 1964 and that at Bhongir in 1965. Each factory is estimated to cost about Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 3 crores.

Pay Scales of Primary Teachers

187. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the scales of pay of the primary teachers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) and (b). The States prepare their own schemes for the improvement of the emoluments

of primary School teachers and such schemes form part of the State sector of the respective Plans. There is no overall Scheme for the whole of the country.

Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore

189. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have recommended to the Union Government to revise the lists of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that State;

(b) if so, the names of the communities which are proposed to be included in or deleted from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Tribes;

(c) the reasons for the revision of the lists;

(d) the population of each of the communities which are proposed to be included or deleted, according to the census of 1961; and

(e) when the proposal to revise the lists, was sent by the State Government to the Union Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the proposals are still under examination it will not be in the public interest to divulge the recommendations made by the State Governments

(c) The lists are proposed to be revised in order to eliminate mistakes either by way of inclusion in or exclusion from the Schedules.

(d) The figures of population on the basis of the 1961 census have not yet become available.

(e) The proposals were received in January 1960.

Report of Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. for 1960-61

190. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, has presented his Report for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to lay it on the Table of the House during the current Session.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

191. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Schemes formulated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country under the Central Sector and State sector during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount allotted for each of the Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

Welfare Schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

192. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any significant changes in the Welfare Schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Third Five Year Plan in the Central Sector and State Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Sector of the Third Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is restricted to certain schemes of national priority in respect of which an even pace of development on an intensive and uniform scale is desirable for the entire country. These schemes are shown in the statement. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 36].

All India Bar Council

193. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to establish an All India Bar Council and a unified bar association?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Steps are being taken for the establishment of the All India Bar Council in accordance with the provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, and the rules made thereunder. The Bar Council of India is to consist of the Attorney-General, ex-officio, the Solicitor General, ex-officio and one member to be elected by each of the fifteen State Bar Councils from among its members. Out of the fifteen members to be elected to the All India Bar Council, fourteen persons have already been elected. Election by the remaining Bar Council is also likely to be completed in the near future.

There is no provision in the Advocates Act requiring the formation of a unified Bar Association and Government does not, therefore, contemplate taking any steps in this behalf.

Prohibition

**194. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have by now responded to

the suggestions made by the Planning Commission for extension of prohibition in their respective areas on the condition that the losses incurred by the various States would be met by the Centre to the extent of 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the nature of response received from various State Governments; and

(c) the progress made by them during the last financial year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab have agreed to introduce total prohibition by the end of Third Plan on the basis of the Central assistance offered, provided Delhi would take the lead. The Government of Mysore have extended prohibition with effect from 1-7-1961 to Mandya District and Mysore City and Taluk and have asked for Central assistance of Rs. 22.5 lakhs for 1961-62 on account of 50% share of the estimated loss of excise revenue.

2. The Governments of Mysore (for other Districts), Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala have asked for 100% Central assistance to meet the loss in excise revenue plus the cost of enforcement and rehabilitation. The replies from other State Governments are awaited.

Spread of Literacy

195. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the recommendations of experts from various countries who met at Paris in the third week of March about the Establishment of demonstration centres all over the world for the rapid spread of literacy;

(b) whether such centres are proposed to be opened in India in the near future; and

(c) if so, their number?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastha): (a) The Government

has not yet received from Unesco the recommendations made by experts in the matter.

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

Assistance for Water Supply and Sanitation Projects

196. { Shri Rameshwar Tantiya;
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to explore ways and means of securing assistance from the United Nations Fund and the International Development Association for water-supply and sanitation projects;

(b) if so, whether Government have formally or informally approached the International Aid-giving organisations therefor; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Government have approached the International aid-giving organizations and aid-giving countries for the totality of the foreign exchange requirements for Third Plan projects and programmes. These requirements take into account the water-supply and sanitation projects included in the Plan.

The aid promised by the International Development Association for the first two years of the Plan is already more than fully covered by Irrigation, Power, Transport and Communications projects and there is, therefore, no possibility of any aid being available for water-supply and sanitation projects from that source. The U.N. Special Fund has agreed to provide assistance to the extent of \$324,100 for the project for Survey & Investigation of Potable Water Supply & Sewerage Scheme of Greater Calcutta which has been sponsored by the Government of West Bengal.

Visit by World Bank Experts

197. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri P. C. Borooah;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and I.D.A. experts who visited India recently agreed to give substantial financial assistance for a detailed and technically accurate assessment of the country's power potential; and

(b) if so, when the detailed survey will commence?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No financial assistance has been asked for from the World Bank or the I.D.A. for conducting a survey of power requirements in the country. There is already a programme of long-term survey in operation in India on a nationwide basis since 1955. The results of the survey are made use of for formulating the future power programme of the country.

Basic Education

198. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on basic education during the period from 1947 to March, 1962;

(b) the total number of persons who have received basic education so far; and

(c) the profession in which they have been employed?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Statements are laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 37].

Text Books

199. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether changing of text books in schools every year has made education expensive; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to avoid such changes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The frequency of change differs from State to State but generally a text book is not changed in less than three years.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Coke and Coal in U.P.

200. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of coal and soft coke still prevails in U.P.;

(b) whether some industrial units are likely to be closed down in Kanpur because of shortage of coal; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The movement of coal and soft coke to U.P. suffered some set-back during December, 1961 and January and February, 1962 due to Goa emergency and subsequent severe cold weather and foggy conditions. The position has since returned to normal and 9650 wagons of coal and coke were despatched to U.P. during March, 1962 as against 8493 wagons despatched during January, 1962 and 7988 wagons during February, 1962.

(b) and (c). The Government have received no specific report about the likely closure of mills in Kanpur, but whenever reports regarding low coal stock position are received, immediate action is taken to rush supplies and avert closure.

Separation of Judiciary From Executive

201. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made with regard to separation of the judiciary from the executive?

separation of judiciary from the Executive; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Class IV Staff of Survey of India

202. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniforms and liveries for 1961 have not yet been supplied to the Class IV staff of Survey of India, Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Supplies have been made to all, except for shoes to 16.

(b) and (c). Full quota awaited from the suppliers, who have been reminded.

भारत आने वाले विदेशी शिष्ट मण्डल

२०३. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६१-६२ में कितने विदेशी सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमण्डल हमारे देश में ;

(ख) किस-किस देश से आये ;

(ग) अब तक कितने सांस्कृतिक समझौते किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबीर): (क) नौ ।

(ख) मंगोलिया, बल्गारिया, फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी, इंडोनेशिया, यूगोस्लाविया, अफगानिस्तान और रूस ।

(ग) १९६१-६२ के दौरान तीन सांस्कृतिक समझौते हुए ।

(घ) इन प्रतिनिधि मंडलों पर, १,४६,३४३ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ।

उत्पादन-शुल्क विभाग में भ्रष्टाचार

२०४. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले ३ वर्ष में उत्पादन-विभाग के कितने कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप पर मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्रमशः १, २, ३, ४ श्रेणी-अनुसार राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) राज्यवार कितने मामले अदालतों में चले तथा कितने विभागीय स्तर पर निबटारे गये ; और

(घ) उनमें क्या सजाये दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना उत्पादन-शुल्क (सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज) के कलक्टरों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी हो जाने पर उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Development of Housing Plots in Delhi

205. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to develop about 5,000 housing plots by the middle of the next year in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme and where these plots would be developed; and

(c) how these plots will be disposed of and to whom they would be transferred and on what terms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd March, 1961, in reply to the notice under Rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb. The statement contains details of a scheme for the acquisition, development and disposal of about 8,000 acres of land in Delhi, which was drawn in pursuance of one of the main recommendations of the Committee, referred to in the above statement, that the Government should acquire all vacant land within the urbanisable limits of Delhi, develop the same in accordance with pre-determined ideas about the nature and extent of the desired future development and put on the market every year a minimum of 5,000 plots.

ईंटों के मूल्य

२०६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में चीफ कमिश्नर ने ईंटों का भाव निर्धारित कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में जनता से घटिया ईंटें मिलने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) दो शिकायतें साबित नहीं हुई और बाकिों में जांच हो रही है ।

दिल्ली में मकान बनाने की लिये हरिजनों को दो गई राशि

२०७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में हरिजनों को मकान बनाने के लिये १९६१-६२ में कुल कितना खर्चा किया गया ; और

(ख) क्या यह सब खर्चा दे दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख) सन् १९६१-६२ की अवधि में मकानों के निर्माण के हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हरिजनों को साहाय्य रूप में देने के लिये २,६९,३९८ रुपये की राशि स्वीकार की है । इस राशि में से २,३८,७९८ रुपये बांटे जा चुके हैं ।

Teachers Education

208. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education in their session held at Jaipur in January this year recommended the appointment of a high powered committee to examine the problems of teacher education in all its aspects;

(b) if so, whether the committee as recommended has been appointed;

(c) whether this Committee has submitted any report; and

(d) if so, what are the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

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

Targets of Enrolment in Educational Institutions

209. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended in their session held at Jaipur in January this year that the targets of enrolment in educational institutions be revised for each State, and for the country as a whole; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to implement this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been already taken up with the Planning Commission.

Levy of Excise Duty on Radio sets

210. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently received any representation from the All India Radio Merchants' Association or any other Radio Merchants Association protesting against the levy of excise duty on Radio sets;

(b) if so, what were the main points of objection made out by them; and

(c) what is Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three representations were received early this year from Radio Merchants' Associations of Delhi and Amritsar requesting mainly for (i) changing the pattern of levy of excise duty from *ad valorem* rate to specific duty; (ii) simplification of excise procedure for the small scale manufacturers; and (iii) exempting from excise duty small units manufacturing 300 radio sets or less annually.

(c) The requests at (i) and (ii) have been partly granted. Optional specific rates of excise duty have been fixed for wireless sets of different categories and a simplified procedure has been evolved and put into opera-

tion. It has not, however, been possible for the Government to accept the request at item (iii) above.

**दिल्ली के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के बारे में
वेतन आयोग की सिफारिश**

२११. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सरकारी सहायता
प्राप्त सभी स्कूलों में दूसरे वेतन आयोग की
सिफारिशों पर अमल शुरू कर दिया गया है;
जीर

(ख) यदि कुछ ने नहीं किया है, तो
इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त दिल्ली
के स्कूलों ने संशोधित वेतन-मानों से सम्बन्धित
दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को कार्या-
न्वित कर दिया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Allowance to Ex-Ruler of Bastar

212. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what monthly allowance is presently being given to the ex-Ruler of Bastar, Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo; and

(b) whether this allowance also includes some share for the wife of the ex-Ruler or a separate allowance is given to her?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 2,000.

(b) No separate allowance is given to the ex-Ruler's wife.

Free Food and Clothing for Primary School Children

213. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 230 on the 22nd February 1961 and state:

(a) whether proceedings of the All India Education Conference held in Kanpur on 28th December, 1960 recommending, *inter alia* supply of free food and clothing to primary school children have now been received;

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The resolutions, but not the proceedings of the Conference, have been received; there is no recommendation regarding the supply of free food and clothing to Primary school children.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Copies of the resolutions of the Conference are available in the Parliament Library.

Attapadi Tribal Development Block in Kerala

214. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount set apart for the Attapadi Tribal Development Block in Kerala for the year 1961-62;

(b) how much of this allotment has been utilised and for what purposes; and

(c) what are the reasons for the shortfall in achievement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 2 lakhs. This is in addition to an average allocation of Rs. 2.40 lakhs per year by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.

(b) and (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

215. Shri Achuthan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was functioning in Kerala State with Trivandrum as Headquarters and whether the post and office were abolished subsequently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is an Assistant Commissioner functioning at Madras now, for both Madras and Kerala States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The region of Kerala was too small to justify the appointment of a separate Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Yes.

Legislation on Compulsory Education

216. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Model legislation to make attendance of Children at school compulsory has been framed by the Centre.

(b) whether the States have been asked to be guided by such Model Legislation; and

(c) if so, the latest position in this respect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A model legislation on compulsory primary education has been already drafted by the Govern-

ment of India in consultation with the State Governments and sent to them for guidance.

(c) The latest position regarding enactment of new laws on compulsory primary education in different States is as follows:—

In the following States new laws regarding compulsory primary education have been passed in 1960 and 1961 to replace older ones:—

- (1) Punjab in 1960.
- (2) Andhra Pradesh in 1961.
- (3) Gujarat in 1961
- (4) Madhya Pradesh in 1961.
- (5) Mysore in 1961.

In the case of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the question of enacting new laws is under the consideration of the State Governments.

In the States of Kerala, Madras and West Bengal, the State Governments feel that no action is called for in this respect.

Coal Quota for Andhra

217. { Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Venkatasubbalah:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have lodged a protest recently with the Government of India for curtailing the quota of coal by 50%; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Previously, the quotas for coal were far in excess of the rail transport capacity available. It was felt that it would be in the interest of the consumers to make a realistic allocation which can be expected to be actually moved, so that

the consumers can properly plan the working of their units. The quotas of all the States, including Andhra Pradesh, for 1962 were accordingly revised in order to match them closely with the rail transport capacity available. The quota of Andhra Pradesh was fixed at 1147 wagons per month against their allocation of 1806 wagons per month during 1961. The State Government represented against this revision.

(b) The quota of Andhra Pradesh has since been already increased to 1800 wagons per month.

Teachers for Third Five Year Plan

218. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of teachers and lady teachers that will be required in different categories of schools in the various States during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government in the matter to ensure adequate availability of teachers.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 38]. Separate figures for lady teachers are not available.

(b) The plans of the State Governments include schemes for expansion of existing training institutions, as well as, opening of new institutions. As far as the Central Government is concerned, four regional training colleges are being set up to meet the demand for teachers of practical subjects in the multipurpose schools. Central assistance on 100 percent basis is being given for State development schemes relating to 'Training of Teachers'. To meet the shortage of Women teachers, special schemes e.g. opening of institutions for the training of women teachers, increasing the intake capacity of existing institutions, attaching training sections to secondary schools, provision of part-time training, grant of financial assistance

to girls from rural areas to become teachers etc., are also being assisted on 100 percent basis.

Everest Expedition

219. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given some aid to the recent Indian Everest Expedition;

(b) if so, how much and in what form; and

(c) what was the composition of the team?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been paid to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation in the form of a grant-in-aid for meeting expenditure on the Everest Expedition.

(c) The composition of the team is as under:—

1. Major John Dias—Leader.
2. Instr. Lt. M. S. Kohli—Deputy Leader.
3. Capt. A. B. Jungalwala.
4. Capt. Mulk Raj.
5. Chief Yeoman of Signals, K. P. Sharma.
6. Flt. Lt. A. K. Chaudhry.
7. Capt. M. A. Soares.
8. Shri C. P. Vohra.
9. Shri Sonam Gyasto.
10. Dr. A. N. D. Nanavati.
11. Shri Gurdian Singh.
12. Shri O. P. Sharma.
13. Shri Hari Dang.
14. Shri Suman Dubey.

Friendship University, Moscow

220. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether sending of Indian students to the Friendship University of Moscow (Lumumba University) has started;

(b) if so, how many have been already sent;

(c) whether it was decided that only for post-graduate studies, students would be sent to this University;

(d) whether the Government of U.S.S.R. stipulated any such condition;

(e) what is the minimum age and minimum educational qualifications that the Government of U.S.S.R. stipulated for admission; and

(f) the authority that make the selections?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 24.

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

(e) Government of India, in consultation with the Soviet authorities have prescribed the following qualifications:

Minimum age—19 years.

Minimum qualifications—

(i) For first degree Courses—

First Class Bachelor's Degree in Science.

(ii) For Post-Graduate Courses in specified fields—

Master's Degree in Chemistry, Mathematics, or Humanities and Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

(f) The selection is made by Selection Committee set up by the Government, one for Science and Technology and the other for Humanities.

Archaeological Finds at Eran near Saugor

221. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excavations at Eran near Saugor in Bhopal have yielded some archaeological finds;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the historical value of the finds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The excavation of the site during the year 1960-61 has revealed four periods of habitation starting from chalcolithic to late mediaeval period. The important finds were painted pottery, terracotta animal figurines, beads, punch-marked and cast tribal copper coins, coins of Ramgupta, the Naga Dynasty and the Indo-Sassanian rules, and iron objects etc.

(c) The excavation has established a sequence of Culture from the chalcolithic period onwards and has placed it on a sure foundation, especially in regard to the historical period where coins of different dynasties have also been found.

दिल्ली के शिक्षकों को खेलों का प्रशिक्षण

२२२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के शिक्षकों को खेल सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये दो प्रशिक्षण शिविर लगाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० भीमाली) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली ने दो भ्रमण भ्रमण शिविर आयोजना किए हैं—एक दिल्ली के शारीरिक शिक्षा के अध्यापकों के लिए तथा दूसरा अध्यापिकाओं के लिए । इन शिविरों का मुख्य उद्देश्य अध्यापकों/अध्यापिकाओं के शारीरिक शिक्षा के ज्ञान को ताजा करना तथा उन्हें इस क्षेत्र की नवीनतम प्रवृत्तियों से अवगत कराना है । अध्यापकों को हाकी, फुटबाल, क्रिकेट, बास्केटबाल, कुश्ती, कसरत (जिमनास्टिक्स)

और व्यायाम-शिक्षा (एथलेटिक्स) में तथा अध्यापिकाओं को व्यायाम-शिक्षा (एथलेटिक्स), बास्केटबाल और कसरत (जिमनास्टिक्स) में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । शारीरिक शिक्षा के अध्यापकों के लिए शिविर १५ अप्रैल, १९६२ से तीन सप्ताह की अवधि का है । अध्यापिकाओं के लिए शिविर ६ अप्रैल, १९६२ से एक माह की अवधि का है ।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR NAMRUP FERTILIZER PROJECT

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel and heavy Industries to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The situation arising out of the proposed eviction of about 700 families by the authorities of Namrup Fertilizer Project, Assam."

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I should first like to point out that as land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are within the primary competence of the State Government it would be proper and appropriate to treat this matter as being one of concern to the Assam State Legislature rather than to Parliament. Never the less, I should like to make the following statement.

2. The calling attention notice refers to two projects in Namrup. One is the Thermal Power Project which is being implemented by the Government of Assam. The other is the Fertilizer Project under the Fertilizer Corporation with which I am directly concerned.

3. Dispersal of industry is one of the basic principles of our industrial policy. Dispersal is needed in order to distribute uniformly, as far as may be, prosperity, employment and rising standards of living. State Governments are usually anxious to secure the siting of industrial projects within their borders. It is obvious that the larger industrial projects cannot be established in any given area unless facilities such as land, water and communications are made available. Sometimes land has to be acquired and people occupying such land have to be displaced. But compensation is always paid and every endeavour is made to resettle the displaced persons. Some hardship, however regrettable, is inevitable. Agitation and obstruction only delay the implementation of projects. In extreme cases there may even have to be an abandonment of a project in one State and its location in another.

4. In the interests of food production it has been decided that a considerable number of fertilizer factories should be established. It has been the general desire that at least one fertilizer factory should be established in each of the States during the Third Five Year Plan. Accordingly it is proposed to build a Fertilizer factory at Namrup in Assam.

5. Out of 1000 acres of land earmarked for the fertilizer project, 173 acres belong to the State Government and the remaining 827 acres to private parties. The Government land has already been taken over by the Corporation. Of the private land only about 10 acres have been acquired and this has been done with the full consent of the owners. About 330 acres belong to the Dilli Tea Estate who had originally agreed to make the land available to the Fertilizer Corporation for construction of houses. However, after the Corporation started construction work, the Tea Estate appeared to charge their mind and obtained an injunction from the Assam High Court restraining the Fertilizer Corporation from building on the land.

Construction work has, therefore, been completely stopped.

6. Coming to the demonstration referred to by the Hon'ble Members, my information is that on the 22nd April 1962 a meeting of persons occupying the land proposed to be acquired for the Power Project and the Fertilizer Project was convened by a local political worker. It is reported that the meeting was attended by hardly a dozen persons, lasted no more than about 5 or 6 minutes, and dispersed peacefully. The market in the area was open and operating normally. It is evident from these facts that there is no great feeling against the proposed acquisition. There have been no evictions and there is no current cause for any suffering or hardship. It appears that the proposal for acquisition is being made use of for minor political ends.

7. The number of families who may be affected by acquisition of land for the fertilizer project is 146. No family has so far been displaced. The land will be acquired by the State Government under due processes of law and compensation will be paid in accordance with law.

8. As far as I could ascertain at short notice, the demands put forward on behalf of the occupiers of the land are, firstly quick payment of compensation to the affected families; secondly immediate resettlement after displacement and thirdly employment in the fertilizer project. The first two demands are the direct concern of the Assam Government, as the legal obligation of the Fertilizer Corporation would be completely discharged when they deposit the Compensation money as assessed by the Land Acquisition authorities. We would desire to enjoy possession of the acquired land in an atmosphere of harmony with the local people and will do everything within reason to secure such conditions. As regards employment, the policy of the Fertilizer Corporation is to give preference to persons affected by land acquisition, other things being equal. In fact, every effort will be made to find suitable employment for them by

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

giving special attention to the training of local people and, in particular, of people who, by being dispossessed of their home and land, are liable to suffer loss and privation.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1463 dated the 16th December, 1961.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1464 dated the 16th December, 1961.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 77 dated the 20th January, 1962.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 101 dated the 27th January, 1962.
- (v) G.S.R. No. 157 dated the 10th February, 1962.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 187 dated the 17th February, 1962.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 225 dated the 24th February, 1962.
- (viii) G.S.R. No. 228 dated the 24th February, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-28/62]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER LOK SAHAYAK SENA ACT AND NAVY ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) a copy of the Lok Sahayak Sena (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 257 dated the 9th September, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of

the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-28/62]

- (ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

- (a) The Navy (Disposal of Private Property) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 389 dated the 30th December, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-30/62].
- (b) The Navy (Authorised Deductions) Amendment Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 390 dated the 30th December, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-31/62.]
- (c) The Maintenance of Wives and Children (Rate of Deductions from pay) Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 46 dated the 10th February, 1962 as corrected by S.R.O. No. 89 dated the 10th March, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-32/62.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 387 dated the 31st March, 1962 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-39/62.]
- (ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 398 dated the 31st March, 1962 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. No. 399

and 250 dated the 10th March, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—33/62.]

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

- (a) G.S.R. No. 389 dated the 31st March, 1962.
- (b) G.S.R. No. 390 dated the 31st March, 1962.
- (c) G.S.R. No. 391 dated the 31st March, 1962.
- (d) G.S.R. No. 392 dated the 31st March, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-34/62]

(iv) a copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393 dated the 31st March, 1962, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-35/62]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 495 dated the 18th April 1962 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-38/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain amendments to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960:—

(a) S.O. No. 2315 dated the 21st September, 1961.

(b) S.O. No. 2791 dated the 24th November, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-36/62.]

(ii) a copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 597 dated the 27th February, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-38/62.]

12:08 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

COUNCIL UNDER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ACT

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of section 31(2) (k) and 32(1) and (4) of the Institute or Technology Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council, to be established under section 31 (1) of the said Act, for the triennium commencing from a date to be notified by the Central Government”.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That in pursuance of section 31(2) (k) and 32(1) and (4) of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961 the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council, to be established under section 31(1) of the said Act, for the triennium commencing from a date to be notified by the Central Government”.

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF INDIAN SCHOOL
OF MINES

Shri Humayun Kabir: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel Resolution No. 315(1)/57-MIII dated the 4th May 1957, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the late Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel Resolution No. 315(1)/57-MIII dated the 4th May 1957, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad".

The motion was adopted.

12.10 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the general discussion of the Railway Budget. We have already spent 14 hours 55 minutes. We will have another hour now, and then the Minister would reply.

Shall I call upon the Minister? No Member is prepared to speak? Yes, the hon. Member there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj): Would you kindly give me some time?

Mr. Speaker: I will see. If I can, certainly.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Railway Budget. It is with a heavy heart that I have to make a reference to the grim tragedy that occurred in Dhanbad on the 23rd. It presents a picture of a dismal character and one has to go deep into the matter to see how such catastrophes can be averted.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to the fact that the people of Dhanbad had been pressing for some convenient system so that these difficulties might be overcome. It is a long-standing grievance. They had been left in a state of utter helplessness, and that has been evidenced by this tragic occurrence. Naturally one feels that the accident which happened may be due to certain extraneous causes, may be due to certain human failures, but one cannot leave the matter at that. I understand Dr. Kunzru has been appointed chairman of a committee to look into railway accidents, and I would prefer to leave it to that committee. But this accident happened in all its ghastliness and, as was mentioned by the Minister, that already 18 persons died within a few hours of the tragic occurrence, and may be there are some more casualties in the offing. Naturally, I would again press on the Government, and especially the Ministry of Railways, to examine this aspect of the question and see how far these catastrophes can be averted.

Dhanbad stands in a very unenviable position. A mere headquarters of a subdivision, it had been recognised a subdivision, it had been recognised to be the headquarters of the district after the transfer of Purulia, the former district headquarters to Bengal. The people in Dhanbad did not foresee that so much importance would come to be attached to this town. Today, it is interspersed with railways all through, and so many lines and by-lines have been coming up that at the

entrance to the town itself, the traffic have to wait one hour or so to let the train pass. You will be amused to know that when the ex-President of the Indian National Congress—in fact, two of them—visited the place and had to be taken over the line, I was feeling rather hesitant whether I should request them to take this much trouble on my score. I thought I would rather withdraw from the election than see some unhappy incident taking place in my constituency.

Sir, this grim tragedy has presented itself in all its ghastliness. The dangers inherent in the existing system had been laid before the Government so many times, but they had been left unattended to. Let us take the lesson today and see how far we can improve on this system.

The area which I claim to represent is a rich centre of coal production. Naturally, I shall be interested in the question of the movement of coal which happens to be the generator of 80 per cent of the energy resources in the country. I find that the estimate which has been made of coal production has been suffering from a shortfall.

The target of 60 million tonnes, which had been fixed for the Second Five Year Plan, has not been reached even after the lapse of one year of the Third Five Year Plan. So, if today the colliery owners come with a challenge that from the private sector they are determined to raise production and reach the target we find there is a handicap and that is caused by the lack of transport facilities.

Just now we had been discussing the question of the import of coal from other countries beyond the frontiers of India to supply our requirements so far as the brick kilns are concerned. We forget, at the same time, that production potentialities are there in the country; and if there is any handicap, it is because of the lack of transport facilities.

It is no doubt a happy augury that the Minister in charge of Railways has come with his rich experience and wisdom from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, and the figures which had been placed before the country by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, may be fairly quoted here for the information of the House. Production target had been ascertained at 97 million tonnes at the end of the Third Five Year Plan as quoted by them the requirement of rail transport had been calculated on the basis that in the year 1961-62, the average number of wagons per day will be 7183, for 1962-63, 8561, for 1963-64, 9,610, for 1964-65, 11,502 and for 1965-66, 12,339. But this has been calculated on the assumption that the target will be 97 million tonnes.

But the Planning Commission has now come out with its own figures; and it has pointed out that the figure might be raised conveniently to 104 million tonnes. Naturally, the colliery owners or the mine managers come forth with a statement—and every year they are reiterating their own statement that there is shortage of transport—and that shortage of transport still continues to be the biggest hurdle in the progress of the coal industry. Paucity of transport has invariably adverted the tempo of coal Production and frustrated all efforts at boosting it up. It is up to the Ministry of Railways now to see that this challenge from the side of the colliery owners and the producers of coal is met; and if there is any shortfall, it has to be duly compensated for.

Sir, the report has made a reference to the amenities the Railways are giving to the passengers. So much discussion has taken place so far as this question of raising the fare is concerned. But, one thing is lost sight of. When we claim to compare with other countries of the world, that the third class compartment as it functions today is changed invariably into a condemned cell whenever there is heavy rush with no chance of going in or

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

coming out. So much of congestion is there. Nobody is there to keep any check. If attempts are made to relieve this congestion or overcrowding in the third class compartments, it is then only, that we can be justified in enhancing the fares. How does the question of rise in fare come in the face of this grim picture? There is an old saying that God comes to us without any bell. Even if 1000 bells are rung, thousand trumpets are blown and if 1000 conch shells herald the advent of God himself,—and my friends on the other side also will endorse this—even for Gods' sake, We cannot allow the admission of God into the third class compartment. If it is so, we must first ensure that the people who are today huddled together in small compartments have at least a little comfort, say, sitting accommodation. Why should they be packed the luggages and bundles littered irregularly? If it is a question of comparison of the fares here with fares obtaining in other parts of the world, we must take into account that in those parts one has not to squeeze himself into the compartment as such

That rings me to the question of self sufficiency, mooted by the Ministry of Railways. The other day, in reply to a question the Minister of Railways suggested that they were thinking of exporting our products such as locomotives, whether steam, electric or diesel, and passenger coaches. We are trying to build equipment so that we can be self-supporting. Before we supply our urgent requirements, how can we think of exporting coaches as has been hinted at in the report? We should first see that more third class coaches are made available so that at least sitting accommodation is ensured to the people who go in the trains.

With regard to staff and labour welfare, it has been mentioned that because the Railway happens to be the greatest employer, more than 11 lakhs are working under them, they should

consider this matter carefully. We must not forget that under very critical circumstances, rather extenuating circumstances so many factors intervened some of the railway employees had participated in the 'General Strike', as it was called. But it was not a successful strike. Still disciplinary and all forms of action had been taken. May I implore the Railway Ministry through you that it is high time to see what circumstances compelled them to go in for that form of unconstitutional behaviour and find out whether today they are in a position to review their cases in the name of humanity so that we may have better understanding and co-operation from these people who will be joining us in a common endeavour—namely the building up of the Nation.

Shri Mahida (Anand): Sir, I have mixed feelings about this Railway Budget. I am a traveller by third class over a number of years but I have preferred to walk rather than travel in crowded compartments. I would like to compare the management of our railways with the managements of cinemas. In the case of cinemas we buy a ticket and we get a seat. But in the case of railways, we buy a ticket but we are not even assured of a seat. Many of our trains are overcrowded and people are hanging on doors and are sitting on top of coaches. People risk their lives and travel about this way and it is easier to commit suicide by hanging on doors and sitting on roof of coaches.

An Hon. Member: Did you try?

Shri Mahida: I have; I have sat on the top of a coach when I wanted some years back to go to some place. That was a narrow gauge train and the speed was only about ten miles per hour. I was disgusted with this sort of overcrowding; that is why for the last fifteen years or so whenever I had to travel about in Gujarat, I felt I would rather walk. I undertook this long railway journey to Delhi but had

it been nearer I would have preferred to walk down rather than go about in these overcrowded compartments. If the cinema people can give you seats on payment why cannot our national railways? Whenever we see overcrowding in the third-class compartments, people of all parties, of all the ranks, rich and the poor alike, shout at the Government. I request the hon. Minister for railways to travel at least once a year in these overcrowded compartments and find out the opinions of the third class travellers. He will see them voicing their feelings. So, I submit that he may travel by third class before enhancing the railway fares.

I will also submit that the region from which I come is a backward area. I request the railway authorities to connect the southern region of Gujarat with Madhya Pradesh. I request them to extend the railway from Chhota Udepur in the Baroda district to Kukshi which is in Madhya Pradesh. It takes about 300 miles to go round from Chhota Udepur to Indore, but it will be only 80 miles or so from Chhota Udepur to Kukshi, on the way to Indore. That will open up new regions in the hinterland and hence the trade between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

I will also request the railway authorities to connect Vishvamitri station on the narrow gauge to the Baroda station by narrow gauge to facilitate passengers travelling from the narrow gauge to the broad gauge. Today, we have to get down at Vishvamitri or Pratapnagar and go in taxis and tongas to catch a train at Baroda station. I request the authorities to pay attention to this long-felt need of the people.

I congratulate their railways for building new stations and for having third class air-conditioned trains and for such other facilities which they are offering, but I see no reason why they should enhance the third class fare. I submit that the needs of the third class passengers should be heard

in this House. The Railway Minister may enhance the fares of other passengers but not of the third class passengers. That is my only submission.

जीमनी जवन डेवी (भाबुआ) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो रेलवे बजट रखा उस पर आज चार रोज से चर्चा हो रही है। आपको विदित ही होगा कि पिछले दस वर्ष से मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े हुए इलाके की तरफ से मांग की जा रही है कि दोहद से इन्दौर तक और दोहद से खंडवा तक के क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन डाली जाए लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उस और कतई ध्यान नहीं दिया। क्या इसका कारण यही है कि आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्दर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश से कोई मंत्री नहीं है और इसीलिये सुनवाई नहीं होती है। मैं वह जानना चाहूँगी कि क्यों नहीं सरकार ने उस और ध्यान दिया। आज उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके को आदिवासी क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है। उस क्षेत्र में नान-आदिवासी लोग भी रहते हैं। आदिवासियों के साथ उनको भी नुकसान हो रहा है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय की यह भावना है कि वह अपने रेलवे विभाग द्वारा अधिक से अधिक जनता को सुख सुविधा और सहूलियतें दे सके। उस और सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मेरा एक सुझाव है मंत्री महोदय से कि खास कर रात्रि के समय महिलाओं के जो डिब्बे रहते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए तो ग्राम चर्चा यहां हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी मेरा निवेदन है कि महिलाओं के जहां डिब्बे रहते हैं उस ओर खास कर पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

दस प्रतिशत जो बर्ड क्लास का किराया बढ़ाया जा रहा है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री

[श्रीमती जमुना देवी]

महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि वह थर्ड क्लास में सफर करने वाले लोगों के प्रति सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करें और उनकी जो स्थिति है उस पर गौर करें और उनका किराया कम करें। क्या शासन की नीति उस डाक्टर की तरह है जो एक हाथ से खन निकालता है और दूसरे हाथ से इंजेक्शन लगाता है? हमारे देश की जो हालत है उसमें अगर आप इस हाथ से लें और उस हाथ से दें तो जनता का क्या भला हो सकता है और उसको क्या सहूलियत हो सकती है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वे एक दो बार थर्ड क्लास में सफर करके देखें कि दरमसल में उनमें कितनी भीड़भाड़ और चक्का मुक्की होती है और सामान किस तरह से उनमें भरा जाता है तो उनको महसूस होगा कि तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों को कितनी असुविधा और तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है।

मध्य प्रदेश एक काफी बड़ा प्रान्त है और रेलवे प्रशासन को उधर ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह जानने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि वहां के लोगों की क्या आवश्यकताएं हैं वहां रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था की जानी आवश्यक है। मैं प्रार्थना रखती हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री महोदय इस चीज को ध्यान में रख कर जल्द से जल्द रेलवे लाइन के वहां पर डालने की जो मांग है उसे पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। जल्द से जल्द वहां पर रेलवे लाइन डाल कर लोगों को सुविधा और राहत पहुंचावेंगे।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would begin my speech by paying a compliment to the railway workers. Many things have been said about them, but in my contacts with them, I have found them courteous, considerate and helpful. I do not think it will be said that I have formed an

exaggerated impression about them. At least in the case of those low-paid workers with whom we come into contact during our constant travels in railways, I found them so and I must pay them the compliment I feel they deserve.

Next I come to the question of increase in fare. Coming just after the elections, it leaves a bad taste in the mouth. That would be one of the main considerations I would urge before the Minister. It is not quite correct to say that there has not been any increase during the last 10 or 20 years in railway fares. When the passenger fare tax was added to the passenger fare, that meant an increase in the passenger fare. So, it ought to be accepted that there has been increases in the passenger fare from September, 1957. It is now for the Minister to consider whether, having increased the fare in September, 1957, there should be another increase now in 1962.

In fact, the Railway Convention Committee report says that when the passenger fare tax was imposed, the figures for the year showed a sizeable net railway surplus—Rs. 20.22 crores. So, the passenger fare tax was imposed when there was a surplus. With that surplus, the passenger fare tax was imposed and that was subsequently converted into the fare itself, after the Railway Convention Committee report in 1960. So, the position now is, there has been an increase in the fare in 1957. The question is whether there should be another increase now. In fact, the Financial Commissioner of the Railways in his review submitted to the Convention Committee has actually admitted that it was practically a substitute for an increase in fare. This is what he says:

"The levy has limited the scope for raising passenger fares and there has, therefore, been no in-

crease in the passenger fare during the period 1955-1961."

So, this levy was in a way accepted as an increase in the passenger fare. After that, there ought to be second thought whether an addition should be made to the burden already imposed. I had gone through the arguments advanced by the Railway Minister. In fact, I had taken the pains to go through the arguments put forward by the then Finance Minister. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. It was he who put forward the Bill for the passenger fare tax not the Railway Minister. The arguments that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari used when urging for the adoption of the Bill to impose the passenger fare tax and the arguments that the hon. Railway Minister has used for increasing the fares now are exactly the same.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) The whole of that amount goes to the State Governments.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am coming to that. The arguments that have been once used by the then Finance Minister for imposing the passenger fare tax have ceased to be effective after the tax was imposed and should not be repeated and used now by the Railway Minister to impose another set of tax under the same arguments. I would request him to go over the arguments now.

The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that the entire proceeds go to the State Governments. I agree. But that is no consolation to the passengers who pay. Whether it goes to the State or to the Central Government, how does it affect the passengers differently? The passenger has to pay out of his pocket all the same, whether the State takes it or the Centre takes it. For the passenger it is no consolation at all that it is not the Railway Minister who takes the money out of his pocket, it is the State which does these things. I would urge before the hon.

Minister to consider whether there may be any change in his attitude the imposition of these new fares.

I have stated something about the workers. I have come to know that there is a number of grievances from which they suffer. One particular grievance I should point out, which was referred to in some of the speeches, is about their not getting interviews. In one of his speeches, I think, Shri Jagjivan Ram, when he was the Railway Minister, stated that he was prepared to hear any worker who would come to him to state his grievances. In fact, the Estimates Committee in their recommendation No. 57 (b) in the Twenty-fourth Report stated:

"The Railway Ministers, members of the Railway Board, General Managers and heads of departments should set apart some time to give a hearing to persons who might like to represent their cases and draw attention to matters which might not otherwise reach them."

This was the recommendation of the Estimates Committee, and in the context in which the word "should" is used, I should say "should" means "must". In fact, the granting of such an interview to the workers who might approach these dignitaries of the railway department should be regarded as something like obligatory, and the workers when they actually want to approach them to lay their grievances before them should be allowed to have an interview and state what they want to say. But from what I have come to know, workers, in spite of repeated requests, do not get such an interview, and interviews are avoided in cases in which such interviews should have been granted. At least in the cases which I went through, I thought such interviews should have been granted.

There have been some references about the working of the unions and

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

they related to the grievances of the workers. In fact, what I have come to know is that it is not a fact that the unions always work in the interest of the workers. I myself came to know certain facts. In a case a rail-up?" He said: "The union will not take unions approached me. As a newspaper man he approached me to bring out his grievance in the papers, that he had been superseded in promotion in his department. I asked him: "Why don't you ask your union to take it up?" He said: "The union will not take it up because the authorities of the union are themselves interested in the supersession and the supersession has been brought about by an arrangement between the officials of the union and the boss of the department." Because the union will not take up the case, he approached me so that he could ventilate it in the paper. I said that it is exactly what I am not going to do. When the unions prove effective even in bringing out a strike, they should be able to take up these cases.

In conclusion, I should state that I come from an area which suffers chronically from want of railway communication. I have repeatedly stated in this House, and I say it again. The construction of the Malda Siliguri broad-gauge line has been regarded as such an important event that it has been referred to in the President's Address in March last. I do not know whether it has been brought to the notice of the President that the construction of this line is going to defeat and frustrate the object with which it was proposed to have been constructed. When the Railway Minister broached this proposal in this House, he stated that the line was meant for 'opening up' the West Dinajpur district, and that is exactly what it has not done. The line has by-passed West Dinajpur and has been diverted to go to Kishanganj in Bihar. I believe this diversion has cost the railway ad-

ministration not less than Rs. 20 lakhs. The line was diverted to Kishanganj and was made to pass through a fringe between West Bengal and Bihar. And it is a sight for the gods to see that while the major part of the district suffers from want of railway communication, in this fringe of Bihar and Bengal the metre-gauge, the broad-gauge railway lines and the national highway are running side by side. It is a strange sight and anybody would feel surprised why all these three have been put together at one border of the district when the major portion of the district goes unattended.

I come from Raiganj and though the distance from Raiganj to Calcutta is about 250 miles, it requires 22 to 24 hours to come to Calcutta from my constituency and another 24 hours for coming from Calcutta to Delhi. From this you can imagine and appreciate my difficulty.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): What about Balurghat?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: My suggestion is that this line may be connected with the present headquarters of the District of Balurghat and the prospective headquarters at Raiganj. Another practical suggestion that I make is that at least the 30 miles of metre-gauge from Barsoi to Raiganj may be converted into broad-gauge to relieve the difficulties of the people living in that area.

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): Mr. Speaker, the increases in freights and fares proposed in the budget have been subject to severe criticism as unwarranted and rigorous. There are proposals even to drop them altogether or reduce them and, in some cases, exemptions have been proposed in the case of foodgrains and season ticket holders. It is true that this increase in freights and fares would lead to an increase in the cost of essential commodities and, consequently, of the sales tax also. I wonder whether a

substantial portion of the dearness allowance now proposed to be paid would not be offset by the rise in prices.

But there is one other aspect of the matter which has to be considered. The railways are our national assets and we are now engaged in the task of rehabilitation, replacement and expansion of this national asset, lest it should stagnate and deteriorate and lose its utility. In a developing economy burdens will have to be borne for we are engaged in a national effort, a mighty effort, to fulfil the physical targets of the Third Plan.

The planners themselves had indicated that at each step the Third Plan will demand dedicated leadership at all levels, a higher standard of devotion and efficiency from the public services, widespread understanding and participation by the people and willingness on their part to take their full share of responsibility and bear larger burdens for the future. Privations are, therefore, to be undergone and tightening of the belts is necessary so that everyone should take his share in the burdens and participate in the supreme national effort. Rich and poor alike would have to contribute his mite in the shape of fresh taxation towards this mighty effort. Viewed in that light, I submit that there is nothing to grudge at this fresh taxation.

I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Railways one matter of special importance to the Kanyakumari District which I represent. A line connecting Tirunelveli to Kanyakumari, the land's end of India, has been spoken of by several hon. speakers in this House. This line is intended to open out Kanyakumari District and the western portions of Tirunelveli District which are backward in the matter of industrialisation. When we approach the planners or the Railway Ministry we are told, "You have no big industries. It is not of a strategic importance. Why should a line

be constructed?" When we try to set up industries, we are told, "There are no easy means of communication and it is very difficult to start an industry." That is a peculiar position in which the backward area has been placed.

There have been two factories which have been exploiting the mineral sands, both ilmenite and monazite, on the coast of Manavalakurichi in Kanyakumari District. One of the companies has closed down mainly for want of proper means of communication. The other company, though a nationalised concern, might close down at any moment if there are no easy means of communication by which the product could be transported from Manavalakurichi to Chavara or to any other exporting centre.

Proposals have been made now to start in the district a co-operative spinning mill, a paper mill and a cement factory at Valliyoor in the Tirunelveli District. These schemes of industrialisation have been held over because there are no proper means of communication in this area so that these industries could be started.

There are very small industries which we have in that area. Fishing is one of the industries on the coast of Kanyakumari District. Now it has been mechanised because of the introduction of pabuloo boats. We are losing our market in Ceylon now mostly because of the difficulties in the matter of transportation of dry fish which we produce on the coast of Kanyakumari District.

The dollar-earning produce, such as, rubber and tea, produced in this area cannot compete in the open market at Cochin with other products because we have no railway communications to transport these goods. The area is famous for its handloom fabrics and as there are no proper means of transport for exporting these goods they cannot be sold at competitive rates outside.

[Shri Nesamony]

There had been monopoly production of salt in the old Travancore State.* This salt cannot be sold at competitive rates outside for want of proper lines of communication. So, I submit that even the very small industries that we have are being smothered and, at the same time, there is no possibility of starting big industries in that area.

We speak of national integration and of the extended India from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, but this area shut in between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea remains isolated, as it were, mostly from the rest of India. From the point of national integration this area has to be opened up by these lines of communication. It has now become a tourist centre who flock there to see the rising and the setting Sun and pilgrims flock there to worship in the temple at Kanyakumari.

In the recent elections the omission of this line has been made capital of by a political party in Madras State, because they said that the exclusion of this line was done because some other area in India is to profit by it. This found material for their political propaganda and by such propaganda a party in the Madras Legislature has emerged with strength. It is up to the Centre and the Railway Ministry to take the winds out of the sails of this propaganda and see that this backward area is opened up.

Again, it is said that the Kanyakumari district cannot claim to have that big political pull as Virudhunagar and Salem and that in the near future we cannot contemplate the opening of this line. But the Railway Board in its recommendation, which is found in a foot-note in the Third Five Year Plan, has recommended this as the fifth in the list. I submit that a few months ago the area was surveyed, the lines were aligned, and even the stations on the line were fixed. But to our surprise it has been dropped in the Third Plan. I submit that the

Railway Ministry will take full cognizance of this matter and see that this is a much-needed thing from the time of the Shencottah-Quilon railway line. At the time that the Shencottah-Quilon railway line was opened, this line, that is the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari railway line was also surveyed. The then State Government had to choose between the Shencottah-Quilon railway line and the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari railway line. The State Government chose the Shencottah-Quilon railway line and the Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari line was neglected even from that time. So this is not a new demand but a demand which has been standing there for more than fifty years. I request the Railway Ministry to reconsider their decision, because we are told by the hon. the Deputy Minister that there is no possibility of any extension of the line during the Third Plan period. I request that this decision may be reviewed and this line may be taken up during the Third Plan period.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. N. Mandal.

Shri Dhaon (Lucknow): May I know whether I will get any chance of speaking in this debate? I have been waiting all this time.

Mr. Speaker: There are chits that are being received by me from all sides, and I appreciate and admire that there is so much of enthusiasm among the Members who have come that they want to take this opportunity of speaking in this very first discussion. First, the answer to the question asked by the hon. Member is that I cannot give any assurance at any time that I can call a particular Member or not. But I can give this much of consolation to those who have been sending their chits that when we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of Railways and when time is devoted to the Railway Board, that is almost a projection of this general discussion and everything can be said there. Therefore, I would be able to accommodate all those who

have given their names to me, I hope, in that discussion if they do not get an opportunity now. So they should not lose heart because they will have their opportunity and they can say in that discussion what they would like to say now.

श्री यू० ना० बंड्योप (सहस्त्रा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नए रेल मंत्री के आने से मैं समझता था कि साधारणजनों के हितों पर जिनकी बराबर उपेक्षा होती रही है साख्त कुछ ध्यान दिया जाएगा। लेकिन जिस ढंग से इन्होंने भी तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों के किराचों में वृद्धि की है उससे मालूम पड़ता है कि इनकी भी जो नीति है, इनका भी जो रवैया है वह पहले के मंत्रियों से कोई भिन्न नहीं है। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री प्रायः गरीब ही होते हैं। जहां तक मेरा अनुभव है उनमें से अधिकांश लोग ऐसे होते हैं जिन्हें अपने घरबार छोड़ कर दूसरे प्रदेशों में कमाने के लिए जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि उनके अपने घर के आसपास करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं मिलता है। उनको जाते समय किराये का प्रबन्ध करने में जो परेशानी होती है, उसको वे ही जानते हैं। या तो उनको कर्ज लेना पड़ता है या किसी दूसरे ढंग से वे रुपये का इन्तजाम करते हैं। यह जो किराये में नई वृद्धि की जा रही है इससे उनके जीवन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा इसका बहुत आसानी से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता था कि आज देश में जिन लोगों की उपेक्षा हो रही है, जनसंख्या कायम होने के बाद भी जिनकी दशा पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उनकी वह उपेक्षा बन्द होती और उनकी वस्तु मुधारने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाता। इनकी इस दशा को ध्यान में रख कर ही रेल किराया बढ़ाने की बात सोची जानी चाहिए थी।

भारत का जो संविधान है उसमें भी ऐसा कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों के पास कमाने का कोई कौशल नहीं है, उनके बारे में सरकार

की, स्टेट की पालिसी इस तरह की होगी कि जिससे उनको इफीक्टिव तरीके से मदद मिल सके। मैं समझता हूं कि जिनको अपने घर के आसपास करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं मिलता है और जिनको मजबूर होकर दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाना पड़ता है, ऐसे लोगों के लिए जो किराये में वृद्धि की बात इन्होंने सामने रखी है, यह स्टेट पालिसी से ४१वीं धारा के खिलाफ है। इस पर माननीय मंत्री जो को पुनः विचार करना चाहिए।

सरकारी रिपोर्ट में यह भी कबूल किया गया है कि अधिकांश जो किराया भ्रता है वह थर्ड क्लास पैसेजर्स से ही आता है। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि उस ही तीसरे दर्जे में बढ़ने वाले पैसों को बैठने के लिए जगह नहीं मिल पाती है, कई लोगों को तो पैर तक रखने की जगह नहीं मिलती है और कितनी कितनी दूर तक उनको खड़े रह कर सफर करना पड़ता है। कई तो ऐसे होते हैं कि उन को फुटबोर्ड पर खड़े हो कर ही यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। ऐसे भी लोग होते हैं जोकि छतों पर चढ़ कर जाने तक के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं। यह ऐसी स्थिति है जिन में बहुत पहले ही मुधार हो जाना चाहिये था लेकिन आज तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है और न ही इस ओर कोई ध्यान देने की उत्सुकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर खास तौर पर, माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाये। इस भीड़ के कारण प्रायः दुर्घटना होती रहती है।

अब मैं रेलवे में जो सफर करते हैं, उनके लिए एमेनेटीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। पानी या रोगनी या पंख का इंतजाम हर डिब्बे में हो गया हो, हर ट्रेन में हो गया हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन जिस ट्रेन में भी इसका इंतजाम हुआ है, वहां पर ये सब चीजें ठीक हालत में रहती हैं या नहीं इसकी ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने अक्सर देखा है कि ब्रांच लाइन की जितनी ट्रेनें होती हैं उन में खास तौर से इनको ठीक

[श्री भू० ना० मंडल]

हालत में रखने का प्रयत्न नहीं के बराबर ही होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ इस और भी आपका ध्यान आये।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात को कबूल किया है कि जितने एक्सीडेंट होते हैं उन में अधिकांश एम० जी० रेल लाइन पर होते हैं और विशेषकर डिरेलमेंट की वजह से होते हैं। जब एम० जी० लाइन पर डिरेलमेंट्स বেশी होती हैं तो क्यों उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इन एक्सीडेंट्स में लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं, मालगाड़ियां उलट जाती हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको जल्दी से जल्दी बदला जाना चाहिये।

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फिरोजपुर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, इस बजट में रेल के किरायों को बढ़ाने की तजवीज पेश की गई है। यह ठीक बात है कि हालात का जो तकाजा हो, उसके मुताबिक हमें भ्रमल करना चाहिये। लेकिन जिस कमेटी के खयाल के मुताबिक किरायों में बृद्धि की गई है, उसका नाम रेलवे स्ट्रक्चर इनक्वायरी कमेटी है। आज उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट तकरीबन पांच साल पुरानी हो चुकी है। इस पांच साल पुरानी रिपोर्ट पर आज क्यों भ्रमल किया जा रहा है। कंट्री की भाज जो हालत है उसको आपको ध्यान में रखना होगा। आपको नई रेलवे स्ट्रक्चर इनक्वायरी कमेटी बिठानी चाहिये थी और उसकी रिपोर्ट पर भ्रमल करना चाहिये था। यह ठीक है कि पिछली रेलवे कनवेंशन कमेटी की रिकोमेंडेशन के मुताबिक आपको जनरल रेवेन्यूज को ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ता है और इसलिए जो आपका नफा है वह कम हो गया है। इस लिये मेरा यह सजेशन है कि हर पांच साला प्लेन के शुरू में रेलवे को चाहिये कि वह अपनी फ्रंट एंड फेयर स्ट्रक्चर इनक्वायरी कमेटी बिठलाये ताकि ऐसा न हो कि जनरल इन्कीज हो जाय और किसी जगह की वह एंडबसली ऐपेक्ट

करे और किसी जगह पर न करे। रेलवे को स्ट्रक्चर, लास तीर पर फ्रंट स्ट्रक्चर हर पांच साल के बाद रिप्यू होना चाहिये। उस के बांध सोचना चाहिये कि धाया किराये में कोई इजाफा करना है, फ्रंट में कोई इजाफा करना है या नहीं। यह इस चीज को रखने का एक साइंटिफिक तरीका होगा बनिस्वत इस के कि हर पांच साल के बाद, या जिस वकत भी रेलवे मंत्री को रुपये की जरूरत हो, वह ऐंड हाक बेसिस पर, या किसी भी दूसरे तरीके से किराये में इजाफा कर दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह से किया जायेगा तो हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोगों पर भ्राम तीर से, और उन हलाकों पर लास तीर से जो कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, अच्छा ऐपेक्ट हो सकता है।

13 hrs.

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि रेलवे का किराया बढ़ गया, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ ग्रामेनेटीज भी बढ़नी चाहियें। अगर हम ग्रामेनेटीज को न बढ़ायें तो किराये को बढ़ाने का कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं हो सकता। अगर लोगों के ऊपर रेल का किराया ज्यादा पड़े तो उन को दिये जाने वाले फायदे भी बढ़ने चाहियें। आज जिन ग्रामेनेटीज की लास जरूरत है उन में से कुछ यह हैं : आप छोटे स्टेशनों पर क्वार्टर्स बनाइये, प्लैग स्टेशनों को आप अच्छे करवायें ताकि पब्लिक को फायदा हो सके। साथ ही स्टेशनों पर जो जनरल ग्रामेनेटीज दी जाती हैं उन का स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा होना चाहिये। इसी ढंग से इस किराये की बढ़ोतरी का जस्टिफिकेशन हो सकता है। अगर यह बातें नहीं होतीं और सिर्फ इस लिये किराये बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं कि रेलवे के पास फाइनेन्स की कमी है और उस को पूरा करना है, तो इस का जनरल किंटिसिज्ज होना। इसलिये आप को सब पार्श्वों पर ग्रामेनेटीज की बढ़ावा चाहिये, लेकिन इस ढंग से उन को नहीं बढ़ाया

जाना चाहिये कि बढ़ाये जाने के बाद कुछ लोगों की फायदा पहुँचे और कुछ को न पहुँचे। क्लैंग स्टेशन पर और छोटे स्टेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि वही स्टेशन ऐसे होते हैं जो कि ज्यादा रुपया कमाते हैं। जो बड़े स्टेशन होते हैं वहाँ पर स्टाफ इतना ज्यादा होता है कि वे अनइकनामिकल होते हैं और ज्यादा कमाई नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि छः, सात साल हो गये जबकि यह मंजूर किया गया था कि गंगा नगर से हिन्दू मल-कोट तक रेल रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से बनेगी। लेकिन छः, सात साल के बाद भी न कोई सिलसिला उस का शुरू हुआ है और न बनाने की तजवीज ही है। हर साल यह बात आ जाती है कि यह लोगों के श्रमदान से बनेगी, लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि यह श्रमदान से नहीं बन सकती अब रेलवे खुद ही बनायेगी। आज दस साल हो गये हैं बजट में आते हुए लेकिन वह लाइन बनी नहीं। अब मौका आया है कि इस सारी रेलवे लाइन के अलाइनमेंट की पूरी जांच की जाय। जब लाइन बनने लगी है तो रेलवे मिनिसट्री कहती है कि वह बिल्कुल बार्बर पर है। किसी जगह बार्बर लाइन से एक मील है और किसी जगह पर दो मील है या तीन मील दूर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कि अगर इस को दूसरी जगह बनाया जायेगा तो वह अनइकनामिकल होगा और दूसरी तरफ के लोगों का फायदा नहीं होगा। बार्बर के दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है, उस तरफ से यहाँ कोई नहीं आयेगा, उन की नहीं जाना भी नहीं चाहिये और न उन को इस की इजाजत ही दी जायेगी। इस की जांच कर के और अलाइनमेंट का ठीक से पता लगा कर अगर उस की बार्बर के पक्ष की ओर कर दिया जाय तो इस से

दोनों तरफ के मुसाफिरों का फायदा हो सकेगा। मैं तो रेलवे मंत्रालय के हित की बात कहता हूँ कि अगर इस के अलाइनमेंट को ठीक किया जाय तो आने वाले सालों में उस के दोनों तरफ के लोगों का भी फायदा होगा और रेलवे मंत्रालय का भी फायदा होगा।

पंजाब में दो लाइनें हैं। एक तो खंडी-गढ़-बुधियाना लाइन है जिस के लिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट में कई दफा लिखा है, लेकिन पता नहीं क्या बात है कि हर सूबे को कोई न कोई लाइन दी जाती है मगर पंजाब के सूबे को कोई लाइन अब तक नहीं दी गई। न पहली पांच साला स्कीम में दी गई, न दूसरी पांच साला स्कीम में दी गई और न तीसरी पांच साला स्कीम में ही देने की कोई तजवीज है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि सूबे के लिहाज से भी, पंजाब के कैपिटल के तौर पर भी और पंजाब के लोगों के माल से भी इस लाइन को बनाना चाहिये। पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट ने ही नहीं, वहाँ की हर पार्टी ने इस चीज की हिमायत की है। वहाँ पर भाखरा नंगल एरिया है जहाँ के लिये बहुत सी लाइनों की तजवीजें थीं, लेकिन वह खत्म कर दी गई हैं। इतना ही कहता हूँ कि भाखरा नंगल एरिया आज दिन ब दिन तरक्की कर रही है इसलिये दो लाइनों का बढ़ना जरूरी है। एक तो अबोहर सरसा लाइन और दूसरी सरसा जालंधर लाइन। इस तरह की जो तजवीजें रखी गई हैं उन को पूरा करना चाहिये।

इस वक्त फिरोजपुर डिवीजनल हेड-क्वार्टर है। हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि वह बार्बर पर है। वहाँ फौज रह सकती है, दूसरे लोग रह सकते हैं लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारी वहाँ नहीं रह सकते। पता नहीं उन के दिमाग में क्या है कि बार्बर पर रहना उन के लिये अच्छा नहीं है। जो भी अफिलेब वहाँ पर होते हैं उन को वहाँ से शिफ्ट करने की कोशिश होती है। पिछले दिनों जो वहाँ

[श्री इकबाल सिंह]

पर कमर्शल आफिस या उस को जालन्धर शिफ्ट किया गया। वहां सब लोग रह सकते हैं लेकिन रेलवे कर्मचारी एक ऐसा स्पेशल क्लब है जो वहां नहीं रह सकते। पता नहीं उन के पास क्या खुफिया चीज है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय हमेशा किसी न किसी तरह से मौका मिलने पर किसी न किसी आफिस को वहां से शिफ्ट करता रहता है। सिर्फ डिबीजनल आफिस ऐसा है जिस के लिये इतनी पब्लिक डिमान्ड है कि शायद वह वहां से शिफ्ट न किया जा सके। लेकिन जो बाकी आफिसें हैं वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता शिफ्ट हो रहे हैं। इस लिये मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि जब वहां बाकी लोग भी रहते हैं तो रेलवे के दफ्तरों को भी वहां से शिफ्ट नहीं करना चाहिये खास तौर से कमर्शल आफिस को, जिस को आप जलन्धर या कुंभियाना को शिफ्ट करने को कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

इस के अलावा वहां पर जो डिबीजनल आफिस है उस से काम करने वालों के लिये पिछले दस सालों से एक भी क्वार्टर नहीं बनाया गया। बहुत से क्लर्क और दूसरे भी हैं। साथ ही वहां पर पांच साल पहले जी भमला या वहाँ अब उतना नहीं बल्कि उस से ज्यादा हो गया है। उन के लिये मकानों का इन्तजाम नहीं किया जा रहा है। चूंकि वहां से हर आफिस यह कोशिश करता है कि उस को शिफ्ट कर दिया जाय, इसलिये वहां पर सिर्फ बड़े अफसरों के लिये ही बंगले हैं। वहां पर रेलवे की और भी छोटे क्वार्टर बनाने चाहिये और यह फसला करना चाहिये वह आफिसें वहां से शिफ्ट नहीं किये जायेंगी। रेलवे में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जो कि सीजेट हो और जिस की वजह से उस के आफिसों को वहां नहीं रहना चाहिये। वहां से कमर्शल आफिस की और डिबीजनल

सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट के आफिसों की तब्दील नहीं करना चाहिये।

अब मैं आप से नई ट्रेन्स की बाबत कहना चाहता हूँ। ट्रेन्स को चलाने के लिये भी आफिसर कोई उसूल होना चाहिये। वहां पर कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पर सोलह सोलह घंटे के बाद एक ट्रेन आती है। हालांकि वहां पर इतना गैप है लेकिन फिर भी नई ट्रेन नहीं चलाई जाती। वहां पर कई जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां पर कि तीन, चार या पांच घंटे के बाद भी नई ट्रेन मिल सकती है। पंजाब में बहुत सी जगहें मिलेंगी जहां १६ घंटे बाद दूसरी गाड़ी आती है। वहां पर गाड़ी चलने का कोई स्टैंडर्ड होना चाहिये जिस के मुताबिक हम को नई रेल मिलनी चाहिये। इस किस्म की मिसालें हम ने लिख कर भी दी हुई हैं। फाजिल्का से फिरोजपुर को जो लाइन आती है वहां पर दो गाड़ियों के बीच १६ घंटे का गैप है। मगर न तो वहां पर कोई नई रेल चलाई गई और न चलाने की कोई तजवीज हो है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक जगह को बराबर का फायदा मिलना चाहिये। जब कि लोगों को बराबर किराया देना पड़ता है तो रेलों का डिस्टिन्क्शन भी बराबर होना चाहिये। इस लिये जहां पर १६ घंटे का गैप है जब तक वहां पर आप नई ट्रेन नहीं चलाते तब तक आप जस्टिफाई नहीं कर सकते कि जो किराया आप ने बढ़ाया है वह लोग क्यों उठाये।

पिछले दिनों धनबाद में एक ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ, लेकिन उस के पहले भटिंडा में ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ, जिस को वजह यह थी कि वहां पर मेला था और मेले के बगल फाटक वाले ने फाटक को बन्द नहीं किया। हम जानते हैं कि छोटे छोटे स्टेशनों के पास वाले फाटकों पर के आदमी सो जाते हैं या फिर वह होते नहीं जिस की वजह से फाटक बन्द न गयीं कर पाते हैं। रेलवे को इस तरह कोई न कोई सिविली

रखनी चाहिये। इस ऐक्सिडेंट में दस या बारह आदमी मरे। धनबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर भी कोई बीस आदमी मरे थे। आखिर लोगों को अपनी जानें प्यारी हैं, उन को खतरा होता है और उन की जानों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। जो लोग शहरों से दूर दराज पर हैं उन की ज्यादा देख भाल होनी चाहिये।

आज एक प्लाईंग मेल चलती है अमृतसर से और उस के मुकाबले दूसरा हिस्सा है दिल्ली फिरोजपुर का। फिरोजपुर के हिस्से से दिल्ली को कोई रेल नहीं आती। आज से कुछ साल पहले एक रेल की तजवीज हुई थी। वह चली भी लेकिन बन्द कर दी गई। फिरोजपुर और भटिंडा के भाई कलकत्ते में सब से ज्यादा रहते हैं। कलकत्ते में जितनी पंजाबियों की आबादी है उन में से निस्फ से ज्यादा आबादी फिरोजपुर और भटिंडा की है। वहां से बहुत से आदमी सीधे कलकत्ते को जाते हैं। अगर इंडिया एक्सप्रेस जो है जो कि ८ बजे चलती है अगर उस को फिरोजपुर तक एक्स्टेंड कर दिया जाय तो वह बात भी पूरी हो सकती है और उन लोगों का फायदा हो सकता है।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं इस बजट की तजवीजों की हिमायत करता हूं और जो संज्ञेन्स मैंने दिये हैं, मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय उन पर गौर करेंगे।

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar): The Government of India and the country have accepted the objectives of the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society and also the prevention of the concentration of wealth. If these principles should be followed, I think that the railways should be developed uniformly throughout the country. I have often expressed here the feeling of the southern people that as far as the development of railway lines is concerned, the south is neglected and it is not equitably treated by the Government of India and the Planning Commission. I submit that if we have to see that the people of the country are emotionally integrated, and they

develop that feeling of unity, then railway lines should be provided equitably throughout the country, and the people should feel that they are treated equitably by the Planning Commission and the Government of India.

I am one of those who agree that the railways have made wonderful progress during the past few years. In 1960-61 they have shown a surplus of nearly Rs. 32 crores, in spite of the fact that there was a partial strike by the Central Government employees. That is really a wonderful progress. The freight carried during these years has increased in the Second Plan period by about 68 per cent, from 114 million tons to about 154 million tons. That is also a good progress. Of course, the railways deserve our congratulations for this, whatever may be the other mistakes they may have committed.

In 1961-62, in spite of the fact that they have to pay a higher percentage of dividend to the general revenues, and they have to pay an increased contribution to the Depreciation Fund, and also in spite of the fact that they have to pay the passenger fares tax to the State Governments, and in spite of the fact that there was an increase in the dearness allowance, they have shown a surplus of about Rs. 16.48 crores, which is really an appreciable amount. In spite of all this, I do not know why the Railway Ministry feels that it has to increase passenger fares and freight rates. The reason given by them is that they cannot take a loan from the general revenues, and at the same time, they have to meet the increased dearness allowance to their employees. My submission is that they have paid dearness allowance in 1961-62, and if I remember aright, dearness allowance has come into force at the new rates from 1st April, 1961. So, I do not know how this argument holds good that they have to increase passenger fares and freights in order to meet the increased payment of dearness allowance. I have no objection if the

[Shri Thimmaiah]

fares and freights are raised because in a developing economy where the national income has increased in respect of the industrialists and the business community, those people are capable of paying a higher rate. But in the case of the common man who has to travel in the third class, there is no justification for raising the passenger fares, which would prove to be a burden on him.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): All big men travel in sleeper coaches of third class nowadays.

Shri Thimmaiah: There are other sources and other means which can bring increased earnings as far as passenger traffic is concerned.

For example, ticketless travelling is still going on a small scale. If we tighten up the machinery, and if we ensure that the travelling ticket examiners are a little more vigilant, and they are a little more enthusiastic in their work, and if we pay them also travelling allowance at the same rates as the guards are paid, then they will show more enthusiasm in their work and they will see that ticketless travelling is completely stopped.

Another means which can bring a little more revenue is the strict enforcement of the rule regarding purchase of platform tickets. In some of the big stations, if you go and see you will find that men may come and go, into the platform and out of it, but the ticket collector will simply be standing at the gate for ever, without checking the tickets at all. Why could we not enforce the purchase of platform tickets in all stations and in all big cities and towns compulsorily and see that the revenues of the railways are increased?

Shri Priya Gupta: We should also inculcate a civic sense amongst the public to purchase platform tickets. It is not an one-way traffic, but a two-way traffic. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I find that 'ticketless travelling' seems to go on inside the House also. Some Members are making observations even without their being called.

Shri Thimmaiah: As it is, you will find that if there are a hundred passengers travelling, there will be two hundred people to send them off at the railway stations. If these people are all made to purchase platform tickets, then that would bring some revenue to the railways; this amount may not be so high as the increased passenger fares which the passengers will have to pay for years together. There is also a lot of leakage in the goods-sheds. The goods clerks are playing havoc, and they are earning as much money as is equal to the salary of any big officer. Those clerks want to be in their respective places all along, they do not want to be transferred at all, because they have pocketed all the big businessmen who come there for the wagons, and who want to keep their goods in the goods-sheds, without paying anything for that purpose. If you could plug these loopholes, and if you see that these things are properly checked and eliminated, then you can get more revenue for the railways, and there will then be no room for increasing passenger fares.

I would say a word now about the Bangalore city railway station. The building of the city railway station in Bangalore is such an outmoded and old type of building that it should no longer remain there. Bangalore city is now becoming an international tourist centre. Still, Government do not care to see that a beautiful building is erected in place of the old type of building.

I know that the General Manager of the Southern Railway was very enthusiastic about it. I do not know what he has done in this regard. I think the Deputy Minister of Railways might know more about it. I hope

that some initiative will be taken by the Railway Minister and something will be done in regard to this matter.

Next, I come to the question of the representation of Scheduled Castes in the Railway Administration. We are very happy that when Shri Jagjivan Ram was in charge, he tried to implement the reservation order, as far as the recruitment of the Scheduled Castes in the railways was concerned. I hope and trust that the new Minister in charge will continue to do so and see that the reservation order is implemented properly.

As far as reservation in respect of promotional vacancies is concerned, I think the Supreme Court has given its judgment in this matter and has upheld the reservation order in respect of promotional vacancies also. Naturally, the unrepresented and suppressed communities try to clamour for some representation in the government services, but the vested interests feel a little bit prejudiced and they feel a little bit annoyed. But I am very happy that the Supreme Court has given a judgment in our favour. I would only request the Railway Ministry not to show any extra favour to us—as loyal citizens of this country, we are bound to obey the Constitution, and the judgment of the highest court in the land—but to implement the reservation order as per the judgment of the Supreme Court.

While requesting the Ministry to do so, I might caution the hon. Minister a little. However much he may be sympathetic and he may be enthusiastic to implement this reservation order, there may be practical difficulties in the actual administration; while the Minister may be sympathetic, the officers may not be so sympathetic, and they may delay the implementation of the reservation order and see as far as possible that the Scheduled Caste people are not promoted. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to be very vigilant and see that the promotional vacan-

cies are correctly ascertained by each railway and this reservation order is correctly implemented in respect of those vacancies. I submit it is only justice that I request from him and not extra favour for the Scheduled Caste people.

One thing more and I have done. Formerly, during the First Lok Sabha, in 1952, there was a chart provided to each Member showing how many vacancies were there and how many Scheduled Caste candidates were appointed. After that year, we do not have any statistics about the Scheduled Caste employees working, how many were recruited, how many were promoted and so on. I request the hon. Minister to make this statement available to us at least from next year showing the number of vacancies and the number of Scheduled Caste people appointed to those posts.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट पर मैं कल से बहस सुन रहा हूँ। रेलवेज हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा पब्लिक सैक्टर का इस्टैबलिशमेंट है। इस में उन्नति हुई है लेकिन जैसी उन्नति होनी चाहिए थी वैसी उन्नति नहीं हो पायी है। जो डेवलपमेंट इसमें होने चाहिए थे वह सम्भव नहीं हो सके हैं। मैं इस मौके पर कुछ थोड़ी सी चीजों पर रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ

कैटरिंग का जहाँ तक रेलवेज में सवाल है आपने कैटरिंग को डिपार्टमेंटल कर दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सफर को छोड़ कर पहले खाने पर आ गये।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : खाना बड़ी जरूरी चीज है। कैटरिंग को डिपार्टमेंटल करते वक़्त यह उम्मीद थी कि यात्रियों को पहले की बनिस्बत अच्छा खाना मिल सकेगा लेकिन हम ने देखा कि वह उम्मीद पूरी नहीं हो पायी है। आम तौर पर यह चर्चा होती है

[श्री मोहन रावण]

कि डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग के जगह जो लोगों को खाना दिया जाता है उस का स्टैंडर्ड मित्रता जा रहा है। इस के साथ ही साथ उस में रेलवेज को काफी नुकसान भी हो रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि रेलवे विभाग इस तरह के नुकसान को कब तक दर्शित कर सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग के पैरालल कैंट्रिक कैंटरिंग को भी बढ़ावा दिया जाय। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि गवर्नमेंट अपनी इस डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटरिंग की पालिसी को कतई छोड़ दे लेकिन यह जरूर कहूंगा कि उस के साथ साथ कैंट्रिक कैंटरिंग को भी प्रोत्साहन दे। उस को भी इनकरेजमेंट मिलना चाहिए ताकि जो कम्पटीशन हो उस में से कुछ भ्रष्टाचार निकल सके और कैंटरिंग के काम में उन्नति हो सके।

इस हाउस में पिछले साल भी मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया था कि हमारे देश में फरजी रेल के टिकट छपते हैं। मैं मुरादाबाद गया और वहां जाकर मैंने खुद छानबीन की तो पाया कि मुरादाबाद में एक सरस्वती प्रेस है जहां कि फरजी टिकट छापते जाते हैं। कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि स्थानों के फरजी टिकट वहां पर छपते हैं। आप के दिल्ली स्टेशन पर कई बार सम्बे सफर वाले फरजी टिकट बेचते हुए लोग पकड़े गये हैं। फरजी टिकट छपने और बेचे जाने की बात नई नहीं है और बहुत सर्वथा इसके बारे में रेलवे मन्त्रालय का ध्यान दिलाया जा चुका है। इस सिलसिले में मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था और कुछ इनक्वायरी भी हुई थी लेकिन मुझे भ्रष्टाचार है कि उसको रोक नहीं जा सका है और अभी भी फरजी टिकट छप रहे हैं और दिल्ली आदि बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर यह टिकट बेचे जा रहे हैं। मैं रेलवे प्रशासन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इस फरजी टिकट के छपने और बेचे जाने की रोकथाम की जाय क्योंकि इससे रेलवे विभाग को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।

रेलवेज गुड्स की टैम्परिंग का जहां तक सवाल है उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं दिखाई देता है और आज भी रेलवेज द्वारा बुरा किया जाने वाले गुड्स की चोरियां हो रही हैं। अभी थोड़े घंटे की बात है कि बदायूँ के पास उमानी रेलवे स्टेशन पर गुड्स बैगन खड़ा था। रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के आदमी वहां मौजूब थे। चोर भाग्य और उन्होंने रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के आदमियों को बांध दिया और बैगन्स में से सामान निकाल कर ले गये। मौके पर कई घंटे के बाद पुलिस आई, इनक्वायरी हुई और कुछ माल भी पकड़ा गया। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर भ्रष्टाचार होता है कि रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के आदमी बांधे गये और दिन देहाड़े इस तरह से चोर बैगन में से सामान निकाल कर ले जाय इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात रेलवेज के लिए और क्या हो सकती है।

इस तरह की सामान की चोरियां भाग्य दिन होती रहती हैं। अभी पिछले साल गाजियाबाद पर सोने के बारस निकाल लिये गये। जरूरत इस बात की है कि रेलवेज में सामान की यह जो रोजाना चोरियां होती हैं उनको रोकने की तरफ रेलवे प्रशासन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई एक कमेटी बैठायी जाय जिसमें कि इस बारे में पूरे तीर से मशविरा हो और उसकी रोजनी में इस तरह के भ्रमली कदम उठाये जाय ताकि इन होने वाली चोरियों को रोक जा सके।

रेलों में ओवर काउडिंग की चर्चा होती है। ओवरकाउडिंग एक मुसीबत हो गई है और सफर एक दुष्कर चीज हो गई है। आदमी टिकट खरीद लेता है लेकिन टिकट खरीदने के बाद भी इसकी कोई गारण्टी नहीं रहती है कि उस को जगह मिले हो वायनी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ओवरकाउडिंग को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे विभाग किसी जाय और मुताबिक

धमली कदम उठाये जायें। ओवरकाउटिंग दूर करने के लिए एक तरफ़ीब यह हो सकती है कि कुछ नई ट्रेंस बढ़ाई जायें या कोचेज में कुछ परिवर्तन किया जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि नई ट्रेंस बढ़ाई जायें और इस तरह से ओवरकाउटिंग को दूर करने के वास्ते सक्रिय कदम उठाये जायें।

एक बांच लाइन अभी तक खराब दशा में पड़ी है। मेरठ जो कांस्टीट्यूसी है उस में एन० ई० रेलवे आती है। हमारे यहां पीलीभीत से टनकपुर तक एक लाइन है और प्राज के जमाने में उस पर रेलगाड़ी ११ मील की घंटे के हिसाब से चलती है। इस बारे में मैंने कई बार रेलवे मंत्रालय और मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित किया, मिनिस्टर साहब को खत भी लिखे, कई बार पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की जो रेलवेज कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी है उसमें भी इस चीज का तजकिरा किया लेकिन उसमें कोई सुधार अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। कुछ स्पीड शायद उसकी बढ़ी है और अब ११ मील प्रति घंटे के बजाय १५ मील प्रति घण्टा हो गई है। लेकिन इस ट्रैक को जिस तरह से अच्छे तौर पर डेवलप करने की जरूरत है उसको डेवलप नहीं किया गया है। जिस जमाने में यह लाइन बनी थी वह कम्पनी का जमाना था और खाली लकड़ी डोयी जाती थी। लेकिन अब तो जमाना काफी बदल चुका है और आबादी भी बढ़ चुकी है। आबमी भी ज्यादा चलने लगे हैं और गुड्स ट्रैफिक भी ज्यादा हो गई है और इसलिए इस लाइन को प्रोपरली डेवलप करना चाहिए और ट्रैक अच्छे तरीके से बनाना चाहिए ताकि स्पीड के साथ ट्रेंस उस पर चल सकें।

एक ही लाइन हमारे यहां और है जिसके कि मुतासिलक में और और कहता रहता हूँ। एक आधे किच्छा है (एन० ई० रेलवे) उ डिलीवरिंग होती हुई पीलीभीत तक हमी चाहिए।

मुझे ताज्जुब है कि यह जो डिमाण्ड्स हैं इनमें एन० ई० रेलवे की नई लाइनें बनाने प्रथमा पुरानी लाइनों को डेवलप करने की कोई योजना प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई है। न कोई नई स्कीम के मुतासिलक तजवीज है और न किसी बांच लाइन को डेवलप करने की तजवीज है दो लाइनें डेवलप हुई हैं जैसे बरेली से लखनऊ तक धाने वाली लाइन का रिनोवेशन हुआ है। किच्छा से पीलीभीत तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के सिलसिले में रेलवे मंत्रालय ध्यान दे। वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है और उसको बिकसित करने का लाइन होनी चाहिए।

पैसंजर्स एमिनिटीज के बारे में बहुत बर्बाद हुई है लेकिन ये बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि श्री साल बहादुर शास्त्री के जमाने में बर्ड क्लास की कोचेज में जो पंखे लगाये गये थे वे पंखे अब निकलते जा रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को जब वक्त लेना था तो कहा था कि वह केवल २ ही मिनट लेंगे।

श्री मोहन स्वामी : बस मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। हां तो मैं कह रहा था कि प्राज बर्ड क्लास के मुसाफिरों को यात्रा के दौरान काफी असुविधा और भीड़ भाड़ का सामना करना पड़ता है और जैसा कि कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि बर्ड क्लास की प्राज की खराब हालत को देखते हुए किराये में जो इजाफा किया गया है वह मुनासिब नहीं। मैं अपने उन दोस्तों से इस में सहमत हूँ अगर किराया बढ़ाने के साथ साथ प्राज बर्ड क्लास में एमिनिटीज भी बढ़ाते हैं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

अगर टिकटलेस ट्रेवलिंग को रोका जाय या गुड्स को पिलकैज और जो कंस्ट्रान क्लस है उस को रोका जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किराया बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। इस तरह रेलवे प्रशासिक की ध्यान देनी चाहिये।

[श्री मोहन स्वर्ण]

एक्सीडेंट्स की एक चेन सी बन गई है। रोज ब रोज एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि ट्रेक्स को दुबस्त करने के लिये मंत्रालय ध्यान दे। इसके लिये जो परमानेंट वे इन्सपेक्टर होते हैं या ट्रेक्स की देखभाल करने के लिये जो एक प्रागेनोइजेशन हैं उस को अधिक तेज किया जाय और उस में ऐफिशिएंसी लाई जाय ताकि आज जो यह फिशप्लेट्स खलने की चर्चा होती है वह रोकी जा सके।

चूँकि समय ज्यादा नहीं है और अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह फरमाया है कि मैं अपनी चर्चा को समाप्त कर दूँ इसलिये मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आखिर में मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश है कि वह इन तमाम तजवीजात के मुतालिक ध्यान दें।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I will not take much time of the House. I have only two points to make. One relates to a railway line connecting Mathura, Brindaban, Bajna, Keher and Aligarh. This proposal is a fairly old one. I think it came before this House in 1924 or 1925. It was accepted. It is a very important proposal. Mathura is an important pilgrim centre; so also is Brindaban. If this new line is constructed, it will certainly relieve congestion on the existing railway. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly consider this proposal favourably.

The other one relates to a branch railway line which has already been constructed, I mean the one from Barhan to Etah via Jalesar. This railway line is not serving any useful purpose for the simple reason that it takes about twice as much time to travel by that railway to Agra from Etah as it does by a bus. This has not been connected to any important railway station. I am told, and told on very good authority, that most of the passengers who travel by this railway, by the trains which run on this railway line, are ticketless tra-

vellers. The reason is that there are very few bona fide travellers or passengers on this railway line. What I wish to suggest is that this line may be extended either to Kashganj or to Fatehgarh. Then it will serve a very useful purpose. Otherwise, a time may come when Government may have to remove this line as was done in the case of some other branch lines.

Lastly, I would like to protest against the increase in railway fares, especially of the third class passengers. I do not think this increase is justified, and I hope the Minister will accept the suggestion which has been made by so many Members on the floor of the House.

This is all that I wish to say, and I hope that the hon. Railway Minister will take these points into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jedhe.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Even though notes might have been sent to me, the hon. Members have to give me some indication by rising at least a little so that I may know that they are prepared to speak.

I have called the other hon. Member.

Shri Jedhe (Baramati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget.

Mr. Speaker: Because the hon. Member rose.

Shri Jedhe: It is a praiseworthy thing that the Indian railways are giving more and more amenities to the railway users, and I also congratulate the Government for making more and more improvements in the railways. It is also a good thing that

consistant with the growing economy of India, the railways are making more improvements.

The railway budget is one-third of the general budget of India, and day to day it will increase. It will increase because of the development of industries, and rise traffic of passengers and goods. Despite these prospects, I am afraid that the proposal to raise the freight rates and passenger fares envisaged in this budget will hit hard the common people. One can pay a little more if necessary provided there is not so much overcrowding.

Let me give a few figures to show the increase in the passenger traffic of the railways since 1956. From 1956 to 1960, and rise in traffic of passengers has increased gradually at the rate of 64 million per year, and this naturally causes more overcrowding in the passengers. So, I request the Minister in charge to make arrangements to make travel more comfortable for the third class passengers.

13.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have had much experience of this overcrowding in third class. Due to this overcrowding, the TTIs cannot check the travellers, they cannot get into the compartment. Because of this many ticketless travellers are travelling and the Government is losing more revenue from that. There is a system by which each TTI is asked to collect a certain minimum quota from the ticketless passengers in a month. They collect this in one or two days, and are at ease for the remaining 28 days of the month. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to make proper arrangements to see that there is a daily minimum fixed quota, in which case there will be an increase in these collections.

I am only sorry that the railway administration has not been able to do much to make the journey of the average passenger comfortable. As

the hon. Minister has told us, 85 per cent of the third class passengers do not travel beyond 50 miles. I suggest that a trial may be made by introducing short distance shuttles in all parts of India so as to reduce this overcrowding.

This overcrowding is noticeable particularly in some months, especially during the vacation time, when the students go to their homes and when they return. The Minister and the railway administration should take steps to reduce overcrowding during this period particularly, and to make the journey more comfortable to them.

Overcrowding should not be dismissed as a petty complaint. It has been a nuisance to the public for years and years. People have been moaning and groaning because of overcrowding, though probably Government feels that they have become used and habituated to it. Let me quote one incident that happened last year near Mathura. This overcrowding has many times led to very bad and grave consequences. When we read reports of accidents in the newspapers we feel very uneasy that though our country is developing so much, the railways are not able to take care of the passengers. The passengers do not get space in third class, and they even travel on the roofs of the railways and loose their lives. Therefore, it is not a petty thing; and, I would suggest the introduction of shuttle trains for distances of 50 and 100 miles to reduce overcrowding.

I am sure the responsibility for such loss of human life cannot be easily denied by the railways. Last year, I read somewhere in the newspapers that our hon. Deputy Minister was on a tour of the south and that he was glad to travel in the third class with many comforts. I suggest that the Deputy Minister should undertake such travel as a common passenger. Then, he will know where and how the shoe pinches. I would suggest the appointment of a committee to study

[Shri Jedhe]

this question of overcrowding and make suggestions to the Ministry so that they can do something for the benefit of the third class passengers who find it very difficult to travel.

Now, I will turn to some grievances from my constituency. There was a proposal for the free supply of water from the Dhond Municipality according to the agreement but the matter is still pending and the hon. Minister is requested to look into it.

Maharashtra is developing industrially. If we go into the statistics of new lines, we find that the railways introduced about 768 miles of new lines during the last 5 years. Out of that not a single line has been introduced in Maharashtra. I would request the hon. Minister to give some new lines to Maharashtra to cope up with its industrial development.

A word about the railway pensioners. Government want to give extra dearness allowance to the railway employees and for that purpose Government are raising the fares of passengers. For the last 3 or 4 years the railway pensioners have been asking for the dearness allowance. They have served the nation and the public. I would request the hon. Minister to consider their cases also and give them whatever he can with retrospective effect.

Regarding the fares for travelling between Poona and Lonavala, I would say that it causes injustice to the persons travelling between these two places. Shuttle trains are running regularly 4 to 6 times a day; and that area is an industrially developing area. If the workers do not pay or cannot pay, it is because they are not satisfied with the fares charged. As compared with the fares charged for the journey between Bombay and Kalyan, the charges for this distance are high and the workers are finding it difficult for them to pay these fares.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel greatly honoured in that I have had the privilege of listening to this debate for the last 5 days. As many as 65 hon. Members have participated in this debate. I would not venture comparisons; but I have an association with this hon. House lasting over about 10 years and it is not easy for me to recall another occasion when as many as 65 hon. Members might have participated in a debate of this type. Anyway, it is most welcome, particularly because we have got a large number of our new colleagues and it has afforded me an opportunity, soon after taking over this department, of knowing the views of the hon. Members belonging to various political parties and coming from various parts of the country. There is not a single State the representatives of which have not participated in this debate. From different corners of the country, hon. Members have given much detailed consideration to this rather complex and a little specialised subject, and have made valuable suggestions.

The House is aware that my colleague, the Deputy Minister, Shri Ramaswamy, has already intervened in the debate; and, on account of his longer association with the railway administration, he has placed valuable information before this hon. House. I would venture to place before the House my submissions with regard to the financial picture of the railways.

This is important in any Budget discussion; but, this is of even greater importance now, because my Budget proposals include proposals for an increase of freight on goods and an increase in passenger fares. It is, therefore, proper that I should place, before this hon. House and the country, the financial arrangements that are there in the railway set-up. It

is all the more necessary because certain hon. Members have tried to create an impression as if there are aspects in the Railway Budget which do not put forward the picture correctly. One hon. Member was good enough to use an expression that there was a great deal of confusion in the Railway Budget. I think that the expression was not justified. But there are certain broad aspects which it is necessary for this hon. House to keep in mind while discussing, at the present stage, the Budget as a whole. It is a common place that, in any budget proposals, the outgoings have to be justified. What is the account on the expenditure side? Is it fully explained? This explanation becomes all the more important when there are proposals for additional levies in the form of increase in the freight rates and additions to passenger fares. Therefore, let us first examine what is contained on the expenditure side and whether there is any scope for cutting down the expenditure under any of those heads. The operational expenditure has not been disputed in any seriousness by any quarter of the House. Something has however been suggested, though vaguely, with regard to three important items, and it is therefore necessary for me to make my statement in regard to these: provision for depreciation reserve fund, contribution to the general revenues and contribution to the development fund. It is a matter of vital importance for us to consider whether the expenditure on these counts is legitimate and proper. I have ventured in my budget speech to state the basis for the calculations and for the provisions. The position is quite simple. The Railway Convention Committee, a committee on which some Members of this House served with such great distinction, went into the financial affairs of the railways in considerable detail. They examined the various aspects, the capital-at-charge, the liability to pay to the general revenues, surplus necessary to make contributions to the development fund, contribution to

the depreciation reserve fund, etc., and made certain proposals. The report of that committee was considered in great detail by both the Houses of Parliament, and the recommendations were approved by resolutions of both the Houses. Therefore, I have said, *prima facie*, that it is a good basis, and if I may add, a binding basis which should be the yardstick for making any assessment with regard to the provisions under these three counts. I do not want, however, to confine myself only to quoting this resolution of Parliament, although that is a valid enough reason. Suggestions were made that some savings could be made under any of those heads. For instance, it was suggested by such an experienced Member like Shri Frank Anthony, that contributions to the general revenues could be avoided and it was again suggested by some hon. Members that provision in the depreciation fund should not be made to the extent adopted. They suggested also that the Committee had made recommendations that loans could be obtained from the general revenues and that this possibility should have been explored and additional revenues should not have been raised.

Let us see the position with regard to the depreciation fund. At the outset I may say that depreciation fund at present is not the usual type of depreciation fund created in the initial stages when any new undertaking or a new industry is started the balances in which are still to be utilised at some distant time in the future for replacements. But so far as the Railways are concerned, it is a matter of prime importance that contributions to the depreciation reserve fund of the order mentioned in these proposals are actually provided. It is necessary to have a look at the outstandings and the outgoings from this fund over the last few years, and that will make the picture clear. The withdrawals from the fund since 1957-58, taking also the revised estimate figure of 1961-62 and the Budget

[Shri Swaran Singh]

estimate figure of 1962-63, average Rs. 63 crores annually. This level of drawals in the period of 57-58 to 60-61, against an annual accretion of only Rs. 45 crores to the fund, involved drawing down of the previously accumulated balances in the fund with the result that the balance in the fund at the end of the Second Plan period was barely Rs. 20 crores. This is an important fact to be kept in mind. What is the type of expenditure that is incurred from this fund? Apart from the cost of petty works not exceeding Rs. 25,000 lakhs charged to the revenue under the heading 'open lines works—revenue', the provision by contribution from revenue annually for depreciation in respect of the steadily expanding railway assets is an obvious charge. The average annual provision of Rs. 70 crores in the third Plan period was approved by Parliament, as I have already mentioned, on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, the year-wise appropriation being Rs. 65 crores, Rs. 67 crores, Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 73 crores and Rs. 75 crores, against the earlier provision of Rs. 45 crores made annually during the period from 1955-56 to 1960-61. The increased provision is just about sufficient to meet the cost of replacement of the worn-out assets, programmed, as being necessary during the third Plan period.

14 hrs.

In making this provision, allowance naturally has to be made for the present-day high prices at which the new assets have to be acquired in replacement of the old ones. The charging of the entire replacement cost to the depreciation reserve fund, which is built up from revenues, is only legitimate, as there is no addition to the total railway assets. The annual expenditure from this head consists mainly of replacements and these replacements, I repeat, do not increase the overall assets of the railways. Therefore, they are a legitimate

charge on revenues, and a provision on that score is inescapable.

More than one hon. Member mentioned the oldage coaches, wagons, tracks which require renewal and other equipment which require replacement. Those replacements are essential to maintain the efficiency of the railways, and it is, therefore, necessary that we should squarely meet this responsibility of finding money for these replacements; this is the purpose of the depreciation reserve fund.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the increase in prices in regard to assets has been taken into consideration. Has the hon. Minister taken into consideration the tendency that has now been started as a result of increasing the wage structure in the railways?

Shri Swaran Singh: I must confess that I do not quite catch the point. It is a fact that the replacement cost now is higher as compared to the initial expenditure incurred when any particular rolling stock or other item was acquired. This additional price is a composite result of various factors including wage increase, increase in prices and a number of other factors. It is quite obvious that the cost of replacement today is higher as compared to the original cost of acquisition. That is why the contribution to the depreciation reserve fund has also to be of a higher order.

The next item is contribution to general revenues. We have to examine whether there is any escape from this and whether it will be sound finance to ignore this. My submission is that contribution of 4.25 per cent. calculated on the total capital at charge is a proper minimum return on capital. Let us not forget that railway assets are increasing. There is a provision, even in the current budget proposals, for expenditure of

the order of Rs. 295 crores on capital assets.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): As a matter of information, will the hon. Minister be able to say how the capital at charge today is calculated? Is it calculated with a modern valuation or is it being calculated at the old rate?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is easy for me to answer that, but I will suggest to the hon. Member one thing. He is an experienced Member; we have been colleagues in the first Lok Sabha. I might tell him that all these things are given in the report of the Convention Committee. The way in which the calculation is made is also mentioned there. If, after going through it, there is any further point which requires elucidation, I am at his service. Let us start from the fact that the capital at charge as given in the report of the Convention Committee, which has been arrived at after a very great deal of thought, is the correct figure to proceed with. Let us remember, at the same time, that, the total assets are much more. The capital at charge has to be distinguished from the value of total assets. This obligation to pay 4.25 per cent. is in relation to the capital at charge, and not to the total assets. This is the point which I might clarify, because there was some confusion, at the time of the discussion, over this issue. This capital at charge is really in a way the equity capital of the railways, if I may borrow an expression from the company law concept. Some return on equity is not only expected but fully justified. Let it be remembered that, for the capital which the railways employ to create new assets for development, no separate interest is paid. Where do we get capital? We get capital from the general resources of the country from the general loans that are raised in the country. Therefore, the payment of 4.25 per cent on capital at charge is a legitimate return which we should not grudge. If we have an overall view with regard to the interest at which loans

are raised these days, if we keep in our mind the rates that our country has to pay for certain foreign loans which, in many cases, are even higher rated than 4.25 per cent, this contribution of 4.25 per cent on capital at charge is clearly a legitimate charge, a proper charge and—if I may say so—a fair charge, and the Parliament in its wisdom has approved this. Therefore, this is the view that we should take with regard to this matter.

A suggestion has been made that we could declare a moratorium with regard to these contributions. This is an attractive suggestion, because, according to certain ways of thinking, to do away with the liability to repay is regarded as a virtue. But the Government of India has built a certain reputation with regard to solvency and financial ethics, and it is not customary for the Government of India to escape its liability to pay interest on capital which it raises.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Keep it up.

Shri Swaran Singh: Now that I have the support of Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, I feel strengthened.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, "keep it up."

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have admitted in the White Paper that the solvency is at stake.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes; that is why this step for additional revenues has been taken. I was submitting that this payment at this rate is a legitimate charge. The railways are not only a utility service but also a commercial undertaking; and judged on any principle of from any yardstick, payment of an obligatory return which is 4.25 per cent in this particular case, on the capital at charge cannot be regarded either as excessive or unreasonable.

What is the alternative if a moratorium is declared? What is the result of that? Does that add to the resources of the country as a whole? That is the question for which we

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should find an answer in all seriousness. It does not add to the resources. On paper you might say that we are not contributing, and therefore we are not earning; that we are consuming that which does not exist. But who foots the bill? The general revenues, and the general resources of the country, bear that burden, and if you do not increase the resources here, you increase the resources somewhere else by taxation or by some other method. Therefore, this charge is absolutely inescapable.

Let us now come to the development fund for which there is a provision of about Rs. 23 crores to be made from the annual surplus. What is the type of expenditure that is incurred from this fund? The essential thing that has to be borne in mind with regard to the expenditure from this fund is that this expenditure creates assets which do not directly earn any fresh or additional revenue. Therefore, the current revenues are rightly charged with regard to this amount. A brief mention of the type of activities financed from this will convince the House that this is a type of expenditure which should be incurred from current revenues.

The development fund is built from the normal railway surplus, and is designed to meet the cost of work for providing amenities to railway users, the cost of staff welfare work individually costing more than Rs. 25,000, as well as operating improvements found necessary from time to time, such as improvements in signalling, train control equipment and other safety measures, improvement in watering arrangement, etc., which cannot be assessed as directly securing a financial return. These works legitimately should be financed from revenue surpluses, as they pertain directly or indirectly to operating efficiency.

The programme of expenditure on works chargeable to the development fund in the third Plan involves annually Rs. 23 crores, which is about the same as in the second Plan period.

The House will appreciate that a curtailment of such essential expenditure is not advisable, as indeed was emphasised by the Railway Convention Committee. The ploughing back of surplus revenue to finance such works is in keeping with the normal trends, even according to current commercial practices.

It has been mentioned by one hon. Member opposite that the Railway Convention Committee had suggested that we could have recourse to borrowing from the general revenue, and therefore we could have resorted to borrowing and not increased the freight rates or passenger fares to meet this obligation. That is on the face of it an attractive suggestion, but we have to keep in mind whether, in the case of a loan which means responsibility to repay, responsibility to service the loan, and responsibility to pay interest, such responsibility could be undertaken with regard to expenditure of this type. I have already mentioned that this expenditure does not increase the revenues as such directly, and therefore there is no possibility of repaying either the interest charges or servicing the loan or the repayment of the loan if you book it under this head. Therefore, this type of expenditure can be incurred only from the current revenues.

The recommendation of the Convention Committee that a loan could be taken is an enabling provision whereby amounts can be advanced if the expenditure is of a magnitude that there is possibility of its repayment in the next few years or in the near future. But we are convinced, as we are, after careful examination of all factors, that the type of expenditure which is visualised from this fund is not such as would generate new revenue which would enable us to pay either the interest charges or repay the loan. Loan might be a paper transaction, but it would not be a sound financial transaction. Therefore, I cannot think of borrowing for financing an activity of this type. This exhausts

all the heads on the side of expenditure. There is the normal expenditure on operational side, contribution to the depreciation reserve fund, contribution to the development fund, and contribution to the general revenues, which is nothing but payment of interest on capital at charge another expression for equity capital, which vests in the President or the people of the country.

If that is the financial picture on the expenditure side, how to balance it now on the revenue side? The Estimates leave a deficit of Rs. 23 crores, which has to be covered. Are there any other methods by which we can cover this? The suggestions that there should be a moratorium, or that we should have a loan or we should not repay what is due from us, etc are not sound suggestions. But certain other things have been suggested on the floor of the House, and I will endeavour to examine them with a view to find out if any of those suggestions is feasible or if there is any other method which, if adopted, would obviate the necessity of resorting to increase of passenger fares or freight rates. I have carefully listened to the various suggestions, and I have already made my submission with regard to two such suggestions. Two or three more are left.

One of the suggestions vehemently made by more than one hon. Member opposite was that the pay of officers getting more than Rs. 1,000 should be cut down and the savings thus effected would enable the railways to forego this additional revenue. I am sure that, if those hon. Members—both of them are new—care to glance through the various figures, they will soon find that arithmetic does not help them, because with all the eloquence, you cannot alter the facts of arithmetic. Arithmetic was the expression by which my friend, Shri Nambiar, swore when he said that two and three will always make five. That was a new expression; usually we say, two and two always make four. It is inter-

esting to find if this produces any impact by way of saving.

I have ascertained the total number of Class I and Class II officers in the railway administration, including the Railway Board. Their number is between 4,000 and 5,000 and their total pay Bill is of the order of Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 6 crores a year. Even among these Class I and Class II officers, every one of them is not getting more than Rs. 1,000. Many of them would be on grades which start from Rs. 400 or 500. When their total bill is of the order of Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 6 crores only, you cannot do anything with regard to this. It will never give you anything of the order of the deficit of revenue account, which is to be covered. If you decrease gazetted officers' salaries, or even if you abolish certain posts, which some of the new Members can suggest only in their enthusiasm, and which can never be a practicable proposition, still it will never give resources of the order that we find necessary in these proposals.

Shri K. Pattnayak (Sambalpur): It may not meet the whole of the deficit; it could meet a part of it.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am glad that the hon. Member has slightly modified his suggestion. I do not know whether he is the hon. Member who made that suggestion.

Shri K. Pattnayak: I did not say it would be adequate to meet the entire deficit, but it would be one of the sources.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a very paltry source, and I have no intention to tap it. The figures I have given would show that it does not lead us anywhere. We must remember that the railway administration is manned at these levels by highly trained people, and some of our bright young men, luckily for the country, are still forthcoming and offer themselves for employment in the railways. There is a very strict and rigorous competitive examination which is held on

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an all-India basis, and the entrants to the superior services of the Railways. I am happy to report to the House, are bright young men who get very intensive training on the engineering and technical side, transportation and administrative matters. It takes fairly a long time for them really to attain that efficiency which is so necessary for running the railway administration efficiently. Sometimes, in our enthusiasm, we fall into the temptation of not fully appreciating the very vital role that is played by officers who run these huge undertakings at various levels. I would appeal to the House that we should not ignore that these are heavy responsibilities that are undertaken by them at all levels, and they require encouragement rather than this casual mention which does not yield any result but which unnecessarily would shake these personnel and hamper them in the discharge of their onerous responsibilities.

Therefore Sir, this suggestion that was made is not feasible, is not a practical suggestion; nor does it yield any results and it has therefore to be discarded. The reason why such a suggestion is made is obviously as a sort of, I should say, plea which they put forward in order perhaps to dilute the feeling that is likely to go round in the country that the decision regarding additional dearness allowance is responsible for pushing up the fares and freights. That is a decision which we have taken because we think that that is a just decision, and my defence before the country is not that I have been compelled to give this dearness allowance and therefore I necessarily ask for additional fares and freights. My case is that the addition to the dearness allowance is justified by the facts of the situation as prevailing in the country and those facts that prevail in the country also justify the additional revenues which we have to pay. But doing one act which is proper, the other thing which is equally proper should not be grudged; we should face it squarely, and not escape

the responsibility of taking this decision.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): It is the same as saying that the dearness allowance is responsible.

Shri Swaran Singh: If you unnecessarily connect it with that I can't help you. I do not know what more I could say. It is a fact that, if the expenditure increases, whether the increase is by way of addition to the wage-bill or addition to the cost incurred for replacements, that has to be met by additional revenues, unless any other method is suggested. I know that the hon. friends opposite have not got the responsibility of suggesting these things, but it is my responsibility, at any rate, to explain to the House and to the country, that the alternative suggestions which have been put forward are not feasible, and that the only alternative is the one which I am venturing to place before the House in the form of addition to freights and fares.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have other responsibilities equally heavy, trying to point out what are the mistakes and defects.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I would submit that after the hon. Minister has concluded, if any hon. Member wants to put a question he may be allowed to do so.

Shri Swaran Singh: We are accustomed to this sort of thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We know each other very well.

An Hon. Member: May I seek one information?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the Question Hour.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I concede that my hon. friends opposite have got

this responsibility of pointing out the deficiencies and they are discharging it fairly well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very well.

Shri Swaran Singh: But when they delve into things and make constructive suggestions which on the face of it, are far from constructive, it is my duty, a painful one, to point out that they are not constructive but destructive suggestions. It is for this reason I was trying to analyse whether there is any substance in certain suggestions which they had offered. Probably, hon. Members unnecessarily take upon themselves this responsibility of pointing out other things, and if they had confined themselves to the responsibility of criticism, perhaps they would have fared better.

An Hon. Member: Next time we shall do that.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I would suggest to the hon. Minister to welcome all suggestions whether constructive or destructive.

Shri Swaran Singh: Who am I, not to welcome any suggestion? I started, I hope, by saying that I have greatly benefited by this very long debate in which hon. Members, fresh after the elections, fresh in their enthusiasm, have placed all their experience at the disposal of the House. I have greatly benefited by those observations. I am the last person to suggest that I do not welcome any suggestion, constructive or destructive. But I also do welcome this change in the mind of my hon. friend who normally confined himself to constructive suggestions. But if he has taken over the portfolio of destructive suggestions also, I wish him well, that is all that I can say.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am a friend of all. I am not a member of any particular party.

Shri Swaran Singh: Therefore, I hope, he will be constructively friendly to them and to us. It is a very difficult job all the same. Anyhow I wish him well.

Therefore, Sir, there is no significant saving that could be made by making any reduction in the salaries of so-called high paid officers in the Railway Administration.

It was also mentioned that the first-class fare could be increased more and therefore, perhaps, that could have obviated the necessity of increasing the fares of third class, or could have obviated the necessity of raising the third-class fares to the tune to which it is proposed to be raised under these proposals. This also has to be judged in the light of facts and figures. In the proposals, it is proposed that there would be a 15 per cent increase on the first-class fares, as compared to 10 per cent increase in the third and second-class passenger fares. Even if you increase it to 20 per cent, the increase from the first-class passengers would only yield another Rs. 50 lakhs. I do not know how far you can increase it—20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent or 50 per cent? Even up to 50 per cent increase the total increase in the revenues will not bridge this gap of Rs. 23 crores.

Therefore, these suggestions do not lead us anywhere, and we are left with this only alternative that we must add to the revenues as proposed. And if we come to that conclusion, then the only thing this is left for consideration is as to whether the spread of this is equitable, whether between the passengers fares and goods freights, whether on the various commodities, or on the various classes of passengers the distribution is fair or not. I venture to submit, Sir, that this, in my view, is the most equitable distribution that could be thought of. If Rs. 23 crores additional revenues have to be found, as they have necessarily to be found in the light of my submission, then there were various alternatives for raising this additional Rs. 23 crores. One could be to load

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the whole of it on goods freight. The other could be to load the whole of it on passenger fares. I think that this distribution of additional burden between the goods traffic and the passenger traffic appears to be a fair and equitable one.

So far as addition to the goods freights is concerned, there have been some criticisms, but the general impression left on my mind was that, except for an element of uncertainty with regard to food prices, there was no other serious objection that was raised from any quarter of the House. It is necessary for us to examine whether the impact of the food prices is likely to be significant. That is a very important factor which we have to keep in mind.

We know all of us what the pattern of movement of foodgrains in the country is. The bulk of it moves from the surplus States like the Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, to places like Bombay, Kerala, Calcutta, and may be a few other places. These are the main trends of movement. If we look at the level of prices of foodgrains either in these surplus or in the main consuming centres, and then try to judge the impact of the increases upon the prices, that will give us a correct picture; that will be some basis to judge whether the additional increase is really sizable or not and whether it is likely to create the type of effect which some of the hon. Members sought to mention in the House.

We have to remember that the additional freight charges on goods of any type, over any distance, is not likely to be more than 105 naya paise per tonne. One hundred and five naya Paise per tonne divided over maunds gives four naya Paise per maund. The price of wheat can be taken roughly to be anywhere bet-

ween Rs. 16 to 18, of rice at about Rs. 25, of sugar about Rs. 35. In a commodity the price of which is Rs. 16 or Rs. 18, or Rs. 25 or Rs. 38, an addition of four naya Paise per mound is not likely to matter seriously. The price of that commodity instead of Rs. 18 would become Rs. 18·4 naye Paise; and instead of Rs. 25 would become Rs. 25·4 naye Paise. This certainly cannot be regarded as a burden which is likely to create any serious effect of the type which was hinted by hon. Members opposite and some hon. Members on this side also. We have to calculate this and see what is going to be the impact thereof and we should not be swept off our feet merely on sentimental grounds.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The initial calculation itself is wrong. As the hon. Minister himself knows well wheat is sold for Rs. 14 in the villages. It becomes Rs. 18 in the cities because of the addition of freight charges. To that you want to add something more. This Rs. 18 is after addition of the freight; it is not the price to begin with.

Shri Swaran Singh: The addition of Rs. 4 also I have to explain in my reply?

Shri Umanath: The prices are already so high that addition of any further insignificant amount becomes significant. It has to be looked at from that angle.

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a matter of argument. Our practice is that we do not have arguments in the course of speeches. If there is any mistake in calculation, it may be pointed out. But arguments and counter-arguments would not take us anywhere.

Shri Umanath: I pointed it out because the hon. Minister said it is too insignificant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There should not be any running commentary.

Shri Swaran Singh: I maintain it is very insignificant, because an addition of 4 naye Paise to 1,600 naye Paise is almost nothing. This is pure arithmetic. Therefore, this fear that has been expressed on the floor of the House, so far as foodgrain prices are concerned, is unfounded. A look at the quotations of the wholesale markets of the country like Hapur and Moga and some markets in Andhra Pradesh, will show that increase of four naye Paise per maund hardly varies the price. Of course, if there are any unscrupulous people who try to take undue advantage of the situation of this type, we shall take note of it and take suitable measures. But we have to view this matter in its proper perspective.

It would be wrong on my part to say that there is no addition at all. The addition is there. That is why I am getting Rs. 23 crores. What we have to consider is whether this price is really as painful as to cause undue hardship. Take for instance now the increase on the fares. With regard to that, I would venture to place before the House some calculations, taking in view the average distance that is traversed and the average charges that are paid by a bulk of passengers. I would like to give details regarding third class passengers and the very limited incidence of burden on them of the budget proposals. Excluding about 7 lakhs third class season ticket holders, carried on the average twice each day for a charge of not more than Rs. 1.1 lakhs per day, the Indian Government railways carried about 31 lakhs third class passengers daily other than season ticket holders, on the average, in 1960-61 and realised an income of just Rs. 34 lakhs from them. The Budget will merely have the effect of increasing the average fare paid by third class passengers other than season ticket holders by about 11 naye paise from the present average of about Rs. 1.09 nP. I would add-

that the picture to be drawn from the average figure indicated by me is far from being incorrect or misleading. In fact, excluding season ticket holders, 86.5 per cent third class passengers are seen to have travelled a distance of 50 miles or less and the average fare paid by the 86.5 per cent of the third class passengers is no more than 43 naye Paise each. A further 10 per cent travelled distances between 50 miles and 150 miles: so that, 95 per cent of passengers contrary to what is perhaps the common impression—travel less than 150 miles.

The House has been interested in what the budget proposal will mean to the common man, and hence these figures will be of general interest. As for the small proportion, who travel longer distances, the railway will continue to maintain the system of telescopic fares which is of assistance to this group. Therefore, when we view the actual incidence of this addition to fares for a large number of third class passengers individually, it is not much, but still it is there, and the justification for this is the inescapability of the various items which are shown on the expenditure side and there being no scope for reducing any of them, the present proposals of increasing the passenger fares and the freight charges are the only alternative. In evolving these proposals care has been taken to ensure that the burden does not fall inequitably or too heavily on any particular section of the patrons of the railways.

Now, Sir, this is so far as the financial picture of the budget proposals are concerned.

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): The fact of 85 per cent or 95 per cent of the passengers travelling below 50 miles has not been given in the White Paper.

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot contradict the hon. Member because I myself have not fully gone into all

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the various details, but if it has not been given I have tried to correct that by mentioning it here in the House. That perhaps leaves a better impression on the minds of hon. Members, because I have to apologise to them for the volume of material that is inflicted on them and they do not always have the leisure to go through all that. So, if it is not there, it can be rectified in later publications. If it is there and has escaped notice, then I am here to supply that and venture to place that before the hon. Members.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I very mildly repudiate the very subtle insinuation that he is very cleverly making that Members do not study the very valuable data that is supplied?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is farthest from my mind. He is reading much more than what I meant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has stated that he himself has not fully read it.

Shri Swaran Singh: I admitted my inability to have gone through that in detail.

There are only two or three other matters about which I would like to make a brief mention. One is about the movement of coal. I have given certain figures in my budget speech and I have no intention of repeating them. I would, however, like to place before the House a picture about the fuel position as I visualize it in the course of this year. We have to view the whole thing in perspective. Statistics and arguments apart, what are the prospects for this year is a vital question. That, I think, is of greater importance than merely trying to find out the causes or the like.

I have already ventured to submit that the requirements of the steel plants, washeries, power houses all over the country, and requirements of

all users to the tune to which they have been getting supplies over the last year, will be fully met. Therefore, there is no substance in the fear that has been expressed on the floor of the House that any drastic cuts would be made. Actually, the total movement of coal in the year 1962-63 is bound to be more as compared to the last year. Therefore, no user in any part of the country is likely to get less coal than what he actually got during the last year.

Some panic has been caused in certain quarters from a certain change in coal allocations that has been announced, and that has created a certain confusion which I want to remove. There are allocations and actual physical supplies. What was happening was that allotments were much more, and the actual physical supplies were much less as compared to allotments. This was not a very desirable situation from any point of view, because, for one thing, it created uncertainty and, secondly, it created a certain room for playing about which was undesirable. Therefore, we took a decision that there is no use keeping paper allocations at a high level if those allocations do not materialise. Therefore, let the allocations have some relation to the actual physical supplies. So, taking a particular year's supplies and taking into view the requirement and the overall transport availability from various sources, a decision was taken that the allotment should have some relation to the physical supply, which I think should be a welcome change rather than anything which should create a scare. Therefore, whereas the paper allocations before were large and actual physical supplies much less, in future the supplies are likely to be very near the actual allotments. They should normally be of the same order, but there may be small shortfalls here and there, and that is why I am using that expression. So, bringing the paper allotment in greater proximity to the actual physical supplies is a step which should

be a welcome step. And the further statement that I have made—that no industry or user is likely to get physically less than what he got last year—should leave no doubt in the minds of anyone.

My judgment or estimate is that many will get more, which they should, because our economy is expanding. It is true that there were short supplies last year. This year, apart from meeting the essential requirements of users like steel plants, washeries, railways and the like, the other users are also likely to get more supplies as compared to last year. This, coupled with the other steps that have been taken, make the fuel position more hopeful for this year and thereafter.

Then, the movement of coal by sea is likely to be stepped up. I was hoping that the movement by sea would be of the order of two million tons a year. Unfortunately, it has not touched that level, but it is progressively increasing. If we have a look at the actual movements during the last two months or so, it is of the order of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons a year. If it is stepped up, this will meet the requirements of distant users who can be supplied coal by sea.

Though the House is already aware, for the information of the new hon. Members I might add that the difference in freight between transport by sea and transport by rail is being subsidised. So, the actual users do not lose if they get their supplies by the sea route rather than by direct railway route.

Another step which has been taken and which has already been announced by my colleague, the Finance Minister, is subsidising from general revenues the freight charges on furnace oil. That will also relieve to a considerable measure the fuel shortage which has been experienced in certain parts of the country. The other steps that are

being taken are electrification of vital sections in the railways, programmes of dieselisation, improvement of track and putting into use an increasingly large number of wagons that are being produced in the country. My colleague gave this hon. House the figures about the number of wagons. They are progressively increasing. If you have a look at the figure which I have given in the budget speech, I think it is now more than 2,000 in one single month, and this figure is likely to increase. So, all these steps will produce a significant impact on the fuel supplies for the distant users; the gloom which is sought to be created has no justification.

There is one other matter which I would like to mention. It was also touched upon briefly by my colleague, the Deputy Minister. Some hon. Members had suggested that some commission or high-powered committee should be set up to look into the affairs of the railways. If we take a superficial view, this is an easy escape. If we do not want to do hard thinking, it is easier to constitute a commission or a committee and sit idle for some time. But that is not the line that is likely to yield any good results or quick results. "Administrative reforms", "streamlining the administrative set up" and "greater coordination" are expressions which easily come to anyone's mind, when he has given any thought to the governmental apparatus or organational apparatus, but in actual fact these remain expressions of hopes without yielding any significant results unless they are vigorously and continuously pursued.

We know what our transport policy is. It is very easy for anybody to say that we have no transport policy. We have definitely a transport policy, and it is contained in the Third Five Year Plan which has been discussed at great length here. A co-ordinated picture of road transport, rail transport and sea transport is contained in the Third Plan.

You may not agree with all these details. I do not expect that every-

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body should agree. But they have broadly been accepted by this Parliament, and by the country at large. We are actually implementing it. It has been made clear that the Plan itself is flexible; and if in the light of experience we find, as we march onwards that adjustments are necessary here and there, they can be considered.

Shri K. R. Gupta: What about reducing overcrowding? Is it in the Plan?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not yet finished.

Shri Nath Pai: If the picture is as rosy as you say in regard to the transport policy, why did we have to appoint the Neogy Committee? What is its function?

Shri Swaran Singh: That answers the criticism also. If the committee is there, there is no need of having any other high-power commission. That is the point to which I was coming. For going into concrete aspects of various things committees can be appointed and have been appointed from time to time. One has been suggested by my esteemed friend opposite, namely, the Neogy Committee.

I would like to refute a suggestion that was made here, namely, that perhaps the Committee is not being given full co-operation. That is not correct.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I made this suggestion. In dealing with it, I think, the hon. Minister may kindly take into consideration one thing. I wonder if the hon. Minister is aware of the appointment of the Hoover Commission in U.S.A. When I mentioned the appointment of a high-power commission I also made perfectly clear the type of commission which we have got in our mind, that is, the Hoover Commission. If we accept the arguments which are advanced by the hon. Minister, the same arguments were advanced in that country also and the Hoover Com-

mission would not have ever come into existence. What immense good that Commission has done by going into the work of various departments and by appointing various teams is now a thing which should be known to everyone. The entire speech of the hon. Minister is to the effect that this cannot be done or that cannot be done. This cannot be done because we have not got the data as this has not been examined and there has not been an independent enquiry into the working of the Railways.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot make another speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not making a speech. I am just submitting as to what we expect the hon. Minister to answer. He said that these are the items on the expenditure side. If there was a commission, it would have pointed out that there are 101 items over which expenditure could be cut down. We know about the Convention Committee. As a matter of fact when my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, was speaking I pointed out to him that he should take note of the Railway Convention Committee's Report. But what we want is much more.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may say so, the hon. Member has repeated what he said in his first speech. I have no intention of repeating what I said. The type of instance that he chose to highlight when he intervened now, is the necessity for a committee to go into items of expenditure as also certain other administrative aspects and the like. I submit that this was more or less what was done by the Convention Committee. They went into the financial aspects in great detail. To another specific matter the Neogy Committee is already applying its mind. It has not made any firm recommendation yet. It has suggested various aspects, for instance, whether this differential between high-rated goods and low-rated goods should continue or whether the gulf should be narrowed. These various aspects have been gone into.

It is perhaps more purposeful to have enquiries directed to specific aspects rather than in a general way. But I can keep my mind open. At the moment I must confess that I do not feel convinced that there is any necessity of having an all-pervading sort of commission, with vague terms of reference, and without any purposeful enquiry or any specific matter to go into. That may not yield any fruitful result. But if any concrete suggestion is made, I am prepared to discuss it with my hon. friend. We meet in the Informal Consultative Committee also, and we can discuss if there are some ribs in this proposal. I am prepared to examine it, but at the moment I would be frank in making the submission that I do not feel convinced that anything useful is likely to come out of a proposal of this type.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please do not break the ribs immediately. Please see if the ribs are there.

Shri Swaran Singh: How can I break a rib which I do not see to be there?

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Unknowingly.

Shri Swaran Singh: Therefore, whether it was the Neogy Committee, the Mudaliar Committee or the Convention Committee, they have gone into various aspects, and have produced useful reports and recommendations. We are looking forward to the report of the neogy Committee, and I would like to assure the House that we are extending all possible co-operation. We are looking forward to deriving great benefit from the recommendations that might be forthcoming from the Neogy Committee Report.

A large number of suggestions have been made with regard to new lines and increasing of facilities in various parts of the country. I do not think that any hon. Member has said that he is satisfied with regard to the existing tracks in his constituency.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many who never ask for it consistently for five years.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are many who never ask for it. So far as these new lines are concerned, when the chosen representatives of the people say that a demand is desirable or necessary, I readily concede the desirability or even the necessity of that. But how and when it can be implemented, only the national Plans, when they unfold themselves, can really provide the answer. It is not as if we are starting with a clean slate. One hon. Member, for whom I have great esteem, said that we should start by thinking as if no railway line exists anywhere and draw on paper as to where should be the railway lines. If we were to start afresh on that basis, we should try to approximate our system to that. It is a very attractive suggestion, but I have grave doubts about the actual practical implementation of a suggestion of that type. There are certain things which are there. We cannot ignore the facts of geography. We can slightly alter them. We can improve it here and here, but certain broad things are there. Knowing the resources and the demands of those resources for the development of the country, what comes to the Railways' share has its limitations. If I take a purely departmental view, I can say, "Give me all the resources and I will produce this or I will double every line, or I will construct new lines whenever hon. Members make the suggestion." But, I am afraid that all this has to fit in with the national Plan. The Railways are not haphazardly expanding, but are fulfilling a certain purpose. They are one of the various sinews through which the ultimate objectives and the targets which we have set for the country are being achieved.

What are the objectives? They are—certain amount of additional steel has to be produced; coal production has to be stepped up, more cement has to be

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produced; so many road and other facilities have to be provided. All that is contained in our Plan, and the Railways have to fall in line with that Plan. They have to be in the queue both in the matter of resources and the part that is assigned to them by the planners who, taking an overall view of the requirements of the country as a whole, say as to what should be done or could be done.

As I have already indicated, there is flexibility essentially in the Plan. One view which I have myself mentioned in my speech, is that the actual requirements of the country so far as transport is concerned may turn out to be larger than what we in the Planning Commission have considered to be the expectation in the initial stages, that is, when the Plan was formulated. If, as a result of that examination, it is decided that the overall goods that the Railways may have to move are of a higher order than 250 million tons, which is the target set in the Third Five Year Plan, and for achieving that target additional capacities have to be created, then and then only can we consider what is the best way of creating those facilities and what the other legitimate and necessary demands are that should be fitted into that new additional capacity that might be created in the country.

I have a strong temptation to reply to all the various details, but I think it will not be fair to the House if each individual matter is taken up. I would like to assure the House that I have greatly benefited and, I am sure, the Railway Administration will derive great benefit from the suggestions made, and in formulating their plans and in the actual implementation they will always give due and adequate consideration to the various suggestions that have been thrown out.

15 hrs.

There is one matter about which I should say something, namely about overcrowding. But before I do that, I would like to say one thing more. Something has been said about the performance of the Railways. I would commend for scrutiny the copy of the Review which has been circulated to the hon. Members. I presume they must have gone into all the facts which are mentioned there. But I would draw the attention of the House particularly to a graph that is shown there. I do not want to give the details, but it is very pointedly brought out there that, against a certain percentage increase in the assets, in the track capacity and in the rolling stock, the actual performance, in terms of percentage increase, is much higher than what we have put in. That is an eloquent testimony to the performance of the Railways, and it was perhaps for that reason that Shri Frank Anthony used rather a strong expression when he said that we are flogging the men and the material a little too hard. If by that he meant that we are trying to get the maximum out of our limited resources—it was only a flowery way of expression when he said that in the sense that we are putting our men and material to the most economical and most effective use in our performance effort, then I think this graph and the mention of that in the Review will convince the House and the country that the Railways have done well.

Now, so far as overcrowding is concerned, I have also ventured to say something in my speech. A certain estimate was made of the additional passenger that are likely to be carried by the Railways at the end of the Second Plan period. The actual number of passengers that have been carried expressed in terms of percentages are much higher than what was envisaged. I think it is 25 per cent, as compared to a 15 per cent increase visualised, at the end of the Second Plan period. But still the pressure on

the Railways continues, and it is hoped that by the increasing number of coaches that will be pressed into use and by increasing the number of railway trains we will be able to carry out the targets which are set out in the Third Plan. As to whether that is likely to relieve congestion on all sections, it is too difficult for me to say. Situated as we are, with our resources limited, I think that travel in the country is not likely to be very luxurious, and we will have to put up with certain inconvenience for some time more.

Shri Nath Pai: In the concluding part of your speech you said something about the performance, and obviously one gets an impression that the Railway Board and the Ministry are very satisfied with their performance. What we have in mind is whether in any given field the Railway Administration has reached the targets that have been set up during the two Five Year Plan periods. Here is a target, one I will mention. You had promised the country, and the House also, that you will carry 170 million freight tonnes by the end of 1960-61 and you could not fulfil it even during the Third Plan, the actual performance being 156 million tonnes of freight, I am taking the statistics from the books published by the Government of India. You say that the performance has been very commendable. Has it been, if we take into consideration the targets?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I suggest that Shri Nath Pai should address the Chair and not the hon. Minister.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I submit very willingly to this very kind observation!

Shri Swaran Singh: That can perhaps start the debate again. The hon. Member's objection is not on what I said, but on something else. What I said was that there is a graph there in which percentages of the additions of locomotives, the track capacity and the like are indicated; and the actual

performance, in terms of additional goods carried and additional passengers carried, is far in excess of the percentage increase in the assets. That is what I was trying to say. And that is a good yard-stick as to whether Railways performance is good, regard being had to the assets that are put in. As to whether the overall targets have been achieved or not, that is an important matter, I do not under-rate the importance of that; but the interjection did not have relevance to what I stated here. On the actual performance I would request the hon. Member to have a second look at the very detailed statement that was made about the performance, at the end of the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan periods, as contained in the last speech made by my esteemed colleague Shri Jagjivan Ram. And if there is any point which requires further elucidation, we can sort that out at the time when the Demands come up for discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The general discussion of the Railway Budget is over and we will now proceed to the next item of business.

15-07 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in my seat to move this motion of thanks on the President's Address, standing in my name.

I beg to move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th April, 1962."

The hon. President, while making this Address, had naturally referred to

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what he had stated only a month and a half earlier to the Second Lok Sabha in its "lame-duck" session, and therefore he has not repeated all what he had stated in his Address. But in this particular Address before us the hon. President has very clearly stated the Government's basic policy. He has also given expression to Government's resolve to carry forward that policy, endorsed by the nation, to fruition and he has alerted and appealed to the hon. Members of this House about the great task of nation-building and strengthening the democratic institutions.

As one reads this brief Address one finds that from page to page he has referred to the various developmental activities which we have taken afresh and which will have a great impact on our national life and on our developmental activities. And even if we look at the list of the legislations which are likely to come before this House it will indicate that at the present moment we are most concerned with only the developmental activities to carry forward the nation. What we are going to legislate upon relates to Atomic Energy, Electricity Supply, Patents, Tariff, Industries Development and Regulation, Port Trusts, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Minimum Wages, Factories, Payment of Wages, Workmen's Compensation, Industrial Disputes, Working Journalists, etc. This is all indicative, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of our national life and the attention which at the present moment is riveted only in raising the standard and in raising the entire nation and going forward with our developmental activities.

This Address, at this present juncture. I believe, is memorable in more than one way. This is, of course, the last Address by our First great President. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is held in high esteem and affection by one and all irrespective of party affiliations. He is almost an embodiment of our ancient values and culture, an embodiment of

humility, with which he combines the Gandhian outlook and the most modern outlook. Our thanks naturally go to him, at the present moment. In spite of the fact that we held him in such high respect and esteem, I very much value his decision that a person, howsoever popular he may be, should not stay in his office for more than two terms which he has already served.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is a good example to others.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is certainly an example to others in identical circumstances.

Shri Nath Pai: In high offices.

Shri Daji (Indore): Not to Members of Parliament.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I submit that this Address is also memorable because of another reason. This is an Address to the Third Lok Sabha. This is the first Address to the newly elected House, and the next five years are going to be very crucial in our nation's history. I believe we are fully aware of the fact that it is during these next five years, a very crucial period, that we will make or mar our history. This is the time when national cohesion and national unity have to be forged to the full. This is the time when we have to take our developmental activities to a stage where we can consider them to have reached the take-off stage. This is the most crucial period. I will not flaunt before this House at the present moment, in dealing with the President's Address, facts and figures regarding our agricultural output, our achievements, our industrial output. I think we better deal with the most basic problems which concern the nation's life as a whole. There are very important and vital problems over which all of us can put our thoughts together and carry the nation forward.

The President, in the Address, in the opening remarks, has charged the

Members of Parliament with the great responsibility of nation-building. When we think of nation-building, our first thoughts naturally go to the national unity of this country. A nation's unity is more important than anything else. It is only out of unity of all parts of the country, out of better understanding and better harmony and the energies released out of it that the nation derives fervour and a sense of patriotism. That is much more important. That is the first responsibility with which Parliament stands charged. He says:

"The task of nation-building for which Parliament has both the continuing and ultimate responsibility, calls for the full exercise of your capacities of deliberation."

Some of us have felt a bit disturbed and concerned at certain tendencies which have exhibited themselves during the general elections, certain unfortunate things which have raised their ugly heads, feelings of regionalism, communalism and casteism. We have got to face some of our weaknesses in the face. But, at the same time, I am quite clear in my mind that there is no cause for great alarm or for getting disturbed about anything. Of course, these are our weaknesses. I will deal with this entire question. But, I wish that we examine this question in the correct perspective and do not unnecessarily get alarmed and disturbed about that.

It will be considered on all hands that the process of national integration is a very delicate and difficult affair. Let us take a country like the United Kingdom, a much smaller country. Still, we have got there the feeling of the English, the Welsh, the Scot, let me not mention Irish. What has happened? If you take into consideration what had happened when the United States had emerged out independent, and when they formed themselves into a Federation the difficulties at that time were far more serious than we can even imagine. At this

time, the speech which was made by the First President of the United States, so much admired and adored, George Washington, may better be recalled. It was after serving two terms of office as President, in exactly identical circumstances that, he had delivered the speech. I think I will do well to quote from that speech, a few words. What he said was:

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourself to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest on to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

I think the hon. Prime Minister also almost spoke with the same feelings. All sections of the House, every Member of this House will, I hope, join with me in this feeling about the unity of our country and carry forward this programme. It is not a party programme. It is a national concern and I hope every one will share that feeling and every one will make his own humble attempt to forge the unity of this great country.

I read only this day, in one of the dailies, certain unfortunate feelings voiced by certain authorities in Pakistan. Our great friends in Pakistan are hoping for a disintegration of this country. They are waiting for it. They consider that this is for the benefit of Pakistan. We have no such feelings for Pakistan. I think their feelings and their expression from

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those authorities are only just an indication of a certain diseased thinking. We cannot share such a thinking.

Shri Daji: Their own experience, perhaps.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We wish them well. We wish them better health. At the moment, they have better health. At the moment, they have lesser trouble in the country. I think they will be more sane and I think they will be able to think in proper terms and proper perspective. I think the most fitting answer which could be given by us to this threat by Pakistan or the evil designs of Pakistan is that they will have to wait till Doomsday if they think that there will be disintegration of this country. I hope every Member of this hon. House who rises to speak on the President's Address will give that challenge to Pakistan and will tell them that they will have to wait till Doomsday. This country is not going to disintegrate. This country is going from strength to strength. During the next five years, all the Members of this House, charged as we feel with the great responsibility of nation-building will carry this country forward and we will carry this country from unity to unity and from strength to strength.

I feel that we are in a far happier position in our country. Let us look at what has happened. Anybody who had gone and visited a place like Hardwar during the *Kumbhmela* would have found that people had collected there from all the nooks and corners of this country, forgetting their superficial differences and distinctions, and feeling that they were all belonging to one country and drinking the milk of humanity from the breast of the same mother.

In the hoary past, we had that great man Sankaracharya, who established four *dhamas* encircling the entire country. We have in the extreme north of the Himalayas, a Namboodripad

from Kerala who is the great high-priest of the Badrinath temple.

Shri Nath Pai: Let my hon. friend clarify that position. Otherwise, it may lead to a misconception. Which Namboodripad does my hon. friend refer to?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): He means a Namboodri Brahmin.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think my hon. friend should understand it in some greater heights than this.

And there is also one from Kashi in the south. So, this basic unity of the country has been there all along, and it is now for us, the Members of Parliament, to carry it forward.

I can quite understand certain tendencies that are there in the country. Let us understand what they represent. I would not blame any particular political party. But let us see what is represented by the DMK, what is represented by the Muslim League, what is represented by the Hindu Mahasabha, and what is represented by the Akali Dal. These are aberrations of the worst type in the body-politic. These parties alone are not to blame, but all of us in this country are responsible; everyone of us is responsible for the good health of the body-politic. We have got to take into consideration what the ailment is. This is due possibly to three things. The first is lack of enlightenment. The political parties are not going out in the country with proper ideologies and propagating them in the country. So far as this question of enlightenment is concerned, there is a great responsibility which attaches to all the political parties, and all the political parties must come together in this respect. On this particular issue, I have given notice of a no-day-yet-named motion, and I wish that this Parliament should discuss it in full and go into all the various aspects of it. Then, we have the National Integration Conference and their Council. They should go out with a

massive programme throughout the country and see that at least during the next five years, we do something about this.

The first thing that we must see is that the political parties which are propagating their ideologies should take those things above caste and community. It is true that the political parties also are accentuating those differences today. But what I would suggest is that instead of the Prime Minister undertaking a hectic tour only at the time of the elections, if he goes round the country today, he will be much better understood outside the context of the general elections, and he can carry on a great propaganda for the national integration of this country, and he will have to be supported in this by all the leaders of all the political parties.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): If he travels round the country during the whole year, who will be doing the work here?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What he wanted to do in one month could much better have been spread out over five years, and I am sure that in that case, he would have been able to do five times what he did in one year. Then, I have also got to appeal to the great gentlemen, to my great friends, and great Members of Parliament like Dr. M. S. Aney and others, to take a great part in this matter. It is not that the Prime Minister alone has got to go single-handed in this matter.

The second reason for these aberrations is that there might be certain natural and legitimate grievances in certain parts. We should not just scoff at them, saying 'Here is the DMK. What is this?' and so on. Let us see what the DMK is, and what has given birth to the DMK. Next to lack of political ideologies and the lack of enlightenment, the existence of certain legitimate grievances might be another reason for these aberrations. I would submit that the

legitimate grievances of all the parties must be removed. We must be fair and just to them. We must give them a sympathetic understanding, and we must make them feel the glow of being the citizens of a great and free country; and we must make them feel that they are the owners of this vast land rather than of a small tract here and there. We must make them feel that we are all one, and we must try to understand their difficulties and try to eliminate those difficulties.

The third reason for these aberrations is something like what I would call political snobbery. This political snobbery must be put down with a heavy hand. There is the least doubt that there can be no tolerance for it. Having given the enlightenment, and having listened to the grievances, we must see that all the political parties in this country—it is not the job of Government only, but all the political parties also should join the Government in this regard—give no quarter for any such political snobbery. Of course, there is some responsibility on the part of Government they should come down with a heavy hand on it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: No responsibility.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Two Ministries in particular, namely the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and the Ministry of Education will have to be geared also to this task. With their help we could certainly have galvanised our young men with a certain patriotic fervour and national unity. But we have not been able to do it so far. I think that these two Ministries will have to play a much greater role in this regard.

I shall now pass on to my next point. While talking about the elections, some resentment has also been expressed against the princes and the *jagirdars* coming into politics. I am not able to share that view. As

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a matter of fact, I very much welcome the princes and the *jagirdars* coming out of their forts and palaces and entering the main current of life. I have every reason to believe that in due course, and sooner rather than later, they will find their own level. All the halo and the glamour which is there about them is going to disappear very shortly, and that will disappear much quicker if they enter into politics, and they get into the main current of life. There is the least doubt about it. It is from that particular viewpoint that I welcome this. I do not see any reason why we should want that this particular class should live as an anachronism in the country. I do not see why they should live as relics of certain past history. They are as good and free citizens of this country as any other. We have done an extraordinarily good job in the abolition of the Indian States, and in the abolition of the *jagirdari* system, and the further process of integrating all these friends into the main current of life is a thing to be welcomed rather than resented.

Certain people feel that they come with a particular advantage, because they are getting their privy purses. Rightly or wrongly we have conceded that to them in our agreement, and we must honour that. But why do we forget that there are many others in the country who are far richer than the *jagirdars* and the princes? Are we by any means going to exclude them from politics? Are we going to put a ban on these people? So, let us not look at this question from this angle.

As a matter of fact, it is simply because of our own inherent weaknesses that we scoff at this idea, and we are just wanting them to keep out of the field, for our own sake. Why should we do so? If we had some merit in us, if we had some strength in us, if we had some power of appeal in us, there is the least

doubt that we shall be able to convince the people of the services rendered by us, and we shall find our own place in the society; therefore, we should not be afraid of anybody entering the field.

I shall now pass on to make a brief reference to the Administration, because there has been a lot of talk about the Administration also while discussing the general elections. When we talk of the Administration, we must take into consideration that firstly, the Administration has worked under a great strain, and secondly, that the Administration is not used, and it has not yet been able to adjust itself, to the new trends and to the new demands of the situation.

Shri Nath Pai: Even 15 years after independence.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even 15 years after independence. It is a life habit. Even the small habit of your smoking does not go so easily; and those friends who have been in it for a long time . . .

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, he says 'your smoking'. I have never smoked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Nor have you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a general remark, not made about any particular individual.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He is addressing the Chair. So he should not say like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not defending it. As a matter of fact, I have been myself a very strong and severe critic on the floor of this House of it and I have not a word to retract from what I have said all the time. There have been difficulties. We must remove them. I do not share

the view which was voiced from the Treasury Benches that all the corruption is at the lower rung. If there is corruption at the lower rung, it also has another thing flowing from it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is nationalised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If there is corruption at the lower level, what are the senior people doing about it? Even if they are not corrupt, they are incompetent. We will have to accept that, because they cannot exercise a check over the subordinate services.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Decontrolled—corruption has been decontrolled.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am coming to decontrol. That is exactly the next point I am going to deal with.

There is the least doubt in my mind, and I repeat it, that the hon. Home Minister must take full note of the situation. The administration must give full satisfaction to the people. He must come out with a strong hand to deal with this matter. One thing which has been thought about as a solution to this is, as my hon. friend on the other side remarked, decontrol. That is exactly panchayati raj.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said corruption has been decontrolled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** will please address the Chair, not **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath**.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend opposite just made a mention of it.

The question was whether we could gear up our administrative machinery to cope with such a massive programme of development in which

we are now engaged right from the village, taluka and the district levels. Therefore, panchayati raj and the community development came in. But I have a very serious difficulty about panchayati raj, because I find that there is no coherent thinking on the subject. The Ministry of Community Development tells us something very different; the Planning Commission tells us something very different, and the various States have a very different motion of what panchayati raj is. I do not blame anybody for it, because it is a new conception before us.

The Ministry of Community Development thinks that we are going to establish various governments with, of course, limited powers, at different levels. Another view is that it is only a projection of the States' authority to execute certain programmes and plans of the State Governments. There is a third view held by a fairly strong section of the population, people like **Shri Jaya Prakash Narain**—it is very significant to note all this because we must have a clear idea about it—who think that panchayati raj is not at all consistent with parliamentary democracy. They feel that panchayati raj is only an alternative to parliamentary democracy. They hold the view that it has to come up from down below and it has got to replace parliamentary democracy as it stands today, and it has got to be a partyless government. We must consider whether we are accepting that concept or not, because it is only on that basis that we have been asking political parties to keep out of panchayati raj institutions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are very much in them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If panchayati raj has got to be fitted in with parliamentary democracy as it operates in Parliament and State legislatures, I do not see how we can keep politics out of panchayati raj institutions. It is a self-deception and

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I think the earlier we got out of it, the better for us.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, we must do away with it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If we have panchayati raj at the lower levels and parliamentary democracy at the central and State levels, we must accept the fact that the members of the panchayati raj institutions are going to use a lot of influence and are going to affect the elections to State legislatures and Parliament. Policies is bound to come there.

There is another very simple thing. I do not know what is meant by 'politics'. But I think politics can never be kept away from power. Power and politics go together. If there is power at the village level and at the district level in these panchayati raj institutions, politics will definitely come into the picture. Let us be honest and confess it. If politics gets into these institutions, let us also understand and visualise the situation. Are we prepared to have all these different governments at different levels dominated by different political parties? This is bound to happen. Some of these panchayat samities and some zila parishads would be dominated by the Communist Party, some would be dominated by the PSP and some may be dominated by the Swatantra Party.

Shri Harish Vishnu Kamath: What is wrong?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is nothing wrong. Let us understand it and say whether we are prepared for it or not. My hon. friend will enjoy it and understand it much better when I say what is going to be the vertical relationship between these panchayat institutions, from the panchayat samiti to the zila parishad and from the zila parishad to the State Government. Then the question is whether a State Government which belongs to a different political colour

will not interfere and try to smash the panchayati raj institutions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They are doing it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the safeguard against it? Do you think that the Chief Minister of a particular State who is deeply interested in the election of an MLA or MP will be able to keep his hands off these institutions? So it is a very important thing which we have got to consider as to what would be the relationship with the administrative machinery, what is the guarantee that the administrative machinery will not be used or abused, for party purposes.

Shri Nath Pai: It will be used; we have seen it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are we going to create tensions between one panchayat institution and another panchayat institution?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is not making us any the wiser. Is he advocating panchayati raj or is he against it? Let him say exactly what he stands for.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If he listens and permits me to come to my conclusion, he will know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is thinking aloud.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have got to take note of the possibility of tensions between one panchayati raj institution and another, between one panchayati raj institution and the State Government. At the State level, there may be tension between the State's administrative machinery and a panchayati raj institution.

Another thing which we have got to take into consideration is: what is

going to be our concept of the institution of the Collector and the District Magistrate? What is going to be his relationship with these institutions? Are we going to do away with the institution of the District Magistrate and the Collector? What is going to be the relationship with the departmental heads? We have got to give thorough consideration to this matter; the relationship between the panchayat institution at one level and the administrative machinery. We will not permit the administrative machinery to be destroyed without knowing what we are going to put in its place. The question is whether we are prepared for it or not. What is going to happen to the institution of the Collector? What will happen to the District Magistrate? Will he disappear? What happens also to the departmental heads? What are we going to do at the Secretariat or State level? All this has got to be borne in mind. Therefore, I try to understand this problem by a discussion at the central level.

This is the problem which poses itself before the country. Here is an administrative structure which we have got before us for centuries going. Here is something which we are renovating. These panchayats, I submit, are entirely different from the old panchayats which were absolutely isolated institutions, which were built upon traditions which had an entirely different aspect and an entirely different purpose to fulfil. If we are building up a complete hierarchy, we have to take note of its relationship with the administrative machinery, the future type of the administrative structure, because until and unless we take note of it, there is likely to be chaos. If I were to go into this subject at length, I have got certain suggestions to give, and it will take me at least an hour and a half to elaborate on this subject. It is therefore I have asked for a special discussion on this subject, and we will discuss it, but I do wish Government gives proper thought and consideration to

this matter, because, as I started by saying, we want to have national unity, a feeling of harmony. Whether we have taken good care of it, whether this is not going to disturb national harmony and whether we are not going to weaken our administrative machinery at the present juncture which is a very crucial period—all these matters have got to be very carefully and thoughtfully gone into.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Panchayati raj should be scrapped.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend asked me what I thought about it. I had been in Mussoorie from the 9th to 13th of this very month, and we discussed this subject for full five days, because, I was interested in it, because I have a view which is entirely different from the view held by Shri Jaya Prakash Narain and we thrashed it out there. But I will not be able to give a full picture of the entire matter in the course of my speech on the President's Address, but it is a very big problem.

Shri K. R. Gupta (Alwar): Are you against panchayati raj or in favour of it?

Shri Nath Pai: Why not give us your definite conclusions?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a big problem which will have to be discussed, and I wish to know whether Government have gone into this aspect or not.

I would next go to our economic policy and economic structure. I feel that it will have to be agreed that in the matter of our economic policy also, our policy is unexceptionable. There is no alternative to it. It is only a practical thing that we are doing, and the President in the last paragraph of his Address has stated:

"As I said in my last address it is the objective and purpose of my Government to follow steadfastly firm policies and to imple-

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ment effective measures to establish in our land a democratic and socialist society."

A socialist society in a mixed economy—there is nothing more complex, there is nothing more difficult and nothing more delicate than the advance of socialism in the midst of a mixed economy where we are wanting to encourage the private entrepreneur to go ahead fully with his programmes. It is a very difficult thing. We have in this House sometimes tried to equate our socialism with certain public sector enterprises. I do not think a few public sector enterprises can lead us to socialism. Public sector enterprises are very important, they are important because we then smash at the accumulation of economic power in certain hands. They are important because they augment the national wealth and because the benefit is much more widespread, but that alone would not take us to socialism in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a way of life.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Way of life is all right, but you have to take economic steps. What is there to be done? Therefore, I feel it is most important that until and unless there is a big lift given to 80 per cent. of our population which lives in the rural areas, even at the cost of important big projects, until and unless you do something to lift the general population in the rural areas, I do not think we will be taking even the first important step towards socialism. That is the most important thing to my mind. I would rather urge that if necessary Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 crores may be diverted to the rural areas to raise the standard of the rural people, because what is happening at present...

Dr. M. S. Aney: Urbanise rural areas, that is what you want.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: When I say divert Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 crores

to the rural areas, I wish agriculture, animal husbandry and rural industry to get the benefit out of this money which I am suggesting. What happens is that in spite of the frantic and best efforts which we are putting in, the position has not changed much. I do not agree with the story that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. The rich have become richer, there is the least doubt about it, but the poor have not become poorer. They have gone rich, but their step is too slow. I agree that the disparity and the gap between the two is widening....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is the socialistic pattern of society.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: ... because, in spite of the small man making progress, getting richer, his improvement is too small, while the richer man who has got all the wherewithals with him, which is inherent in a mixed economy, goes much faster.

Shri Nath Pai: And we call it socialism.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He moves 50 steps, but we are trying to help the small man. Let us not see only the bad side of it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is the great achievement of a socialist Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It will be the correct thing to see that the poor man, who could not have advanced at all, has been helped. He did not have the financial position..

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The financial position is he is starving.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: ... to get this community development, panchayati raj, all these agricultural projects, rural industry and everything. The poor man has been helped, there is the least doubt about it, but it is inherent in a mixed economy and you could not have done anything better.

I think we are too near the events and we feel that pinch of every day life there. We do not see as a matter of fact, and I am definite we do not appreciate it, but I have not the least doubt that the future historian will record in letters of gold what India has done during these ten years. It is not what A, B or C but what this country as a whole, India, has done during these ten years. It is without a parallel in world's history. This will have to be conceded.

We have abolished the ruling order so smoothly, in such a dignified manner. We have abolished jagirdari without a drop of blood being spilt, and even a Government which is committed to socialism has given to the jagirdars a compensation of Rs. 650 crores—I do not grudge that—because we want them to be treated as free citizens and as our equal brethren, so that they may be absorbed in the current of the economy of this country. We have done all this. When I say that the future historian will record it in letters of gold, it is not only about our domestic affairs but also our external affairs. Our policy of positive neutralism, the policy of non-alignment, is now being accepted all over the world. Those who were scoffing at it, even the United States of America, find that this is a sound policy. The President of the U.S.A. had to give a big change to his own policy. All other countries are appreciating it. And let us not forget that all the new countries of Africa which have emerged have just toed the line, followed this policy, gone on the dotted line of the foreign policy of this country. Let us also appreciate that it is directly the result of the foreign policy of this Government that you have got today a Secretary-General of the United Nations from a non-committed nation. The non-committed nations are wanted now everywhere, and they are definitely playing a great role. I think there should be better appreciation.

These are the larger issues. I think we are deflected by certain pinches

which we feel every day, but we look at the broader aspect, the most important and vital matters, we will have to concede that this is a remarkable achievement. I move.

श्री भगवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह हमारा सौभाग्य है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने विगत १६ अप्रैल को हम संसद् सदस्यों के सम्मुख अपना अभिभाषण दिया। हम इसलिये उन के बहुत कृतज्ञ हैं। इस कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन के लिये माननीय मित्र श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर ने इस सदन सम्मुख जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

हर वर्ष सत्र के आरम्भ में राष्ट्रपति जी संसद् सदस्यों का ध्यान जनता, सरकार और संसद् के द्वारा किये हुए कार्यों का और आकृष्ट करते हैं और हमें हर वर्ष वह प्रोत्साहित करते हैं कि हम अपने देश के नव निर्माण के पथ पर तेजी से आगे बढ़ें।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारे देश का १२ वर्ष में अधिक के समय तक नेतृत्व किया और अपने पिछले अभिभाषण में उन्होंने ने कहा :

“गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति के रूप में आप के सम्मुख अभिभाषण देने का मेरे लिये यह अन्तिम अवसर है। बारह वर्षों से अधिक समय तक लोगों द्वारा निर्वाचित अध्यक्ष के रूप में देश को सेवा करने का सुयोग मुझे मिला, यह मेरे लिये बड़ी खुशी और सौभाग्य की बात है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐंसे राष्ट्रपति जिन्होंने ने कि १२ वर्षों तक इस देश का नेतृत्व किया आज उन से अलग होते हुए और बिछड़ते हुए हम सभी संसद् सदस्यों को दुःख होता है। मैं इस सदन के द्वारा उन से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह राष्ट्रपति जी को जो धन्यवाद देने का प्रस्ताव रक्खा गया है यह सिर्फ इसी कारण नहीं है कि ऐसा हुमा करता है बल्कि हम सब

[श्री भगवत सा आजाद]

महसूस करते हैं कि इन १२ वर्षों में उन्होंने ने जो हमारे देश का नेतृत्व किया वह सबकुछ में हमारे लिये सौभाग्य की बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली बार मार्च में राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हुई बहस के वक्त बोलते हुए यह कहा था :—

“As time goes on, the old Captains, and Generals pass away, and naturally, all of us feel this gap.”

“The fact that thus, far, many of those who have guided the destinies of India were associated with the struggle for freedom gave them a peculiar competence to deal with them—competence in the sense that they bridged the gap between the pre-Independence period and the period after Independence.”

“No one else could have bridged that gap more than our President.”

मैं भी इस सद्भावना के साथ अपनी बात मिलाता हूँ। यह हमारे देश का सौभाग्य रहा कि उस का नेतृत्व हमें मिला—एक ऐसे व्यक्ति का नेतृत्व मिला जिन को आजादी के पूर्व और बाद का अनुभव प्राप्त था। राष्ट्रपति के रूप में १२ वर्षों तक उन्होंने ने इस देश का नेतृत्व किया। राष्ट्रपति की कर्तव्य की भावना उन की कर्तव्यपरायणता, उन की दक्षता, विनम्रता और सबों के प्रति समान प्रेम की भावना ने उन को इस देश के हर एक नागरिक के लिये प्यारा बना दिया था। इसलिये जब वह आज जा रहे हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के शब्दों में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यद्यपि वह हमारे देश के भाग्य-निर्णायक के रूप में नहीं रहेंगे, फिर भी उन की सलाह-मशविरे की जब भी हमें और देश को आवश्यकता महसूस होगी वह हमें उन से मिलती रहेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जो सब से मूल्यवान

संदेश हमें दिया है वह है “इस देश में संसदीय पद्धति के प्रति लोगों की आस्था और विश्वास।” उन्होंने ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है :—

संसदीय जीवन और कर्तव्यों का मुझे कुछ अनुभव रहा है। उस के लिए मेरे मन में अधिक से अधिक आदर है और संसदीय प्रणाली तथा उसकी संस्थाओं में मेरा आशापूर्ण विश्वास और गहरी आस्था है। हमारी संसद् के प्रति लोगों की आदर भवना है और हमारी राजनैतिक भावनाओं में इस की जड़ें गहरी जम गयी हैं।

इस की सफलता के कारण आज हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारा नवजात गणतन्त्र इतने कम वर्षों में लोगों के मन में समा गया है और हमारा देश प्रथम ज चुनाव, द्वितीय चुनाव सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न करके आगे और अधिक आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है। तृतीय आम चुनाव अभी भी सफलता-पूर्वक सम्पन्न कर चुक है जिसमें देश की कोटि-कोटि जनता ने उत्साह, लगन और कर्तव्य-परायणता की भावना में अनुप्राणित होकर चुनाव में अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग किया और वोट दिया। वह केवल इस बात का ही प्रदर्शन नहीं है कि उनको संसदीय प्रणाली में विश्वास है, बल्कि वह इस बात का भी समर्थन है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने देश के लिए जिस आर्थिक व्यवस्था को अपनाया है, जो योजनाएँ बनायी हैं प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय—वे सभी जनता को मान्य हैं। तृतीय चुनाव ने इस बात का स्पष्ट प्रदर्शन हमारे सामने कर दिया है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने जो आर्थिक व्यवस्था अपनाई है वह व्यवस्था हमारे हित में बहुत ही उपयुक्त है। अगर हम इस आर्थिक व्यवस्था और गणतन्त्र के विकास को एशिया की पृष्ठभूमि में देखें तो पता चलेगा कि क्या बात है। हमारे देश ने १२ वर्षों में जो प्रगति की है अगर उसको हम एशिया के अलग अलग देशों की पृष्ठभूमि में देखें तो पता लगेगा कि हमारी प्रगति आशापूर्ण है। एशिया के पड़ोसी

मुल्कों को देखिये तो आप पायेंगे कि पैदाइशी राज-महाराजे, फौज की तात के बल पर बने सम्राट और शहशाह, प्रोलेटारियट की डिक्टेरशिप और जनता के नाम पर तानाशाही और बेसिक डेमाक्रेसी की खड़ी की गयी खोखली शासन-व्यवस्था उन देशों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राज-नैतिक व्यवस्था को कहां ले जा रही हैं ? इसके विरुद्ध हमारा गणतंत्र है जोकि प्रति-वर्ष अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़तर बनाता चला जा रहा है। पूर्व और पश्चिम के देशों की तुलना में हमारा नवजात गणतंत्र अपनी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में एक के बाद एक कड़ी जोड़ता जा रहा है।

मैं अपने उन माननीय सदस्यों के जिन्होंने कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण सम्बन्धी धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर संशोधन दिये हैं उन से मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या यह झूठ है कि भारत गणतंत्र ने इन पिछले १२ वर्षों में इस देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया है ? क्या यह झूठ है कि हम ने चाहे वह कपड़े की बात की बात हो, चाहे वह गल्ले की बात हो चाहे वह कोई भी फोल्ड की बात हो, हमने तरक्की की है ? अगर मेरे वह माननीय सदस्य इन सारी बातों को झूठ समझते हैं और वह प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की बात से सहमत नहीं हैं तो वह उस मित्र की नाई हैं जिसने कहा कि "मित्र में थोड़े की आवाज तो पहचानता हूँ लेकिन तुम्हारी आवाज नहीं नहीं पहचानता हूँ। यह माननीय सदस्य उस मित्र की तरह हैं।

हमारे गणतंत्र ने जो उन्नति की है उस को मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के शब्दों में रखना चाहूंगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है :—

मेरी सरकार का उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य अपनी नीतियों पर दृढ़तापूर्वक चलना और देश में लोकतन्त्रात्मक तथा समाजवादी

समाज की स्थापना के लिए प्रभावशाली कार्यवाही करना है :

इसका उपाय क्या है ? उन्होंने बतलाया है कि इसका उपाय हमारा भौतिक विकास, वेगवान सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था है जिसका कि तृतीय चरण हमारी तृतीय योजना है। हमें अपनी योजनाबद्ध अर्थ व्यवस्था करनी है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है :—

"तीसरी 'चवर्षीय योजना अपने दूसरे साल में है और इसका प्रारम्भ अच्छा हुआ है।"

अब मैं सदन का ध्यान राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उस मुख्य बात की ओर ले जाता हूँ जिसका कि सम्बन्ध तेल उद्योग से है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में तेल उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में काफी महत्व दिया है और काफी जोर दिया है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि हमें इसमें आशातीत सफलता मिली है। हमारे इस नवजात तेल उद्योग ने जो सफलता प्राप्त की है वह सचमुच हमारे लिए एक गौरव की बात है। इस देश ने तेल उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में इतने थोड़े दिनों में जो उन्नति की है और तेल उद्योग के इतिहास में हमारे देश को जो सफलता मिली है वह हमारे लिए सचमुच गौरव की बात है। चाहे वह भविष्यकार का प्रश्न हो यानी एक्सप्लोरेशन का, चाहे रिफायनिंग का यानी सफाई करने का, चाहे उसके मार्केटिंग का यानी विक्रय का प्रश्न हो, इन तीनों चीजों को हमारी सरकार ने सार्वजनिक खण्ड में रख कर एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किया है।

गुजरात में जो तेल मिल रहा है उसके फलस्वरूप हमारे देश में २० लाख टन की क्षमता वाली रिफाइनरी बनायी जायेगी।

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

५ वर्षों में हमारे देश में तीन तेलशोधक कारखाने बन जायेंगे क्या यह हमारे लिए गर्व करने की बात नहीं है और क्या यह हमारी इस क्षेत्र में सफलता का द्योतक नहीं है ? क्या यह सफलता का द्योतक नहीं है कि सरकार ने केवल ५ वर्षों में यह फैला किया है कि अपने देश में तीन तेल शोधक कारखाने बनाये जायें ? अगर यह तमाम बातें हमारी भवतति के नमूने हैं मैं ऐसा समझने वाले मित्रों पर रहम ही कर सकता हूँ । क्या विश्व में इतने कम वर्षों में किसी देश ने इस क्षेत्र में इतनी उन्नति की है ? सिर्फ यही नहीं आज हम बाहर से कितने डेफिसिट प्राइकटम मंगाते हैं । किरोमिन आयल, एच० एम० डी० और फर्नेस आयल आदि हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं । इस तेल शोधक कारखानों में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने के साथ साथ ही हमारे देश में यह तमाम चीजे बननी प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगी । हमारा अपना अनुमान है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंदर ही हम १२० करोड़ की विदेवशी मुद्रा की बचत सिर्फ यह डेफिसिट प्राइकटम का उत्पादन करके कर सकेंगे । अब क्या यह हमारी उन्नति की निशानी नहीं है ?

राष्ट्रपति जी ने बिन्कुल ठीक ही कहा कि हमारे देश ने पिछले वर्ष में और पिछले कुछ दिनों में काफी तरक्की की है । उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि वरीनी के तेलशोधक कारखाने की प्रथम यूनिट में १९६३ के प्रारम्भ में उत्पादन शुरू हो जायगा । जब यूनिट काम करना शुरू कर देगी तो हमारे यहां तेल की काफी सुविधा हो जायगी । उन्होंने इस बात का भी संकेत किया है कि इन तीन तेलशोधक कारखानों से देश के विभिन्न भागों से तेल के आवागमन के लिए पाइप लाइन बिछाये जायेंगी । इसलिए माननीय सदस्य जोकि कहते हैं कि रेलवेज अपने यातायात के भार को नहीं ढो सकेंगी बतलाना चाहेंगा कि रेलवेज का भार काफी कम हो जायगा : कलकत्ते से दिल्ली तक

पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि का अर्जन हो रहा है मेरा विश्वास है कि यह तेल का आवागमन रेल के कार्य को आसान कर देगा मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य जोकि हमारी दायी ओर बैठे हैं इससे सहमत होंगे कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी सफलता है । इस देश की योजना की बहुत बड़ी सफलता है और सरकार की बहुत बड़ी सफलता है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारा ध्यान सिर्फ तेल उद्योग की तरफ ही आकर्षित किया हो सो बात नहीं है । हम जीवन के किसी भी पहलू को लें, किसी भी चरण को लें, हमें स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ेगा कि हमारी तरक्की हुई है ।

जैसा कि आपने प्रश्न उठाया और कहा कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट इस सदन के सामने रक्खा उस पर यह बहुत ही हल्ला हुआ कि इसमें कपड़े का मूल्य बढ़ाया गया तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज सिर्फ उन कपड़ों पर जोकि सुपरफाइन हैं दाम बढ़ाये गये हैं और जिनको कि हमारे कुछ धनिक मित्र पहनते हैं लेकिन इस देश की गरीब जनता जो कपड़ा पहनती है उस पर कोमल बढ़ने का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

16 hrs.

जहां तक कपड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, पिछले बारह सालों में हम ने इतनी तरक्की की है कि जहां पहले हमारे यहां प्रति-व्यक्ति ८ गज कपड़ा तैयार होता था, आज प्रति-व्यक्ति १५-१६ गज कपड़ा तैयार हो रहा है । क्या यह बात झूठ है ? क्या यह बात भी झूठ है कि जहां १९५० में इस देश की मिलों में ३७२ करोड़ गज कपड़ा बनाता था, वहां आज ५७० करोड़ गज कपड़े का उत्पादन होता है ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस आशय के संशोधन पेश किये हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है

कि देश में गरीबी बढ़ रही है और यह कि देश में प्राइमिज बढ़ रही है। सम्भव है कि पहले की तुलना में वे बढ़ी हों, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी सत्य है कि इस देश में अन्न, कपास, कपड़े और तेल आदि सब वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। माननीय सदस्य किसी भी चीज का नाम बतायें, जिस में हमारे देश ने पिछले बारह साल में तरक्की नहीं की है। हाँ, यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे सामने और भी अहम प्रश्न हैं, जिन का समाधान हम खोज रहे हैं और जिन की ओर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि कृषि-उत्पादन काफी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और कृषि की स्थिति संतोषजनक है। यह बात ठीक है। माननीय सदस्य भी मानेंगे कि १९५६-६० की तुलना में हमारे देश में कृषि में ८.१ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है वह यह भी मानेंगे कि १९५५-५६ की तुलना में, जो कि हमारा बेस योअर है, हमारे देश ने १९६०-६१ में १६.१ प्रतिशत अधिक अन्न उगाया है। अगर ये नमाम बातें ठीक हैं, तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमारे देश ने काफी प्रगति की है।

स्टील और बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें बनाने का प्रश्न भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे यहां १९५० की तुलना में डब्ल्यू गुना अधिक स्टील बन रहा है। जिस समय हमारे देश के नावों इस्पात-कारखाने पूरा उत्पादन करने लगेगे—बांकारों का कारखाना अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है—तो हमारे देश में ५६ लाख टन स्टील की पैदाइश होगी। क्या यह बात झूठ है कि दस बरस पहले की तुलना में हमारे देश में आज ११ गुना कीमत की मशीनें तैयार हो रही हैं?

अगर ये बातें ठीक हैं तो फिर माननीय सदस्यों को मानना होगा—जैसा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है—कि

पिछले बारह बरसों में इस देश ने कृषि, उद्योग, शिक्षा आदि सब क्षेत्रों में काफी तरक्की की है और इसी के फलस्वरूप हमारे देश के हर एक आदमी की व्यक्तिगत आय २६२.२ रुपये से बढ़कर ३३० हो गई है। क्या यह बात भी झूठ है?

जहां तक हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का सम्बन्ध है वह १९५० में ६,५३० करोड़ था, जब कि आज वह १४,६०० करोड़ हो गई है। इस प्रकार व्यक्तिगत आय और राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि और जीवन की अनेक सुविधाओं को उपलब्धि में उन्नति के कारण हर हिन्दुस्तानी की औसत आय ४२ वषे हो गई है, जबकि पहले गुलाम हिन्दुस्तान में वह जीवन के कुल २२ वसत ही देख पाता था।

अगर यह ठीक है कि इस देश में व्यक्तिगत और राष्ट्रीय आय पहले से काफी बढ़ी है और मनुष्य की औसत आय में भी वृद्धि हुई है, तो यह स्पष्ट है कि पिछले चौदह सालों में हमने आशातीत तरक्की की है। मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्नति और प्रगति के इस चित्र का एशिया की पृष्ठभूमि में देखना चाहिए। आप जरा अरब के मुल्कों, बर्मा और पाकिस्तान आदि देशों से अपने देश की तुलना कीजिए। कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहेंगे कि हम रूस और अमेरिका को देखें। हम उन को भी देखते हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम अपनी कमियों के प्रति भी आभावधान नहीं हैं। हम सिर्फ यह नहीं कहते कि हम ने तरक्की ही की है, बल्कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि इस तरक्की के बावजूद बेरोजगारी एक बहुत अहम प्रश्न बन कर हमारे सामने खड़ी है। उन्होंने केवल तरक्की का ही उल्लेख नहीं किया, बल्कि उन्होंने संसद् के सदस्यों को इस गम्भीर समस्या के प्रति होशियार रहने के लिये भी सावधान किया है इस प्रकार देश के सर्वांगीण विकास को जो रूप राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारे सामने रखा है, उस के लिए हम कृतज्ञ हैं।

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

देश की उन्नति के साथ साथ राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारा ध्यान विदेशनीति की ओर भी आकृष्ट किया है। उन्होंने यह आशा व्यक्त की है कि जेनेवा में होने वाला निश्-शस्त्रीकरण सम्मेलन सफल होगा। हमें दुख है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की अपील और और संसद के कुछ सदस्यों के श्री कैनेडी को अपने टैस्ट न करने का अनुरोध करने के बावजूद वह टैस्ट हुआ है। लेकिन यह एक तथ्य है कि हमारे पंचशोल की आवाज संसार के हर एक कोने में गूँज रही है। हमारे प्रति-निधि ने राष्ट्र संघ में शान्ति को स्थापना को बल दिया है और उन तमाम देशों का समर्थन किया है, जो साम साम्राज्यवाद और उप-निवेशवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हम आशा करते हैं कि हमारा प्रतिनिधि मंडल राष्ट्र संघ में इन बातों पर बल देगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारे देश की घरेलू और वैदेशिक नीतियों पर पूरा प्रकाश डाला है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के आभिभाषण के अन्तिम शब्द ये हैं :—

“आप सब और हमारी लोकतन्त्रात्मक संस्थाएँ स्थायी और शक्तिशाली बने लोगों को जनतन्त्रात्मक प्रयत्नों के लिए अधिकाधिक प्रेरित करें और शान्ति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को उन्नत करने में सहायक हों— यह मेरी कामना है।”

मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी विदाई के अवसर पर जो आभिभाषण संसद को दिया, जो संदेश हमको दिया कि संसत्सदस्य इस देश की जनता को आगे बढ़ावें और उसकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजूर करें, ताकि हम सब का सपना पूरा हो, उस के लिए हम गनके कृतज्ञ हैं।]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th April, 1962.”

There are some amendments.

Shri N. S. Nair (Quilon): Sir, I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any scheme to bring at par industrially backward States like Kerala, with the industrially advanced States.” (1).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Sir, I beg to move:—

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address neither any anxiety has been expressed regarding the ever increasing prices of essential commodities nor any steps have been suggested to check them”. (5).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address neither any anxiety has been expressed regarding the increasing economic disparity nor any directions have been issued to fix the minimum and the maximum incomes”. (6).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of in-

creasing lawlessness, corruption and favouritism in the country". (7).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the irregularities, malpractices resorted to and of huge expenditure incurred during the last general elections by the capitalists, feudal elements, Zamindars, ex-rulers and the party in power". (8).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the deterioration in the condition of Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, women and Backward Minorities". (9).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of Plans nor any suggestion has been made to make basic changes therein". (10).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps for recovering areas of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan, the Indian territory grabbed by China and the failure of the foreign policy of Government". (11).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the policy of Government in regard to the removal of statues of foreign rulers in the country". (12).

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure

of Government to adopt Hindi as Official Language". (13).

(x) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made regarding the total failure of the Government to adopt a definite education policy and to impart primary education to citizens". (14).

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the failure of the Government to set up a responsible Government in Manipur, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu". (15).

(xii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the failure of the Government to give rights of legislation, control on officers and equal share in revenues to Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads by decentralisation of power". (16).

(xiii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to give to Gram Panchayats and local bodies the right to vote in the election of the President". (17).

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the malpractices resorted to by certain parties during the Third General Election". (18).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the pitiable

[Dr. Ranen Sen.]

condition of East Bengal refugees now in West Bengal". (19).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the rise in prices of commodities required by ordinary people while actual earnings of people have not risen". (25).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the growing unemployment and failure of the Government to check it". (26).

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any ways and means to safeguard the interests of linguistic minorities in States". (27).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the sufferings of displaced persons whom the Government has failed to rehabilitate". (28).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the sufferings of the people living in the border areas adjoining Pakistan especially East Pakistan, whose life and property today is totally insecure". (29).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to reduce the growing expenses on top-heavy administration and to

check nepotism and corruption". (30).

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the result of ten years of planned economic development has been to increase the already existing wide disparities in income and living standards of different classes of people". (31).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the political and economic policies of the Government have led to the enormous strengthening of the big business and monopoly capital while the working people have been subjected to high prices, lower wages and a general lowering of the levels of living". (32).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the so-called planned economic development has led to the widening of the gulf between comparatively more developed and undeveloped States and regions and to increasing frustration and apathy among the people of the less developed States and regions". (33).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention that despite planned economic development, the real wages of factory labour in recent years have gone down due to the continuous rise in prices while the profits of the owners have gone on continuously rising". (34).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note that even after fourteen years of independence, the universally condemned practice of untouchability is being practised in one form or other and that the implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1956 has not been effective enough to wipe out this practice". (35).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not contain any reference to the rising prices of the daily necessities of the common people and the necessity of formulating and effectively implementing a comprehensive price policy". (36).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the unemployment has gone on increasing and has assumed alarming proportions while the Government's programmes and policies are quite inadequate to meet the situation". (37).

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the popular demand of the people of the autonomous districts of Assam for the creation of an Eastern Frontier State comprising the present hill districts of Assam and such adjacent areas predominantly inhabited by tribal people who may wish to join such a State". (38).

Shri B. N. Mandal (Saharsa): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to liberate the Indian territory under the possession of neighbouring countries". (50).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to check the activities of anti-social elements". (51).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to improve the Government machinery for the benefit of the common man". (52).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of the Five Year Plans in removing social or regional inequalities". (53).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the replacement of the public control by Government control in educational institutions". (54).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the malpractices resorted to during the General Election". (55).

Shri S. Swamy (Koppal): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the deficit budget and further indirect taxation and controlling the higher prices of essential goods." (56).

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the persistent demand of the millions of people in the Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi for establishment of a full-fledged responsible form

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

of Government in lieu of the existing Territorial Councils". (70).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the prevalence of abnormal law and order situation almost in the entire strategic regions of Manipur, Nagaland and North East Frontier Tracts on account of the continued presence of the anti-national and the foreign elements resulting in complete insecurity of the loyal citizens of the areas". (71).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate anything to effect a radical change in the administrative set-up of the North Eastern Frontier Tracts". (72).

Shri Munzhi (Lohardaga): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to assure the citizens the complete enjoyment of the fundamental freedom and natural justice". (73).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to indicate effective steps to rehabilitate the displaced persons". (74).

(iii) That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the lack of sound policy for the rehabilitation of the tribals". (75).

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to rename Madras State as Tamilnad following that change at the State level". (76).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about holding the price line of food stuffs and essential commodities". (77).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the lack of heavy industries in the South and has not formulated any scheme for the removal of regional disparities". (78).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the malpractices adopted during the general elections". (79).

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sad plight of the Indian nationals in Ceylon, more particularly the Tamils". (80).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about anything to allay the apprehension about the imposition of Hindi in the South". (81).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the repeated request of the people of Madras

to upgrade Madras as 'A' Class City". (82).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to rename Madras State as Tamilnad following the change at the State level". (83).

Shri Daji: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the rise of reactionary forces in the country, who are seriously endangering the growth of democracy and the building of socialism in the country". (84).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address indicates no programme for meeting the growing unemployment and for providing relief to the unemployed". (85).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any steps to arrest the rise in prices and for controlling profits". (86).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to appreciate the dangerous growth of monopoly trend in the country". (87).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address does not guarantee a fair price to the agriculturists". (88).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

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"but regret that the Address does not contain any programme to correct regional imbalances in development work and the failure to rapidly develop backward areas of the country". (89).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the steps necessary to settle the border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra and to transfer the border areas to Maharashtra State keeping in view the verdict of the elections". (90).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the necessity to include the Sindhi language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution". (91).

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take notice of the encroachment on Indian territory by Pakistan and China". (97).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the widespread corruption at different levels and the need for determined efforts to check the same". (102).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failure of publicity abroad particularly in explaining India's stand vis-a-vis Goa". (103).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

"but regret that in the Address no satisfactory assurance has been given to undertake adequate efforts for the solution of the problem of unemployment". (104).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to improve and ameliorate the economic condition of the middle classes". (105).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the malpractices resorted to during the general elections". (106).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take note of the need to enthuse the masses and associate the people for the cause of national economic growth". (107).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of administrative delays resulting from bureaucratic methods in the administration of the country". (108).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to fulfil the assurance given earlier by the Government to suitably amend Article 226 of the Constitution of India". (109).

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the influence of party and group politics in Panchayats and other units of local self-Government". (110).

In amendment No. 111, the wording should be "to less articulate and more backward States".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be changed now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I beg to move:

(x) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any steps to ensure a fair and balanced allocation of development resources to articulate and more backward States". (111).

(xi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the urgent need for national effort to secure emotional unity and cultural solidarity". (112).

(xii) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for greater effort to secure for Hindi its rightful place in the life of the Republic". (113).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the steps Government propose to take to check the rise in prices". (115).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of bad planning with regard to transport, power and coal resulting in sizeable installed capacity remaining unused". (116).

(iii) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the growing hardships to which citizens of Indian origin are subject to in South Africa". (117).

(iv) That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failures of the Government in providing adequate machinery for ventilating the grievances of the Government employees and resolving disputes". (118).

(v) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of any measures to be taken by Government to protect the real wages of the workers both in public and private sector". (119).

(vi) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the failures of the Second Five Year Plan and fails to suggest the detailed causes that led to those failures". (120).

(vii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the Government's failure to regain Indian territories forcibly occupied by China". (121).

(viii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of Government's failure to solve the Inter-State border issues". (122).

(ix) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address takes no cognizance of the increase in provocative actions by Pakistan on Indian territory". (123).

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): I beg to move:

(i) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address omits to refer to the fresh incursions made on Indian territory by China and of the course of action that the Government propose to adopt in respect of China's continued occupation of Indian territory". (124).

(ii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the serious inflationary trend in the country's economy, spiralling prices and the resultant distress caused to the common man." (125).

(iii) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address omits to mention the recent strains that have set in Indo-Nepalese relations and to elucidate the steps to normalise the relations". (126).

(iv) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not reflect a realisation that the nature of our present Planning is leading to growing unemployment nor does it suggest measures to relieve the situation". (127).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for rapid industrialisation of backward areas like Kerala and Assam." (128).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing in the House the last Address of the President who is relinquishing his exalted office. As far as

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

we are concerned, in point of ideology, we are very far removed from the President, but for him, personally, we have real respect. Nearly all his life has been devoted to the national movement for freedom—a life of service and sacrifice in that cause. And the characteristic of the President has been that he carries with him almost automatically the simple dignity of our great people and a humility which overcomes even the gaudy trappings of Rashtrapati Bhavan. In spite of our differences, therefore, our sincere good wishes follow him in his retirement.

Only this morning, by a coincidence which appeared to many of us rather dismal, we got the shocking news regarding the explosion by the United States authorities of that dreaded bomb over the Pacific about which only the other day the Prime Minister here made a statement. Christmas Island has been the venue of a performance, unchristian and inhuman. I say this because the United States Government in this particular case has flown in the face of world opinion, has flouted the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, and has refused to consider in spite of its promise the proposal which was made by India and eight other non-aligned countries asking the United States to postpone this particular performance. We remember in this House so vividly how the Prime Minister said the other day that he stood not to blame but to beg of the nuclear powers that this kind of thing should not be done. And yet, this calamity has taken place.

I wish to emphasise that in regard to issues relating to world peace we have noticed a real community of interests between the non-aligned countries like ours and the socialist countries of the world. I wish to emphasise that because it is from this aspect of foreign policy that we can deduce other lessons also and in regard to our internal reconstruction policies we can pursue the co-operative processes in

the real, full sense of the term which exists between our country and the socialist countries of the world. The hope expressed in the President's Address that the dreaded bomb would not be released over the atmosphere of our world has been dashed for the moment, but we never say die, and new initiatives have to be taken by our country in particular, and we have to work out ways and means in alliance with countries which are really and truly concerned about world peace to prevent the consequences which might follow the performance which has been perpetrated by the United States.

Turning to the President's Address. I have a grouse and that grouse is against the advisers of the President who have put words into his mouth. Here we are in the first session of a new Parliament, a Parliament whose job is to operate the third Plan, and we get an Address from the President which is scanty as far as policy indications are concerned, which catalogues a number of legislative measures which my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur read to pad up his eloquence. Then it makes complacent, unsatisfactory and, if I may say so with respect, inaccurate generalisations about the food situation being quite satisfactory, the agricultural production steadily moving up and the third Plan having made a good start.

My grouse against the Address is that it fails to place before the country the perspective of today; it makes no effort to enthuse our people for the tasks that are needed. Even the endless eloquence of my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur or the enthusiasm of my hon. friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad cannot compensate for this lacuna in the President's Address. I do not expect the President's Address to contain everything in earth, but I do expect that before the first meeting of the new Parliament some effort should be made by the Government to get the President to say some-

thing which really portrays the condition of things in our country and abroad and the perspective which is going to regulate our conduct in the future.

I have this grouse but it is no surprise to me. I have been in this House long enough to know the mind of the Government at least to a limited extent,—and it is no surprise to me that it is a rather colourless Address—because we have just emerged from the general elections which have shown up the glaring weaknesses in the ruling party. I do not refer to the factionalism which is found everywhere in the Congress organisation. It is their business to look after it. But I refer to their failure to prevent the rise of communal and rightist reaction on account of their own internal defects and that is a matter to which I do wish to make a very serious reference.

The Prime Minister, in his public speeches, makes tirades against former princes and other feudal elements but his party has run a large number of such people as its nominees in the general elections, and the purpose precisely was to utilise their feudal influence wherever the masses are backward. The Prime Minister has made repeated references in so many public pronouncements to the elongated Hindi belt which is weighed down by the hang-over of zamindari, talukdari and jagirdari systems—so on and so forth. He has talked about them. He said that these things accounted for the reactionary results which have emerged during the elections in these particular areas.

My question is only this: is it only the detached sociological analysis, the idiosyncratic expression of opinion by the Prime Minister—an opinion which the Government ignores though the head of the Government makes it,—or, is it to be the indicator of action to follow and follow at once, action truly to put an end to zamindari, talukdari and jagirdari and all their consequences? I say this in all seriousness

because the encouragement, the connivance which is given by the powers that be to the reactionary forces in our country have brought about economic regression and also social backwardness. It has vital social and political repercussions which are seen all over the country through eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and right up to Rajasthan—the whole belt which is an enormous area—where reactionary things come to the forefront and the Congress is reaping the fruits of its own labour—the lack of interest in the real condition of the people and the efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people in the way in which it has to be done.

The former vested interests have had to face from Government only a very partial, half-hearted and ineffective attack. Whatever land reforms have been sought to be attempted to have been completed inadequate, completely half-hearted and completely futile. The masses are still under the economic and political control of the former vested interests. It is exactly because the Congress's land reform programmes have gone very much less than half way in hitting the vested interests that mass discontent can be whipped up against the Congress by reactionary groups and parties. That is why we find how even against such a thing as the Nagpur Resolution of the AICC on co-operative farming, a crusade was conducted by many of the reactionary elements which we find so very much in the picture in our country today. This is a matter to which Congress must give its real attention.

Drastic steps must be adopted to curb the economic power of these vested interests in the countryside. They must be rigorously dislodged from the commanding heights of the rural economy. Land reforms, truly speaking, have got to be pursued. Otherwise, you cannot fight successfully against their growing political influence. The mere incantation of *panchayati raj*—this mantram which is supposed to dispel all our troubles—is not going to lead us any-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

where, because you have not got a really well thought-out policy in regard to the implementation of land reforms, a policy which will bring real relief to the condition of our suffering people.

Because of this allergy towards the condition of the people, we find that Government has not hesitated, the ruling party in particular at election time have not hesitated to take recourse to methods which ought to have been the monopoly of extreme rightist elements in our country. In their propaganda, many Congress leaders and even official Congress publications made open appeals in the name of religion. The pastoral letter of the Kerala bishops calling upon the Catholics to vote for the Congress was disapproved by the Prime Minister but it is known that papers reported how Congress leaders were behind the publication of that pastoral letter. (Interruption).

The principal election pamphlet of the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee contained a whole number of appeals in the name of religion. Here is a document in Bengali produced by the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, with an introduction by Shri Atulya Ghosh, which makes appeals in the name of religion, so that people do not vote for the communists. Here is a document where you will find lurid references to what is happening in socialist countries, friendly countries like the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Europe. Most sanguinary pictures are given and the material inside purports to say that in these socialist countries, the communists behave like cannibals. That is the kind of thing which they say and the President of the Congress Committee writes an introduction to this sort of thing.

The Soviet Government comes to our assistance over Goa, when in the UN and elsewhere our friends of the free world were trying to give us a

kick on our pants in as hard a manner as possible. Now, in spite of the services rendered by a friendly country, we talk about a friendly country at election time through the mouth of the official body of the Congress Committee in a manner which is really shameful. But that is done, because this is after all election time and anything perhaps is justified. But surely means have to be chosen with more care. My friend, Shri Lal Bahadur, is he e. You have to adopt means which are not absolutely indefensible as we find here.

I also find here another document published by the West Bengal Provincial Congress Committee where there are articles written in a rabidly communal Muslim paper of Calcutta called *Paigham*, which can hardly be read it is so fantastically crude where all kinds of religious frenzies are sought to be roused in order that the communists do not get votes. That is something which is taking place under the auspices of the Congress. I could go on for a long time detailing such instances, but I need not do so. I could, if necessary, furnish my friend, the Home Minister, with much more material relevant to this particular point. I know during election time, things have been done only because you wanted to corner the communist party and beat them, particularly in those areas where the communists, as servants of the people, have got the confidence of the people. I come from an area where 30 per cent of the Lok Sabha votes have gone to communist candidates and that is why in this particular area we find the Congress Committee behaving in this particular manner.

This is not the right way to set about building up a kind of country where all combine, as my friend Shri Mathur, suggests, in order to achieve national integration, national achievement and national fulfilment. This is not the way in which you have to proceed. This is not the way in which the country has to be

given a lead. That is why we hear of ugly things happening in Jammu and Kashmir at election time. We find that to the vocabulary of the Punjabi language a new word is added: "Kairon Shahi". We hear about that. This is only because of the complete indifference of the Congress to the real problem facing the country.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): You joined with the Akalis, which is also a communal organ in Punjab.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You do not know the meaning of the word "Kairon Shahi".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I refuse to yield and to be diverted from an exposition of points which I do feel that the Government should take serious note of.

After the elections, what takes place? The Prime Minister forms a new Government. The only thing to note about the new Government is much of a muchness; there is no new look about it. There is the old crowd, a few of them promoted, hungry sheep in the flock of the Prime Minister looking up and being fed. That is about all. If the country languishes, who cares? We had a general election. In certain areas of the country where reaction made it a point to combine together to defeat the radical aspects of the policy of the Government, they lost. They lost only because in those particular areas, there was a real combination of effort on the part of progressive forces. That is the most essential aspect of this election, which has taken place. After the election you form a Government, but this great change, this capacity of our people to give a proper answer to the machinations of reaction is not reflected in the composition of the Government, and in the fiscal policies of Government which were announced only the other day by my friend, the Finance Minister. I am very fond of him,

because I understand where I stand in regard to him. It is very clear. But the fiscal policies of Government show that anti-socialist trends are appearing again in all their viciousness.

It is a process which is beginning. The symptoms are dangerous. I do not say you have forsworn everything. I know the Finance Minister will be able to find some sophisticated justification for the kind of thing which he is trying to do, even from the point of view of socialism. But I suspect that dangerous symptoms are emerging.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The boot is on the other leg.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I turn to the question of the condition of the people. As soon as our Parliament met, we heard reports from a Union Territory, which is almost without any communication with the mainland—the Andamans. We heard how the CPWD workers claimed pay commission benefits and struck work. There was firing and six were killed and fifty injured. We are getting letters which suggest that in Andamans something like a reign of terror continues. I do not want to go into this matter, because my friend, the Home Minister, has promised certain results, as far as the Andamans are concerned, results to be achieved by administrative processes.

16.29 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

If the Andamans are far away, UP is quite near. In Allahabad ghastly events took place. An undertrial prisoner was beaten to death; there were some demonstrations and some people were fired upon by the police. Sometime back in Kanpur, nineteen people were killed by the police on account of very similar in-

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cidents, and a Judge of UP, Justice A. N. Mullah, made certain remarks about the police force, which I do not say should be accepted by everybody just like that, but that is a very severe indictment of the conduct of the police in our country. That shows which way the wind is blowing. After the elections, this kind of thing takes place, which is extremely dangerous. But what can we do about it? That is the way in which the Government is constituted.

This indifference to people's sufferings goes on and that is why there is dismay in West Bengal, for instance, over the Government's decision to wind up the Rehabilitation Ministry. I know we have been told that something still remains to be done in West Bengal and it will be done. But I fear that Government is not giving sufficient attention to this question of the refugees from East Pakistan. I hope, Sir, I do not have to hear in this House, in this Parliament, the very cheap gibe that East Pakistan refugees are an indolent lot, they do not look after themselves, they have not got the guts to find jobs for themselves, they won't go to Dandakaranya or any other place where the Government wants to send them and so on and so forth. I think if you go into details—I have not got the time for that and this is not the occasion either to go into details over it—you will find out how as far as the refugees from East Pakistan are concerned very little really has been done, how over a million of them, and most of them on their own initiative, have settled down outside the borders of West Bengal State and how, compared to a place like Delhi, for instance, where you have spent a good deal of money upon the refugees, and very rightly too, in a place like Calcutta, which has had the influx of refugees implinging upon it, life even more dreadfully than has been the case in Delhi, the amount of money spent has been very much less than in the case of the re-

fugees from West Pakistan. The problem of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan remains even now such a very serious matter that I do ask the Government not to take any hasty decision which will, even remotely, affect prejudicially the interests of the refugees from East Pakistan. You go to Calcutta. Even now you will see people in the Sealdah Station area. I have been told over and over again by Government spokesmen that they are perverse persons who would not move out of the place. But I cannot believe that any of our countrymen are so perverse as to prefer living on the streets, I cannot believe that people of East Pakistan who live in a riverine country, who would bathe in a river or a pond or a tank ten times a day if they wish to do so, who want to have bath as often as possible, would prefer to live on the streets of Calcutta where the hydrants are dry. It is not that they prefer to live near Sealdah Station in the squalidest imaginable condition; it is only because they have been driven, by what they consider to be their fate, to that kind of living that they are pursuing the kind of life that they are doing now, and we have to draw your attention to that.

It is from this aspect, again, I find there is, on the part of the Government, indifference to tasks of national integration about which my hon. friend Shri Mathur, rightly, was so much interested. I notice in Government something like blindness, sheer blindness, to the requirements of our people in different areas of our land. There is complete indifference, for instance, to the demand of the people in the south on the plea that some people in the south are asking for secession from the country. I do not know how far they are really serious about it. I cannot conceive of any party in its senses asking for secession from the country. But on the plea that some

people are asking for secession from the country, this Government is ignoring the legitimate demands of the people of the south. Even such a thing as the renaming of Madras State as Tamilnad on which, I believe my hon. friend the Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel would support me, the legislative assembly of Tamilnad, the Government of Tamilnad has in fact already accepted a decision to call Madras the State of Tamilnad, you do not do. You can easily do it. A very slight change in the Constitution would bring it about, which would satisfy the aspirations of the southern people. And, in a way, by a mere gesture, by merely making an emotional advance, by merely holding out your hand of friendship, by only telling them that you shall examine their difficulties and economic problems more sympathetically than before, you can win their hearts. But you do not do so, because sitting in those upholstered chairs of authority you have become bureaucratic in your ways of thoughts, your thoughts are administrative, your thoughts are not political, you forget that till only 15 years ago....

Mr. Speaker: It would all be an imputation against me.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): No, Sir; through you to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the proper channel.

Mr. Speaker: On the record, it would look as if the Speaker was of that type.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I was saying that there is indifference to people in the backward regions, to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and as far as political opponents are concerned, quite apart from the elections, I notice instances of what I can only call pettifoggery, bureaucratic small-mindedness, in regard to such people as myself, communists, and there have happened

some recent instances which are rather egregious. In Kerala, for instance, a statement has been published by Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad who is the leader of the Opposition there, that under the instructions and with the knowledge of the Union Government before people are appointed to Government posts there is a police verification of character, and if you are a Communist or a Socialist or an undesirable person of some sort, undesirable according to the contemporary definition of Government, you are pushed out. This is terrible. I say this is terrible because in West Bengal there happened an instance of a man who was chosen by the Public Service Commission but who was not appointed in the Metric Weights and Measures Department. He was not appointed. The matter was brought up in the Assembly and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, surely with the knowledge and consent of the Union Government, said: "If Communists come to power you can push out every non-Communist person from the administration". His actual words were:

"When the Communist Party forms an alternative government they can drive out every Congressman from the administration if they want to. That makes no difference, but so long as this does not happen, you have got to accept the position of the law as we understand it."

This is what Dr. B. C. Roy said in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 27th March, 1962. Nobody makes such a fantastic formulation that if the Congress Government comes to power all non-Congress personnel in the administration should be kicked out, and if a Communist Government comes to power the Communists would have the right to kick out all non-Communists. This kind of thing is said in the confidence that as long as Dr. B. C. Roy wishes to foresee there would be a Congress Government and therefore every-

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thing would be well in the garden. But this kind of vindictiveness, this kind of indifference to the real rights of the people and the interests of the people is something which you have got to take note of and correct the behaviour that you are pursuing.

Mr. Speaker: I had intended by my interruption just to imply that the hon. Member should address the Chair and set an example for others who have come recently. I would request him again to address the Chair.

Shri Morarji Desai: His difficulty is his old habit.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sorry. I do usually make a practice of addressing you, and I shall certainly conform to that practice more carefully. But, may be, in order to get the ear of the Home Minister, in particular, I have been directing my verbal shafts more at him than at you.

Sir, I will wind up soon because I do not think I should take more time than is my quota; but I wish to emphasise that the problems of the people are not being taken note of carefully by Government and the President's Address shows a blissful indifference to the problems of the people. I said earlier that it says that every thing is more or less all right, the Third Plan has made a good start, food production is growing and other problems are being solved. I am quoting, Sir, from the Third Plan Report, and at page 454 of the Third Plan Report there is the statement that in the industrial sphere "the shortfalls have occurred in some of those very industries which are of crucial importance and have deprived the economy of the benefits reckoned on for the start of the Third Plan". This is a matter which you cannot obliterate, just trying to forget it in Parliament because you have a majority. The target for steel when the Third Plan started—we have made

some progress since—was 4.3 million tons. But the target was reached only to the extent of 2.2 million tons. In regard to food production, the Third Plan Report at page 123 says:

"The relative stability of the foodgrain prices laterly has been due largely to PL 480 imports."

That stability has been disturbed. Papers all over show how the price is rising, and it is the most dangerous phenomenon that the stability of foodgrain prices has to be buttressed by imports from United States on certain conditions which in certain respects are very dubious, and that is what the Third Plan report says. The Third Plan Report again says on page 224:

"The impact of tenancy legislation on the welfare of the tenants has been less than was hoped for. One of the principal reasons for this is that in a number of States ejectments of tenants have taken place on a considerable scale under the pleas of voluntary surrender."

Again the Third Plan Report says on page 229:

"On the whole, it would be correct to say that in recent years transfers of land have tended to defeat the aims of legislation for ceilings and to reduce its impact on rural economy."

Let all these things be noted by this House. The Prime Minister said sometime ago—he said it in August 1960:—

"We have to avoid and prevent too much accumulation of wealth. If, after all this additional income, only five per cent or ten per cent of the population have benefited by it and ninety per cent have not, that is not a good result."

He said it. The new evaluation has not been reported to Parliament as to which part of the increase in our national income has gone to the working people, common people, and which part has gone to the people at the top of the social ladder.

During the elections, almost on the eve of the elections, the Prime Minister made the statement that Indian big money interests have made more profits in the last twelve years than in the century which preceded it. I do not want to go into the details—we shall have many more opportunities during this session to go into the details—but my point is that the picture of the country today has got to be faced—it is there, whether you like it or not—and we are not doing it. You may say “we cannot do much about it”, and that is what I sometimes feel when my friend, the Finance Minister, wishes to say “we cannot do more about it, what can we do, you are too impatient, we have to go slow, we have to pursue a gradualist policy and so on”, I can understand it, but you do not say that. But you say, on the contrary.....Sir, through you I am addressing the Government benches.

Mr. Speaker: I require his co-operation so that we might enforce that rule because that would be a very wholesome rule.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you being the symbol of Parliament and, therefore, the repository, as far as the dignity part of it is concerned, of the will of the people, have sometimes to be credited with this when you will be called upon to do certain things and to get that thing done.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly I can get it done. But my only request is co-operation of the Members so that we will have it within a few days.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall wind up. I shall only say that the condition of the people is something to which the Government has not...

Shri Morarji Desai: May I put one question to the hon. Member? Before he expects you to get things done by the Government should he not accept or do what you have asked him to do?

Shri P. abhat Kar (Hooghly) Have you any sense of humour?

Shri Morarji Desai: You have no sense of humour.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am only trying...

Mr. Speaker: He has assured me that he would do it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In Parliament we have all kinds of people operating. They may not have all the meticulous perfection of manner which some of our leaders happen to have achieved. But, then, it is only fair that they concede certain things to people like myself who may not be used to the kind of atmosphere in which...

Mr. Speaker: We are only helping each other in achieving that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall wind up. I feel that it is very important that the attention of Government is drawn to the real interests of the people, to the problems, to the conditions, of the people, and those things are not noted seriously, and that is the argument, that is the conclusion which I derive from the President's address, and that being my grouse, I can only register my dissatisfaction with the contents of the Address though, as I said in the beginning, as far as the President is concerned, in spite of great differences in ideology, we have a lot of respect for him and all our good wishes follow him in his retirement from his exalted office.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. L. M. Singhai has written to me to say that he is the spokesman for the Independent Group and that he has to leave the

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station today. If it is so, I will allow him to speak just now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the farewell and felicitations to the President of the Republic, whose record of service is a shining and inspiring example for our country. While doing so, I hate to add that the address of the President is singularly scanty, as my hon. friend, Professor Mukerjee pointed out. We would look in vain for a comprehensive blueprint of the programmes and policies of the Government in this address, in the opening address to the third Parliament. We would look in vain for an assurance to redeem the pledges that were given by the Congress party on the eve of the elections. We would also look in vain for a detailed formulation of the problems which beset the country. Therefore, in the first instance, I would like to submit that the chief weakness of the address is not in what it contains but in what it does not contain, for the omissions are many and serious.

It is indeed gratifying that our country has been able to maintain a democratic pattern of life. It is indeed gratifying that we had the distinction to have held the largest and most mammoth elections in the world. Our Election Commission and the administration truly merit serious approbation for the wonderful way in which they have functioned, and yet I would add that there are many disturbing features about the elections themselves, about the manner in which the propaganda has been conducted, about the play of power, governmental power for that, by Congress candidates, about the play of money in the elections and about the caste and communal considerations which predominated the election scene.

The Congress leaders have, often in a very self-righteous vein, condemna-

ed the evils of casteism and communalism. But I should like to point out that the Congress party has been very much to blame for basing its electoral calculations on communal assumptions, for choosing its candidates on that very basis which is condemned by it in season and out of season. Therefore, I would say that hypocrisy is the tribute which vice pays to virtue in as much as the very Congress party which has chosen to condemn communalism, casteism and the rise of reactionary forces has resorted to these very tactics, to these very means which it has sought to condemn in others.

I would like, in this context, to point out that it is a gratifying thing that we entered the period of the third elections and we have emerged from our electoral contests unruffled by the pettiness and trivialities which necessarily accompany the elections. As a matter of fact, it would be only right for the Members of Parliament and for the leading parties in the country to ponder over our various shortcomings in the conduct of the elections and in carrying the country forward in a democratic way of life.

The various victories of the Congress Party do not, in my submission, warrant any intovicated exhilaration. That they have won, should, on the other hand, sober them and caution them for the future. I am sure that the Congress party and other parties will, now that the storm is over, rise to the occasion and ponder over the matter seriously and sincerely.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will my hon. friend explain whether this wisdom has dawned on him only after he had sought the election ticket from the Congress and when it was refused?

An Hon. Member: It was a potent fact.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The wisdom had dawned on me before but I have opportunity now to express my opinion. I do not think it would be proper for me to reply and ask him the same question as to what happened during the First Elections when he happened to be an Independent and later on joined the Congress Party

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope you will follow his example.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I wish my hon. friend knew a little better.

Mr. Speaker: I hope we would not allow the level of the debate to go lower.

An Hon. Member: He was provoked.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I submit that in a parliamentary democracy and for the preservation of representative institutions an opposition or what is called the concept of an alternative government is an essential and fundamental prerequisite. Unfortunately in our country such an opposition has failed to emerge and therefore we must ponder whether our country could carry along the accepted parliamentary democratic lines in the absence of a strong and effective opposition. My own view is that in a parliamentary democracy opposition should not be total nor should it be nominal or perfunctory because a nominal or perfunctory opposition would not be able to fulfil its role and a total opposition would be inconsistent with the very premise of parliamentary democracy.

In this respect I would like to quote from a distinguished author and statesman who writes:

"If the opposition of the opposition in a democratic system is total, it represents in fact a permanent state of instruction against the existing government. If that is to say, the leaders and

the supporters of the opposition party have nothing, neither objectives, methods, loyalties nor faith, in common with the government party, they are bound sooner or later to destroy that government and party on which it is based or to be destroyed by them. They cannot possibly be expected to alternate with them in power. Thus it is of the essence of representative institutions that the opposition of the opposition should not be total and that the government of the day shall not, for its party; do anything irrevocable to injure its opponents."

Parliamentary democracy is in very real terms our fortress of freedom. It is a stabilising and shock-absorbing mechanism in our country. All the rumpus of electoral controversies, all the persuasive and devastating perorations, all the cut motions and amendments which we move here and all the agitated interpellations serve a very indispensable purpose in our life and that indispensable purpose is to absorb the shocks and to carry the country forward with the consent of the people. Even those self-conscious speeches made in the afternoon when, happily enough, there is a convention that the House is not counted, even they have a role in this scheme of parliamentary democracy inasmuch as it relieves us of our pent up feelings. It expresses the feelings of the people at large and in this respect parliamentary democracy is fulfilling a great and a historic role in our country.

In spite of the many banalities and absurdities of democratic political life which are often derided by commentators it is meet for us to consider that the alternative to this is a yawning abyss of totalitarianism. It is therefore, only proper for us to consecrate ourselves to the task of understanding the parliamentary institutions and to the task of making

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them effective by investing them with democratic content.

The party system, it is true, is considered and regarded as a prop of the democratic parliamentary system but the parties have their set lines of thinking and the whips who carry the banners of discipline have a peremptory regime. I would submit that this tends to eliminate the individual and to mechanise the process of parliamentary life. I would hope that in this Third Lok Sabha the whips would be inclined to use their authority, their party line and their party whips a little more sparingly to give a little more scope to the individual hon. Members of the House to express themselves particularly in the context of our situation where we find that the Congress has a preponderant majority in the Parliament.

I deeply regret that there is no reference in the Address to the curse of corruption which stalks the land today; nor indeed is there any expression of assurance to root out this evil of corruption. I rather suspect that having failed to eradicate this evil, the Government has come to reconcile itself to its continuing existence. I submit in all humility that such an attitude could prove disastrous.

I would say that the crying need of the hour in our country is to secure a clean, honest and efficient government and to this end the Government should dedicate itself afresh by setting up vigilance committees in the various States and by tightening of procedures for prevention and detection of corruption. It has been admitted in the past by the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister that there does exist corruption at the lower levels of administration. But I respectfully submit that that is a travesty of truth for it is indeed in the higher political echelons which is the breeding ground for corruption in this country and it is this disease of corruption in the political echelons of the country

which requires to be remedied and remedied promptly, for in the absence of a proper approach to the problem of corruption among the politicians in the country there has developed and grown a very deep sense of cynicism all along the line and in the minds of everyone.

I would submit that not only should vigilance committees be constituted but there should also be an investigation into the assets of certain politicians in the country and in particular I would suggest two States to be sampled out for the purpose, these States being Rajasthan—my own State—and the State of Punjab.

Mr. Speaker: That is mine.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is what we unfortunately have in common.

Mr. Speaker: I thought he would say 'fortunately'.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Red-tape is another great national problem to which the Address chooses to make no reference. The length of administrative and clerical red-tape in this country is greater in my humble submission than the length of all the highways and all the alleys and streets in the world put together. And yet our Government does not care to recognise the gravity of the problem and the magnitude of the situation by coming to grips with it! I submit that as long as red-tape continues in its present proportions our Plan and our future progress will for ever be bedevilled by it. There is a definition of red-tape which describes it as—

"delay, buck-passing, pigeon-holing, indecision and other phenomena which contribute to and end in inaction."

I feel that the greatest obstacle to our progress is this red-tape and I

would request the Government through you, Sir, to take up the matter in a realistic and in a dedicated spirit. It must be the primary concern of the Government to simplify procedures and to provide for an intelligent, reasonable and expeditious disposal of matters. I am aware that the services have sustained this country in the days of crises, and it is not in a spirit to condemn them that I say this but to point out a failing which has been observed everywhere in the world.

17 hrs.

Sir, an improvement in the performance of our clerical staff is even a greater need of the day. It is described by a commentator as largely "mass paper fodder to whom both initiative and reason are forbidden". The another goes on to say:

"This fact is at the root of much of the apparent ignorance, almost brutality of the service, in its handling of the vast multitude of minor and personal problems and tragedies . . . Modern tactics depend on the intelligent co-operation of an army of reasoning individuals. An army which depends on the manipulation of unthinking, unresponsive and unenthusiastic masses is bound to fail".

I quote this not as a prophet of pessimism but with a view to voice a warning which must be heeded, and heeded promptly.

The Address fails to notice the lack of dynamism and a creeping dogmatism and fossilisation in our economic approach. Socialism has begun to cover all our sins and the Government has often found it a convenient device, a convenient shibboleth under which they could hide all their shortcomings. In my opinion, socialism does not mean, or is not

synonymous with, State capitalism. Where a public undertaking fails to run on the basic principles of economics and when the Government begins to ignore the fundamental laws of economics, I think the country which is wedded to such socialism is likely to suffer in the path of its economic progress.

A study of the public undertakings in this country would reveal that they have been far less economic than even the usually condemned private firms. Their wage structure is nothing compared with the private firms. Their prices and cost of production are very much higher, and the yield on the investment has also nothing to commend itself.

These are matters which have to be looked at not from the dogmatic socialistic angle but from the point of view of good and sound economics. And, therefore, I would make a plea to the Government not to be wedded to a dogmatic outlook on socialism but to have a realistic and practical approach, an approach which is justified by our whole philosophy, an approach which should be to consider each and every industry on its merits and not to seek to acquire or embark upon new economic enterprises in the name of socialism even if they are not economic. I think we will not tolerate inefficiency in the name of socialism, we will not tolerate corruption in the name of socialism, we will not tolerate waste in the name of socialism. But unfortunately, as I see it in many walks of our economic life, we find that these are precisely the phenomena which are evidenced.

I would also like to mention that while the Government had promised to amend article 226 of the Constitution of India in the last Lok Sabha, there is no mention of their inclination to do so in the present session. This is a matter which, as the last Lok Sabha came to realise, is one of urgency and of great concern. Article

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226 as it at present stands interpreted by the Supreme Court, does not give jurisdiction to the various High Courts in which the cause of action may have arisen, and therefore it causes great hardships to litigants far and wide. Government had given an assurance that they would very soon bring forward a suitable Constitutional amendment to remedy the situation. They have failed to do so. I would therefore draw their attention to this omission on their part.

I would also like to point out a very important and a very glaring problem in the country, namely the problem of unemployment which, on their own admission, the Government have failed to solve. I would like to point out what the Summary of the Third Five Year Plan itself says:

"Existing data on employment are inadequate. However, with the limited information that is available, it is reckoned that the backlog of unemployment at the end of the Second Plan is about 9 million. This increase in backlog as compared to 5.3 million suggested in the Second Plan means that while the absolute impact of the Plan on employment was significant, it was not sufficient to absorb the increasing numbers of new entrants to labour force. Apart from this absolute unemployment, the magnitude of under-employment in the sense of those who have some work but are willing to take up additional

work is believed to be of the order of 15 to 18 million approximately. It is estimated that increase in labour force in the Third Plan—in the light of data available in 1961 Census—will be roughly about 12 million, one third of the increase being in urban areas. As against this, it is estimated that the Third Plan may provide additional employment of the order of 14 million—10.5 million outside agriculture and 3.5 million in agriculture."

I wish to point out that the problem of unemployment is also one with which the Government has become reconciled, and the Government seems to be of the view that the problem cannot be solved and that we have to learn to live with it. There is an additional problem connected with it, namely that of educated unemployment. Sir, the social consequences of unemployment are so great and dire that if Government fails to take account of it and fails to grapple with it satisfactorily, it may because a revolution in this country.

I hope the Government will earnestly ponder over the various omissions which we find in the Address and seek to make amends by concrete action in the coming years to solve the problems which confront us in the country.

17-07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 27, 1962|Vaisakha 7, 1984 (Saka).

[Thursday, April, 26, 1962/Valsakha 6, 1884 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

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196	Security Paper Mill	1023-25
197	Pakistani dacoities in Indian territories	1025-28
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200	Sale of Prize Bonds	1030-32
201	Illegal entry of Pakistanis into Assam	1033-37
202	Coal from Pakistan	1037-39
203	Manufacture of tractors in Defence Factories	1039-44
204	Delhi University hostels	1044-47
205	Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal	1047-50
206	Suggestions of International Finance Corporation	1050-51
208	'Arjun Award' to sportsmen	1052-56
209	Vijnan Mandira	1056-58
210	Third Degree Methods used by Police	1058-61

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QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	COLUMNS
199	Welfare of University students
207	Women teachers for Third Plan
211	Pak. loan due in India
212	Fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur
213	Study of financial structures of industries
214	Manufacture of transistors
215	Coal shortage in Delhi
216	Alloy and Special Steel Plant
217	Chinese nationals
218	Imported cigarettes for navy sold in Delhi
219	Kiriburu Iron-ore Project
220	Copyright of Indian writers in Pakistan
221	Supply of drinking water at Kiriburu Project
222	Production of Defence material and equipment
223	Payment of pensions
224	Oil exploitation in Punjab

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QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
225	Ferro-manganese industry	1071
226	AVRO-748	1071-72
227	Rourkela Steel Plant	1072
228	Kiriburu iron-ore Project	1072-73
229	Bokaro Steel Plant	1073-74
230	Steel Plants	1074-75
231	Manufacture of tanks	1075
232	Violation of foreign exchange cases	1075-76
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No.		
183	Yarakala and Bradi Communities	1076
184	Drilling in Jawalamukhi	1076
185	Oil exploration in Bombay and Kalol	1076-77
186	Cement factory in Andhra	1077
187	Pay scales of Primary teachers	1077-78
189	Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore	1078
190	Report of Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. for 1960-61	1079
191	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1079
192	Welfare Schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	1079-80
193	All India Bar Council	1080
194	Prohibition	1080-81
195	Spread of literacy	1081-82
196	Assistance for Water Supply and Sanitation Projects	1082
197	Visit by World Bank experts	1083
198	Basic education	1083
199	Text books	1083-84
200	Shortage of coke and coal in U.P.	1084
201	Separation of Judiciary from Executive	1084-85
202	Class IV Staff of Survey of India	1085
203	Foreign delegations visiting India	1085-86
204	Corruption in Excise Department	1086
205	Development of Housing plots in Delhi	1086-87

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
206	Prices of bricks	1087
207	Amount paid to Harijans in Delhi for House construction	1088
208	Teachers education	1088
209	Targets of enrolment in educational institutions	1088-89
210	Levy of Excise duty on Radio sets	1089-90
211	Pay Commission's Recommendations regarding Delhi aided schools	1090
212	Allowance to ex-ruler of Bastar	1090
213	Free food and clothing for Primary school children	1090-91
214	Attapadi Tribal Development Block in Kerala	1091
215	Assistant Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.	1092
216	Legislation on Compulsory education	1092-93
217	Coal quota for Andhra	1093-94
218	Teachers for Third Five Year Plan	1094-95
219	Everest expedition	1095
220	Friendship University, Moscow	1095-96
221	Archaeological finds at Eran near Saugar	1096-97
222	Training of Delhi teachers in sports	1097-98

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1098-1101

Shri Rishang Keishing called the attention of the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries to the situation arising out of the proposed eviction of about 700 families by the authorities of Namrup Fertilizer Project, Assam.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 1101-04

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 :—
- G.S.R. No. 1463 dated the 16th December, 1961.
 - G.S.R. No. 1464 dated the 16th December, 1961.
 - G.S.R. No. 77 dated the 20th January, 1962.
 - G.S.R. No. 101 dated the 27th January, 1962.
 - G.S.R. No. 157 dated the 10th February, 1962.
 - G.S.R. No. 187 dated the 17th February, 1962.
 - G.S.R. No. 225 dated the 24th February, 1962.
 - G.S.R. N 8 dated the 24th February, 1962.
- (2) A copy of the Lok Sabha Sena (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 257 dated the 9th September, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :
- The Navy (Disposal of Private Property) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 389 dated the 30th December, 1961.
 - The Navy (Authorised Deductions) Amendment Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 390 dated the 30th December 1961.
 - The Maintenance of Wives and Children (Rate of Deductions from Pay) Regulations, 1962 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 46 dated the 10th February, 1962 as corrected by S.R.O. No. 89 dated the 10th March 1962.
- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 387 dated the 31st March, 1962 making certain further amendment to the

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw back (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

- (5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 388 dated the 31st March, 1962 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. Nos. 288 and 289 dated the 10th March, 1962, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 389 dated the 31st March, 1962.
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 390 dated the 31st March, 1962.
 - (c) G.S.R. No. 391 dated the 31st March, 1962.
 - (d) G.S.R. No. 392 dated the 31st March, 1962.
- (7) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393 dated the 31st March, 1962, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.
- (8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 495 dated the 18th April, 1962 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, making certain amendments to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 :
 - (i) S.O. No. 2315 dated the 21st September, 1961.
 - (ii) S.O. No. 2791 dated the 24th November, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (10) A copy of the Conduct of elections (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 597 dated the 27th February, 1962, under subsection (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES 1104-05

- (i) The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for the election of two members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Council under the Institute of Technology Act, 1961. The motion was adopted.
- (ii) The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for the election of one Member of Lok Sabha to be member of Governing Council of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanad. The Motion was adopted.

RAILWAY' BUDGET—
GENERAL DISCUSSION

1105-76

General Discussion on the Budget (Railways), 1962-63 was resumed and concluded.

MOTION OF THANKS ON
THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS

1176-1246

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur moved a motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Bahgat Jha Azad seconded the motion. Eighty-six amendments to the motion of Thanks were moved. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY,
APRIL 27, 1962, VAISAKHA
7, 1884 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and the Amendments thereto; and consideration of Private Members' Business.