

Monday, November 25, 1957

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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**THIRD SESSION, 1957**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA

Monday, 25th November, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Electric Trains

\*424. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to run electric trains between Howrah and Sheorapauli strip in Howrah Burdwan sections on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when the train service is expected to commence in 1957; and

(c) how it compare in cost with trains which run on coal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The first electric suburban train hauled by electric locomotive is expected to be run by the end of this month between Howrah Sheorapauli of Howrah Burdwan sections.

(c) The electric trains are more economical than steam trains.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयले से जो गाड़ी चलती है उससे स्टीम से चलने वाली गाड़ी में कम खर्चा पड़ता है। ऐसी सूरत में क्या सरकार हावड़ा से लेकर दिल्ली तक इस प्रकार की कोई गाड़ी चलाने की सोच रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : हावड़ा से दिल्ली तक इस तरह की गाड़ी चलाने की कोई योजना नहीं है। भलबत्ता हावड़ा से मुगलसराय तक चलाने की बात को हम सोच रहे हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन चलाने में बहुत खर्चा होता है और इस वक्त हमारे जराये इतने नहीं हैं कि इस किस्म की फिजूलखर्ची कर सकें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : पहले तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि खर्चा कम पड़ता है लेकिन दुबारा कहा कि खर्चा ज्यादा पड़ता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये दोनों बात कैसे सम्भव हो सकती हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : यह मैंने इसलिये कहा कि जो चलाने में खर्चा होता है वह कम होता है लेकिन उसको चलाने का बन्दोबस्त करने के लिये खर्चा बहुत काफी होता है।

Shri Damani: May I know what is the revised cost of this scheme and when it will be completed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Which scheme?

Shri Damani: This electrification.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This scheme is split into various phases. The first phase is up to Burdwan. The cost sanctioned for that is Rs. 11.84 crores. We hope that this will be ready by the end of 1959.

Shri Damani: As Rajasthan is the most backward area as far as railways are concerned, in view of this shortage, will the hon. Minister open new lines in that area to meet the traffic which will increase after the irrigation works are completed?

Mr. Speaker: These are suggestions for action.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** May I know what will be the frequency of these trains? How many times will they run more than steam traction?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** It is a matter of very minute detail. I could not give him the details. But, the frequency will be considerably more.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** May I know if it was a fact that the trains were scheduled to start running in November and then it had to be postponed? Are the Government satisfied that there will be no further postponement?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** The trains were scheduled to run in November. I hope some will still run in November.

**Some Hon. Members:** It was earlier.

**Shri Biren Roy:** Is it a fact that the present electric trains are going to be D.C. and a further expenditure is going to be incurred to change them into A.C. at a later date?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** That is correct. In the first phase, that is, up to Burdwan, the electric trains are going to be run on D.C. current. Orders for this stock were placed in 1954. At that time, A.C. traction was still not developed well enough. Later on, we found that A.C. traction is much cheaper and much more efficient. Therefore, from Burdwan to Mogulsarai we propose running the trains on A.C. current. Later on, when we are in a position to change it,—it will take about 2½ years—we propose to change the D.C. system on this section to A.C. and transfer the stock from Howrah-Burdwan section to the Central or Western Railway.

#### Report of Technical Consultants of World Bank

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- \*421. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Radha Raman:**  
**Shri Anirudh Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Consultants of the World Bank who made a study of the Railway system in India have submitted any report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are the important features of the report?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No, Sir, the Technical Consultants after study made the report to the World Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether a copy of the report has been made available to the Government of India, that is, a copy of the report that has been submitted to the World Bank?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** No, Sir. That report has been submitted direct to the World Bank.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether the contents of the report have been sent by the World Bank to the Government of India for consideration?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We are aware of some of the contents. But the entire report is not available to us.

**Shri Damani:** May I know whether this assistance is given free by the World Bank or we are charged?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We had requested for a loan. The World Bank sent a team of their experts to come and study the conditions on our Railways. The expenditure on that team or expenses in terms of foreign currency is paid by the World Bank and a part of the expenses in India are borne by us.

**Shri Tangamani:** From the question and answer I understand that the technicians studied the railway system in this country. Are we to take it that no report will be made available to the Government of India?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** I did not say that it will not be made available to us at a later date. What I said

was, it was not with us at this moment.

### Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute

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\*422. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Supakar:  
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Kasliwal:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Padam Dev:  
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the present position with regard to the talks held with the World Bank representative regarding the Canal Water dispute with Pakistan?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** As was mentioned in the statement dated July 25, 1957, the Bank had invited the Governments of India and Pakistan to express their views on certain heads of agreement for the formulation of an International Water Treaty. Both Governments have communicated their views to the Bank who have forwarded the views of each Government to the other for comments. Our comments on the views expressed by Pakistan will be communicated to the Bank shortly.

Meanwhile, the cooperative work, through the good offices of the World Bank, which was to terminate on the 30th September, 1957, has been extended until the 31st December, 1957.

Three Representatives of the Bank have recently visited Pakistan and are now in New Delhi trying to help negotiate a new *ad hoc* transitional agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know how long will this transitional *ad hoc* agreement last and what are going to be the terms of this agreement?

**Shri Hathi:** If the transitional agreement is arrived at, it will be for one year.

**Shri Supakar:** Before any *ad hoc* or permanent agreement between India and Pakistan is reached, may I know whether the Government will assure themselves that our dues from Pakistan on account of canal waters are paid up?

**Shri Hathi:** So far as our dues for undisputed items are concerned, they have almost been paid in full up to September, 1957. So far as the disputed items are concerned, we are negotiating.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Any of the hon Members who have tabled a question must rise in their seats. I cannot go on calling them if they do not care to rise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो समझौता करेगी, उस के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान को कितना पानी मिलेगा ।

श्री हाथी : श्री दाजीसल एजीमेंट के बारे में नेगोशिएशन चल रही हैं ।

**Shri Kasliwal:** As the team has returned from Pakistan and is in India, may I know whether Government have any information as to whether there is any shift in the position which Pakistan had taken up previously?

**Shri Hathi:** As present, negotiations are going on between the engineers, on technical matters. They are still here and they will be here for a few days more:

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What is the value of the disputed claims that are not yet recovered from Pakistan, and how much has been recovered from Pakistan in the way of undisputed claims?

**Shri Hathi:** I do not have the figures with me, but I think there is a separate question today on that very item, Question No. 455. As I said, undisputed claims have been almost paid in full up to September. The

disputed amount from 1-7-1950 to 1957 is about Rs. 85 lakhs.

**Shri Supakar:** Before the present temporary arrangement terminates in December, 1957, will the Government in reaching a fresh agreement with Pakistan, take into consideration our additional needs for water from the canals?

**Shri Hathi:** Certainly, yes. The needs of this country will be taken into consideration.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Has Pakistan yet paid any of the money for the maintenance of the Madhopur and Ferozepur canal headworks to the Punjab Government?

**Shri Hathi:** As I said, there are two items, one disputed and the other undisputed. Undisputed items include this, and for that it has been paid.

#### Voluntary Cuts in Salary

\*423. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some Telephone Department employees in the Raipur area offered to forego Rs. 2 a month from their pay from July, 1957 as a token help towards the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether this voluntary cut has been accepted; and

(c) from which date?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Yes. A report has been received that some officials belonging to the Telephone branch in Raipur have offered to forego Rs. 2 p.m. of their pay.

(b) and (c). This move on their part has been greatly appreciated and orders in this regard have been issued that intending contributors may either invest their contributions in the various National Savings Schemes as Post Office Savings Bank, 12-Year National Plan Savings Certificates, 10-Year treasury Savings Deposit Certi-

ficates, etc. or if outright donations to Government are preferred, the contributions may be deposited in the nearest treasury for credit to the Central Government.

**Shri V. C. Shukla:** This offer of voluntary cut was made in the month of July. On what date was it accepted, and on what date was the order accepting it issued?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The reference came to the Directorate on 1st October, 1957 but the orders accepting the offer could not be issued till certain administrative and other matters had been settled.

**Shri Ansar Harvani:** May I know whether officers in the salary group of above Rs. 1,000 have offered any voluntary cuts to the Ministry of Transport and Communications?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Not to my knowledge so far.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs has suggested some economy measures to the Posts and Telegraphs Department with a view to get some money for the Second Five Year Plan, and if so, whether the hon. Minister had any discussion with them?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The whole question has been under examination, and at one stage it was thought that the officers getting over Rs. 1,000 might be asked to make some kind of voluntary contribution, but when the matter was carefully examined it was found there was more danger in making any such general rule than would appear otherwise, because the circumstances differ from family to family. A man may require all his emoluments for his private needs if he has a very big family, and he may not be able to make a voluntary contribution. An invidious distinction would thus be created between certain officers and others. Therefore, Government came to the conclusion that voluntary cuts should not be accepted except in the

case of political appointments or high dignitaries. In the case of others, if they wanted to make a contribution, they could draw their full salary and pay whatever they like in any manner they like.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My question is different.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have answered the question.

**Shri Tangamani:** What is the result of the discussion?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have said the decision is that voluntary cuts will not be accepted by Government, but voluntary contributions will be most welcome.

**श्री नवल बर्मान :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि केवल रायपुर के कर्मचारियों ने ही इस उदारता का परिचय दिया है, या भारत के किसी और भाग से भी इस प्रकार क प्रस्ताव आए हैं ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** From one corner of India to another, from Trivandrum to Gauhati and from Hissar to Bombay and Madras.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I wanted to know whether the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs has suggested any economy measures to get some money for the Second Five Year, and whether the hon. Minister or the Deputy Minister had any discussion with them on this subject.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The question does not arise out of this. It is a question about voluntary cuts in salary by certain officers, whether a union has made any suggestion or not does not arise out of it.

**Shri V. C. Shukla:** What is the nature of the difficulties involved in accepting this cut?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I have already indicated some of the difficulties. One is because the conditions of different people differ. Apart from that, contributions of one or two rupees would present such accounting difficulties in the pay bills etc., that

the loss to Government may be greater than any amount which is recovered.

भासड़ा बांध

\*४२४. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :  
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

क्या सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भासड़ा बांध पर कंकरीट बिछाने का काम निर्धारित लक्ष्य से अधिक तीव्र गति में चल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बांध का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाने की प्राशा है ?

सिंचाई और बिजुल उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ३१ मार्च, १९६० ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : आज-कल कंक्रीट डालने का काम बन्द कर दिया गया है । क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री हाथी : बन्द नहीं किया गया है, चालू है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. All hon. Members whose names appear as sponsors of particular questions must go on rising until they catch my eye.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** I rose.

May I know when the storing of the surplus waters is expected to be started, and will it be completed before the next monsoon?

**Shri Hathi:** Partial storing with start from 1958 and will be completed by 1959.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Is it a fact that divers from the Indian Navy dived for some time to clear the stones and silt and that it was an operation involving a great amount of risk?

**Shri Hathi:** I have no information.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know whether the schedule of construction has been revised from time to time, and whether the schedule to which reference is being made is the fifth, fourth or the third?

**Shri Hathi:** The detailed schedule for concreting is not revised.

**Hamira Sugar Mills, Kapurthala**

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\*425. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**  
          **Ch. P. S. Daulata:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Hamira Sugar Mills in Kapurthala (Punjab) will not be run during the forthcoming crushing season;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) arrangement made for the crushing of sugarcane grown in the area served by that mill?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mill is reported to have sustained a loss of Rs. 16 lakhs during the two years of its working viz. 1955-56 and 1956-57, on account of low recovery.

(c) The Punjab Government have been advised to divert the sugarcane grown in the area served by the Hamira Mills to neighbouring factories.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether the decision to close down the mill was made known to the cultivators at the time of sowing sugarcane?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** There was a mill working there from 1942 till 1954. That mill of 2,000 tons capacity could not work economically, and another factory with 500 tons capacity was set up there. That also could not work economically, and in 1957, that is in the current year, the State Government was informed that the management could not proceed with the working of that factory because it was incurring a huge loss, and the Government of India was also informed. The Government of India sent its own engineer there, and on his examination also it was found that the machinery also was not satisfactory and the mill could not be worked well.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** My question was quite different.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's question was whether the ryots or the cultivators had been given due notice before the sowing season, so that they may avoid sowing. That was the short question.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** No. The cultivators were not given any notice at the time of the sowing season. The factory suffered losses later, and as a result of the suffering of those losses, they decided to close down the factory.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** How can the factory suffer losses after the sowing of the sugarcane? For, the factory had been in existence for the last two years, and it might have suffered losses during the last season, and the decision could have been communicated to the cultivators in time to avoid sowing of surplus sugarcane.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Sugarcane is sown in the month of February, and the factory stops working in the month of April or May, and, therefore, it was only in the month of April or May that the factory could come to the conclusion that it was suffering losses, and it was not worthwhile to continue it running.

**Shri Ajit Singh Sarkhadi:** May I know whether it is not a fact that the

Punjab Government have recommended the taking over of this factory and has assured that it will not be run on a loss?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The Punjab Government did recommend that the Government of India should take over the factory. We got the machinery of the factory examined. It is an un-economic factory. There are no spare parts available, and the factory cannot be run economically.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Originally, there was a factory of 2,000 tons capacity. After that, the second factory of 500 tons was licensed. May I know how the second factory was licensed, when it was known that the original factory was not being run economically?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The original factory was of a capacity of 2,000 tons. The new factory, that is, the existing factory is of a capacity of 500 tons. A factory of 2,000 tons may not be able to work, while a factory of 500 tons may be able to work.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** In view of the answer given by the Minister that the crushing season continues till the month of March or April, it would mean that no sugar factory owner will ever inform the cultivators in time if the factory is running at a loss, till after the sowing season.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The hon. Member can draw his own conclusion. But that is a fact that the sugarcane is sown in a particular part of the year, and the factory closes in another part of the year which is later on than the sowing of the sugarcane.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** How is it that other factories which had occasion to suffer losses were in a position to inform the cultivators in time for the sowing season?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I do not know of any such case. But this is a fact, that the sowing of the sugarcane takes place much earlier than the closing of the factory season.

**Shri Goray:** Is it not a fact that as soon as the crushing operation begins, it is known whether the returns are lower or higher?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are arguing this matter out.

**Shri Goray:** He said that the crushing season continues till March or April, and, therefore, the cultivators would not be informed. But I think that as soon as the crushing season begins, it could be known whether the returns are lower or higher.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hard facts remain. Hon. Members are only entitled to ask questions to elicit facts and not opinions—whether hypothetical or otherwise. Now, hon. Members have asked questions and elicited some information. The hard fact remains that the cultivators were not given notice, though three months later the factory was closed. What is the good of arguing out this matter?

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** It arises this way. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Member mean to say that the factory would be closed suddenly? Surely, they must have thought of it. It is no good arguing out this matter. Is it a vote of censure now on the factory-owners? Let us go to the next question.

#### Abolition of Second Class

\*426. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to abolish the Second Class on the Railways; and

(b) by when will it be completely abolished?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Second Class has been abolished on Short Branch Line sections and on the suburban sections of Calcutta and Madras.

(b) No definite date has yet been fixed.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Some years ago, the then Railway Minister said that this class would be abolished within a couple of years. May I know why there is so much delay in doing away with this class?

**Shri Shah nawas Khan:** As I have submitted, we have abolished it on certain sections. But the second class is still very popular on long-distance trains. We are trying to provide sleeping accommodation in third class compartments, and as soon as we are satisfied that there is sufficient accommodation, and people would not be put to great inconvenience as a result of this change, we shall abolish II class.

**Shri Tangamani rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us go to the next question. There are as many as 57 questions on the Order Paper, and each question becomes important.

**Shri Tangamani:** Only one supplementary has been allowed on this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall allow the hon. Member to ask two supplementary questions on the next question.

#### Primary Health Units in States

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\*428. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hasda:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of doctors trained at the College of Integrated Medicine being appointed as officers in charge of Primary Health Centres has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) The matter was considered at a Conference of State Health Ministers held at New Delhi in June-July 1957.

(b) The consensus of opinion at the Conference was that the doctors trained at the College of Integrated Medicine should not be appointed as officers-in-charge of Primary Health Centres.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know what the difficulties are in placing them in charge of the health centres, especially in view of the fact that there is shortage of medical personnel in the country?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The primary reason as given in the recommendations of the conference was:

"Taking into consideration the functions of the officer in charge of a primary health centre, who is the key-man to develop the health services and who is to co-ordinate the work of other workers, the consensus of opinion at the Conference was that the doctors trained at the College of Integrated Medicine should not be appointed as officers in charge of primary health centres."

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that many primary health units could not be opened because of shortage of medical personnel? If so, would Government appoint these persons temporarily and help in opening the centres?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We are not aware that this problem has arisen in many places. It was principally the Government of Madras that had written to us. We have not yet received information from the other Governments about the difficulties. If we do, then we shall give it greater attention.

#### Procurement of Rice

\*429. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the States which are procuring rice and paddy from other States either direct or through their agencies;

(b) whether the procurement price paid by the States is the same as that of the Central Government price or there is any difference; and

(c) whether the State Governments have approached the Central Government to procure rice for them, where the Central Government agencies are working?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Kerala.

(b) No, Sir; the rates paid by the State Government were slightly different.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Shri I. Eacharan:** May I know the agency through which the Kerala State Government are procuring rice, and also the commission given by them to that agency?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The State Government of Kerala purchased 5,000 tons of Dalwa rice from Andhra Pradesh through the agency of Messrs. T. Sreeramulu P. Surayanarayana & Co., Madras

**Shri I. Eacharan:** May I know the margin of commission given to this company?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The information given by the State Government indicates that the prices paid by the Kerala Government were Rs. 18-7-3 per maund for 3,160 tons and Rs. 18-1-3 per maund for another 1,840 tons. The State Government also informed us that they paid a commission of five annas per bag for the first purchase, and four annas per bag for the second purchase. We do not know whether that commission is included in the purchase price or not.

**Shri Tangamani:** The Kerala State Government are directly purchasing from the surplus area in Andhra Pradesh. In the south zone, Madras State also is a deficit State. May I know whether the Madras State Government are directly purchasing or whether the Central Government are arrang-

ing for the purchase and distribution of rice in the deficit State of Madras?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** We are not arranging for any purchase on behalf of the Government of Madras or on behalf of any other Government. Whatever we procure is procured on behalf of the Central Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri V. P. Nayar.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called Shri V. P. Nayar now. The hon. Member may have a little time to think over and ask the question in the proper manner.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** The Minister stated that 5,000 tons had been purchased on behalf of the Government of Kerala, through private agency. May I know whether before arranging it through the private agency, they had requested the Central Government to arrange for supply of rice which is needed for the State, and if so, the action taken thereon?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** This is rice directly purchased by the State Government. So far as the Centre is concerned, we agreed to supply them a certain quantity and we have supplied that quantity, perhaps a little more than that.

**Shri Tangamani:** Out of the quantity purchased by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh, may I know how much is being supplied to the Madras State each month?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** We are supplying Madras 4,000 tons per month for November and December. This is out of our purchases in Andhra as well as from imported stocks.

**Dr. K. B. Menon:** May I know whether there was any change in agency recently, and whether the Kerala Government is using the same agency as the Central Government were having for the purchase of rice from Andhra?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I have no information about it.

**Shri Anthony Pillai:** The hon. Minister has stated that the prices paid by the Kerala Government are different from those paid by the Central Government. May we know what exactly is the difference?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** They paid a little higher for coarse rice. We were procuring at the rate of Rs. 17 whereas they paid Rs. 18-7-3 and Rs. 18-1-3.

#### Dairy Scheme in Punjab

\*432. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation or any other country's aid to start dairying in Punjab carries certain strings with it;

(b) whether the aid is received directly by the State Government or through the Central Government; and

(c) whether the Government of India is getting reports about the progress made in dairying from the State Government?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) No.

(b) Through the Central Government.

(c) Yes. The schemes are being implemented by the State authorities in close collaboration with the Government of India and the reports about the progress made are being received from the State Government.

#### Sirhind Accident

\*433. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Frontier Mail bound for Amritsar on the 3rd October, 1957 met with an accident at Sirhind Railway Station and the engine of the train derailed?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Sahasrwar Khan):** Yes; at about 5-53 hours on 3rd October, 1957, No. 31 Up Frontier Mail entered the dead end siding at Sirhind station resulting in the derailment of its Engine.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In view of the repeated accidents, is there a proposal to appoint a high power authority to go into their causes and suggest ways and means to avoid future recurrence?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** There is an agency, and I feel a very efficient agency, for looking into the causes of all the accidents, namely, the Government Inspector of Railways. As the House is aware, a Committee was appointed to go into all the aspects of accidents and its report is before the House. It is not proposed to appoint any fresh Committee.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the recommendations of the various inquiry committees have been implemented to avoid future accidents? If so, what are the specific recommendations?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are we to go into all the recommendations of the various committees?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Certain aspects.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member will kindly ask an unstarred question and I will get the answer.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know whether there were any casualties in this accident?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** There were no casualties.

#### Construction of "The State of Andamans"

{ **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**  
**Shri Narayanankutty Menon**  
**Shri Kaswara Iyer:**  
**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
\*435. { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**  
**Shri Vajpayee:**  
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
**Shri Jaganatha Rao:**  
**Shrimati Hafsa Ahmed:**  
**Shri N. R. Munisamy:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original estimate for the construction of the Ship "The

State of Andamans" in Hindustan Ship Yard;

(b) what is the actual cost so far incurred in the construction of the said Ship;

(c) whether this Ship has been handed over to Ministry of Home Affairs for service;

(d) if not, what are the reasons for not handing it over so far;

(e) whether any defects were noticed in the building of the Ship as soon as it was launched; and

(f) if so, what were the defects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 125 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 143.45 lakhs.

(c) The ship has been dry-docked at Calcutta and is expected to be delivered within the next few days.

(d) to (f). The delay was due to certain deficiencies. The deficiencies noticed in the vessel have been rectified by providing a temporary ballast.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What were the deficiencies which were discovered?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, the deficiency was a certain lack of stability which has been rectified by providing some temporary ballast.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the expenditure incurred on rectifying this deficiency?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The expenditure is expected to be negligible as 2,000 tons of steel plates, which were available with the Hindustan Shipyard, have been rivetted. Afterwards, they will be taken away.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know if the responsibility for the deficiency can be foisted on the French consultant company, which has not got a very satisfactory record of work in the Shipyard, and if so, if there is any

clause in the agreement which would enable us to get some satisfaction?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A Committee of Inquiry has been appointed with the Chief Surveyor to the Government of India and two other experts to go into the question. After the responsibility has been fixed, necessary action will be taken.

Shri Vajpayee: When is the report of the Inquiry Committee expected?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Committee was appointed on the 27th September and we must give it at least two or three months.

Shri Anthony Pillai: What was the original estimate of the carrying capacity of this vessel and what is its carrying capacity now? Also, what would be the potential loss in earning because of the lower carrying capacity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would ask for notice.

Shri N. R. Munsamy: Who are the persons constituting the Committee? Are the French consultants also represented on the Committee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, it consists of the Chief Surveyor to the Government of India, Shri Bose, Commander Dayasankar of the Indian Navy and Shri Gokuldas of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

### Food Production

\*437. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that each Zonal Council in the country is required to contribute to the national pool of food production during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the quota or the target fixed for each Zonal Council; and

(c) what kind of assistance is given to each State by the Centre to fulfil the target?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) The question regarding the contribution to the national pool of food production during the Second Five Year Plan period by the States comprising each Zone has not so far been considered by Zonal Councils.

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

**Shri Sanganna:** In view of the country-wide drought situation, do Government propose any change in the food production programme in the Second Five Year Plan?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** We want to intensify the grow more food campaign and try to reach the target envisaged in the Second Plan.

**Shri Sanganna:** What long-term and short-term measures have been proposed to the State Government in order to accelerate the food production drive of the country?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** This is a question about the discussions in the Zonal Councils and I have replied that it was not discussed there.

**Shri Panigrahi:** In view of the Prime Minister's declaration that we should have an additional 15 million ton foodgrains during the Second Plan, may I know whether the Zonal Councils have been given quotas to meet this target?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes, 15.5 millions of additional foodgrains are to be produced in the Second Plan period. We want to reach that target. We are trying to spend money for that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether quotas have been fixed for various States.

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes, that has been done.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know whether Government are going to set up any special machinery to increase food production in the country? Or are they going to depend on the machinery which exists at present,

namely, the grow more food machinery?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** Government have already an effective organisation. The responsibility mainly lies upon the State Governments, and the extension work is done by the Ministry of Community Development. I do not know what other machinery the hon. Member has in mind.

#### City Compensatory Allowance

\*443. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the National Federation of Post and Telegraph Employees for upgrading Madurai, Agra and such cities for purposes of house rent and compensatory allowances; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Yes.

(b) Government have appointed a Commission of inquiry to examine the entire structure of emoluments of the Central Government employees.

**Shri Tangamani:** Madurai and Agra, two important cities, pilgrim centres, also with a growing population, are still placed under 'C', and representation has been made for several years to upgrade them. May I know whether a definite decision has been taken about Madurai and Agra?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The whole question is under examination by the Commission and, therefore, no interim or ad hoc decision can be taken at this stage.

**Shri Tangamani:** So far as Madurai is concerned, is the hon. Minister aware that the working cost of living index in Madurai is generally much higher than that in Madras which is at a higher grade?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The Commission will go into all these questions. But according to the principles adopted earlier for classification, Madurai does not qualify for classification as 'B'.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** The question of upgrading some cities for purposes of payment of house rent allowance and compensatory allowance was under examination of Government sometime back. May I know if that idea is given up now?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Yes, it was originally being considered by a committee of officials, but when the Commission was appointed, naturally all the questions have been referred to the Commission.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Although any compensatory allowance may not have been decided upon, has there been any suggestion as to providing some sort of an accommodation for the P. & T. Staff in these towns where it is difficult to get accommodation?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** This question does not strictly arise out of this question. This is about the classification of certain cities for certain allowances. I can assure the hon. Member that the question of accommodation is always kept under review.

**Shri Tangamani:** The First Pay Commission laid down certain criteria.

**Mr. Speaker:** From the trend of the supplementary questions asked by him, he wants to convince the hon. Minister to take a decision immediately. That question has been referred to the Commission.

**Shri Tangamani:** So far as Madurai is concerned, even in the First Pay Commission, they have laid down certain criteria as to how it should be decided.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then why were they not implemented? The hon. Member must put that question. Is it not a fact that these were decided so far as Madurai is concerned? What is the need for the Second Pay Commission now? These should be the questions.

**Shri Tangamani:** The recommendations of the First Pay Commission have not been implemented so far as Madurai is concerned.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** My answer to the first part of the question as formulated by you, Sir, would be that according to the provisions laid down by the First Pay Commission, Madurai would not have qualified for classification as B. With regard to the second part, I may say that as soon as the Commission submits its recommendation, action will be taken.

**Shri Tangamani:** He has not answered the point.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has answered. The hon. Member is under the mistaken impression that Madurai has already been provided and that it comes within the recommendations of the First Pay Commission. The hon. Minister differs and he says 'No' and therefore, this matter has been placed before the Second Pay Commission. The hon. Member wants to give reasons as to why here and now Madurai should be upgraded. That has been referred to the Commission. I am not going to allow any question on this. The hon. Member is a lawyer and he should know. How can the Minister take a census? He will think before he puts a question again.

**Shri Tangamani:** I am pursuing this question for the last so many sessions. (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He is pursuing but it ought not to be forgotten that this is Question Hour.

### साक्ष समस्या

\*४४४. { श्री मोहन स्वच्छ  
श्री त्रि० क० चौधरी

क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतायें कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी मजिब श्री इजरा बेन्सन ने, जो ३१ अक्टूबर को दिल्ली आने वाले थे, भारत की साक्ष

समस्या पर भारत सरकार से विचार-विमर्श किया ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बार्ता का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mr. Benson took note of our requirements and we hope we shall hear in due course what the U.S. authorities are able to do.

**Shri Vajpayee:** Sir, on a point of order. The question has been tabled in Hindi and the reply should be in the same language.

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** He raises the objection in English!

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Members ought not to be too impatient. There are a number of hon. Ministers. Hindi is not their mother tongue and they are not very well acquainted with that language. They have made attempts to read Hindi answers. Then, when they read in a language which is not understandable and with different pronunciation, hon. Members themselves ask them what they said and request them to answer the question in English.

Evidently, he is not able to read the Hindi answer. So, shall we put him out as a Minister? What can be done? I would only appeal to the hon. Members. I am anxious that Hindi must spread in this country as quickly as possible but a kind of so much of urgency imposed upon the people sets that back. Every hon. Member knows and I also know what happened with regard to Sanskrit. It was a North Indian language. I can claim that in South India there are as good scholars in Sanskrit as in the North. There was no agency and no Government to compel it. This kind of pressure being brought to bear again and again ought not to be done. It is not Hindi class for which people have come. They

want to discuss and understand each other's arguments. We are engaged in a serious discussion. Whatever decision is taken affects not only 300 millions. It is growing and today it is 380 millions. Let us not stick to this language or that language. The substance of what is said must be understood.

**Shri Vajpayee:** There are many Members who do not understand English.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know hon. Member can speak and actually speaks first-class English. Shri Mohan Swarup.

**Shri Mohan Swarup:** No supplementary.

**Shri Panigrahi:** What is the total requirements of foodgrains that we have asked for from the United States of America?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** We have suggested a certain figure but it is not in public interest to disclose that figure.

**Shri Panigrahi:** We had one agreement with the U.S.A. for 361 million dollars worth of food surplus to be supplied. Have we drawn all that?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** A quantity of six lakhs of tons remains.

#### Accident in Kottayam-Quilon Railway Line

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\*445. { **Shri Kumaran:**  
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances surrounding the accident that resulted in the tragic death of workers who were working in a tunnel in the newly constructed Kottayam-Quilon Railway line on the 20th October, 1957; and

(b) whether the authorities supervising the work were in any way responsible for the accident?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A chunk of laterite soil slipped without forewarning on to the top of a concrete arch cover under construction in a cutting. A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving more details of the mishap. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 60.]

**Shri Kumaran:** In the statement laid on the Table, it is stated that supervisor was always present all time supervising the work. May I know whether the supervisor was not able to give the number of labourers engaged in the work and also the number of labourers missing when asked by the people who collected there after the accident? Press Correspondents and other people went to the site immediately after the accident and they asked for the number of people engaged in the work and also the number missing and this number could not be given. Is the Government aware of this?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** We are not aware of what the hon. Member has stated. Presumably, the job of the supervisor who was there was to supervise the technical aspect of the work. The labour employed is generally employed by the contractors and they are expected to maintain the details of the labour.

**Shri Kumaran:** How many were killed of these 11 workers?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Only six persons.

**Shri Tangamani:** In the statement we find that eleven workers were engaged when the accident took place and six of them had been killed. May I know whether the dependents of the deceased persons and also the injured persons had been given adequate compensation?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are going away from one thing to some other thing. Were the authorities supervising the work in any way responsible for the accident? Now these are the consequences flowing out of the accident.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** May I answer that question?

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Minister is willing to answer, I am going to another question. The hon. Ministers need not answer whatever remotely arises out of any question here. There are other questions also.

#### Electrification on Eastern Railway

\*446. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification from Burdwan onwards in Eastern Railway will be on A.C. basis;

(b) whether the Howrah-Burdwan stretch, however is to operate on D.C. basis;

(c) whether the A.C. or D.C. system will be adopted for the South-Eastern Railway suburban section from Howrah;

(d) what were the reasons for the original decision in favour of the D.C. system for the Calcutta area;

(e) what is the estimated lag in operative efficiency and financial loss involved in adopting the D.C. rather than the A.C. system between Howrah and Burdwan; and

(f) how difficulties arising out of the juxtaposition of A.C. and D.C. system at Howrah and Burdwan are sought to be eliminated?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section Howrah-Burdwan ~~via~~ Main-line and Sheoraphuli-Tarakeshwar Branch will be operated on 3000 V DC for the time being but will eventually be converted to AC system by the time other suburban sections in Calcutta area are ready for operation on AC system.

(c) AC system will be adopted.

(d) In 1954, when DC electrification on 3000 V for suburban sections was adopted, it was considered to be the most economical and efficient system, AC electrification on 50 cycles single phase was at that time in the initial stages of development.

(e) There is practically no difference in the operational performance such as the speed and acceleration of trains in the two systems. It is estimated that 3000 V DC traction system when compared to 25 kV AC 50 cycles single phase system is about 10% more expensive on capital cost and about the same on running expenses as well.

(f) There will be no difficulties as it is proposed to have ultimately only one system i.e. AC on both the Chord and Main lines between Howrah and Burdwan.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** May I know why inspite of the protracted and presumably thorough examination of the position, this jumble in regard to alternative systems has taken place at all?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** There is absolutely no jumble. The decision, as I have stated, to have the D.C. system operating between Howrah and Burdwan was taken in 1954. At that time that particular system was considered to be the most efficient but later on, as developments took place, and all the advanced countries in the world are now switching over to A.C., we thought we would also keep pace with them and change over to A.C. for the future.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** May I know whether the electrification on the South-Eastern Railway, Calcutta Suburban Section will be delayed on account of whatever has happened?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** No, Sir; there will be no delay. I might inform my hon. friend that when the decision to have D.C. electrification on this line was taken orders were placed and the orders are already in

a very advanced stage that if we wanted to go back on it it would have taken even longer. By electrification we will be saving something like Rs. 4 lakhs per month, and if we were to change over to A.C. from the beginning it will take about 2½ years and we will lose about Rs. 1,20,00,000.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** When this D.C. system will be changed over to A.C., may I know what the Railway Minister intends to do with the rolling-stock, locomotives and multiple unit stocks?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** I have replied that question earlier. We propose to transfer these to the Central and Western Railways in Bombay.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** In the Central Railway there is only one section which has to be electrified—the Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section. In the Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section the rolling-stock already available there is more than sufficient.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not arguing these matters. There is a desire that it must be done as quickly as possible.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** We only want to know what will happen to the multiple-unit stocks.

**Mr. Speaker:** Either the one is accepted or, if there is no occasion, it will be sold away.

**Shri Biren Roy:** Who advised in 1954 that even in that year D.C. was the most economical system when for the last 20 years A.C. has been in operation in all the advanced countries?

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** I think my friend is a little misinformed.

**Shri Biren Roy:** I am not.

**Shri Shah nawaz Khan:** Before the war there were only, as far as we are aware, two countries—Rumania and Germany—who were using A.C. It is only after the war that other nations started switching over to this.

In 1953 we sent an expert from the Railway Board to go and study the working of A.C. and D.C. traction system and his advice, which was at that time considered to be reliable, was that the D.C. system was better.

**Shri Biren Roy:** Who is the Electrical Adviser for D.C. and A.C. tractions on the Railway Board?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** They keep on changing. At that particular time he was a gentleman by name, Shri Varma.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does Shri Feroze Gandhi suggest that the existing system should continue?

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** I wanted a very simple clarification. Either you did not understand my point or he did not.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he suggest that the existing arrangements should continue?

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** During Question Hour we can make no suggestions. I only wanted to know what the Government intend to do with the multiple-unit stocks which they will be having at Calcutta, because the Igatpuri-Bhusaval Section is a main line and not suburban.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** That electrical multiple unit can also be utilised at Bombay suburban areas.

#### Marketing in Manipur

\*447. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Co-operative Marketing Society has been registered for the purpose of purchase and sale of rice and paddy in Manipur and outside Manipur

(b) whether primary marketing societies have been started in village centres;

(c) whether it is a fact that procuring agents are still functioning in these village centres; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

**The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) No, Sir. The Manipur Apex Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., was registered on the 14th April, 1957, for the purpose of coordinating activities of its affiliated societies and for arranging the marketing of all agricultural produce in and outside Manipur.

(b) Only one Primary Marketing Society has been started at Moirang.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The agents, who were appointed on the basis of tenders, are still available in village centres, but as this is the fag-end of the crop-season, no procurement is being made at present. The purchase will start after the harvest when the State Government propose to utilise the Cooperative Societies wherever available for purchase of paddy and rice and in other places to make purchases either directly from cultivators or through selected procuring Agents.

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** May I know whether the State Trading Office will continue to handle the rice export business in that territory?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** There was a meeting with the Chief Commissioner as the Chairman, and all these problems were discussed. The decision was that wherever purchases could be made from the co-operatives that should be continued, otherwise purchases should be made directly from the cultivators or through selected procuring agents.

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** I wanted to know whether the State Trading Office which has been dealing with the rice export business in that territory will continue to deal with the rice export business.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** That has been already replied. The decision is to procure it through the co-operatives wherever it is possible. If that is not possible, there are certain agents who have already been appointed and they will continue to do it.

**Mr. Speaker:** What will happen to the State Trading Office that has been there. If the hon. Minister is in a position to give that information he may do so, otherwise he may ask for notice. I think he wants notice to answer that question. We may go to the next question.

### Indian Medical Council

\*448. **Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Council recognises only British Degrees or diplomas, apart from Indian Medical Degrees or Diplomas, and does not still, recognise some continental or other foreign Degrees; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken in this direction?

**The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No, Sir. The Medical Council of India recognises medical qualifications of foreign countries on the basis of reciprocity.

(b) Does not arise.

**Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** May I know whether there are some very competent doctors in the Government service who cannot be confirmed simply because they do not belong to any approved university?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I should like to have notice with regard to competent doctors in other parts of India but, certainly, there is one doctor in Himachal Pradesh about whom the hon. Member is obviously anxious. That case is under consideration. In that particular case the Indian Medical Council has recognised the foreign degree and the matter is under active and sympathetic consideration.

### Cow-dung Gas Plants

\*449. **Shri Awasthi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments are being conducted to find out the usefulness of cow-dung gas plants;

(b) whether any improvements in their design and manufacture have been suggested as a result of these experiments;

(c) whether any gas plant is working in any Community Block area near Delhi; and

(d) if so, where?

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** (a) to (d): A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 61].

**श्री अवस्थी :** इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से ज्ञात होता है कि सरकार ने केवल एक ही राज्य में यह एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार किसी अन्य राज्य में भी यह एक्सपेरिमेंट करने जा रही है ?

**श्री मो० बे० कृष्णाप्पा :** दिल्ली टेरिटरी के ग्यारह गांवों में यह एक्सपेरिमेंट हो रहा है।

**श्री बाबु :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार दूसरे राज्यों में भी यह एक्सपेरिमेंट करने जा रही है ?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** I could not follow the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is this experiment going on in other States also?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes, Sir; it started 17 years ago in the IARI and after IARI I think about four States are doing it. It is being conducted in Poona, in Belur near Howrah in Calcutta, another place in West Bengal and in Bombay.

### Merchant Navy Rating School, Cochin

\*451. **Shri Kediyan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 19 on the 20th March, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to open a Merchant Navy Rating School at Cochin has since been examined; and

(b) If so, what would be the training capacity of the proposed School?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The proposal is still under consideration and a decision thereon is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the proposal is still under consideration. I would like to know for how long it has been under consideration, and for how long it will still be under consideration.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It will be under consideration till a decision is taken.

Shri V. P. Nayar: For how long?

Mr. Speaker: What are the prospects of a decision being reached in the near future?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are certain financial difficulties, apart from technical difficulties and, therefore, it is not possible to give a very definite answer.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the estimated amount that will be required for setting up this school?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If a school is set up at Cochin the estimated cost will be about Rs. 3 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 2½ lakhs recurring.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: "Shortly" is a very vague term. It means one month but it never turns out to be one month. There must be some statement giving some definite time of three months, six months, one year or two years.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is some doubt as to the function of the school. Whether saloon workers are to be trained in a school at all or not is also under discussion and that has added to the difficulty in coming to a decision.

राजस्थान में सूखे : बलि

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\*४५२. { श्री पं० ला० बाबूपाल :  
          { श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि राजस्थान के कई जिलों में, जिनमें बीकानेर, चुरू, जैसलमेर और गंगानगर शामिल हैं, अनावृष्टि के कारण अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ?

सहकार मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० बेशमुख) :

(क) सरकार को राजस्थान के किसी भाग में अकाल की सूचना नहीं है लेकिन राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उदयपुर बासवाड़ा, डुंगरपुर, चुरू, बीकानेर, गंगानगर, जोधपुर, मीकर और झुनू के जिलों में कमी के हालात (scarcity conditions) पाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है । फिर भी राज्य सरकार २ करोड़ रुपये तक ग्रेट्यूटम रिलिफ (gratuitous relief) के सम्मस्त खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत और इस रकम से अधिक व्यय का ७५ प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्त करने की अधिकारी है ।

श्री पं० ला० बाबूपाल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अकाल की जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसके कारण खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है, उसको रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र० जीव) : राजस्थान में तो अभी तक मूल्यों में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई बल्कि अब तो पांच सात दिन से मूल्य कुछ कम हुए हैं । हम कुछ अनाज

राज्य सरकारों को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये बेचने के लिये भी दे रहे हैं।

श्री प० ला० बाकाश्ल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना घनाज दे रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Rationalisation of Rate of Electricity in the Country

\*427. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by Government to rationalise the rate of electricity in the country and bring about a uniformity of rate in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): The desirability of introducing a uniform electric supply tariff in each State has been under examination since 1955 when all the State Governments were requested to give serious consideration to this matter. Uniform rates have already been introduced in Mysore, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, former Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Bombay, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, and Tripura where even the power supply is under the control of the State Government or the State Electricity Board. Assam and Madras are taking steps to revise the tariffs under their control, whereas the remaining States have no found it possible to do so because of practical difficulties. Uniformity of rate is not possible where the generating costs differ and the Stations are operated by private licensees.

### Japanese Method of Cultivation in Madras

\*430. Shri S. R. Arumagham: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the additional yield of paddy per acre

by way of Japanese method of cultivation is comparatively low in Madras State;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the poor yield; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the yield?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The reasons are:—

1. The State has the largest area under this method. The yields derived from larger areas are naturally less as compared with the yields from smaller areas where the method has been concentrated.
2. Want of water when the crop is in flower or immediately after transplanting especially when the crop is heavily manured.
3. Some important practices viz., transplanting and application of organic manure recommended in the Japanese method of cultivation were already in vogue in the local method.

(c) The State Government is taking steps for providing adequate irrigation facilities, pure seeds for high yielding strains, manures and fertilizers and timely supply of pesticides and fungicides.

### Food Shortage in Madras

\*431. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been or is proposed to be given by the Centre during this year to Madras State to overcome their food shortage; and

(b) if so, in what form and to what extent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). During 10 months January—October, 1957, a quantity of 60,400 tons of rice

was released from Central stocks for issue through fair price shops in Madras State. During November and December 4,000 tons of rice per month is being issued. About 7,000 tons of wheat per month is also being issued from Central Sales Depots in Madras State.

### Dairy Colony Scheme

\*434. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal for acquiring about 1200 acres of fertile land of villages Pitampur, Heiderpur and Badli for the dairy colony schemes near Delhi;

(b) how many families are earning their livelihood over that area;

(c) what is the source of livelihood and compensation Government is going to give to those villagers;

(d) if the fertile land will be used for the said scheme will it not affect our agricultural production; and

(e) whether it will not be possible for Government to acquire some other waste lying land for the said scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jais): (a) Yes.

(b) 487.

(c) Compensation as permissible under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, will be paid. Besides, the Cattle Colony will offer avenues of employment to families whose lands will be acquired.

(d) No, as the bulk of the area will be used for agricultural purposes.

(e) Waste lands are not suitable for the said scheme.

### Electricity Rates in Agartala

\*436. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which electricity is sold to the citizens of Agartala, Tripura;

(b) whether the rate is high, as compared with rates charged in West Bengal towns; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the rate in near future?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 62].

(b) The rates prevailing in Agartala compare favourably with those prevailing in West Bengal towns receiving supply of electricity from diesel power stations with nearly the same generating capacity as at Agartala.

(c) No, Sir.

### सड़क परिवहन का राष्ट्रीयकरण

\*४३८. श्री हरिवचन शर्मा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को मोटर गाड़ी एक्ट, १९४६ के अन्तर्गत सड़क परिवहन के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राजस्व मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

### Stabilization of the Railway line between Fakiragram to Amingaon

\*439. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount has been sanctioned to stabilize the Railway line between Fakiragram to Amingaon; and

(b) if so, the nature of work to be undertaken for the stabilization?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes,

Sir. A sum of Rs. 3.5 crores has been sanctioned for strengthening of the Section between Kishangunj and Amingaon.

(b) Generally, works of improvements to bridges including additional protective works for bridges and vulnerable sections are being undertaken for the strengthening of the link.

#### Mechanised Farms

\*440. Shri Balarama Krishniah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the setting up of mechanised farms does not provide an appropriate pattern for settling landless agricultural workers;

(b) if so, whether this conclusion has been reached by the Government in the light of experiences from central mechanised farm at Bhopal; and

(c) the reason as to why the resettlement programme has not been successful at Bhopal?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Mechanised farming has not been found suitable in the case of the farms on which a large number of peasants are to be settled permanently as hereditary owners of small plots. This conclusion was reached in 1955 after a careful re-examination of certain provisions of the original scheme for the Central Mechanised Farm, Bhopal. The scheme was suitably modified and the settlement programme has been completed successfully in accordance with the revised scheme. 469 families of landless agricultural workers have been settled at the Central Mechanised Farm, Bhopal by April, 1957.

#### हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिंचाई

\*४४१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल में हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिंचाई पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितनी नहरें बनाई गईं जो कि अब चल रही हैं ;

(ग) घोष नहरें चालू न होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन नहरों को प्रविष्य में ठीक प्रकार से चलाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन)

(क) से (घ) . सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या १३]

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सामुदायिक विकास सण्ड और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा सण्ड

\*४४२. श्री नेक राम मेनी : क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्ण हिमाचल प्रदेश में सामुदायिक विकास सण्डों और राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा सण्डों में कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है ;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रत्येक सण्ड किस तारीख को खोला गया था ; और

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश के विकास विभाग द्वारा कितनी जीपें काम में लाई जा रही हैं और इन जीपों पर प्रत्येक सण्ड में कितना व्यय हो रहा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे०) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश का सारा सीमा-प्रान्त अभी तक सामुदायिक विकास सण्डों तथा राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सण्डों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . एक विवरण जिनमें सम्बन्धित सूचनाओं की हुई हैं सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या १४]

**बंबल बांध परियोजना**

४५३. { श्री साधोबाबा :  
श्री राधेलाल व्यास :  
श्री स० जे० भावबीब :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री १५ मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंबल बांध परियोजना के निर्माण अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस परियोजना से विद्युत-शक्ति और सिंचाई का लाभ निश्चित रूप से कब से प्राप्त हो सकेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख) उपर्युक्त नकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है ।  
[बेसिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६५]

**Foodgrains Enquiry Committee**

\*454. { श्री Shree Narayan Das  
श्री Radha Raman:  
श्री Bibhuti Mishra:  
श्री S. M. Banerjee:  
श्री P. C. Bose:  
श्री Sanganna:  
श्री A. S. Saigal:  
श्री Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee has been received;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by Government;

(c) whether the opinions of the various State Governments were asked for;

(d) the nature of replies received; and

(e) whether Government have finalised their decision with regard to re-

commendations made and on the general question of prices of foodgrains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The report is under consideration. The State Governments will be consulted where necessary before taking final decisions.

**Canal Water Charges**

\*455. { श्री D. C. Sharma:  
Sardar Iqbal Singh:  
श्री Anirudh Sinha:  
श्री Bishwanath Roy:  
श्री Hem Raj:  
श्री Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1157 on the 26th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since received any communication from the Pakistan Government regarding the payment of canal water dues; and

(b) if not, whether any further action has been taken by the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A reply from the Government of Pakistan in regard to the payment of disputed charges is still awaited.

As regards 'undisputed' charges, these have been paid, almost in full, upto the quarter ending the 30th September, 1957.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have been reminded.

**काद्यान् का वितरण**

\*४५६. { श्री विमूति मिश्र :  
श्री स० जे० भावबीब :

क्या काद्या सदा कृषी मंत्री तह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुन, १९५७ से ३१ अक्टूबर १९५७ तक के त्रीब सरकार ने बिबिल

राज्य सरकारों को किस किस मात्रा में साक्षात् दिया ; और

(ख) सरकारी स्टॉक की सहायता से मूल्यों का विनियमन किस हद तक हुआ है ?

साक्ष संघा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र० जैन) : (क) ५ लाख ८८ हजार टन। इसके प्रतिरिक्त ८ लाख ८५ हजार टन सीमा केन्द्रीय सेल डिपों से वितरण किया गया है।

(ख) सरकारी स्टॉक से साक्षात् की निकासी के कारण बढ़ती हुई कीमतों में विशेषतः गेहूँ में, बहुत रोक बाध हुई है।

रेल के डीजल इंजन

\*४५७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २३ मई, १९५७ के मूल्य सूचना प्रश्न संख्या ५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमेरिका को रेल के जिन सी डीजल इंजनों के लिये ऑर्डर दिया गया था उनमें से अब तक कितने इंजन भारत आ चुके हैं ;

(ख) उनके लिये कितना मूल्य दिया गया ; और

(ग) बाकी इंजनों के कब तक भारत पहुंच जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) २०

(ख) एक यूनिट की एफ० ए० एस० कीमत (जहाज तक की कीमत) २१२८६८ डॉलर है जो १०.१४ लाख रुपये के बराबर है।

(ग) करवरी, १९५६ के प्राचीन तक :

Ground Control Radar System

\*४५८. { Dr. Ram Subhay Singh;  
Shri P. C. Bose:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1356 on the 24th August, 1957 and state: /

(a) whether plans to equip the principal airports of the country with "ground-control radar system" have been prepared; and

(b) the estimated cost of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). An Airfield Control Radar has already been installed at Dum Dum Airport and plans have been prepared for the installation of radar systems at Santa Cruz, Madras and Nagpur Aerodromes at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs approximately.

Bridge on Khandwa-Hingoli Line

\*४५९. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 781 on the 12th August, 1957 and state:

(a) how many of the 22 major bridges on the Khandwa-Hingoli rail link which were under construction have since been completed;

(b) whether work on any of the bridges has been impeded due to short supply of cement; and

(c) when these bridges are likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (c). None of these have been completed as yet. Three more major bridges have also been taken in hand. These are expected to be completed by the middle of 1959.

(b) No, Sir.

### Andaman Forest Department

\*460. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hasda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit and loss accounts of the Andaman Forest (Timber) Department for the year 1956-57 have been prepared;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to see that in future no loss will recur;

(d) the number of railway sleepers which have been supplied up-to-date; and

(e) whether there is any seasoning machine installed for sleepers and other purposes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 66].

(c) The steps taken are:—

Reduction in the labour force; greater use of settlers as labour and enforcing strict economy in the purchase and use of stores and maintenance of launches.

(d) 11,000 sleepers have been produced and are awaiting inspection and shipment.

(e) Yes, a battery of Seasoning Kilns with a total capacity of 36 tons has already been set up at Chatham.

### Congestion in Indian Ports

\*461. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Radha Raman:  
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India requested the British

Government to supply expert advice on measures to remedy congestion in Indian ports and that a team of British experts has arrived in India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): Yes, sir. The services of a team of Experts were made available by the U.K. Government under the Colombo Plan to visit the Major Ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Vizagapatam and Madras and advise on cargo-handling and other port operation problems. The team has completed its work and has submitted its reports.

### Family Planning

\*462. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the final decision taken as to the propagation of family planning; and

(b) the steps taken so far to propagate family planning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Scheme of Family Planning has been included as a Centrally sponsored scheme in the Five Year Plan.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 67.]

### Bongaigaon Workshop

\*463. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workshop of Bongaigaon will be expanded for repairing coaches and wagons; and

(b) if so, the actual amount sanctioned for the expansion of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### Road Bridge on National Highway No. 5

\*464. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1440 on the 3rd September, 1957 in respect of the Road Bridge on National Highway No. 5 and state:

(a) whether the estimate for the proposed bridge over the river Brahmani has been prepared; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (**Shri Humayun Kabir**): (a) and (b). The estimate for the work has recently been received from the State Government and is under scrutiny of the Central Government. The work of construction is, however, not expected to be taken up early due to paucity of funds and foreign exchange difficulties.

### Agricultural Expansion

\*465. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only about 40 per cent of the increase in our irrigation potential is being made use of for expanding agricultural output;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn towards the disinclination of our peasants to use irrigation facilities in account of onerous rates; and

(c) Whether there is any scheme of lowering the rates in order to obviate consumer resistance?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. P. Jain**): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 68.]

### Rice Godowns

\*466. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that five rice godowns are being constructed in Manipur under the Technical Co-operation Administration programme during this year;

(b) if so, how much money has been granted for this purpose; and

(c) where these godowns are being constructed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture in order to experiment on modern culture (**Shri A. P. Jain**): (a) methods of storage of foodgrains, 50 prefabricated godowns were obtained under the TCM Aid and another 38 prefabricated godowns were obtained with Government of India Funds. Five prefabricated godowns are being erected in Manipur.

(b) The cost of the material of these prefabricated godowns is Rs. 1.88 lakhs. The estimated cost of their erection would be Rs. 3.69 lakhs. The total cost would thus be Rs. 5.57 lakhs.

(c) These godowns are being constructed at Imphal.

### Transport Facilities in Himachal Pradesh

\*467. **Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government Transport have made no regular arrangement for the transport of goods from Paonta (District Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh) to Jagadhari;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lot of goods are lying at Paonta for lack of transport facilities;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start regular goods transport service or at least allow the parties concerned from adjoining areas of the Punjab to lift goods either way;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is difference of freight charged on the route between the private operators and Himachal Government Transport; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Although no regular goods transport service is being run, adequate arrangements have been made by the Himachal Government Transport for the transport of goods on this route.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) As this route is exclusively operated by the Himachal Government Transport, the question of difference in freight rates does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Mail Sorting Vans

\*468. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Conference of the Regional Heads of Post and Telegraph considered the question of coordination with Railways;

(b) whether the manufacture of Mail Sorting Vans will be accelerated; and

(c) how many new Mail Vans will be manufactured during the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) 64, it is expected.

#### Flying of Air Taxes

\*469. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which it has been possible to allow air taxes to ply in India;

(b) the number of such air taxes plying at present; and

(c) what are the terms and conditions on which taxes are allowed to ply?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the reference is to light aircraft used for hire. A statement is accordingly laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 69.]

#### Bhakra Nangal Project

\*470. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1190 on the 26th August, 1957 and state the progress made with regard to the Irrigation and Power works under the Bhakra Nangal Project during 1957-58 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 70.]

#### Patna Golghar

\*471. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken over the Patna Golghar; and

(b) if so, for what purpose that Golghar is being utilized?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jais): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; to serve as an issue depot for wheat.

#### Post-retirement Passes

\*472. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 696 on the 6th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at with regard to removal of discrimination between Class

III and Class IV staff in the matter of grant of post-retirement passes; and

(b) if so, from when will it be enforced?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

#### Private Air Services

**\*472. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by forcing the Private Operator to fly on the All India route via Bagdogra they are put to an additional cost of about Rs. 1,000/- per trip;

(b) whether this amount is very largely of Foreign Exchange and waste of imported aviation fuel and spare parts and equipment; and

(c) whether tariff rates of the private operator are comparable to I.A.C.?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Non-scheduled flights to Assam have to be operated via Bagdogra, as otherwise it would involve flying over East Pakistan. The regulations of Pakistan, in common with those of most other countries including India, do not permit foreign aircraft on non-scheduled flights to over-fly its territory without making a landing. Such flights have necessarily to make a detour which adds to the cost of operation. As the operational costs of different non-scheduled operators are not submitted to Government, it is not possible to say what is the exact additional cost of such routing.

(c) Since there are no fixed tariff rates for non-scheduled operations, it is not possible to make a comparison with the rates charged by the Indian Airlines Corporation.

#### Accidents due to Defective Handling of Steel Cargo

**\*474. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of accidents, some of them fatal, have been lately reported from various ports on account of defective handling of steel cargo; and

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent such accidents?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 71.]

(b) The steps taken to prevent accidents to workers engaged in handling iron and steel cargoes are (1) the use of mechanical handling gear (2) instructions of workers by Labour Supervisors in the correct and safe handling of cargo and (3) the strict observance of safety regulations.

#### Shore Labour in Madras Port

**\*475. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire shore-labour in Madras Port is directly under the Madras Port Trust;

(b) whether the part of shore labour is still under the contract basis; and

(c) the action Government propose to take for uniform wage-rate for Dock workers?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). The Madras Port Trust directly employs shore labour only for the handling of import cargo other than Coal, bulk Phosphates and bulk Sulphur. All other labour is engaged by the Importer or Exporter concerned through contractors.

(c) So long as part of the labour required for handling cargo on shore is engaged by the contractors no uniform wage-rate can be ensured. The shore labour engaged directly by the Port Trust is proposed to be brought under a Piece-rate Scheme evolved by a Tripartite Committee which submitted its report on the 9th November, 1957. This Committee has recommended that the labour engaged in the handling of exports also should be taken over by the Port Trust and brought under the Piece-rate Scheme. When this recommendation is implemented the labour engaged through contractors will be appreciably reduced.

**महेन्द्र घाट पर स्टीमरों को टक्कर**

\*४७६. श्री बिमल मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में महेन्द्रघाट पर हाल में हुई स्टीमरों की टक्कर के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति गंगा में डूब गये या घायल हुए ;

(ख) इस दुर्घटना के लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप जिन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई उनके परिवारों को और घायल व्यक्तियों को सरकार किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है ?

**रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :**

(क) से(ग) जो सूचना मांगी गयी है उसका बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।  
[वेकिये परिशिष्ट II, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७२]

#### Additional Railway Lines

579. **Shri Sugandhi :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have taken into consideration the probable fall in rail traffic, due to regional self-sufficiency in food production, and other raw materials diminishing in volume due to on-spot processing or semi-

processing, while providing for new or additional lines in the Second Five Year Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) :** Rs. 1125 crore Railway Plan provides for an increase in freight traffic of 42 million tons during the Second Plan as under:—

(a) Steel including coal	25 million tons.
(b) Coal excluding requirements for steel	6 " "
(c) Cement	4 " "
(d) Miscellaneous	7 " "
Total	42 " "

From the above it will be seen that the impact of traffic in foodgrains has not been separately provided for but is grouped with the miscellaneous traffic, item (d). The provision made for such traffic is so small that no reduction on this account is called for.

The Plan provides for construction of 842 miles of new lines to suit:—

- the operational requirements; and
- the requirements of the expansion in steel and coal industries.

#### Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

580. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor irrigation projects recommended by the Directorate of Agriculture of Tripura to be taken up;

(b) the reasons for not taking up these projects; and

(c) whether shortage of rainfall during this year has added importance to these irrigation projects to a great extent?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) :** (a) No Minor Irrigation Projects have so

far been recommended as there is no technical staff for carrying out the surveys and preparing detailed schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is need for irrigation facilities in Tripura irrespective of rainfall.

### Destruction of Postal Forms

581. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several postal articles and forms are being destroyed in the Postal Stock Depot in Cuttack Town attached to D.P.T. Office, Orissa due to lack of space; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to stop such damage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). It is reported by the Director of Posts & Telegraphs, Cuttack, that no such destruction has taken place although the accommodation is admittedly inadequate. Endeavours are, however, being made to acquire additional accommodation.

### Overcrowding on Trains

582. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reduce overcrowding on trains between Delhi and Ahmedabad during 1956-57;

(b) the results thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to run a Janata Train between Delhi and Ahmedabad to reduce the overcrowding to some extent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) (i) Trains Nos. 547 Up/548 Dn., which were running between Abu Road and Sojat Road, were extended to and from Ajmer with effect from 1-4-56, and (ii) Trains Nos. 421 Up/422 Dn., which were running between Ahmedabad and Mehsana, were extended to run to and from Abu Road with effect from 25-5-56.

(b) The Census taken in March, '57 shows that there is still overcrowding on some sections between Delhi and Ahmedabad.

(c) The need for the introduction of a Janata Express train between Delhi and Ahmedabad is recognised, but it is not feasible to introduce this train at present due to non-availability of line capacity, coaches and locomotives. Consistent with the availability of coaches and train room, the loads of some trains on the section have been augmented as indicated below:—

Trains Nos.	Running between	Section on which augmented
Nos. 5 Up/6 Dn (old Nos. 319 Up/320 Dn) Passenger	Ahmedabad-Agra Fort	One third class coach between Agra Fort and Ahmedabad (serving <i>inter alia</i> Ahmedabad-Bandikui section)
3 Dn/4 Up (old Nos. 203 Up/204 Dn) Express	Ahmedabad-Delhi	One third class coach between Ajmer and Ahmedabad.
1 Up/2 Dn (old Nos. 201 Up/202 Dn) Mail.	Delhi and Ahmedabad	One third class coach running between Ahmedabad and Mehsana extended upto Palanpur.  One third class coach running between Ahmedabad and Abu Road extended upto Ajmer.

### Railway Earnings

583. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings from Departmental catering on the Indian Railways for the year 1956-57;

(b) the total expenditure on such catering during the same period; and

(c) the total loss, if any, incurred on Departmental catering during that period?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):**

(Figures in thousands)

- (a) Rs. 103.96
- (b) Rs. 119.62
- (c) Rs. 15.66

The figures given above are approximate as they have not yet been fully audited.

### Grants to Andhra Pradesh from Central Road Fund

584. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Andhra Pradesh from the Central Road Fund for the year 1957-58; and

(b) the names of the schemes sanctioned?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) No allocations during 1957-58 from the Central Road Fund have so far been made. These are expected to be made early next year after the amount of revenue creditable to the Fund is known. The amount which will be available from the Central Road Fund for Andhra Pradesh during 1957-58 would be Rs. 33 lakhs approximately.

(b) A statement showing the works approved during 1957-58 for being financed from the Central Road Fund, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 73].

### Theft on Railways

585. **Shri Amirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total estimated monetary value of electrical fittings stolen from the Railway carriages (zone-wise) during the year 1956-57?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** Correct figures are being collected and will be furnished.

### New Railway Stations

586. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Railway stations constructed or proposed to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount so far spent or sanctioned therefor?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

### Locomotives

587. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan and Tata Engineering and Locomotives separately during the years 1956 and 1957 till 31st October?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):**

	1956	1957 (upto end of October)
Chittaranjan	150	135
Tata Engineering and Locomotives.	59	64

### Rajasthan Canal

588. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Rajasthan Canal off-taking from the Harike Barrage in Punjab State has been started; and

(b) if so, the progress made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Rural Electrification in Punjab

589. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount allotted by the Government of India for Rural Electrification in the Punjab State lapsed during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) whether the Government of Punjab have now requested the Planning Commission to make the sum available for carrying out the schemes originally formulated and intended to be developed during the First Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A provision of Rs. 221.70 lakhs was earmarked for rural electrification in the Punjab State during the First Five Year Plan, against which a sum of Rs. 215.69 lakhs was spent.

(b) Funds to the extent of Rs. 6.01 lakhs lapsed.

(c) The provision made in the 2nd Five Year Plan includes the funds, required for completion of the rural electrification schemes which were not completed during the First Five Year Plan but are expected to be completed during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

### Ganga and North-West Rivers Commissions (Floods)

590. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganga and North-West Rivers Commissions met recently to discuss flood protection schemes in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Commissions?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 74.]

### Thermal Power Plant in Delhi

591. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 959 on the 17th August, 1957 and state whether the construction work of the Thermal Power Plant in Delhi has since commenced?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The installation of 8,000 kW diesel generating plant at Rajghat Power House commenced in August last and the plant is expected to be commissioned by December next. Preliminary work in connection with the erection of a further 14,000 KW diesel plant has been taken in hand and is expected to be completed by June-July, 1958. An agreement with the Government of the U.S.A. has been negotiated for financial assistance in respect of a 30,00 KW steam plant. Tenders for this plant expected to be invited shortly.

### Bhakra-Nangal Dam

592. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent in land acquisition and rehabilitation over Bhakra-Nangal Dam; and

(b) how many families have been rehabilitated so far?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Rs. 63,76,281.

(b) 649 families.

#### **Rural Electrification in Punjab**

**593. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial aid allocated to Punjab State during 1957-58 for Rural Electrification; and

(b) the amount allotted from the Special Development Fund for this purpose during this period?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Under the programme of expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities, which is mainly intended for the rural areas, an allocation of Rs. 5.50 lakhs as loan assistance to the Punjab has been made in 1957-58.

(b) No amount has been allotted from the Special Development Fund for this purpose in 1957-58.

#### **Theft of Rails**

**594. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts of permanent way fittings on the section between Ondal and Oyaria on the Eastern Railway have taken place in recent years;

(b) if so, how many times such thefts have taken place; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent recurrence of such thefts in future?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) 9 times within 10 days during the month of September, 1957.

(c) Chowkidars have been deputed between Ondal and Oyaria stations

with a view to preventing recurrence of such thefts. A squad of six Sainiks under the charge of a Sub-Inspector of Railway Protection Force has already been detailed in the section and there has been no report of theft of permanent way material since their posting.

#### **P & T Offices in First Five Year Plan**

**595. Shri P. C. Bose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state how many of the experimental Post and Telegraph offices opened during the First Five Year Plan period have become self-supporting?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** Unlike post offices, telegraph offices are not opened on experimental basis. Out of the Post and Telegraph Offices opened during the First Five-Year Plan period, about 4212 post offices and 213 telegraph offices have become self-supporting.

Under the rules of the P & T. Department, experimental post offices are made permanent if, on two consecutive financial reviews, they are found to work on a loss of Rs. 240 per annum or less. After their permanency, no regular periodic checks are exercised on their financial position. On this basis about 3208 experimental post offices opened during the Plan period have since been made permanent and many of them might have also become self-supporting by now.

#### **Skymaster Halt at Banaras**

**596. Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.C. Skymaster on a flight from Calcutta to Delhi on the 22nd August 1957 made a landing at Banaras to pick up certain passengers;

(b) whether such landing was part of the usual schedule of the aircraft;

(c) on what date had the passengers picked-up at Banaras booked their seats;

(d) whether the passengers who boarded the aircraft at Calcutta were previously informed about the decision to land at Banaras;

(e) if so, when and in what manner such information was given;

(f) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the aircraft reached Delhi in scheduled time; and

(h) if not, how long after the scheduled time it reached Delhi?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On 8-7-1957.

(d) and (e). Yes, by notify the fact on the Aircraft movement board at Dum Dum Airport on 22nd August, 1957. In addition, the passengers were informed before departure from Dum Dum Airport by making suitable announcements on the microphone on 22nd August, 1957.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h). No, Sir. The aircraft reached at 1845 hours i.e. 1 Hr. 15 Mts. after the scheduled time of arrival.

**फनों धन उद्गादन**

**५६७. श्री भक्त बर्तन :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६-५७ में फनों के उत्पादन के विकास के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को दी गई सहायता का आधार क्या था ;

(ग) किन किन कार्यों पर वह धन-राशि व्यय की गई ; और

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री श्री प्र० जैन) :** (क) तथा (घ), एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है [विज्ञापन परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७५]

(ख) योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की नियुक्ति तथा फर्न उत्पादकों को तकनीक सलाह देने के लिये, खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत सहायता के रूप में राज्यों को दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त ३०० रुपये प्रति ए०ड के दार्याजालीन ऋण बगीचे लगाने और/या नये बगीचों को बाड़ लगाने तथा १५ रुपये प्रति ए०ड के अल्पकालीन ऋण पुराने बगीचों को नया जीवन प्रदान करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा फर्न उत्पादकों को दिये जाते हैं। दार्याजालीन ऋणों पर ब्याज सारे समय के लिये लगता है और छूटे वर्ष में आरम्भ होकर दस बराबर बराबर वार्षिक किस्तों में मदा होते हैं। अल्पकालीन ऋण १५ महिनो में मदा होते हैं और उन पर भी ब्याज सारे समय के लिये लगता है।

(ग) बहुत से राज्यों ने इस योजना को ५६-५७ में लागू नहीं किया। कुछ राज्यों ने, जिनके नाम उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मैसूर और त्रिपुरा हैं, योजना को लागू किया और वित्तीय सहायता को नये बगीचे लगाने और पुराने बगीचों को नव जीवन प्रदान करने के लिये उपयोग में लाये हैं।

**पुराने इंजन**

**५६८. श्री भक्त बर्तन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के नजीबाबाद-कोटड्वार लाइन पर चलने वाले इंजन बहुत पुराने और कमजोर हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस लाइन पर चलने वाली बोगियों या अन्य

डिब्बों की दशा अच्छी नहीं है, और उनमें यात्रियों के लिये वे प्राधुनिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिनकी अन्य लाइनों पर व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस लाइन पर गाड़ियों की चाल बहुत धीमी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ झा) :

(क) से (घ). जो सूचना मांगी गयी है, उसका बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [दलिये : रिजिस्ट २, अनुसूच संख्या ७६]

### Clock Inspectors on Railways

600. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Clock Inspectors promoted from Clock Repairers on the Northern Railway at Bhatinda;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees amongst the persons promoted; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working as Clock Repairers and Clock Inspectors at present?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Clock Repairs—One.

Clock Inspectors—Nil.

### Engine Drivers and Firemen

601. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to reduce the working hours of the engine drivers and firemen in order

to ensure efficient running of trains and also to avoid accidents?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** No, Sir.

### Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in U.P.

602. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state the total amount sanctioned for the expansion and development of Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in U.P. under the Second Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey):** The total Plan cost of C.D. & N.E.S. programme in Uttar Pradesh is estimated at Rs. 33.12 crores.

### Pilferages on Railways

603. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copper wires are being pilfered from running trains on the Howrah-Madras line on the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, how many such pilferages took place during the last four months July-October, 1957 (month-wise);

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in the near future; and

(d) the loss due to such pilferages?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, the cables from the underframes of coaches are being cut by miscreants.

(b) 20 cases in June 1957

37 cases in July 1957

25 cases in August 1957

56 cases in September 1957

26 cases in October 1957.

(c) Special security arrangements have been intensified and co-operation of the State Police secured to combat

this. Badly affected trains are also escorted by the Railway Protection Force.

(d) Rs. 9,200 in all from June to September 1957 (both months inclusive) and Rs. 2,000 for the month of October, 1957.

#### Construction of Ships at Hindustan Shipyards Ltd.

604. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government is considering that only 'LUBECKER' ships may be built at Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Hindustan Shipyard is building vessels both for overseas and coastal trades. Uptil now the former have been of the order of 8,000 tons and the latter about 5,000 to 6,000 tons. None of these vessels have been of the 'Lubecker' type. It is now the intention to build three vessels of the 'Lubecker' type, which is the overseas type. This does not, however, mean that the Shipyard will be building only 'Lubecker' vessels.

#### Fertilizers

605. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a brown fertilizer like dust has been distributed this year to meet the short supply of fertilizers;

(b) whether that fertilizer is equally good and efficient for production of crops; and

(c) if not, why it has been distributed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a). Yes, Sir. Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, which are brown to yellowish brown in colour have been distributed not due to shortage, but with a view to popula-

rise these new types sufficiently in advance of their production at the new fertiliser factories being set up in the country under the Second Plan.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Fertilizers

606. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of fertilizer fixed for Madhya Pradesh for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) whether this would meet the requisite demand?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The quota of different fertilisers fixed for 1957-58 is given below:

(i) Sulphate of Ammonia	33,000 Tons.
(ii) Urea	320 Tons.
(iii) Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	450 Tons.

No quota has as yet been fixed for any State for 1958-59. The demand of Madhya Pradesh is, however, as follows:

(i) Sulphate of Ammonia	50,600 Tons.
(ii) Urea	600 Tons.
(iii) Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	2,000 Tons.

(b) The quota fixed for the year 1957-58 will not meet the revised demand of the State in full.

As regards the demand for 1958-59, the supply position is not yet definitely known but according to the present indications it will not be possible to meet more than 55 per cent. of the demand.

### Food Packets

607. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the proposal to sell food packets for all classes of passengers travelling in trains without dining car;

(b) what varieties of food that packet will contain;

(c) how much it is expected to cost per packet; and

(d) whether they will be sold at all important stations all over the country, where trains reach during lunch and dinner times?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The sale of food packets is already being effected at a number of stations.

A statement, showing the contents and the prices of food packets at present being sold at the stations on different Railway zones, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 77].

Railway Administrations have been instructed to extend the sale of such packets to other stations also wherever the demand for them exists or is expected to develop as a result of the proposed withdrawal of dining cars from certain trains. This will be in addition to the sale of "Thali meals" from Refreshment Rooms.

### Japanese Fishing Vessels

608. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese fishing Vessels also operate near the Kerala coast; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to protect India's source of Shrimps and Prawns?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Japanese

fishing vessels are not known to operate near the Kerala coast.

(b) Does not arise.

### Sanitary Conditions in Agartala

609. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Latrine Services maintained by Agartala Municipality, Tripura;

(b) whether the number is inadequate as compared to the population of the town;

(c) whether grants made by the Central Government to the Municipality have been fully utilised for improvement of Latrine Services; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve Latrine Services of Agartala Town?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) 1250.

(b) The number is not adequate owing to haphazard and faulty construction of houses by displaced persons from East Pakistan, without provision for proper passages for scavengers and proper drains.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is proposed to improve these services during the Second Five Year Plan period by the introduction of sanitary type of latrines and extension of existing latrine service by improvement of roads, passages and drains.

### Overcrowding on Railways

610. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is constant overcrowding of passengers in the passenger trains running between Rourkela and Bhilai on the South-Eastern Railways; and

(b) whether Government propose to run a Janata train on the above mentioned railway line to reduce

the pressure of overcrowding of III class passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) On certain sections between Bhilai and Rourkela, there is overcrowding to some extent on certain trains.

(b) Due to lack of line capacity on the Rourkela-Drug section, it is not feasible to run at present any additional train. However, certain steps have been taken, consistent with the availability of coaches and train room, to provide additional accommodation on existing trains as indicated below:

Date of Introduction	Extent of additional accommodation provided
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6-5-57	Nos. 321 Up/322 Dn and 323 Up/324 Dn. Howrah-Nagpur passenger trains have been augmented by two third class bogie coaches between Kharagpur and Nigpur.
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1-10-57	Two third class bogie coaches and one composite second and third class bogie coach which were running on Nos. 119 Up/120 Dn Kharagpur-Nagpur Parcel Express between Kharagpur and Jaugud have been extended to and from Nigpur.
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1-11-57	One third class bogie coach and composite first and third class bogie coach have been added to No. 323 Up/324 Dn to run between Bilaspur and Nigpur.
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श्री कन्याकुमारी सड़क

६११. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केंद्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली से कन्याकुमारी तक जाने वाली सड़क के लिये बीच के उन टुकड़ों को बनाने के लिये, जहाँ सड़क नहीं है, कोई योजना मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इन बीच के टुकड़ों का निर्माण कब तक प्रारम्भ होने की आशा

है तथा उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर): (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) छटे हुए दागों (Missing Links) का निर्माण कार्य पहिले से ही प्रगति पर है और उनके एक बड़े भाग का वर्तमान योजना काल के अन्तर्गत पूरा हो जाने की आशा है इन पर ४०.०० लाख रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Railway Watch and Ward Staff at Howrah

612. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discharged watch and ward staff of Howrah had been on hunger-strike before the Durga Puja holidays; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There is no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Breaches on Palashbari Road in Assam

613. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a part of the highway road at Palashbari of Assam has been washed away by the recent floods in the river Brahmaputra; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A temporary diversion road was constructed some time back when it was apprehended that the road might be washed away. Certain protective

measures were also taken. After the recent floods traffic was diverted on the temporary diversion road. The Central Government have also since sanctioned the work of constructing a permanent diversion road at a cost of Rs. 10,35,500. This work will commence shortly.

### **Sugarcane Research Workers' Conference**

**614. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sugarcane Research Workers' Conference was held in Pusa Institute recently; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the Conference?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resolutions adopted at the Conference are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 78].

### **Pandu Inland Port**

**615. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the steps being taken for the development of Pandu Inland Port?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** The Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board have prepared designs for the development of Pandu Port, including the stabilising of the river front at the selected site and the provision of improved road and rail connections, transit sheds and berths. The question of acquiring the land required for the Project is under investigation at present.

### **Navigability of Rivers in Assam**

**616. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the steps being taken for improving the navigability of the rivers in Assam?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** The Second Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 42 lakhs for building dredgers for the Brahmaputra and Rs. 1 lakh for building snag-clearing boats. Tenders for the dredgers have been received and are under consideration. Orders can however be placed only if the necessary foreign exchange is available.

### **Air Field at Shillong**

**617. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 288 on the 28th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any further steps are being taken for the construction of an all-weather air-field at Shillong; and

(b) if not, whether any new sites in Assam are being considered?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not for the present.

### **Bridge over Jia Bharali**

**618. Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1682 on the 11th September, 1957 regarding the estimate of an additional expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs for the construction of a bridge over Jia Bharali and state at what stage the matter stands at present?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** Apart from the additional funds that will be required for the construction of the bridge, the foreign exchange requirements have also to be considered now. These are under examination in consultation with the State Government.

### Carmicheal Bridge In Agartala

**619. Shri Bangashi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura Administration has submitted any note to the Government of India reporting the state of insecurity of the Carmicheal Bridge near Agartala;

(b) whether it has been considered necessary to widen the bridge and to reconstruct it to cope with the heavy road traffic;

(c) whether Government have any information as to the number of accidents that have taken place on and near that bridge from 1954 to 1957 so far; and

(d) if so, what precautionary steps have been suggested by the Administration of Tripura against such accidents?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir. The Tripura Administration have, on the other hand, confirmed that the existing Carmicheal bridge is secure. The bridge is however, narrow.

(b) The construction of a new bridge capable of carrying two-way traffic has been included in the Second Five Year Plan of Tripura. The work on design of the new bridge is in hand.

(c) One accident took place on the bridge and five accidents near the bridge.

(d) Traffic Constables have been posted at both ends of the bridge to control and regulate traffic. Two shelters for pedestrians have also been provided on the bridge.

### Mobile Post Offices in Rajasthan

**620. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of mobile post offices opened in Rajasthan during the year 1956-57 and April-September, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): None. The question of opening mobile Post Offices in this Circle is under examination.

### Postal Cash Certificates

**621. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the value of postal cash certificates issued during 1957 till the 30th September, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): The issue of Post Office Cash Certificates was discontinued in 1947. Information in respect of the other Certificates issued upto 30th September, 1957 is given in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 79].

### Bezwada Railway Station

**622. Shri Balarama Krishniah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to cover all platforms of Bezwada Railway Station as it is the busiest junction in South India;

(b) the steps Government have taken to improve the sanitary condition in the Station; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to see that refreshment halls are properly maintained?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following improvements are proposed:—

1. Providing new latrines with flush-out arrangements at ends of platforms.
2. Providing additional wash basins in Upper class waiting rooms.
3. Providing individual flush-out latrines and baths to the retiring rooms.

4. Providing improved yard drainage arrangements in the Remodelled yard.
5. Providing over-head arrangements for watering carriages.
6. Surfacing the circulating area, parking ground and approaches and providing suitable drains.
7. Providing bath cubicles.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Divisional officers as well catering officers attached to Head Quarters Office carry out periodical inspections.

#### Bridge at the Level-crossing in Guntur Town

623. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for construction of an over-bridge at the level-crossing in Guntur Town on Southern Railway has been taken up; and

(b) if so, by what time the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

The actual field work will be taken up only when the Highway department and the Guntur municipality take up the work of the approaches, which has to be done by them.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Janata Express between Bezwada and Bombay

624. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to run a through train from Bezwada to Bombay;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken with regard to the running of Janata Express contemplated between Bezwada and Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, a biweekly Janata Express.

(b) and (c). It is not feasible at present to introduce the Janata Express train due to paucity of coaches and locomotives and non-availability of line capacity on the Dhod-Wadi and Kazipet-Bezwada sections. Works for increasing line capacity are under progress or under contemplation.

#### Metre-gauge Lines in Bezwada Division

625. Shri Balarama Krishnaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the bogies used on the metre-gauge lines in Bezwada Division of Southern Railway are old and worn out; and

(b) if so, action being taken to replace them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Catering at Samastipur and Gorakhpur

626. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that since the Railways have taken over the catering at Samastipur and Gorakhpur, the quality of food and services has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the comparative figures of the income and expenditure month-wise, since the beginning of this year at these stations; and

(d) the ratio of expenditure, charged on the total, over the staff?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 80].

**ई वा महामारी**

६२७. श्री मोहन स्वच्छा : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अब भी भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में हैजे की महामारी का प्रकोप है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अगस्त, सितम्बर, अक्टूबर, १९५७ में इस महामारी से कितने व्यक्ति मरे और इसकी रोक-थाम के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री फरमरकर):  
(क) देश के कुछ भागों में समय-समय पर स्यान्-सोमित महामारियाँ हुई हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर के महीनों में हैजे के कारण हुई मृत्युओं की संख्या दी गई है, सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [दक्षिण परिशिष्ट २, अ.बंध संख्या ८१]

इस बीमारी के प्रतिरोध के लिये राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनों द्वारा नीचे लिखी कार्यवाही की गई है:—

- (१) हैजा-निरोधी टीके;
- (२) रोगग्रस्त वस्तुओं का रोगाणुनाशन;
- (३) कुष्ठों और जल-संभरण के स्रोतों का रोगाणुनाशन;
- (४) सामान्य सफाई में सुधार और मक्खी-प्रजनन की रोक;
- (५) जन-साधारण में स्वास्थ्य-शिक्षा; और

(६) हैजे के मरीजों का एकलन और चिकित्सा।

### Survey of New Railway Line in Mysore State

628. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Railway lines surveyed in Mysore State so far; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to link Bhatkal harbour by railway with any railway link in Mysore State?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 82].

(b) No, Sir.

### Saloon for Central Ministers

629. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Puja rush from Calcutta, the Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mail had to take a saloon for the Central Ministers on two consecutive days; and

(b) if so, whether the attachment of the saloon on the two consecutive days affected in any way accommodation available on the trains for travelling public?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, on 28th and 29th September, 1957.

(b) No.

### New Air Services

630. **Shri Biren Roy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run a weekly flight by jet-plane from Moscow to Delhi;

(b) whether there is any scheme for the extension of Air India International's eastern route to any point in China and also for a northern route from Delhi or Amritsar to any point in U.S.S.R. (Termaz or Tashkent); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A proposal for such a service was received but it can be considered only after an air transport agreement has been concluded with the U.S.S.R. Government.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Apart from technical difficulties, definite schemes for extension of Air India International's services to China or to any point in U.S.S.R. cannot be formulated without negotiating a bilateral air agreement with these countries.

#### Remodelling of Bhadravati Station

631. Shri Mohamed Imam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend and remodel the Railway Station building at Bhadravati on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, when will the work be undertaken and completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The following works are programmed.

- (i) Extension of 3rd class waiting hall.
- (ii) Surfacing of platform.
- (iii) Covering over platform.

(b) The work of extension to III class waiting hall has since been completed and the other two works are in progress and are likely to be completed by about the end of 1958.

#### Harvester

632. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a harvester has been purchased by the

Thoubal Community Project, Manipur and it has not been utilised;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) the actual cost of the harvesting machine?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). One Grain Binder and one Thresher (Harvesting Machinery) were supplied to Thoubal Community Project which have proved unsuitable to local conditions. The Thresher has since been diverted to Rajasthan and efforts are being made to divert the Binder also.

(c) The dollar cost, borne by the Government of U.S.A., of the Grain Binder and Thresher is \$3,025.00 (Rs. 14,396.50). Rupee expenditure on handling charges is Rs. 294.50.

#### Rice Milling Machine

633. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rice milling machine worth about Rs. 70,000 has been purchased by the Manipur Administration and is lying idle in the Government godown; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to utilise the machine or dispose of it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Certain rice milling machinery was purchased by the Manipur State Darbar which is now in the custody of Manipur Administration.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

#### Bridge in Manipur

634. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mathew Bridge at Iroisemba on the Kangchup Road is of the longest span constructed during the first five year plan in Manipur in 1956;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bridge constructed at a cost of Rs. 75,000 has been dislocated and collapsed in October, 1957;

(c) if so, the reason thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to investigate into the cause of the collapse of the bridge?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) to (d). There is no bridge called Mathew Bridge at Iroisemba or elsewhere in Manipur. Presumably the reference is to the bridge at the 4th mile of the Imphal-Kangchup road at Iroisemba.

The construction of the bridge was sanctioned in January 1955 at an estimated cost of Rs. 76,100.

On the 10th October, 1957, an overloaded lorry, driving along the wrong side of the road, broke through the railing and caused damages to the wood work of the bridge. The bridge did not collapse. The bridge was restored for traffic in a few days. The matter has also been reported to the police for action against the lorry-driver.

#### **Community Development Block in Himachal Pradesh**

**634. Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that medical officers and even Lady Health visitors have been removed from the Community Development Blocks which have ceased to form part of a community block and the dispensaries or hospitals in such blocks are without any medical officers in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) what steps, if any, have government taken to assure that these hospitals will not remain without medical officers?

**The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey):** (a) Due to paucity of qualified persons two hos-

pitals, one at Kunihar and the other at Poonta, and some dispensaries in Community Development Blocks of Himachal Pradesh are without Medical Officers and Lady Health Visitors. In public interest a male doctor was transferred from Poonta Block to Snowdon Hospital and a lady doctor and a male doctor were transferred from Kunihar Block to Kasumpti Suni Block.

(b) the local administration is alive to the situation and is taking steps to recruit qualified Medical personnel for service in Community Development Blocks.

#### **Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Simla**

**636. Dr. Y. S. Parmar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules of service concerning fixation of pay, seniority etc. have been framed for the employees of the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Simla;

(b) if not whether Government will take early steps in that direction;

(c) whether it is a fact that the erstwhile Sirmur Bank was merged with the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank but its staff has not yet been suitably absorbed in the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank; and

(d) whether Government are aware that even decisions of the Board of Directors of the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Bank have not been implemented by the Himachal Pradesh Administration?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Instructions have been issued to the management of the Bank to take early steps in this behalf.

(c) The staff of the erstwhile Bank of Sirmur has been suitably absorbed.

(d) The Administration has approved the action of the Board of Directors. Decisions of the Board have to

be implemented by the Bank itself and not by the Administration.

#### **Sinking of a Barge at Semariaghat**

**637. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2069 on the 22nd September, 1955 regarding sinking of a Railway Barge at Semariaghat and state:

(a) whether the Barge referred to in the question was examined prior to the accident and whether it had the fitness certificate valid for that date;

(b) if not, why not; and

(c) the loading capacity of that Barge and what was the load on the day of accident?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Loading capacity seventeen wagons equal to 350 tons. The actual load on the day of the accident was seventeen wagons equal to 300 tons approximately, the consignments being sugar, jute and molasses.

#### **Sugar Factories**

**638. Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many sugar factories have given bonus to cane supplying agriculturists; and

(b) what factories from Bombay State have given bonus to the cane supplying agriculturists?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) It is presumed that by the term 'bonus', the hon. Member has in mind the additional payment, over and above the statutory minimum price of sugarcane, that is made by the factories when extra profit is earned by them.

8 factories paid about Rs. 45 lakhs for the 1952-53 season. About Rs. 87.44

lakhs were paid by 38 factories for the 1953-54 season. About Rs. 41 lakhs were paid by 7 factories for the 1954-55 season. The figures for 1955-56 are being worked out.

(b) In Bombay, almost all factories own sugarcane farms and they purchase only about 20 per cent. of their requirements from the cultivators. The State Government, in consultation with the industry and with the concurrence of the Central Government, decided that the Bombay factories should make payment for the cane purchased by them for the cultivators at a uniform increased rate in lieu of the linking of price of cane to that of sugar. The prices paid to the cultivators in that State since 1954-55 are as follows:

Season	No. of mills worked	Minimum statutory price per ton.	Price paid/ fixed by Bombay Government.
		Rs.	Rs.
1954-55	14	39½/1	43/-/-
1955-56	15	do	44/-/-
1956-57	16	do	45/-/-
1957-58	19	do	46/-/-

#### **Water Logging at Dharmshala**

**639. Shri Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints have been received by the Railway authorities regarding water logging at the Railway-crossing bridge at Dharmshala Bazar in Gorakhpur; and

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

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that some complaints have been received by the Railway Administration regarding water logging at the Railway road underbridge crossing at Dharmshala Bazar in Gorakhpur.

(b) Two electrically driven pumping sets each of 20,000 gallons capacity per hour have been installed to pump out the water during the monsoon when rain water accumulates under the bridge.

### Water Logging

**640. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the problem of water logging is acute;

(b) since how long this problem has taken acute form; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to eradicate it?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Planning (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

### Transport Commissioners' Conference, Mussoorie

**642. Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what are the decisions and recommendations of Transport Commissioners' Conference held recently at Mussoorie?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 83].

### P. & T. Office at Abohar

**643. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for constructing a building for Posts and Telegraphs Office in Abohar, Punjab, has been selected;

(b) if so, when the construction work would start; and

(c) whether the contract for the construction work has been given?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Not so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. The building proposal will be sanctioned

after land for the purpose is purchased.

### Railway Staff Quarters

**644. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Government quarters of the Railway Staff on the Northern Railway at present?

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) The number of Railway quarters at present on the Northern Railway is 69,731 approximately.

### Workshops on Northern Railway

**645. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workshops remodelled on the Northern Railway so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to construct more workshops in the Second Five-Year Plan on this Railway?

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) None in the recent past. The work of remodelling Loco, carriage and Wagon shop at Lucknow is now in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following workshops are proposed to be constructed on the Northern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan:—

(i) Signal Workshop at Ghaziaabad.

(ii) Bridge Workshop near Allahabad.

The following existing workshops are proposed for expansion in the Second Five Year Plan:—

(i) Locomotive Workshop at Amritsar.

(ii) Loco Workshop at Bikaner.

(iii) Carriage & Wagon Shop at Jagadhari.

(iv) Bridge Workshop at Jullundur Cantt.

### Passenger Amenities

**646. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what passenger amenities have been provided at the stations on the Hindumalkote to Bhatinda Branch line of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the programme of these amenities to be provided in the Second Five Year Plan period?

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 84].

### Passenger Amenities

**647. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what passenger amenities have been provided at the stations on the Ferozepore and Bhatinda line of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan, station-wise?

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) The following passenger amenities have been provided on the stations on Ferozepore-Bhatinda Section during First Five Year Plan:

1. Ferozepore Cantt.—Improvement to lighting on passenger platforms.
2. Faridkot.—Electrification of Railway Station and brick flooring of passenger platform.
3. Kot-Kapura.—Improvement to water supply.
4. Jaitu.—Waiting room for Upper Class passengers and booking facilities.
5. Goniana.—Bank on edge flooring on passenger platform.

### New Railway Lines in Punjab

**648. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a railway line connecting Abohar to Sirsa and Muktsar to Guru Harsahai in the Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out in this respect;

(c) if so, what railway alignment has been proposed; and

(d) the time it will take for the proposal to materialise?

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No. such proposal is under consideration at present because there is no likelihood of any new line being included in the Second Five Year Plan.

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

### Passenger Amenities

**649. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what passenger amenities have been provided at the stations on the Fazilka-Bhatinda line of Northern Railway during the First Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) The following amenities have been provided at the stations on Fazilka-Bhatinda line during the First Five Year Plan:

1. Roranwala, Ramgarh, Jhabelwari, Wander Jatana.—Shelter over ticket windows.
2. Lakhewala.—Benches on passenger platform.
3. Muktsar.—(i) Extension of waiting hall;  
(ii) benches on passenger platform; and  
(iii) water taps in waiting room.

### राजस्थान में सड़कें

६५०. श्री प० दा० बाळपाल : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली को जैसलमेर और बीकानेर को अन्नपगढ़ से मिलाने के लिये निकट भविष्य में कोई राष्ट्रीय राज-मार्ग बनाने की योजना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबीर) : जी, नहीं। कोष की कमी के कारण यह निश्चय किया गया है कि वर्तमान योजना काल के अन्तर्गत कार्य को मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग तक ही सीमित रखा जाये। फिर भी इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग व्यवस्था में अतिरिक्त मार्ग वृद्धि के प्रश्न को ध्यान में रखा गया है और जब कभी इस कार्य के लिये कोष उपलब्ध होगा इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

### रेलवे में प्रथमो चार जी सुविधायें

६५१. { श्री खादीबाना :  
श्री राधेलाल व्यास :  
श्री क० भे भालवीय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के बड़े बड़े रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के लिये प्रथमोपचार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप और विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या प्रथमोपचार के लिये यात्रियों से कोई शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उच्च श्रेणी और निम्न श्रेणी के यात्रियों से किस दर से शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(ङ) क्या यह सुविधा रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बीबीसी घंटे उपलब्ध है; और

(च) क्या यह सुविधा छोटे स्टेशनों पर भी उपलब्ध है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनावाज खां).

(क) और (ख). बड़े स्टेशनों पर प्रथम उपचार के बक्से ( First Aid Boxes ) रखे गये हैं, जिनमें स्टर्लाइज्ड ड्रेसिंग, पट्टिया ( Bandages ), स्प्लिन्ट, टुर्निकेट, फोड़े पर चिपकने वाला नेप्लास्टर, प्रायोडीन, आदि प्रथम उपचार के मानक सामान रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी हां।

(च) प्रथम उपचार बक्स मामूली और छोटे स्टेशनों पर नहीं रखे जाते। लेकिन सभी सवारी ढोने वाली गाड़ियों के गार्ड के पास प्रथम उपचार बक्स रहता है, ताकि जरूरत पड़ने पर इस तरह के मामूली और छोटे स्टेशनों पर भी गाड़ियों के समय प्रथम उपचार किया जा सके।

### Thefts on Railways

652. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thefts of electrical fittings in Railway compartments have been increasing enormously; and

(b) the number of electric bulbs and fans stolen during 1955-56 and 1956-57?

The Deputy-Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) It is true, thefts of electrical fittings from Railway compartments are still taking place and as a result of special action taken such thefts have declined on some of the railways when compared with the figures of previous years. This is receiving attention.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 85].

## उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलें

६५३. श्री मोहन स्वर्णर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलें किन तिथि से कार्य धारम्भ कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इस वर्ष नवम्बर में गन्ने की पिराई के समय रिकवरी के आधार पर गन्ना का क्या न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किया जा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ चीनी मिलों ने गन्ने उत्पादकों से कोई समझौता किया है जिसके आधार पर गन्ना उत्पादक १ रुपया ७ आने प्रति मन से कम मूल्य लेने को तैयार हो गये हैं; और

(घ) गन्ने के मूल्य सम्बन्धी सुझावों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन):

(क) : चीनी की एक मिल ने २६ अक्टूबर से, दूसरी ने ३० अक्टूबर से, और २१ मिलों ने पहली नवम्बर से १८ नवम्बर के बीच में, गन्ना पेरना आरम्भ कर दिया है। लगभग ३० मिलों के इस मास के अन्त तक और १५ के दिसम्बर, १९५७ में चलने की आशा है।

(ख) गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य, चीनी चाहे जितनी उपलब्ध हो, गेट डिलीवरी पर १ रु० ७ आने प्रति मन, और रेल केन्द्र पर १ रु० ५ आने है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य में कमी करना नहीं चाहती। केवल विशेष हालातों में उत्पादक के हित में अथवा राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर अनुमति देती है।

## बिहार को अनाज का संभरल

६५४. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बिहार राज्य में सूखे के कारण फसलों के नष्ट हो जाने से जो अभाव उत्पन्न हो गया है, उसे दूर करने के लिये बिहार सरकार ने प्रतिमास केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितना और किस प्रकार का खाद्यान्न मांगा है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें प्रतिमास किस प्रकार का कितना अनाज देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है; और

(ग) यह अनाज कब से दिया जा रहा है, अथवा देने का विचार है और कब तक दिया जाना रहेगा?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन):

(क) से (ग) : बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रतिमास ८० हजार टन गेहूं, चावल, चना और मोटे अनाजों की मांग ४ मास, दिसम्बर, १९५७ से मार्च, १९५८ तक के लिये की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया है, परन्तु कौन सा अन्न कितना दिया जाए यह समय समय पर अन्न की उपलब्धि पर निश्चित किया जायेगा।

## MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL  
ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1957

Mr. Speaker: A number of adjournment motions, as many as 11, have been tabled, all relating to the unfortunate tragic train accident to the Calcutta Mail near Bombay. The earliest is by Sarvasbri N. G. Goray, Nath Pai and Y. N. Jadhav relating to the "grave accident to the Calcutta mail on the 23rd November, 1957 involving the tragic deaths of more than 50 passengers and

[Mr. Speaker]

serious injuries to more than 100 passengers, causing great anxiety to the public." The others, except one, are more or less of the same nature arising out of the same accident.

The second is by Shri Vajpayee "to discuss the serious situation arising out of the reported statement of the Minister of Railways." There is a little difference in this. This says, "to discuss the situation arising out of the reported statement of the Minister of Railways that sabotage was the cause of the derailment of the Bombay-Calcutta Mail on the Igatpuri Bhusaval section of the Central Railway resulting in the death of 9 persons and injuries to 46."

This seems to be somewhat different.

Shri Goray (Poona): Originally it was 100 injured but today's figures give it only as 9 dead.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to hear the statement of the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Sir, I would like to make a brief statement.

The House is already aware of the unfortunate accident to No. 1 Dn. Bombay-Calcutta Mail at about 22.45 hrs. on 23rd November, 1957 between Padali and Asvali Stations on the Igatpuri-Bhusaval section of the Central Railway. The hon. Minister for Railways, accompanied by the Member, Transportation, Railway Board, left by a special plane yesterday morning for the site of the accident to have first hand information of this accident and, on his return, sometime this afternoon, he will give the House full details. However, I would like to mention brief particulars as known so far.

The Bombay-Calcutta Mail left Bombay at 19.10 hrs. on 23rd November, 1957 with a load of 11 bogies. It passed through Padali at 22.42 hrs. and met with an unfortunate accident

at about 22.45 hrs. The engine and luggage and brake next to engine got derailed, next four bogies capsized, next three bogies derailed and last three bogies were on the track. In an earlier message received immediately after the accident, it was feared that about 35 persons were killed and about 75 injured. On clearance of the wreckage, however, 9 dead bodies were found. The number of injured is 62, of whom 39 have been admitted in the Igatpuri Railway Hospital and 4 in the Military Hospital at Deolali and the remaining 19 were given medical attention and they proceeded to their destinations.

Relief trains with medical vans were rushed to the site of the accident from Igatpuri, Bhusaval, Kalyan and Bombay. Civil and Military Doctors from Deolali and Nasik also arrived at the site of the accident and attended to the injured.

Arrangements were made to transport about 500 passengers of the ill-fated train into an empty rake, which was run as Duplicate Bombay-Calcutta Mail. It left the site of the accident at 4.25 hrs. on 24th November, 1957.

The General Managers and the principal officers of the Central Railway are at the site, attending to relief operations.

The Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, who left Bombay at 6.20 hrs. on 24th November, 1957, has visited the site of the accident and is holding a statutory enquiry today at Nasik Road.

As regards the reported statement of the hon. Minister at Igatpuri that *prima facie* it is a case of sabotage, the House would hardly expect me to say anything at this stage. The hon. Minister is due back shortly and will apprise the House with fuller details.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Bareilly): I am very sorry to have to point this out today. You have yourself known

this. Every time I have raised this point that when an accident occurs the reports on these accidents are not made available to the House. The Minister of Railways accused the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Communications accuses the Law Minister and in the last six months we have had no report of the Railway Inspector.

On the last occasion I had raised this question about the serious accident on the electrified Harbour branch of the Central Railway and also in regard to other major accidents that have taken place in the last 2½ years. They have all been on the Central Railway, Jangaon, Mahboobnagar, Harbour branch and the head-on collision of the Pathankot Express and now it is the Calcutta-Bombay Mail. We cannot know anything about these things unless the reports are given to us. In the last 10 years it never happened that the Law Ministry or any other Ministry has come in the way of such reports being made available. I have also checked that nowhere in the world there is any regulation to prevent the publication of the Government Inspector's report on such accidents. They are made available immediately everywhere.

I would like you to intervene in this matter because I do not like raising this question again and again and I myself feel a little bit silly doing this every time such an accident happens. (*Interruption*) The Railway Minister said that he was not responsible and the Communications Minister said that he was not responsible and both of them are throwing the responsibility on the Law Ministry. We would like to have a clarification on this.

**Mr. Speaker:** I remember the other day the hon. Member raised the same matter. Both the Railway Minister and the Communications Minister were here as also the Home Minister. The hon. Railway Minister said that the publication of the report was within the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister of Communications because he appoints the Inspector and the

report is submitted to him. It is no doubt sent to the Railway Minister for his information. But whether it ought to be published or not is entirely in the hands of the Communications Minister. The Communications Minister said that in case prosecutions had to be launched it may not be possible to place it before the House. The hon. Home Minister, if my recollection is correct, intervened and said that this matter will be examined. I would like to know at what stage it is.

If the report ought not to be placed before the House, there is no need for a report, so far as the Railways are concerned. If a decision has to be taken about launching of prosecutions it must be done immediately after the report. With respect to all major accidents, I would urge upon the Government to place the report here and I might even say that with respect to major accidents there ought to be a discussion and debate in this House so that in future the difficulties may be avoided.

It is a matter of life and death. It appears as if even air journey is preferable to train journey now.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** I would like to make one correction. I was not present in the House the day when the hon. Communications Minister made the statement that where a prosecution is launched, the report is withheld. There is a relative of Mr. Bharucha, who is involved in a case and who was a driver of electric trains. That case is going on and that has been made public. So, it is not correct to say that where there is a prosecution, the report is not made public.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha** (East Khandesh): It was not a criminal prosecution; it was a civil suit.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant):** I had the opportunity of making a few remarks in this connection the other day. I adhere to them and if I may say so,

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

I fully appreciate all that you have been pleased to observe even now. I share the feelings of the House that unless there are any serious reasons to the contrary, such reports should be placed on the Table of the House. I say that the Government will take into account the strong feelings that exist in the House in this regard and also the remarks that you have been pleased to make. I doubt if I am required or expected to say more.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi:** Then, when can we have the report?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** That depends on the value which you attach to what I say.

**Mr. Speaker:** In response to a suggestion made by some Members and by me, the hon. Minister of Railways said the other day that they will themselves come to the House and make reports in the first instance and investigation and report by an officer there will follow in the usual course. The Home Minister says that no attempt will be made to withhold any of the reports except in cases where legal advice or any other advice says it is prejudicial to any particular prosecution. That is what I understand from the hon. Home Minister's statement.

So far as these accidents are concerned, the hon. Minister in charge of Railways has gone to the spot. He is there. Let him come and let us see. He will come and make a report to this House. Even if he makes a report to this House, I do not know whether it is necessary to keep an adjournment motion pending here.

Always in all cases where there is death on account of any accident, I will allow a discussion on that matter to avoid a recurrence, so that the House, the Government, the Ministry and all persons may take heed and try to locate any mistakes that have happened. As regards sabotage, no officer of the Government is responsible—I am talking of the Ministry here. They themselves say they suspect sabotage. So far as the adjournment motions are concerned, we have had

some information regarding this matter from the hon. Deputy Minister. His senior colleague will come and explain to us also. So, I do not think it is necessary.....

**Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad):** No objection has been taken to the moving of the adjournment motions in the House on that side.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not necessary; it is for me to decide. Neither merely because he makes an objection I am going to disallow nor merely because he keeps quiet, I am going to allow.

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** The purpose of a discussion and the purpose of an adjournment motion are two different things. If my recollection is correct, on the 23rd November, 1956, we had the Ariyalur accident and on the 23rd November, 1957, we have this Calcutta Mail accident. These accidents have been a recurring feature. Through an adjournment motion, it is forcibly brought to the notice of the Government as to how the House feels about it. That is the purpose of the adjournment motion. I have also tabled an adjournment motion.

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):** About this accident and discussion, it is true that we should have some more information and the Railway Minister is coming today or tomorrow; we will have a full statement from him. But I would say that a discussion should be held immediately with all the information at our disposal, so that this House can give a direction to the Railway Ministry as to what sort of enquiry is to be conducted, because the enquiries that have been conducted under the Chief Inspectorate which is under the Communications Ministry have not been able to avoid any accident at all. On the other hand, the accidents are on the increase. So, our faith in that machinery has been absolutely shattered, much more in the Railway Board and their members. Therefore, we would like that we

should have a discussion with whatever little information we have. The adjournment motion relates to a matter of urgent public importance. The moving of the adjournment motions satisfies the three conditions necessary. Therefore, I would request that either the adjournment motions may be held over till tomorrow or admitted.

**Shri S. A. Dange** (Bombay City—Central): I learn from the papers that the Railway Minister, having looked at certain fish-plates made the statement that the cause of the accident might be sabotage. Such a statement on the part of a responsible Minister will prejudice the future enquiry. Is it politically and morally correct for the Minister just to look at a few things and form a judgment of his own, because I think that would influence the future enquiries, influence the evidence and influence the conclusions. I think such a practice on the part of Ministers in such cases should be prevented, if possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Dange himself has said that if the Minister, after looking into some of those things, comes to a conclusion, he might have kept quiet without bringing it out. That is what he says. Whoever goes and sees it, will come to some conclusion regarding that. The only quarrel with the Minister is that he ought not to have made such a statement. If the Minister's statement, who is responsible, ought to be avoided, would I be well-advised to allow a discussion on all these matters which will still more prejudice any investigation? That is what is passing in my mind. Therefore, let us wait. After the Minister comes, let us see if there is something which can be done immediately or if it is necessary for us to focus attention. I agree it is a definite matter of urgent public importance. But recently we have been under the impression that these are all censure motions. Let us also take it up as a matter of censure and censure the Government

for it. Therefore, there are two difficulties in this. It may be a censure and it may be also prejudice any investigation. Anyhow, I have no objection to hold it over until the Minister comes. Let us hear the Minister and see what can be done. When is he coming?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** This afternoon.

**Mr. Speaker:** A statement will be made tomorrow morning. All these motions will stand over till tomorrow.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO JOINT UNITED NATIONS/UNESCO SEMINAR

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Joint United Nations/UNESCO Seminar on Urbanisation in the ECAFE region held at Bangkok in August, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-386/57.]

### REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (1) Fifth Report of the Law Commission on the British Status Applicable to India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-387/57.]
- (2) Sixth Report of the Law Commission on the Registration Act, 1908. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-388/57.]
- (3) Seventh Report of the Law Commission on the Partnership Act, 1932. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-389/57.]
- (4) Statement of the work done by the Law Commission during the period 21-5-1957 to 20-11-1957. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 86.]

**NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT**

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3595, dated the 9th November, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-391/57.]

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

**Secretary:** Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1957, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th November, 1957, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

**PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL**

**Secretary:** Sir, I lay on the Table the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill, 1957 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President on the 17th November, 1957.

**PETITION RE  
 DELHI CORPORATION BILL AND  
 DELHI DEVELOPMENT BILL**

**Shri Parulekar (Thana):** I beg to present a petition signed by 6,718 inhabitants of Delhi, relating to the

Delhi Corporation Bill, 1957 and the Delhi Development Bill, 1957.

**Mr. Speaker:** There are two different Bills; is it a single petition?

**Shri Tangamani (Madurai):** It is a single petition relating to both the Bills.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**STOPPAGE OF PRODUCTION IN THE MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, KALLAI**

**Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod):** Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Stoppage of production in the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kallai."

**The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):** Government have no information about the stoppage of production in the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kallai. The weaving section of this mill, however, remained closed from 3rd July, 1957 to 2nd September, 1957 due to alleged heavy accumulation of stocks with the mills. When the weaving shed was stopped 65 workers were affected out of a total strength of the 748 workers then. The mills had 600 bales both of packed and loose cloth in July. At present the mills have yarn stocks of 1,670 bales valued at Rs. 11.16 lakhs and cloth stocks 709 bales (1.063 million yards) valued at Rs. 7.33 lakhs. The spinning and weaving sections of this mill are working one shift only against two originally. On an average 272 workers are laid off per day against the present total strength of 716 workers. A communication has been received from the mills stating that they are not interested in a loan from the National Industrial Development Corporation at pres-

## NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA BILL

**The Minister of Home Affairs  
(Pandit G. B. Pant):** I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to provide for the formation of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area of Assam as an administrative unit, be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill which seeks to create a new unit consisting of the Tuensang Division, which forms part of the North East Frontier Agency, Centrally administered already and the Naga Hills District, which is directly under the Government of Assam. This proposal is being made with a view to give effect to a resolution passed by the Naga Conference in August last at Kohima. A delegation, on behalf of the Conference, waited on the Prime Minister in the last week of September, I think, and requested him to accede to their request and also to establish this unit at an early date. Accordingly, this Bill has been introduced. It is hoped that if all goes well, this unit will be ushered into existence on the 1st of December, just a week hence.

These areas—the Naga Hills District and the Tuensang Division—are situated in Assam. The Naga Hills District has a population of about two lakhs and the Tuensang Division has a population of about a lakh and a half. So, this unit will have a total population of about three lakhs and a half. The population consists of about 17 tribes with different racial sources and linguistic variations. They speak different languages and whenever they assemble they have recourse either to Assamese or to English for exchanging their views.

This area has a very chequered history. The British were in perpetual conflict with the people of this area between 1852 and 1875 and military missions were sent during

this period again and again by the British in order to punish the wrongdoers, as they say, for the raids committed by these people on the people of the plains.

A district for the Nagas was formed a little before, I think, 1870. But the man who was put in charge was murdered. Sometime after 1870, near about 1880 I imagine, the headquarters of the district were established at Kohima and a political agent was appointed. He too was perhaps killed.

These areas were administered according to the East India Regulation of 1870, under the guidance and control of the Governor-General, through the Governor of Assam. This state of affairs continued for some time. Later, when the Montford scheme was introduced, the backward tracts were formed. Before that, there were scheduled districts and so on in other parts; but this area, as I said, was governed in accordance with the provisions of the East India Regulations, 1870. Then, later in 1920, when the new scheme was introduced as a result of the visit of Montagu, all of them were bundled together as backward tracts. Thereafter, their administration continued so far as these particular areas were concerned, under the Centre through the Governor of Assam, as a part of Assam.

Later on, in 1935, the administration of these areas was given a new trial. Fully and partially excluded areas were formed and these areas, namely, the North Eastern part of Assam, were brought under the category of excluded areas. They were then under the administration of the Governor-General, who was free to administer them in his discretion, and the Central Government had full power at that time to issue such instructions as they chose.

When, in 1947, the country achieved independence, the question

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

of the future administration of these areas was again taken up and it was gone through with great care. The people living in these areas are brave and intrepid. They, however, have been living in the distant corner of the country. So, they had not had opportunity for such constant social contact as the rest of the country and those living in the heart of the country had.

There are tribal people in Assam not only in the hills, but also in the plains. In fact, if I am not mistaken, the number living in the plains is larger than that residing in the hills. Still, there is some little difference as those who mix freely with others in the plains have shed off their special angularities and have, in a way, become part of a homogeneous society, but those living in the hills have not had equal opportunities. So, there have been difficulties and the question of the administration of these areas had to be given special consideration. Accordingly, a Committee was appointed when the Constitution was on the anvil, a Committee presided over by Shri Bardoloi, one of the very able, patriotic and large-hearted leaders of Assam

That Committee went into this question and it also toured round Assam and also visited most of these hill areas including the Naga Hills. They gave considerable thought to the matter. In 1947, all these areas were placed under the External Affairs Ministry and again, the External Affairs Ministry functioned through the Governor of Assam. In fact, throughout, these tracts were part of the Assam State though administered in a different way, some directly by the Governor General and some by the Governor, more or less under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor General.

So, in 1947, when we achieved Independence, this Committee which included also Dr. Nichols Roy, gave its

report after a thorough enquiry and accordingly it was decided to have Autonomous Councils in these Hill districts and to place the Naga Hills district directly under the Government of Assam and Tuensang under the External Affairs Ministry. That arrangement continues to this day. The Naga Hills district was formed into one of the six Autonomous Districts and Tuensang became a Subdivision of the North East Frontier Agency. The Committee, while making its recommendations, said that the decision that they had taken about the Naga Hills district was in accordance, to a large extent, with the views expressed by the people there and that they hoped that it would work satisfactorily.

Therefore, in 1950, the Constitution came into force, and, as I said, the Autonomous Councils which were provided under the Constitution were then constituted. Five districts set up their Autonomous Councils and they have been functioning there. The Naga Hills district did not form any such Council. The Constitution also provided for the representation of the Naga Hills district in the Assam legislature. In 1952, when general elections were held, no representatives were returned to the Assam legislature. But, in 1957, I think this area has now come to be represented as on this occasion some candidate or candidates were set up.

Still conditions did not remain normal or static in this area. There were some difficulties and in certain parts, there was also some tendency towards violence. The Naga Council was, at least in the later stage, not quite in accord with the scheme that had been framed and in 1953 or 1954, there was trouble in Tuensang area. The leader of the Naga Council started a campaign of violence, looting, murder, etc. It continued for some time. But, it was checked and the trouble came to an end

so far as Tuensang was concerned. But he did not give up his ways of violence, with the result that several of the lacing members of the Naga Council withdrew from the Council. They thought that ways of violence would not lead anywhere, that the demand of independence was not in the interests of the Nagas and so, they severed their connection with this council. Sakhri was the leader of those Nagas who were prepared to take to ways of constructive development of this area within the Indian Union.

After this, the trouble, instead of subsiding, was further aggravated and many of the people serving there were killed in cold blood. Gaonburras were kidnapped and in other ways also the tract was continuously disturbed. Violence seemed to reign supreme. Ultimately, Sakhri himself, who was the leader of the group which wanted to proceed on constructive lines in a democratic way was tortured and killed. He was tied to a tree and shot. Similar incidents of a tragic character, of a horrible character, of a shocking character, continued. The civil authority was not able to control the situation, and they sought the assistance of the military. So, some military people were sent there, and they joined the police in helping the civil authority to quell the revolt and the violence that had been systematically carried out. These people who had to suppress this campaign of violence were at a disadvantage. The areas possess a very difficult terrain. Some of these Nagas had received lessons in gureilla warfare previously. There were dumps of arms and ammunitions, and the military were there to help the civil authorities. We had throughout felt as we now feel that the Nagas are our own brethren. They are citizens of India, they are entitled to equal rights and privileges with every one in this country. We want to do all we can to expedite the pace of development so that the Nagas who possess many good qualities may enjoy the benefits of science and technology which are available in this

modern world to others. That has been our desire.

So, the military were handicapped in many ways. They were not there to fight an enemy. They could not adopt the orthodox or conventional ways of warfare. They could only have recourse to violence when violence had to be stopped and protection had to be given to large numbers. It was with a view to protect the peace-loving people who were being subjected to torture, hardship and many other difficulties by the militant section of the Nagas, that the civil authorities had sought the assistance of the military. That was done some time last year.

Still, the differences continued, the conflict did not cease, and great loss was caused to the Nagas, and some also to our own Army and civil personnel. We were anxious to put an end to this tragic state of affairs. We did not at any time like the idea of our fighting against our own men. We want to make the best use of every citizen, and we want every citizen to rise to his full level and to develop himself and his personality to the maximum extent he can. That also applies to groups, but unfortunately, in spite of all our efforts, we were unable to persuade the Nagas to give up their demand for independence. It was not in their interests. They could not benefit by it.

The Naga land adjoins Tibet, Burma and is close to East Pakistan too. They are simple people, though they possess a characteristic culture which adds to the richness and variety of culture in our country which we wish to preserve and to promote in every way. Similarly, we want the Nagas to thrive and prosper, and we would like to do all that we can for that purpose.

The Prime Minister was pleased to declare more than once that there was no room for independence. In fact, even sovereign States today do not

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enjoy independence. Various States, whatever they may say and howsoever frequently the word "independence" be used, are now inter-dependent, but in the case of an area which has no more than three or four lakhs of people and whose total revenue today does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, to think of independence is something more than a midsummer night's dream.

So, it was not possible to accommodate them so far as that demand for independence was concerned. The area requires large sums for the purpose of development. Even if one road has to be constructed from one end to the other, several crores of rupees have to be spent, but there are potentialities, and we all wish to enrich the people there to the extent we can so that they may be able to lead good and comfortable lives. That was our objective throughout.

The demand of independence has hardly any meaning, any significance. It was altogether untenable. Even if we were to concede such a demand still it is impossible for any territory which is so small and which in any case has no resources and has only a small population, to maintain its independence. It would be swallowed up by some State or other. It would in any case, even if it were to remain an entity as such, not be able to make any real, substantial progress. It was out of regard for the Nagas themselves, and also because this is the border of our country and it has to be well-protected, that we wanted them to adopt a more reasonable attitude. They were told again and again that we were prepared to consult them and to prepare a scheme for the administration of those areas in consultation with them, that we desired to do all we could to give them satisfaction not only economic and material, but also emotional and psychological. We have somehow been charged with the responsibility of looking after their affairs and of see-

ing that the best of which our country is capable is done for them and that the misguided among them do not spoil others and do not for the future shut out all avenues which will lead to progress and advancement.

Besides, there are the tribal areas. There are tribes in the plains areas too which adjoin these areas, and as I said, between 1852 and 1875 the British had to send ten military missions in order to punish them, the tribals there, for the raids committed by them on the plains people. So, it is necessary that all should live in peace and should co-operate with each other. That can be possible only when they are within our Union and there is understanding between them. So, much to our regret, we had to take steps in order to prevent the massacre of peace-loving people and to save them against loot, plunder, torture and the like. As I said, Sakhrie had separated along with several others from the Naga Council. There was a large volume of opinion in the Naga Hills against the continuance of this course of violence. But they have an old custom according to which decisions are taken not by the majority, but whenever a decision is taken even by a small number, if it is not resisted by others, then it becomes the decision of the community in general. So, these outbursts of violence continued.

Ultimately, the Governor was approached by some friends, and they wanted a convention to be allowed to be held, and they also wanted to be allowed to go round. The Governor agreed, and a convention or a conference or whatever you may call it, of all the representatives of everyone of the Naga Tribes, Aos, Angamis and Semas and others was held in Kohima, I think, in the last week of August, and certain resolutions were passed.

One of those resolutions was related to the subject-matter of this Bill.

They wanted a separate unit consisting of Naga Hills and Tuensang division to be set up, to be administered by the President through the External Affairs Ministry.

Then, about a month later, in the last week of September, a delegation on behalf of this conference met the Prime Minister. The request made by them was accepted by him, and later by the Governor. They also made a few other requests. They wanted the representatives of the Conference to be given freedom to go round the disturbed areas so as to be able to place the actual state of affairs before the other Nagas who were in a way the victims of terror, intimidation, torture and other things, so that they might understand the position correctly. They also wanted amnesty to be given to those who had been sentenced and arrested for offences against the State.

Then, they also wanted the villages that had been grouped together to be degrouped. During the last few months, certain villages had been grouped together, that is, the villages were asked to remove to a centre where they could not be easily attacked by the Naga rebels and where they could be protected and from where the Nagas who were hostile could not take away provisions and other things. So they also requested that the grouped villages be degrouped.

The Prime Minister, for the most part, accepted their suggestions, and action has been taken accordingly. Almost all who had been punished for offences against the State have been released. Similarly, those who were in custody and as under-trials were also released, and permission was given to them to go round and to speak to other Nagas. We have thus made every effort to carry out the requests made by the Naga representatives; and the Governor of Assam is extremely keen to go as far as is possible to meet their wishes.

So, this Bill was framed in pursuance of the arrangement that was made. So far, there has not been any very marked response to the steps that we have taken. Perhaps, they are waiting for the formation of this unit. But we have made up our minds to carry out every step to carry out every undertaking that we may have directly or indirectly given, so that the avenues of peace may be broadened and good will may be fully restored. After all, as I said, Nagas, are our brethren; they are our own fellow-citizens. And we do not want to enter into any sort of controversy with them, much less can we tolerate the continuance of sanguinary conflict if we can possibly avoid it. Throughout, that has been our endeavour. But, so far, we have not fully succeeded. This step that we are taking today, we hope, will strengthen the forces of peace and even those who have so far not been converted to peaceful ways will ponder seriously and realise that the good of the Nagas, of the Naga land, of Assam lies in their adopting the ways of peace. So far as the future constitution is concerned, it can be framed later in consultation with them.

The Bill places before you two other minor proposals. We are allotting a special seat in Parliament to this unit. It will be nominated for the present, but as soon as a desire is expressed generally by the people of these areas, they will have the opportunity of electing their representatives. This is only a tentative and temporary arrangement.

This territory, consisting of the Naga District and Tuensang has always been a part of Assam throughout. As I said, it had three representatives in the Assam Assembly, according to our Constitution. But, for the present, as we do not want to amend the Constitution, and without amending the Constitution, it was not possible to continue their representation in the Assam Assembly, we have reconciled ourselves to the fact that these areas will be governed by the President directly.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

But when future arrangements are made, I hope some solution will be found to give complete satisfaction to the Nagas which will advance good-will between them and their neighbours. Sir, I move.

13 hrs.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur):** May I know why it should be administered through the Ministry of External Affairs and not through the Home Ministry? What difference does it make?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** In fact, it is a domestic affair. It hardly makes any great difference, because the Home Ministry acts as a wing of the Government and in close contact with the Prime Minister. The External Affairs Ministry too acts directly under the Prime Minister. He has been good enough to keep me in close touch with the affairs of these areas. But as the Resolution passed by the Conference suggested that this area may be administered by the President through the External Affairs Ministry, we accepted their proposal. It was only because they made this suggestion that the External Affairs Ministry agreed to take up this burden.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall place the motion before the House. Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the formation of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area of Assam as an administrative Unit be taken into consideration".

There is an amendment to this motion in the name of Shri Supakar.

**Shri Supakar (Sambalpur):** Sir, I do not propose to move it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The discussion will start now.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central):** Mr. Speaker, Sir I welcome the Bill placed before the House by my

hon. friend the Home Minister. This measure is in pursuance of the discussion held by the Prime Minister with the delegation of representative Nagas who came to Delhi towards the end of September. As far as we are concerned, we desire that this measure is put on the Statute-book as soon as ever that is possible and we wish also that the healing touch is effectively applied by the adoption of administrative, and, what I might call, human measures, which would bring about real and stable peace in this part of our country.

Sir, we are all very keen that the trouble in Naga-land should cease and we know that it will not be possible for us to pretend that the situation is entirely without complications. On the contrary, as the Home Minister has pointed out, there are certain aspects of the situation which would require very careful attention.

Sir, I would like to say, to start with, that the insurance in this part of our country, however undesirable and unfortunate it has been, represents a kind of historic vengeance for the sins of the administration and particularly the administration in the period of British Rule.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

13.05 hrs.

We know very well that the British had their own plans. They isolated Nagaland; they sowed the seeds of anti-Indian spirit in that area; they kept it as the exclusive preserve of British political officers to administer and white missionaries to educate. But as far as our national movement is concerned, we have never hesitated to point out that the unity which subsists in the diversity of our India can be consolidated only if those people who inhabit our country are given rights of which they are the legitimate claimants.

Sir, I recall a statement which was made by the Prime Minister—he was

not the Prime Minister then, it was before 1947. He made a statement on the 5th of August 1946 in which he said:

"Widest possible freedom and autonomy should be granted to the tribal territories so that the tribal people may move onwards in accordance with their respective traditions and customs... I do not understand why an administrative and judicial system should be imported into the Naga territory from outside. The Nagas should have full freedom to administer themselves with the help of rural panchayats and tribal people's courts."

Now, Sir, later there came up almost entirely on account of foreign provocation the Naga demand for independence, a demand which has been a queer perversion of geography and of historical development. But this demand for independence was nurtured in a specific context which today we want to transform altogether.

Since 1952, in particular, trouble has persisted in the Naga area and today what we have to worry about is not only the specific Naga trouble, but also the dismay which unfortunately more or less exists in the minds of other tribes in the Assam territory. Now there are dubious foreign elements which have been fishing in these troubled waters and that is why we have to proceed with as much wisdom as we can possibly muster. Real statesmanship is needed, in regard to the solution of this problem. As the Home Minister has said, and as Government has made clear ever so many times, there could have been no possible truck with the separation demand. After all, the Nagas have to march in cooperation with the rest of India towards a democratic set-up all over our country and that is why we wish that greater efforts are undertaken to enlarge the autonomous rights of the Nagas

There have been many occasions in the past when in this House we have asked for a real amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. There is a feeling that the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, as they are applied at present, do not really satisfy the Nagas. Perhaps there might be administrative measures adopted; perhaps the human touch might be introduced into the situation so that even the present provisions of the Sixth Schedule might be so amplified and the demands of the people might be comparatively satisfied.

I say that the autonomous rights which are envisaged in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution should be enlarged. I say this particularly because of the persistent propaganda which is being conducted by certain very dubious foreign elements. In this connection I want to recall what I said some time ago in this House in 1955. On the 31st March speaking on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry I pointed out as an instance the operation of certain very equivocal foreign elements in Nagaland. I mentioned the instance of a man called Sidney D. Ripley, who was Director of Operations for South-East Asia in the Office of Strategic Services during the war and this office was later merged into the Central Intelligence Group of the United States in 1946. Now, this particular person who ostensibly had some qualifications as a biologist went to Nepal and wrote in the *National Geographical Magazine* an article, very sumptuously produced, on "Peerless Nepal". In January 1955 he wrote again in the *National Geographical Magazine* an article on "India's Nagaland". I say all these equivocal foreign elements have been very busy for some time and we know very well how as late as last September the *New York Times* published a letter from Phizo, the Naga rebel leader, reiterating his demand for an independent Nagaland.

This kind of thing goes on, and that is why it is very important that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

we proceed with as much wisdom as we can possibly mobilise, and the autonomous rights of the Nagas should be enlarged as far as that can possibly be done.

I wish also to say that since this Bill is now on the anvil of the House, we should impress on Government the desirability of making adequate economic grants for development projects, and also see to it that the co-operation of the Naga people is properly mobilised for the utilisation of those enlarged economic grants. I wish also to say that recognition of full right to language, culture, customs and tribal institutions should be effected and, if necessary, proper changes should be incorporated in the judicial machinery.

There is another point also to which I wish to make reference, and that is the relations which would subsist between this area under Central administration and the Government of Assam. A few days earlier, I had occasion to ask a question of the Prime Minister in which I wanted an elucidation. My impression—I am subject to correction—is that in the Naga area, there is, rightly or wrongly, a lively apprehension of the possible intervention of the Assam Government and its subsidiaries in the affairs of the Naga territory. I do not wish to reflect on the Assam Government at all. On that occasion, I said that nothing should be done by the Assam Government which might queer the pitch for a really effective settlement by the Centre with the Naga people. The Prime Minister answered that it was not proper to reflect on the attitude of the Assam Government. I do not wish to reflect on the Assam Government, but I do find reports from time to time from Assam to the effect that this territory, even though under Central control, would be part of Assam, with whatever implications I cannot quite judge.

Now there is a kind of feeling in Naga areas and also among certain other tribes in Assam, that this relationship with Assam ought to be defined more carefully so that the rights of the tribes are not jeopardised. I, therefore, say that Government should do whatever is necessary in order to remove the misgivings of the Nagas, and if that is done, if administrative and human measures are taken in order to satisfy the aspirations of the Nagas which have gone astray, which have been distorted, which have been deliberately deviated into certain desirable channels by hostile propaganda activity, then we shall bring about a complete change in the atmosphere in that part of our country, and this problem, which has been crying for solution since 1947, would be finally settled.

I therefore conclude by saying that we welcome this measure. We wish this Bill to be passed into law as soon as ever that is possible, but we want Government to come forward with some assurances regarding the adoption of those administrative and other measures which would allay the misgivings of the Nagas, which would really and truly expand the ambit of the 6th Schedule of the Constitution, which would give some concrete content to the rights of autonomy envisaged in the 6th Schedule of the Constitution and which would solve not only the problem of the Nagas in India but also the problem of the other tribal populations who come up from time to time with certain specific grievances of their own. With this qualification, therefore—which is not really a qualification—I offer my full support to the motion moved by the Home Minister.

**Shrimati Mafida Ahmed** (Jorhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill before the House provides for the establishment of a Centrally administered Naga Hills district and involves its separation from the administrative unit of Assam. As such,

a representative of the people of Assam cannot but express the deepest sense of regret at the decision of our Naga brethren now recognised by this Bill.

The Bill is a reminder, if I may say so, of the separation of the historic link between the Naga hills and the plains of Assam. I have, however, no doubt about the sincerity of the motives behind this Bill, that it is a product of the genuine desire of the Government for peace and tranquillity in the area, and as such, Assam has been called upon to make this sacrifice in the interest of peace. If this new arrangement envisaged under the Bill succeeds in realising welfare and peace in the Naga hills, no one will be more happy than the Assamese people. But reasonable doubts can be entertained as to how far a separate hill district would be conducive to the welfare of the Nagas.

As is well-known, economic development is interlinked; isolated development schemes may not realise the desired effect, for economic development of the hills in Assam must obviously be carried through in co-operation with the people of the plains. In these days of interdependence, isolation of the Nagas seems reactionary, to say the least, and I can only hope that before long, our Naga brothers and sisters would see the error of their misconception and once more come into the bosom of Assam and contribute wholeheartedly towards the prosperity of the State. I am confident no artificial measure can long keep them separated. Economic factors would compel their merger once more.

Sir! I am not opposed to the provisions of the Bill, but what I am opposed to is the under-current which promoted the introduction of this Bill. If such a trend is further encouraged, it would result in the future disintegration of Assam.

Assam consists of hills and plains. If the hills are separated, what would remain of Assam? Therefore, to allay our apprehension, I urge the insertion of a clause in the Bill and moreover ask for a categorical assurance from the hon. Prime Minister that the interim arrangement is only a special approach to meet a special need and that its principles will not in future be extended to other hill areas of Assam.

So far as I can remember, the hon. Prime Minister, when winding up the debate on international affairs sometime last September, used the word 'domestic' in connection with this Naga affair. He also expressed that when some of our countrymen are going astray then Government would adopt a brotherly and friendly approach. But Sir, I say with all the emphasis at my command that any step that leads to isolation of the tribal people from the rest of Assam appears like putting the clock back. I feel I must impress upon this hon. House that in handling the tribal problem of Assam, the principal aspects, geographical, historical and cultural should not be lost sight of.

In this context, I may mention here that there are more than 20 dialects in the Naga hills, but Assamese serves as a lingua franca there. So far as my information goes, the deliberations of the Naga People's Convention held at Kohima in August 1957 were made in Assamese. It is a genuine fact that they had always been a part and parcel of Assam. They have lived together in peace and amity with the people of Assam for centuries, not only the Nagas, but the Khasis, Garos, Abors, Mishmis, Daffias and all tribes of the surrounding hills had regular connection with the Assamese people and they have been living in perfect harmony with the people of the plains.

[Shrimati Mafta Ahmed]

After independence, the Government of Assam took it as their sacred duty to endeavour for the maximum development of the tribal areas and promote the welfare of the tribal people. Really, it is a mystery that our Naga brethren apparently did not appreciate the efforts made by the Government of Assam for their uplift. However, we wish their all round development in the near future.

Sir, In conclusion, I should say that, as I speak on the Bill, I am confronted with a conflict of conscience but the cause of peace triumphs for ever. And at last it visibly reflected upon my conscience and I conclude my submission by saying "May permanent peace be established in this strategic region of India."

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, As I went through the provisions of the Bill, I had a mixed feeling—a feeling of satisfaction and grave doubts. A feeling of satisfaction because this is the first time that the Government are trying to deal with this problem of the Naga Hills as a political problem and not merely as a problem of law and order and a feeling of grave doubts because I do not know whether the measure proposed is going to succeed or not.

As far as I know it is a political problem and a psychological problem too. My friend Shri Mukerjee has spoken of the British connection and the hon. Home Minister was pleased to refer to certain things. The British ruled in the Naga Hills for a period of seventy years during which they did nothing to change the condition of the Naga Hills area from a neolithic age to the modern age. On the other hand, they instituted certain barricades. There were two nefarious barricades or regulations. One of them the Immen Line Regulation was introduced in 1873 and another called the Frontier Tracts Regulation was introduced in

1880. The purpose was to isolate the hills from the plains. They knew that the flame of freedom burning in the plains must infiltrate the mind of the tribal people and so they wanted to isolate them completely. So, these people, thus isolated, could not get an opportunity to develop a comprehensive Indian outlook or Indian mind. While Indian culture penetrated into the South-east Asia, it could not penetrate into the Naga Hills because of this policy of isolation.

Then, Professor Coupland, the British constitutional expert, who visited this country in order to report on the constitutional position of this country, made a curious suggestion. He made a suggestion that the hills of Assam and the hills of upper Burma must be combined into a Crown colony under the aegis of the British and his suggestion of separate existence on the eve of our freedom is still psychologically working in the Naga Hills. The spark was there in their minds.

When the Simon Commission visited this country in 1929, the Nagas submitted a memorandum to that Commission at Kohima and there they stated they would like to be left to their own. So, this spark of freedom which is developing into a big fire at this moment was already there even when the British were ruling them.

Now, what did we do? When we became free possibly, we felt this way. Instead of trying to rehabilitated their psychology in favour of India and instead of trying to develop a comprehensive Indian outlook in the minds of these Naga people, we continued the same type of barricades and the same type of isolation. People had to obtain permits for visiting these areas. As a matter of fact, I was arrested in 1950 when I went into that territory. I felt that it was a part of Indian territory.

But these areas were isolated from the rest of India. When we became free, Nagas also wanted to become free and they had a logic of their own. They said that they did not belong to India. They said: "We are the wild sons of the hills leading a life of our own. The British conquered us and ruled us. As soon as the British left, the others also should vacate from the Naga Hills." That was their psychology and argument. We cannot allow the dismemberment of India and the plurality of States in an area that concerns us so vitally in the solidarity of the country and the strategy of the country.

Then on the 14th of August, 1947 they declared independence. Immediately after the declaration of independence, the Nagas sent communications to the British Government and then again to the UNO on their own under the very nose of our Government which did nothing to stop that. Could it be possible in any part of the world for a people belonging to a country to send communications against their own Government to foreign agencies, foreign powers and foreign organisations? That is what allowed a section of our people to do.

There was another thing. I may just go on pointing out the errors you have committed. If I go on recounting them, I know it is going to be a fat book of errors written by the great author of the *Discovery of India* and his company. There is no doubt about it.

Then, Sir Akbar Hydari was the Governor of Assam and he entered into a pact with these Nagas. There it was said that the Nagas would be in India for a period of ten years. After that period, they would be allowed to determine their own future. By our weak-kneed policies we rather allowed them to keep up their aspirations and to sky-rocket their aspirations.

There came the plebiscite on the 16th of May, 1951. The Nagas held a plebiscite in order to show and demonstrate that the Nagas are solid behind the demand for freedom and

independence. On the 16th of May, 1951, they held a plebiscite and all persons, men and women, above the age of 16 were allowed to vote. I may tell you, Sir, that that plebiscite was a cent per cent success. Is there any instance of a country in which certain sections of people hold a plebiscite against their Government? We allowed them to do that.

Then, about the general elections in 1952. The Sixth Schedule reflected the aspirations of the people to a large extent and as the Home Minister said, it was expected to satisfy the aspirations of the people. Some of their representatives said that the Sixth Schedule satisfied the aspirations of the people but from the other end, there came a different reply. In the elections held in 1952, they did not send a single representative to the House of the People or to the Assam assembly. It was a complete boycott and non-cooperation and flouting of all these provisions of the Constitution. Then we were silent.

We allowed the shadow of armed revolution and non-cooperation to lengthen into all dimensions. We did not try to limit the shadow. The plebiscite was an error. We thought that it was a law and order problem. In order to counteract the armed rebellion of the Naga people for independence, we posted our military and police and we constituted police and military outposts in the interior of the Naga Hills.

That is how we fanned the flame of bitterness already existing there in the Naga Hills. Instead of calling them round a table, instead of facing the problem as it is, instead of trying to solve it in the interests of the Naga people and in the interests of India as a whole, we tried to isolate the Naga rebels by constituting military and police outposts in the interior and by trying to crush them with our superior arms.

There is another very fine thing. There were the police and military. I will come to them afterwards. But,

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somehow or other, Phizo, the leader of the armed conflict, felt that this policy of violence was wrong and that they pursued it in a wrong way. He was repentant and he sent a telegram to the Chief Minister of Assam on 9th August, 1955. May I, with your permission, Sir, read out that telegram? It reads thus:

"Situation in Naga Land very serious and bound to get worse. No use recrimination. Request you for interview, not for questions of independence but for preservation of peace in the country. Order of arrest, if any, must be removed. Let us live in peace and accord. Please fix time."

This was the telegram sent to the Chief Minister on 9th August, 1955 by Phizo, President of the Naga National Council—The Naga National Council is the spear head of the armed revolution in the Naga Hills. The interview was granted. Phizo and three other leaders came. Jasokie also came. On 13th August, 1955 they submitted a signed statement to the Chief Minister of Assam. I want to read out that signed statement. There they have abjured violence as a weapon for the movement. The statement reads thus:

"The declared policy of the Naga National Council is one of non-violence, and we the undersigned will condemn any violence that has been committed in different parts of the Naga Hills District by some miscreants. We assure the governments of Assam and India, and remind the Nagas, that whoever indulges in any act of violence will go against the best interests of the Naga people, and we appeal to the people in general for preservation of law and order and to help the administration in restoring peace and order."

When we read the statement we find that Phizo stretched his arm of friend-

ship and amity to us. We should have given due honour to this offer of friendship and amity. But, on the other hand, we wanted to create an alternative leadership to Phizo. As is natural, there was sort of rivalry between Phizo and the Secretary of the Naga National Council, Mr. Sakhri, and there was another leader of the Naga National Council, Jasokie. We wanted to create this as an alternative to the gift of friendship offered in that signed statement. Instead of working on this signed statement for an amicable settlement, and peaceful settlement of the entire problem we, on the other hand, tried to isolate Phizo and his comrades from the rest of the Naga people, and wanted to create an alternative leadership in Jasokie and Sakhri.

We call them loyal Nagas. This psychology of creating a class of loyal Nagas is working still. And now we rather come to the nature of the convention that has adopted this resolution. At the same time, it was a very fine thing to see that after this signed statement was released there was an unprecedented enthusiasm in the celebration of 15th August, 1955. We forgot that. We went on playing a game and that was a 'dodge game'. It is also a fact that the Nagas are a real people, they have dash and determination and they have intelligence too. We took them for wild sons of the hills merely; we misread their character; we misread their nature and we misread their honest attempt at a peaceful settlement.

We have committed other errors also. These Nagas wanted interviews—the rebels, the hostiles, the bandits, the gangsters as they are often dubbed to be. These revolutionary leaders of the Naga people wanted interviews with our leaders. That interviews were repeatedly refused, and an opportunity to sit round a table, an opportunity to discuss matters was deliberately denied to them. I have the dates with me. In November 1954 Mr. Dhebar, the

President of the Congress went to Assam. The leaders of the Naga National Council wanted to meet Mr. Dhebar. They offered to co-operate with the administration to put down blood-shed and to discuss the question of Naga Hills. They sought an interview, but that was refused. Our Home Minister went to Assam, possibly, in October 1954. The Naga leaders wanted to have an interview with our Home Minister, because he is known to be a reasonable man, he is known to be a man with wide vision and wide outlook. They wanted to meet him and discuss matters with him and, if possible, to come to an amicable settlement. That opportunity was denied them.

There was another very fine thing. In March 1953, possibly it was 1953, our Prime Minister visited Kohima headquarter station of Naga Hills, with the Prime Minister of Burma, U Nu. They were to address a meeting there. These Naga leaders wanted to submit a memorandum to our Prime Minister. I think in a democracy all people have a right to submit a memorandum to their Prime Minister. But on this occasion, these people were denied the right to submit a memorandum to the Prime Minister. I do not know what were the reasons behind it. They were denied this opportunity. Nagas in thousands came to attend the meeting. They thought the Prime Minister would hear to their memorandum, hear what they had to say. But that opportunity was denied to them. Within ten minutes, when the call came, the Nagas turned their naked backs and went away. I am very sorry for their conduct, for their behaviour, but, at the same time, I am very sorry because of our behaviour, because of our conduct also. Their logic was very simple. They said, if the Prime Minister refuses to hear us we refuse to hear him. That was the simple logic, and that is the logic of the tribal people.

There is another very fine thing. I do not know how far that is true.

I read it in a Naga paper. In 1952 on March 11 when a Naga Delegation met the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister is alleged to have stated like this. I wish that these were all false; I wish this is only an incorrect statement. I have the statement from the source. He is alleged to have said like this:

"Whether Heaven falls or India goes into pieces and blood runs red in the country, whether I am here or any other body comes in, Nagas will not be allowed to become independent."

These are brave words, no doubt. These are good words. But, at the same time, these words, if the words are correctly reported, help to divide minds rather than compose minds. It is also a fact that the heavens would not fall until and unless the Sputniks and Space-dogs crack them. But it is a fact that the Naga Hills are running red blood and that is the blood of our own countrymen. It is also true that that is not the blood of the Naga hostiles alone, but the blood of our own boys.

I do not support the Naga demand for independence. Nobody can support it. That cannot be, as I said in the beginning of my speech. There can be no further balkanisation of the country. But, at the same time, our policy is wrong. We are depending on two things. One is the armed intervention by our forces and the other is the attempt to create an alternative leadership.

Immediately after this right to submit a memorandum was denied to the Nagas at this meeting which was to be addressed by the Prime Minister, the police made out a list of 80 Nagas to be arrested. Actually, on 4th April, 1953 the house of the Secretary of the Naga National Council, Sakhri, was raided at mid-night. Women and children were mishandled, property was damaged and such other things were done. By this sort of conduct we only aggravate the

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situation. We never heal wounds but we only add to the wounds. That is what I feel.

Now, Sir, about the reign of terror. This charge is levelled against us. I do not want to say much about it. If you read the resolutions that were adopted there in the Naga Convention of the so-called loyal Nagas at Kohima, you will find it written in the preamble in an indirect way, the sufferings of the Naga people. I do not want to say what our troops have done. I know that our troops are after all human. They have a tendency or a right to become vindictive and they have become so. I would like to give in detail a catalogue of the sufferings of the Naga people because of the hostile attitude of our Security Forces. But, I do not want to do that because the foreign Press might catch hold of that and level charges against our country.

But, Sir, about the river of blood. This is not only the blood of the Naga hostiles but also of the Naga people and the blood of our own boys. We have sent our soldiers there; we have sent our troops there and they are bleeding themselves white in the Naga Hills. I have a detailed account of the sufferings of our troops. There is a cemetery in Kohima, the headquarters station of the Naga Hills. As I stood there in the cemetery, the cemetery of the war dead, those gallant soldiers who fought and died defending Kohima, Assam and India during the Second World War—their bones are consecrated there—and on the central memorial stone of the cemetery sacrificed I read these beautiful words:

"When you go home,  
tell them of us and say,  
For their tomorrow,  
we gave our today."

When I read these words standing there, I thought of our gallant soldiers, our troops who are fighting in

the Naga Hills and sacrificing their lives, bleeding themselves white there. I thought of them and said, for whose tomorrow they are sacrificing their lives and blood. Is it not a fact that they are sacrificing themselves for nothing and fighting a battle against our own countrymen? Is it not a fact that this problem could have been settled amicably round the table if our Government would not have thought it proper to vindicate their own position by standing on the false ground of prestige? The Government think that they must not communicate with the hostiles. This question of prestige, this vague idea of prestige is creating a sort of wall in the Naga Hills and our people are bleeding white there on a much-too false issue.

Here is the Bill and this Bill enacts certain provisions in order to create an administrative area there with Tuensang frontier area and the Naga Hills district merged into one and this is a laudable object. But, at the same time, if we read the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, you will find that there they have discounted all ideas of a State in that frontier. They have discounted the idea of a plurality of States because there it would affect our defence line and our defence frontiers. I feel that if the maximum of autonomy is granted to the Naga people, if real democracy of a socialistic colour were granted to them, the problem can be very easily solved, without creating any State there.

Government is depending entirely on the resolutions that were adopted in the Convention of the loyal Nagas in Kohima. What is the nature of this Convention? That is very funny reading. The Convention met at Kohima from the 22nd August to the 26th August. I want to know if any representative of the hostile Nagas attended that Convention. Was this Convention truly representative of

the Naga people? On the other hand, this Convention was officially sponsored by the police and the military that have been sent there. Government police and military were sent to the countryside to collect the delegates. The delegates were collected like that; and 1765 delegates came to the Convention. Delegates were convoyed from their respective villages to the venue of the Convention and the Convoy went back to reach them home. Government ration godowns at Kohima were opened and put at the disposal of the delegates. Out of those delegates as many as 60 were Naga Government officials, Nagas who held government offices, some of them of the status of Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners. They all tried to manipulate the whole show. They manouevred the whole show and as against this what about the hostile Nagas?

I want to tell the House that there can be no solution of the Naga problem unless and until the hostile Nagas cooperate. But the hostile Nagas are not cooperating. We had a Convention of the so-called loyal Nagas who did not represent any body, who did not represent the armed wing of the Naga people. As they did not represent the armed wing of the Naga people, they did not have the right to speak in favour of the solution of the problem. That is what the two hostile Nagas who visited me in Gauhati told me. They said: that these delegates were after all people who are after the loaves and fishes of office. If the Government are serious and want to have a solution of the problem they must sit round the table and try to solve the problem with us and not with these stooges, miscalled loyal Nagas.

At the same time, what about these people? The hostiles did not cooperate in the Naga Convention at Kohima. The proceedings of the Convention at Kohima were greeted with a shower of bullets coming from the guns of the hostiles and that shower lasted for 40 minutes on the

21st August. There was another shower on the 22nd August. There were showers of bullets contrary to the instructions, I am told, given by the hostiles.

Now, what has happened? Let us read the resolutions. The resolutions of the Convention are very very cleverly worded. I would say they are rather funny. How could the Government overlook the sense behind it? The resolution is something like this. They want a peaceful solution of the problem. Nowhere in the resolution did they say that they want a peaceful solution of the problem within the Indian territory. The whole Convention is pivoted round the four words 'within the Indian Union'. I will read out the resolution.

"Being deeply grieved by the killings and the widespread sufferings caused by (a) burning of houses and granaries (by the Government Forces), (b) destruction of crops (by the Government Forces), (c) grouping of villages (by the Government), (d) restriction on freedom of movement and speech (by the Government) . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: . . . (e) forced labour without payment (by the Government officials, resultant diseases and hunger . . ."

This is the preamble of the resolution. The loyal Nagas put the blame at the door of the Government and then they adopted this resolution. What is the resolution?

"We a convention of the Naga people, drawn from every tribe and area of the territories now known as the Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the NEFA, having met in Kohima on the 22nd August, 1957, in search of a solution to end the infinite suffer-

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ing and blood shed, do hereby resolve as follows:

"We maintain that the only answer to the Naga question is a satisfactory political settlement . . . ."

and this resolution was adopted unanimously.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know whether the words 'by Government' and 'by the Government officials' are to be found in the resolution?

Shri Hem Barua: Not in the preamble; I am adding them.

Shri Dasappa: I thought he was reading the preamble as it was.

Shri Goray (Poona): Is he asking it on behalf of Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I answer that any hon. Member can ask that.

Shri Hem Barua: The way I read it would show that they were not there.

I said that this is the resolution adopted by the Convention of the so-called loyal Nagas, a resolution on which the Government of India bank so much and are bringing this Bill.

On the other hand, the telephone lines between Kohima and Shillong were buzzing with all sorts of information and messages. What happened? They were told by the Governor of Assam and his advisers that unless and until the words "within the Indian Union" were put in, the resolution cannot be given effect to.

Ultimately there was an argument and that convention was on the verge of collapse. Actually the President of the Conference, Dr. Inkongloba Ao, vacated the Chair. He said, "If you do not have any confidence in me, if you want this resolution to be altered, I will vacate the Chair". That is what he said, and the conference was on the verge of collapse. The objec-

tions were on two scores; one was procedural and the other was substantive. After having unanimously adopted a resolution in the conference held on the 22nd August, how could it be possible to alter it or amend it on the 26th August? That was the argument and I think that was a right type of argument.

The second objection was, after having passed this resolution unanimously, some of the delegates had already left for their respective homes. But then there were so many officials. Official pressure was put in and ultimately, the crucial 59 words were added finally. The words "within the Indian territory" were not added to the main body of the resolution adopted on the 22nd August at the Kohima conference. But they were added as a postscript or a footnote. I will read it out:

"In connection with the resolution No. 1, in view of the message from the Governor of Assam conveyed to the President of the Convention, the following clarification has been made in order to avoid any possible misinterpretation and as such the delegates are empowered to say that by political settlement is meant a "satisfactory political settlement within the Indian Union."

This was the postscript; it was not added to the main body of the resolution.

At the same time, the delegates and the leaders of the Naga Convention were trying to give an impression all over the country that it is only an interim arrangement and this does not rule out future political settlements that might alter the entire position of the Naga Hills. When Dr. Inkongloba Ao who was the President of the Conference and at the same time, who was the leader of the nine-man delegation to New Delhi, stopped at Calcutta on his way the Press

flocked round him and wanted to know his mind. He said:

"We shall submit the resolutions to the Prime Minister and press for their implementation as an interim measure."

By interim measure, they envisage a sort of future political settlement that might be even outside the Indian Union. I have reasons for this, because after this, this Convention appointed a standing committee and that committee met at Mokokchung, a sub-divisional town of the Naga Hills, on the 23rd October. There they adopted a resolution which is very cleverly worded. There the emphasis is put on the interim measure. By calling it an interim measure, it means that there may be other political manoeuvres. There is scope for that; that is what they have done.

I am very happy that the Ministry is confident, but at the same time, I want to know, since the Ministry has granted amnesty, how many hostile Nagas or how many members of the Naga National Council have surrendered so far. Apart from the Naga convicts who were in jail and who were granted freedom, are there any hostile Nagas who have surrendered? What about this standing committee of this convention held at Kohima? Have the members of the Naga Delegation done anything to contact the hostile Nagas? They have not done anything so far. On the other hand, my information is that the hostile Nagas at a conference held somewhere in the sub-division of Mokokchung adopted a resolution in order to intensify violent activities after the new set-up as far as possible.

After the resolutions were adopted in the Convention, what do we find? Large convoys are attacked and fired upon. Vital bridges like the bridges on the Anguri-Mokokchung Road have been damaged and some of them blown off. When Mr. Khiloesi Sema, a Deputy Minister of the Assam Government, whose father-in-law has been butchered to death by the hostile Nagas, went to pay a visit to his

father-in-law's house to offer his condolences, bullets were fired at him. But somehow or other he escaped. The hostile Nagas have not, as yet, acknowledged openly the resolutions of that Convention. Is there any proof or evidence of these hostile Nagas accepting the resolutions adopted at that Convention? No; they have not.

I want peace there; everybody wants peace there. Nobody wants balkanisation of India. We want to live as co-partners of national life. And if we want to live as co-partners of national life, we have to make amends. We do not have to stand on false grounds of prestige. Instead of trying to create confusion, I would rather suggest that we should sit round the table with the representatives of the Naga National Council and try to evolve a formula. There is no objection to the Naga Hills being brought under one administrative unit, but at the same time, this singular administrative unit might ultimately become the common spring-board for a bigger movement.

We want to live a joint life; we want to live a common life. We want the Nagas to prosper and develop. We want to see them as masters of their own ways of life and at the same time as healthy partners in the broad national life that we are creating today.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Main-pur): I rise to speak on my amendments to clauses 3 and 5 of this Bill. It has been proposed that in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, in paragraph 20, Part A of the table shall be so amended that the Naga Hills District under that table should be brought under Part B of the table, so that a new administrative unit may be born which will be a separate unit, separate from NEFA as well as from the administration of Assam. The purpose of my amendment to clause 3 is to give the new unit a certain amount of democratic self-government, so that the people of the Naga

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Hills may be also associated with the administration of this new unit. My amendment to clause 5 has also the same objective in view.

Before the introduction of this Bill, the people of the Naga Hills used to participate in the election of the Member to the Lok Sabha. After the introduction of this Bill, when it becomes law, the people of this area are going to be deprived of the democratic right of choosing their own representatives. This is a retrograde step. In order to avoid this anomaly, in order to restore to the people of the Naga Hills the right of choosing their own representatives, I want to move my amendment.

14 hrs.

My amendment seeks to provide for direct election of the autonomous Council and their representative to the Lok Sabha, as in the case of other tribal areas. Now the new unit is going to be brought under Part A. So, the retention of the new unit under Part A of the Table surely ensures the people of the new unit a certain amount of democratic self-government in that territory.

It is a matter of gratification that the Government has realised their mistakes and they have now introduced this new proposal. At the beginning, it was a law and order problem. Killings, murder, loot, arson, all these things happened in the Naga Hills. A large number of soldiers have been posted to that area and the Nagas had about 3,000 armed men. Both sides have committed excesses. Dr. Haralu, a peace-loving citizen of the Kohima town, has been killed by mistake by our military. On the other side also, Mr. Sakhrie, a liberal leader, has been butchered by the Naga rebels.

I am not at all enamoured by the activities of the Naga rebels. These people are very few and though they are armed, they are tired and exhausted. They want some breathing time.

So they met in the Kohima Convention and they wanted that there should be some settlement, some rest; so that they may also think.

I would like to tell the House that the situation in Naga Hills is very intriguing. As it has been stated here in this House, the representative character of the Kohima Convention is very doubtful. Up to the Kohima Convention, we have heard in various places, both in the Naga Hills as also outside the Naga Hills, Naga people telling that they would become independent and that they would like to integrate the Naga areas in the N.E.F.A., in Assam, the Naga area in Manipur and the Naga area of Burma. Their main and sole demand has been the secession of these areas from both Burma and India. They have all along been fighting for that objective.

The formation of this new unit, that is, the separation of the Naga Hills from the Assam administration and the creation of a new unit has been suggested only at the last Convention. The leaders of the Convention came to the Governor, the Prime Minister and others and they had negotiations and discussions. But they have very often used the word "interim" which has got a very doubtful meaning in this context. According to them, the Kohima Convention is the basis of only a temporary settlement. They have not stated that it is their ultimate goal. We have to take serious note of the fact that the Naga leaders, the real leaders of the fighting Nagas, have not accepted the Kohima resolutions of the Naga Convention and they have not committed themselves to these proposals, i.e., the proposal to form a separate Naga administrative unit. They are still uncompromising. That is why I say that they have been keeping the door open for their ultimate demand, which will be independence.

So, let it be understood clearly and unequivocally that there cannot be any political settlement except within the Indian union. At the present moment, it is very doubtful whether there can

be real peace on the basis of the Kohima Convention. Efforts have to be made to take a final and stable political settlement by direct negotiations with Mr. Phizo and his associates. Otherwise, the Naga rebels will continue to operate, our army will continue to fight and the vicious circle will go on.

There is every likelihood of the Naga hostiles thinking: we have won the battle; we have succeeded in getting out of Assam; we have succeeded in integrating the two Naga areas of N.E.F.A. and Naga Hills; so we shall have to fight again and we are sure to achieve our goal. That would spread to all the villages of Naga Hills, Manipur and N.E.F.A. That is why I say that this will have a powerful effect for them. So, this measure may not succeed in our attempt to solve the Naga problem.

Then I would like to mention another thing. In Manipur and Tripura we are having Central administration. These territories are Centrally administered and there is a North East Frontier cadre, which has been formed to run the administration of Manipur and Tripura. Most probably, the administration of this new unit, along with the N.E.F.A., will be looked after by that cadre. This cadre has got personnel for the administration of all these areas. My only fear is that this new unit will surely usher into being a new system of bureaucracy.

There has always been a complaint from Tripura, Manipur and N.E.F.A. that people coming from outside have not been very sympathetic towards the people of these areas. Now, for this unit also, surely the personnel of the N.E.F.A. cadre will be used. So, there is the risk that some of these people may alienate the sympathy and the co-operation of the local people by lack of imagination and foresight. We have had a very bad experience in Tripura and Manipur. These men sent by the External Affairs Ministry and the Home Ministry behave just

like little dictators and would not have any sympathy for the local people.

As regards the purpose of my amendment, this Bill has not made any provision for any democratic set-up. It has been stated that the Nagas have not co-operated in the establishment of the district council there. So, the contention of the Government is that they should not be given any sort of responsible government or democratic government and that they should be administered by the Governor with the help of some adviser, or whatever may be the authority or the Commissioner posted at Kohima or at the headquarters. But, I think this is wrong. Because, they are freedom loving people. They say that they are also very much democratic and they have village panchayats and things like that. By depriving them of the little democracy they had under the Sixth Schedule, I think that would frustrate them and create great difficulty for these people and they cannot be at all associated with the administration of this area. Some of them, especially the educated sections are very much politically conscious and they cannot accept the position created by the introduction of this Bill.

The other tribal people in Assam have also demanded that the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution should be amended and that they should be given greater autonomy. The Nagas also had the same view. They did not like that they should have a District Council with so much limited powers. So, they have not co-operated and they have not participated in the election of members of the District Council of the autonomous district. I think if we deprive them altogether of any elected body or democratic institution, that would have very serious repercussion. They may become rather frustrated and desperate under the new administration and that may also lead to further the cause of independence and they may instigate the extreme sections of the people. There is that risk.

If the creation of the new unit is the basis of the political settlement, I

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think the rule by a bureaucracy will never be the basis of a political settlement with the freedom loving Nagas. On the other hand, the creation of such a homogeneous new unit may encourage the Naga hostiles to spread their areas of operation. The other Naga people have also met and discussed these things. Very recently, we have seen reports in the papers that the Nagas have infiltrated into Manipur and the Naga people in Manipur are trying to join themselves with this new unit. This is a way leading to separatist tendencies.

I have suggested amendments to clauses 3 and 5 of this Bill. We have got in Manipur and Tripura Territorial Councils. We have got a certain amount of self-government in the form of the Territorial Councils. The other tribal areas in Assam have also the Autonomous District Councils. I think the new unit should also have some elected body. That is why I have proposed to put this new unit in Part A and not in Part B, so that they may have some such Council.

The Home Minister has recently visited Shillong and met different leaders of the tribal areas. There is a proposal, it is reported in the papers, that the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution would be amended and greater autonomy would be given to these people. In that case, the Naga people of the new unit will also have a chance of association with the administration if the Bill is so amended. In that case, there will be greater scope to safeguard their customs, culture, habits and their economic and social interests.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri** (Berhampore): Sir, I rise to underscore every word that has been said here by our friend, Shri Hem Barua, in the conclusion of his speech. We must realise that it is no use merely passing interim measures. Even the meaning of the term interim, as applied to this measure, is in some doubt. When the Government say that this is an interim

measure, they alone know how they want to supplement it by further measures and what sort of measures they would be. There was an interpellation some time ago in this House where a Lady Member from Assam also wanted the Government to make it clear to the Naga people that this separate administrative unit is going to be an interim measure, perhaps meaning thereby that again, after some time, the area may be integrated into Assam. When the Naga Convention which met at Kohima, used this term 'interim measure', we ourselves are in doubt what they meant by this interim measure; whether this will not be a step for their complete separation from the Indian Union territory. That is why I think that today's discussion, particularly the facts that have been placed before the House by our friend, Shri Hem Barua, only underline the immediate necessity of scrapping the entire policy that we have been following with regard to the Naga Hills area and the Naga people up till now and taking definite steps for the final solution of the problem.

Shri Hem Barua was wondering why we have been so dense, why we have been so unresponsive to the demand for independence of the Naga people, why our Prime Minister refused to meet the representatives of the Naga people and why all the tragic events that followed were allowed to take place. He perhaps forgot that in our Home Department and also in our External Affairs Department, we are still ruled or dominated, so to say, by a British imperialist tradition. If I may be permitted to use the expression, our Home Department and our External Affairs Department and the high officials who advise our Ministers were indulging little bit in a miniature sort of colonial policy and imperial policy of their own. That is why I say that this policy which we have followed so far has to be scrapped and we must find some way of coming to terms with the real representatives,

national representatives of the Naga people.

Let us not go away with the idea that this is a very simple problem and we can solve it in no time by such piecemeal measures. Already the Naga problem has assumed an international importance. If the letter of Phizo could find its way to distant New York and get publicity in New York Times, let us not think that they are absolutely helpless and friendless and that they have no contacts. There will be many people to befriend them. I might tell the House and tell you, when I was spending my days in the Goa jail, there, in the daily papers published in the Portuguese language in Goa and also in the Portuguese papers published in Lisbon, this rebellion of the Naga people, the Naga hostiles, were given prominent publicity. We know what amount of publicity the activities of the rebels get in Pakistan papers and also in the papers of other interested countries who are out to harm us. That is why we must realise the necessity of giving up all ideas of prestige and must immediately find some means of coming to terms with the real representatives of the Naga people.

In connection with the reorganisation of States we know that when any group of our own people, plains people, people with a high degree of civilisation, culture and sophistication, feel that they are denied the right of self-fulfilment, what tragic events took place in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other parts. The Naga people may be numerically small. The plains Nagas and the hill area Nagas altogether would not exceed five lakhs, but even then a certain amount of education and political consciousness has spread amongst them, a certain amount of literacy has spread amongst them. They are living in a modern world where they do not lead completely isolated lives, and we have foolishly allowed the hidden hands of interested foreign conspiracy to reach those areas by our own blindness and by our own foolishness. So, it is futile to think that we will be

able to suppress them or win over a section of them—the term was used just now, “liberal leaders” by giving them loaves and fishes. We ourselves know that in our country we also had our “liberal” leaders. What is the meaning of the term “liberal leaders”? A backward people of our country whom we claim to be our citizens, our brethren, are fighting for their rights of self-determination. Let us assure them that we will give them as much self-determination as they want within the general framework of our multi-form national entity that India is today, and that they will have all the rights that they want within the framework of that multi-form national existence.

At the same time, let us not try to divide them, let us not try to follow the imperialist game of divide and rule. Let us invite their real leaders and sit round a table with them as Shri Hem Barua suggested, so that there might be a real solution of the problem and lasting peace. Otherwise, this problem will be a festering sore and very soon we will be put in a very embarrassing position before the international forums of the world.

In the United Nations, we know that even the South West Africans, the black Africans, are not absolutely friendless. We have seen Rev. Michael Scott going all the way from South-West Africa to plead the cause of the black South West Africans before the United Nations General Assembly. Do not think that some interested person will not stand up and speak up for the Nagas if for nothing else, at least to embarrass us.

We must assure the Naga people, and particularly this House where the voice of the Indian people is reflected must assure the Naga people, that we have nothing but friendship for them. We must assure them that the fullest rights of freedom, self-fulfilment and independence which they want will be given to them if they come and be active partners in building up this multi-form nation that we are trying

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

to develop in our country and in this sub-continent today.

**Shri Bhagavati (Darrang):** This Bill has come before us today as a result of the Kohima Convention. The Government has accepted the resolution passed at the Kohima Convention and brought forward this Bill.

My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua has expressed doubt as to whether the hostile Nagas can be persuaded to give up violence and join the scheme. It is very difficult to guess at this stage whether this scheme will be successful or not, but the question is whether there is any alternative before us. We certainly do not want that military operations should be carried on in the Naga hills. We do not want to meet violence with violence for all time to come. We want to persuade our Naga brethren that it is in their interests to be within India. The Kohima Convention has for the first time given an opportunity to the Government, to us all, to seek a settlement. Since the Naga National Council started this independence movement, I think this is the first time that we have got a concrete proposal for the solution of the Naga problem.

We in Assam are very much pained that we have to separate from our Naga brethren in the administrative field. Even then we welcome it because a major section in the Naga Hills has now agreed to seek a settlement within the Indian Union. That is a very big step. We cannot ignore that. Formerly, every one in the Naga hills was opposed to the idea of remaining within India; every one joined the Naga national movement in some way or other. They wanted independence. Now, a major section has come round and they have expressed their willingness to remain within the Indian Union. This is a matter for great satisfaction. It is a very encouraging and gratifying news that they have now agreed to remain within India.

What is envisaged in this Bill is an interim arrangement. What the final arrangement will be we do not know as yet, but it may be a step for a satisfactory solution of the problem.

My friends on the opposite side have gone into the past history. I do not think it is very relevant to narrate here all the past history if we really want to solve the problem as it stands today. The question is how to solve the problem now. We know the British created separatist tendencies. We all know that. We also know what was the suggestion in the Coupland plan. We all know that they wanted to keep these hill areas outside Assam and outside India. But the question is how we can now settle this problem, we have to find some way out. A major section of the Naga people have given us certain suggestions. Government has to accept them. This is how I understand or read the situation. In the statement made by him on the floor of the Assam Assembly, on 7th November, the Chief Minister of Assam has said:

"I want to make it absolutely clear that the State Government or the people of Assam are not interested in extending their domination or in imposing their will on any section of the population, and consistent with that policy, we could not stand in the way of the interim arrangement sought for by the Nagas. Our only hope is that this will result in a final settlement of the problem of the Naga Hills, which will be consistent with unity and security of India and Assam and the welfare of the people as a whole."

I was distressed to hear Shri H. N. Mukerjee voicing some misgivings about the attitude of the Assam Government or their policy in regard to this matter. He seems to think that the problem of the Naga Hills is due to certain approaches or certain policies of the Government of Assam. I beg to submit that in this world many problems arise not because of this or

that action of Government; problems may arise from various factors. This problem has a historical background, a psychological basis and some other factors. It cannot be disposed of merely by saying that a certain Government took a certain step or adopted a certain attitude, and that is why this problem could not be solved. It is not so easy as that. That will mean taking a very superficial view of the situation. So, I would request my hon. friend to try to understand the problem in the proper perspective. He is a very eminent man in this country. So, I want him to understand the problem very properly. He will be doing injustice to Assam and to the Government of Assam if he thinks that the people of Assam or the Government of Assam want to impose anything on the hill people. That is far from our minds. Nobody wants to impose anything.

We in Assam want to remain together because geography has put us together. We have historical associations. Economically, we are interdependent. The Nagas cannot go to the outside world except through the Sibjagar district. Our markets are the same. Geographically, we are together; economically, we are interdependent. So, we want to remain together. We do not want to impose anything. We do not want to take advantage of the people in the hills. That is not our idea at all. We want the Nagas and the other hill people to prosper and to grow according to their own genius. The Nagas are a great people; we wish them all success in their march ahead. We hope that they will remain within the Indian Union. If they harbour the idea of going outside India, that will be suicidal for them.

Shri Hem Barua has accused Government of not having met the Naga National Council leaders on different occasions. But he forgets that the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, and the Chief Minister of Assam met the Naga National Council leaders many times, and tried to persuade them to remain within the Indian Union, and they offered to consider

any suggestion they i.e., the Naga leaders would make for settlement within the framework of Indian Union. But those Naga National Council leaders refused to hear anything at that time, and nobody offered any suggestion or recommendation for settlement, within the Indian Union. That was the difficulty. After carrying on such negotiations for some years, I think in 1953-54 or so, Government gave up the idea of meeting the Naga National Council leaders, because that encouraged them to go on with their fight for independence.

Now, Shri Hem Barua comes forward and says that it is wrong for Government to meet the wishes of the Naga people as expressed in the Convention at Kohima. I do not know the reasoning behind that statement. If he wanted Government to negotiate with the Naga National Council leaders on the basis of their demand of independence I do not understand how he could object to Government carrying on a negotiation on the basis of settlement within the Indian Union; that was absurd.

I hope that the final settlement will be good for all concerned, that the problem will be examined very thoroughly, and a satisfactory solution will be found out. It is not good blaming each other. It is a very difficult and complicated problem. There is no doubt about that. There is a psychological complexity involved in it, and that makes the problem all the more difficult. So, I would urge that let us all think over this matter.

As regards this Bill, a separate administrative unit is going to be formed by taking out the Naga Hills district from Assam and joining with it the Tuensang division in the NEFA. This was one of the main aspirations of the Naga people. They wanted to unite the Naga people in the Naga Hills district and the Tuensang division. Since they were the same people living in two different units, it was only natural that they wanted to unite. So, they want this settlement.

[Shri Bhagavati]

From the point of view of full representation, it is evident that this is a retrograde step. The Naga people who want independence cannot be satisfied with a rule which will be conducted by a commissioner under a Governor. They will always like to have some popular Government. They would like to have powers for themselves to rule the territory. The arrangement to which they have now agreed, and which they have demanded, is only to unite the Naga people under one administrative unit. From this, it should not be guessed or insinuated that the Naga people are against the people of Assam. It is out of their desire to unite that they have made this settlement, not out of any animosity to the people of Assam.

So, I want to say that the idea that the Naga problem has been given rise to because of certain policies and attitudes of the Government here or in the State is not correct. The problem itself is very difficult. And we have got to solve it. This step which we are now taking is a step which we cannot avoid. There is no other alternative to this. So, we have got to accept it.

With these words, I support the Bill.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** A number of speeches have been made since I moved this motion. I believe—and I think I am not wrong in reaching this conclusion—that so far as this Bill is concerned, every hon. Member of this House is in agreement with, and supports, it. Shri Hem Barua and Shri T. K. Chaudhuri also, I hope, are in accord with the provisions of this Bill. Am I right in that?

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Yes.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** So, so far as that goes, there is no difference of opinion.

Now, views and sentiments have been expressed, with some of which

I am in accord, and some others, which I think, are altogether mis-conceived.

So far as Shri H. N. Mukerjee's speech is concerned, I appreciate many of the sentiments and views expressed by him. In fact, I have seldom found him so much in agreement with any measure introduced by Government as I had the pleasure of finding him today. For that, I congratulate him, or I should congratulate myself—perhaps we might congratulate each other. That was a good start.

But when I listened to other speeches, I felt that they wanted to somehow vitiate the atmosphere, and where their deputy leader had satisfied himself with an accurate statement of true facts and rational views, they wanted to cloud the issues or to create new ones which were not germane to the subject under consideration. I entirely agree with Shri Mukerjee that the culture, the customs and the usages of the tribal people, of the Nagas, should be respected. They should be fostered, and so far as we are concerned, we shall help them in every way. If they ever want to make a change in any respect in any matter of detail, it is for them to decide. But our country is multi-cultured; it is also multi-racial. It is also even now in every way promoting the various languages; it is multi-lingual too. So the richness of our country lies in its variety. But there is one thing which is essential so that this variety may be maintained and this richness of cultures may grow. It is the unity of the country. Unless we maintain the integrity of the country, these cultures will also lose their vitality.

So while being in every way eager to promote the interests of the Nagas and other tribal people and to help them in the maintenance of their cultures and usages, I wish in their interest, as in that of the country, that they do form a part of our great land and share with us the pride of

belonging to India and enjoying the privileges of Indian citizenship. I think that wish and that expectation do not seem to be in any way extravagant, and I am confident that both will be realised.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee referred to certain remarks made by the Prime Minister before 1947, perhaps long before he had thought of taking over this responsibility. He stands by them today, and throughout it has been his effort to protect and promote the culture of the hill people and the tribal people, to give them ample scope for their unfoldment, expansion and development and to delegate to them as much of power as may be possible, so that they may enjoy maximum autonomy. These principles have guided him. These were the principles underlying the scheme that was embodied in the Sixth Schedule. All that Shri Mukerjee said is contained in that Schedule. I agree with him that there is need for revising the Schedule and for amplifying it for giving greater powers to the Autonomous Councils. That matter has been receiving attention and is being looked into, and we have been having talks with the representatives of autonomous hill districts in that regard. I hope we will be able to reach agreed conclusions before long.

I was, however, taken aback by some of the observations made by Shri Hem Barua. I did not quite know that he was a professor. But the way he spoke today indicated that he could profess a lot without understanding what he was saying. Shri Hem Barua first started with a complaint that we had not taken serious action against Phizo and others when they declared on 14th August, 1947, that they would remain independent. He also said they held a plebiscite and still we kept quiet. His complaint against us was that we were lacking in adopting methods of coercion and we allowed them to carry on their propaganda. I plead guilty to that charge. We wanted to win them over. We wanted to reach an understanding

with them. We did not like to use the big stick. They were people who had lived in a different atmosphere, who had been kept away from the rest of the country by our alien rulers in the past. There was need of goodwill, of understanding and of greater commerce of thought, of views, of intentions and ideals between them and ourselves. So we tried that method. We tried it with patience in a manner which was, I think, not open to objection, but might perhaps be regarded by all sensible persons as being commendable. That is what we did. But he says: 'Why didn't you take the cannon and the rifle and why did you not attack them in a manner that they would have learnt the lesson at the very outset?' I think his approach towards problems is not as considerate and as statesmanlike as one would like it to be.

But lo and behold, just after that, he turns his back upon all that he has said. Now he says the Nagas started the campaign of violence; they began to kill people. 'Then why did you not allow these innocent persons to be massacred?' Why didn't you there as pious onlookers enjoying all this carnage and bloodshed?

I do not know how these two sentiments are compatible and how any government charged with the responsibility of maintaining peace and order could allow fellow-citizens to be butchered in that way. He says that Phizo wired to the Chief Minister of Assam. He saw him and went round with him. The Chief Minister was taken in. Poor fellow, he accepted him at his word and what was the result? When both went round, while apparently he was on a mission of peace, he was organising all these people for violence. After this mission was over, he started his campaign of violence in Tuensang. Hundreds of people were murdered, injured, looted but the Tuensang people registered them. The forces of law and order took cudgels and he was defeated and

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

had to beat a retreat. I do not know what is his grievance. Was it wrong on the part of the Chief Minister to have given him that opportunity? Did he prove equal to his word? Was he not guilty of betrayal? Did he not play a dirty trick and fraud? While talking of peace and issuing statements like that, he went round and prepared the people for violence. Before the ink is dry on that paper, he starts his campaign of violence. Well, Shri Barua thinks that he is an innocent man whom we should worship.....

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Instal in some shrine, whether living or I do not know what. I think he appreciates now that he perhaps committed an error.

Then he referred to the Prime Minister and said that he did not meet him. Does he not know that the Prime Minister did actually meet him a number of times. He tried to persuade him. He reasoned and argued with him. But he was adamant and he did not listen to the Prime Minister. What did the Prime Minister say? He said actually what this House is saying today. He said: "Do not think of independence. Let us sit together as fellow-citizens and let us evolve a scheme that will satisfy the aspirations of the Nagas, and give them ample scope for the display of their talents, energy and vigour for raising the standard of the people so that they may be partners in the fullest sense with the 360 or 370 millions living in this land."

What else could the Prime Minister have done? He says as though that one had declined to meet Phizo absolutely, as though one had not met him at all. Time and again efforts were made; interviews were held and the whole position was explained to him. Yet, he would not budge an inch. In the circumstances, I do not see what

advantage can be gained now or could have been gained before by going round and round the same fiery pole where there is nothing but smoke, no light but only heat. In these circumstances, I think he should have mentioned that the Prime Minister had met him a number of times. He could also have mentioned that immediately after the tour of the Chief Minister with Phizo, violence was let loose in Tuensang area. If he had mentioned that, the incongruity, the inconsistency and the incompatibility of his views, expressions and sentiments would have been fully exposed.

Then, he referred to the resolution. The resolution was passed by a largely attended conference. I doubt if such a Conference has ever been held in Naga Hills. Kohima is the headquarters, the capital of the Naga Hills district. It was a conference of the representatives of the Naga Hills district and Tuensang area. All the tribes were represented. As I have stated before, there are 17 tribes and there are seventeen languages. One cannot understand another man's language. They can speak to each other only either through Assamese or such of them as know English, through English. All these tribes were represented there. There were people who knew English and who had been associated with the advanced people of other countries too so that they are not men who could be easily misled. This was the resolution that they passed:

"In order to create conditions necessary for a political settlement, the following immediate change, as an interim measure, is essential. The present Naga Hills district of Assam and Tuensang Frontier Division of NEFA along with reserved forest, transferred out of the Naga Hills district after the reforms of 1921, should be constituted into a single administrative unit under the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India through the Governor of Assam acting in his

behalf as an agent of the President of India, so as to ensure with our active help, a genuine general amnesty, speedy end of hostility and relief to suffering."

The part relating to reserved forests was later on withdrawn. There was this reference to political settlement and they were asked what this means. It must be made clear. Then they passed an amendment or addendum, whatever you may call it and clearly stated that the political settlement should be within the Union of India and not outside.

So, the position was made quite clear. And when they came to meet the Prime Minister they stated in clear terms what had been resolved at Kohima. It was made quite clear that independence was out of question. I think Shri Barua too is against independence being given to them. (Shri Hem Barua: Yes). He says yes. So am I. He is also in favour of measures being taken that will restore peaceful conditions, that will bring about a cessation of hostilities and that will pave the way for greater understanding and greater accord. He shakes his head and accepts all that I say. So far as fundamentals go, there is no difference. So far as his attempts at clouding the issue are concerned, I think he has failed. I wish he had not made such an abortive attempt which has not helped anybody.

He has also said—I did not exactly hear it—that he used the words: "being deeply grieved by killings and the widespread sufferings because of burning of houses and granaries by the Government." The destruction of crops by Government, ruining of villages by the Government, forced labour without payment by Government and resultant diseases and hunger. Nowhere does the word 'by Government' find a place in this resolution. He is also aware of that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I did not say that the words appear there. That is the subtle meaning they wanted to put on it.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Nowhere people were taken in the way you put it. I was told that he had said that it was Government which was responsible for all these and while trying to give the contents of the resolution, you have introduced the words 'by the Government'.... (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He made it clear subsequently that these words were not there in the resolution but he had drawn the inference.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I was not here then, as I said. The necessity of making any clarification would not have arisen if he had not introduced those words in the earlier part and if he had read the thing as it were. Anyway, it will not be a case of *suggestio falsi* and *suppresio veri*. But there was certainly something which did cause a little confusion and which misled some of the hon. Members here.

15 hrs.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That was clarified also.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I hope while clarifying things he will not make them more dirty and filthy in future.

He referred to what happened thereafter, after this resolution had been accepted. Then he said: "Why do you talk to these people who come to you; talk to those who would not talk to you. That is his method of approach". That is how he would solve a problem. If people seek a settlement, then turn your back on them. Those who want to exchange views with you, to help you, to suggest ways and means for putting an end to hostility, well, do not take notice of them; but always shout for those who will carry on this campaign of violence. Never take notice of any arguments, any reasoning that may emanate whether

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Shri Hem Barua or anyone else appealing to them to give up this, I should like to say, unattainable dream of independence which can do them no good, and to settle down to business.

We say we are prepared to give the maximum autonomy consistently with the interests of the country and their own. So, where is the rub? If all of us want that independence should not be given—the Parliament is unanimous on that—let the Nagas understand that not a single Member in this House is prepared to agree to any demand for independence, whether today, tomorrow or the day after. On that point the House is emphatic and it will never succumb to any such sort of demand at any time.

Well, at the same time, we are anxious to put an end to hostility. It is right that it in a way tarnishes our reputation in other lands. It adds to our worries and anxieties. It, in a way, delays the process of development and growth. So, in every way it is undesirable. We want to put an end to it. We are prepared to explore all avenues. So far as we are concerned, every suggestion that comes to us is received by us in a spirit of friendliness. We are prepared to trust everyone. And, when a conference which was attended by 2,000 delegates and 1,500 visitors passes a resolution, to tell us that we are mistaken in taking any notice of it, that we should throw it into a wastepaper basket, it is not I think a counsel of wisdom. It can only add to the difficulties of the situation and not prepare the way for a solution whether today or the day after. That is what we should set our hearts upon. As to what happened thereafter, again, all that he stated was not correct.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not say that it should be thrown into a waste paper basket. I only said that it did not represent the hostiles and there can be no settlement without the hostiles in it. The Manipur Naga Council has issued a statement saying that there can be no settlement without the hostiles in it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: As you know we had agreed with the delegates of this conference and their representatives who came here, that they would be given complete freedom to go about to meet the hostiles, to reason with them and to see that they accept their proposals. So we are doing all we can to bring the hostiles round, to see that they cease to be hostiles. We do not want a single Naga to be hostile. We want everyone to be a friend and we would like to be friendly with everyone; otherwise we would not have granted this general amnesty. They have committed havoc. It is really something which was done very reluctantly, in a way. Sakhri who was Secretary of the Naga National Council was tied with a rope round a tree and shot in a cold-blooded way. Such brutalities cannot be easily forgotten. But we have tried to forget all these so that peace may be restored and real good to these people, most of whom are misguided, may be done.

So, I hope that the House will accept the Bill unanimously. As to certain suggestions made about the other Hill Autonomous Districts, the question is under consideration. I have had talks with the leaders, and I trust that that matter too will be solved.

As to the references to Assam, as I said, these areas are part of Assam. As to their representation in Assam and their forming Councils, we know that they have refused to form the Autonomous Councils. What is the point in forcing it upon them? That is exactly what we do not want to do. We are asked to force them to do what they do not want to do. We do not want to force them. We only want to plead with them and tell them that in their own interest they should remain in India, nothing else will bring any salvation or improve their lot. It is in their interest. And, Assam has to this day spent about Rs. 3 crores from last year over this area. It has paid part of the revenues collected from the plains of Assam for the development and betterment of the peo-

ple of this area and of this region. Therefore, we should appreciate what Assam has done. But in the existing circumstances, as there is a desire that such a unit should be formed, we have responded to that wish.

We can only hope that all hostility will now cease, our country which believes in non-violence will again see the triumph of non-violence over violence, all will unite together for raising the standard of the people and of the country and, still more, of those living in the Naga Hills area.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the formation of the Naga Hills—Tuensang Area of Assam as an administrative unit be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we take up the Bill clause by clause. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3.—(Amendment of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are some amendments to clause 3. Does Shri Achaw Singh want to say anything more?

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** I beg to move:

(i) Page 2—

for line 4 substitute:

(c) in Part A of the Table for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area."

(ii) Page 2—

for lines 5 to 7 substitute:

"(d) in Part B of the Table, item 2 shall be omitted."

I have already given my remarks at the consideration stage. What I want is this new unit to have one autonomous council or elected body.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 2—

for line 4 substitute:

'(c) in Part A of the Table, for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. The Naga Hills-Tuensang Area."

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

for lines 5 to 7 substitute:

"(d) in Part B of the Table, item 2 shall be omitted."

*The motion was negated.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5.—(Amendment of the Representation of the People Act).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Does Shri Hem Barua want to move his amendment to clause 5?

**Shri Hem Barua:** Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 2, line 21,—

after "Area" insert "(elected)".

Sir, I am sorry I am a little bit mis-interpreted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mis-interpreted in amendment No. 3 ?

**Shri Hem Barua:** Yes, Sir. The thing is this. When I spoke of those incidents, the communication to the United Nations over our heads by the leaders of the Naga National Council and, at the same time, the boycotting of the general elections by them, there were other measures taken by the Naga National Council leaders pertaining to the holding of a plebiscite on 16th May, 1951. When I spoke of this and when I said that the shadow of this armed revolution was allowed to lengthen itself, I did not mean that stringent measures should be taken on these Naga national leaders. I simply wanted to say that these things were done with our own connivance. We should have taken note of that and we should have tried to manage things in a way that this sort of thing, this anti-national thing was not there. That was my meaning.

About calling these people round the table, I still hold on to that because there can be no settlement as I said before without these people who were engaged in this revolution actively. Recently, on the 23rd November, the President of the Manipur Naga Council has issued a statement. There he says that there can be no negotiations or no settlement unless and until these people are there.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So far as personal explanation is concerned, I think that is all. Now, the hon. Member may speak something about his amendment, amendment No. 3. Has he to say anything about it?

**Shri Hem Barua:** About the elected member? Yes.

The Home Minister referred to that and I also wanted that that member who is a representative of that area in this House should be elected because that will give an opportunity to judge how many people are for us and how many people are against us.

At the same time, that would give a real taste of democracy to these people. That is why my emphasis is on the fact that that member instead of being nominated should be an elected member.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment moved:

Page 2, line 21,—

after "Area" insert "(elected)".

**Shri Achaw Singh:**—does he want to move his amendment?

**Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 20 and 21 substitute:

"21. Part B Tribal Area North  
East Frontier Tract .. 1

22. Part A Tribal Area Naga  
Hills-Tuensang Area .. 1"

Sir, I do not want to repeat myself. I only want to make a little clarification to this amendment. Before the introduction of this Bill some areas in the Naga Hills participated in the election of a member to the Lok Sabha. Now, they are going to be deprived of it and this is a retrograde step. So, I should like to have the people of this new region to have an elected member in the Lok Sabha.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Amendment moved:

Page 2—

for lines 20 and 21 substitute:

"21. Part B Tribal Area North  
East Frontier Tract .. 1

22. Part A Tribal Area Naga  
Hills-Tuensang Area

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** I wish that we could provide for the election of a Member to Parliament from this Naga Hill-Tuensang area. But, as we all know, there is little likelihood of a member being elected from that area in the existing circumstances. As soon as normalcy is restored, we should like the member to be elected. But, at present, the only way to secure representation of that area in this House is by nomination. The process of election can be conducted only in peaceful conditions. A new electoral roll will have to be prepared; the Tuensang area has no electoral roll. The changes that have taken place in the Naga Hills should have also to be taken into account. So, it will be a longdrawn process. In the meantime we do not want this area to go unrepresented in this House. So, I do not see how these people will be benefited by my accepting the amendment moved by Shri Hem Barua. He would not like to do this disservice and may withdraw his amendment.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I put both these amendments to vote?

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** As far as the other amendment of Shri Achaw Singh is concerned, he wants us to treat these Naga Hills and Tuensang area as one of the hill districts in Assam so that this tract will continue to be governed by the Assam Government and there will be an autonomous council of the nature provided in the Sixth Schedule and they will be represented in the Assam Legislature.

As I said, I would have preferred some sort of representation even in Assam; but there are constitutional difficulties and this cannot be done. But, to say that this would continue to be part of Assam and that it should continue to be an autonomous district under the Sixth Schedule is to nullify the whole thing. It goes against the very principle of this Bill. I think the amendment is not even in order and it defeats the objects of the Bill altogether.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put both amendments Nos. 3 and 6 to the vote. The question is:

Page 2, line 21,—

after "Area" insert "(elected)".

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

Page 2—

for lines 20 and 21 substitute:

"21. Part B Tribal Area North  
East Frontier Tract .. 1

22. Part A Tribal Area Naga  
Hills-Tuensang Area .. 1"

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Clause 1; Does Shri Shukla want to move his amendment?

He is not here.

Now the question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I expect that with the passing of this Bill a very painful chapter in the history of independent India would be closed. Things have been happening in that area for the last few years which no Member in this House or of the Government could have liked or could have desired. Whatever might have been the provocation, it is not a very commendable thing on the part of a democratic government to use force on its own subjects not for a short and limited period but continuously for some years.

This problem has got a past history. It is a legacy of British rule which tried to destroy the unity of India in as many ways as possible. Assam is a frontier State and the tribal people were all along kept separate from the plains people or the non-tribal peoples of Assam. Before 1937, Burma also formed part of India and in Burma also there are certain areas inhabited by the Nagas. Even during British rule.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now, we are in the third reading stage. I hope the hon. Member will remain conscious of that.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I will finish within 5 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is not my object. I am not pressing upon him that he should finish within 5 minutes. I am only requesting him to confine himself within the third reading debate.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Even during British rule those regions were considered more or less unadministered regions and the boundaries between India and Burma on that side are still not properly demarcated. So, any administration to be properly put in that area is very difficult because of the troubled and unsettled conditions prevailing just on the border of this area where also Naga people have been residing. With this background this problem has to be understood. This has also originated from the past administrative measures both of the

India Government and also by the India and Burma Governments later on. During the last war, these people living on the border showed a martial tendency and so this has become a problem for the Government of independent India. We now wish that this Bill will put an end to those painful incidents which have been occurring in that area during the last few years.

I should say something also about the limited nature of this Bill. This Bill would not put all the Naga people into one administration. There will be still some Naga people in Manipur and also plain Naga people. I do not know whether there would not be any repercussion also among the other Naga people and they would not demand a one unified administration for the whole Naga people in future.

The hon. Home Minister has also referred to the other tribal people. He went there to study the situation himself and he had discussed with the other tribal people. I hope we will be able to arrive at some happy solution for the other tribal people of Assam also. Assam being a frontier State, I well realise the necessity of maintaining the integrity of Assam and also have a proper stable administration there. For that reason, the tribal people of Assam have to be reconciled. I hope some solution will be found by the hon. Home Minister and put before this House in the near future.

With these words, I support this Bill and hope this will mean some better days for the Naga people. The other day the Prime Minister also said that the clemency offer would be interpreted in the most liberal manner. I expect that it will be interpreted in the most liberal manner. Whatever might have been done, I think even the hon. Home Minister would not say the hostile Nagas were actuated by any sordid personal motives. They might have been misguided and they might have

committed horrible deeds, but still their intention was to serve their own people. The leadership which has been manifested by the leaders of the hostile Nagas should not be allowed to be frittered away, but should be put to the use of the Naga people and of the Indian State.

I would also agree that none in this House would suggest that any solution should be found outside the Constitution of India or outside the Union of India. Any solution must be within the Union of India and the Naga people also should be made an integral part of the Indian Union. I think in that process, the hostile leaders also should be made to co-operate. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the hon. Home Minister to what happened in Ireland. De Valera, I think, was put under several charges and capital punishment also was passed against him or something like that. But still, he became the Prime Minister of Ireland. I expect that simply because the hostile leaders have committed some horrible deeds of violence, that should not be any bar to offering clemency to them and making them useful citizens of India helping in the integration of the Naga people with the Indian Union.

Shri Hem Barua: May I say a few words?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time. The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

# RESOLUTION RE: RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on Shri Naushir Bharucha's resolution

regarding disapproval of Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance and the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill, 1957. Out of 4 hours allotted for both, 2 hours and 21 minutes have already been availed of leaving a balance of 1 hour and 39 minutes.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri may continue his speech.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the other day I stopped just at the point when I was elaborating the arguments which impelled me to oppose this Bill and to support the resolution of our esteemed friend, Shri Bharucha seeking to oppose the ordinance on which the Bill before us is actually based.

15.28 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I am opposed to the ordinance and to the proposed Bill on three principal grounds. Firstly, I am opposed to it by reason of the manner of the passing of the ordinance, the manner in which the question of a major economic policy, financial and monetary policy, was sought to be rushed through by taking advantage of the ordinance-making powers of the President, only ten days to go before the Parliament would meet. Somehow or other, Government have sought to make out that this is not really a Bill of major economic consequence for the stability of our currency, either for its internal value or for its external value, and that although we might slash down the foreign exchange reserves, in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank we shall be fully able to maintain both the internal and the external value of our currency. But we have to take into consideration the fact that only a year back, this Parliament in its wisdom fixed the total gold and foreign exchange resources held in the Issue Department of the Bank at

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ment) Bill

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

Rs. 515 crores, with some fluctuation allowed so far as the foreign exchange holdings were concerned, within limits of Rs. 100 crores. Therefore, the Bank was never permitted to bring down the holdings to less than Rs. 300 crores in foreign reserves. Now we are heavily slashing down the foreign exchange holdings in the Issue Department of the Bank by about Rs. 200 crores and the Government would ask us to believe that this is really no serious measure.

The way in which they have proceeded in passing this ordinance had all the appearance of a panic measure. It was said by the Principal Secretary to the Finance Department immediately after the ordinance was passed that the foreign exchange holdings in the Issue Department of the Bank had come down to Rs. 328 crores and with our weekly withdrawals of Rs. 8 crores per week. They had therefore to do something and that was why the ordinance was passed. But we have also to take into consideration the fact that within 10 days, the Parliament was meeting. If the measure was so very necessary, why could not the Government wait for one week more?

I had already said about the timing of this ordinance: I need not go over the whole ground here. I must say that so far as the manner of the passing of the ordinance or the question of its timing are concerned, these are of secondary importance. I am opposed to this Bill and to its provisions really because I am fundamentally opposed to the recent trend of economic policies of the Government.

I said the other day that the way the Government has used the fiduciary powers, the almost unlimited fiduciary powers, entrusted in their hands since last year has left little hope that they will employ these powers with wisdom and with any foresight. Already high inflationary pressures are at work. The extent of deficit financ-

ing, although we might not call it staggering, is already very large and there is every indication and apprehension that it will go on increasing.

What are we going to do about it? I referred the other day about profit inflation, profit inflation deliberately created in the interests of the capitalists. I might refer the House to the lessons of the recent analysis of the Reserve Bank of India on the finances of 750 companies for the year 1955. It seems from the conclusions drawn from that analysis that the year 1955 was almost a boom year for most of the companies and this was how the First Plan took effect. I might cite some figures here. Most of the principal industries recorded a rise in 1955 in the rate of dividend, the companies as a whole making the highest distribution of Rs. 32 crores in 1955, compared with Rs. 29 crores in the previous year. The average rate of dividend also shows a remarkable rate of rise and we find that some of the companies have distributed dividend as high as 9 per cent and 10 per cent. This is from an analysis carried on under the auspices of the Reserve Bank of India.

At the same time, so far as the level of prices is concerned, we find from the Reserve Bank report published last June that the price situation has continued to cause concern. The general index of wholesale prices, with 1952-53 as the base year rose further by 8.3 per cent between June 1956 and June 1957 on the top of a rise of 13 per cent in 1955-56. The average increase for 1955-56 was higher than 1956-57 by 12 per cent. Almost 25 per cent rise has taken place in the two years 1955 and 1956. We know that in 1957 the prices are still continuing rising. The working class consumer price index also shows a similar rise. The report of the Reserve Bank says that in the financial year 1956-57 the increase was 11 per cent higher than in 1955-56.

On the one hand, we are seeing the effects of this inflation, which is telling heavily on the living standards of the working classes. Their day-to-day living costs are rising. At the same time, we find that the major companies are earning a rising rate of profits. It has been made very plain by the recent statements of Government spokesmen, both in this country and abroad, that it is really in the interests of the capitalist class that the Plan is being worked. I refer to certain speeches of the Government spokesmen, particularly to a speech of the Governor of the Reserve Bank, delivered in California.

We know that the three-pronged mission which we have sent to the United States has now come back. The missions were: the governmental mission of our Finance Minister, the mission of industrialists led by Mr. G. D. Birla and the other industrial mission or delegation which went to California. Since their return, though the Finance Minister has kept mum, members of the two other missions have started saying that we have already created a wonderful climate, so far as foreign resources from the United States are concerned. We must now follow up the same by creating a similar climate in this country also. It all now depends upon how they follow up the promise they held out to us. The capitalists want still more advantages, more and more benefits by way of tax concessions, by way of profit inflation and we know what the result would be.

We know that our foreign exchange difficulties have been caused by the demands made upon them mainly by the private sector of our economy or the capitalists. We have also seen how the missions that went abroad have fared. Up till now, so far as our public sector is concerned, so far as our Government is concerned, they have not got any specific promises. They do not know as yet what loans or what resources would be available.

So far as the private sector is concerned, however they have already received ample help. We know about the TISCO loan. They have got about 17½ million dollars from the World Bank and they have been able to secure a loan of about 14½ million dollars from the private bankers in the United States. I think the National Rayons have obtained a loan of 2½ million dollars. Mr. Birla said the other day that the representatives of the pharmaceutical industries, cement industries and other big industries that went with his mission, were having negotiations and that they had entered into "semi-final commitments" or they had obtained "semi-final commitments". Another cry is raised as I just now said that they want that the climate that was created in the United States by the visit of the Finance Minister and by the joint visit of all these gentlemen should be followed up here by further action on the part of the Government. In view of all these, although strong support to this Bill has been voiced from this side of the House, particularly by my communist friends and by some of our Praja socialist friends, I have not been able to persuade myself to accord my support to this measure.

The wonder of wonders nowadays has been the so-called theoretical or scientific arguments that have been trotted out by the Government in support of this measure. Our Finance Minister has treated us to a quotation from John Maynard Keynes. If I am right, that book of John Maynard Keynes from which he was quoting was written as early as 1930 and we are in the year of grace 1957. That was the hey-day of the theory of monetary management. But, in the course of these 27 years, many things have happened. If I may be permitted to refer the Finance Minister to a lengthy quotation from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Roger Auboin, General Manager of the Bank

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[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

for International Settlements before the Institute of Bankers in London, I hope I shall be able to demonstrate that even experts or economic scientists are no longer living in the dream world of Keynes while they thought that they could abolish all monetary reserves.

Mr. Roger Auboin says:

"Once it is understood that monetary policy must not be conceived and carried out in an arbitrary fashion and that, with or without a gold standard, the conduct of a country's domestic financial affairs, on the one hand, and the management of its foreign exchange reserves and its balance-of-payments position, on the other, cannot be regarded as two separate self-contained questions, it becomes clear that an essential problem facing those responsible for shaping and execution of monetary policy is the problem of liquidity, by which is meant the relationship between commitments assumed and available reserves. Since the bank of issue is necessarily the central source of liquidity within the country and is at the same time responsible for the reserves of liquid resources in relation to other countries, it can be said to be the focal point of the whole credit system."

The only point to be remembered in this connection is that our country has not that kind of a developed monetary economy where only bank credit rules the day. The currency or note issue also plays a part. There are quite a number of things to be said in favour of a conservative policy of a solid backing behind the new issue. The only argument that can be used in favour of slashing down the holding of foreign exchange reserves or gold reserves is that we are immobilising all our available liquid

reserves. That is the only argument, if I might say, very humbly, for flexibility. But if the Government, by a simple amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act, suitably change this proviso to section 37 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, they can get all the flexibility that they want. But, what they are doing at present is, they are practically abolishing all reserve requirements for all practical purposes. Because, taking sections 33 and 37 together, when this proviso is abolished, this amount of Rs. 85 crores of foreign exchange reserves which are required to be held, has got no meaning. Because, Government can permit the Reserve Bank to bring down the foreign exchange reserves below the limit of Rs. 85 crores. This limit of Rs. 85 crores as envisaged now has, for all practical purposes, no meaning.

I might also read out here from the writing of another International financial expert, who is now the Economic Adviser to the Bank of Belgium which operates in Belgian Congo. He has uttered a very sound word of caution about financing capital developments in under-developed countries which, I hope, our Government will remember. Here this gentleman Mr. L. C. Ameye says:

"...some Governments have had recourse to practices which are, perhaps, less happy—(he is referring to undeveloped countries, backward countries which want to develop themselves speedily—using monetary expansion as the means for financing capital development. There is, of course, a great temptation for a government, desirous of giving a strong push in aid of an industrialisation programme, to use the easiest—and apparently the cheapest—way of finding the money. This is the path of

recourse to central banks and of monetary inflation. Nowadays we all know that such a policy, if you cannot hedge it round with unsurmountable barriers of exchange control and import regulation, leads inevitably to an unbalanced trade account, rising prices, currency depreciation and the rest; so that the finance of industrialisation by monetary expansion not only comes quickly to its limit but also brings in its train a number of very serious drawbacks, if it goes beyond what has been called 'the gentle rise of prices'."

I submit that inflationary pressures here have brought about already an alarming situation and we are no longer within the limits of gentle rise of prices. The Finance Minister has said that we must exercise vigilance. It is no longer a question of exercising vigilance. Whatever vigilance we exercised in the past, we have found in practice that that vigilance has been of no avail and that the means, either for controlling the internal value of our currency or the volume of credit, that are open to us and to the Reserve Bank have been of no avail. We learnt the other day that even with regard to advances against foodgrains, the Reserve Bank could not do very much, because the economy of our country is composed of two parts. The larger part is beyond the pale of organised monetary economy or banking economy. Under the circumstances, we must exercise greater vigilance, we must exercise greater caution so far as the backing behind our note issue is concerned, because note issue and currency are potent factors in the total monetary set-up in the country, and the way we are going ahead with the policy of expansion, the policy of deficit financing and the abolition of any solid backing behind our currency issue will simply spell disaster. I hope the Government will

yet try to review the position and adopt suitable measures.

**Kumari M. Vedakumari (Eluru):** We are now realising the position the country is facing, especially the foreign exchange shortage.

We have drawn up the Plan firstly for the economic development of our country, and secondly to pave the way for a socialistic society. This economic development is achieved by raising the national income, through a rise in the per capita output so that every consumer will be in a position to consume more.

In the raising of resources we always think of internal as well as external resources. As far as the internal resources are concerned, no problem has arisen so far, though there is a very great opinion against the rise in internal prices.

So far as external resources are concerned, the planners should have known the amount the country needs and the amount we can get from other countries. I cannot say that the Plan is very ambitious, but we must have been a bit more conservative and cautious in drawing up the Plan.

The First Plan has been considered almost successful. We never had the trouble of dealing with foreign exchange shortage in spite of deficit financing, but we faced a decline in the prices of agricultural products and its success was due to other fortuitous circumstances. The circumstances have changed in the Second Plan. So, we should have had some notion as to what amount we want, especially from other countries, and what amount we can get from other countries. We are facing trouble, and our Finance Minister has made global perambulations also for raising capital.

Judging from the low level of consumption and the national income, some of the targets of the Plan are

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not so bad, but coming to the circumstances, the real conditions, the nature of our problem and the nature of the country, we have to deal with it in a different way. It would have been far better if the Plan framers had provided a margin for a rise in prices and other factors.

To this over-stretched economy, a bolt from the blue in the form of demands for defence, had added more difficulties.

Too much reliance on doctrinal theories has landed us in this trouble. After all, life is not guided by statis-

tics alone. There are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies and statistics. Our so-called grandiose second Five Year Plan is based on statistics alone. I think, that is the whole villain of the drama.

Coming to balance of payments, apart from political implications, it is purely a problem of supply and demand. If you are exporting at the same rate to the countries from which you are importing, there will be no problem. We need more capital and consumer goods, but the import policy of the Government in recent years has certainly not been beyond criticism. I will read some of the statistics.

	Plant and machinery		Raw materials		Consumer goods	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
January-July, 1955	...	45 crores		177 crores		111 crores
January-July, 1956	...	67 "		229 "		99 "
January-April, 1957	...	66 "		200 "		58 "

The Government has allowed a large volume of consumer goods to flow into our economy and eat away our precious foreign exchange. If they had applied the brake two years ago, the problem would not be so acute today. It is in the nature of an expanding economy and the difficulty about foreign exchange cannot be defended on any other account except that the planners were in an unplanned and relaxed mood. Had they been more realistic and applied the brakes a couple of years ago, the problem would be easier to tackle today. They allowed import of goods which were not at all important, and are now applying the brakes on imports. We have banned the import of some of the essential goods like drugs, blades etc. In my house my brother and father shave every day, and it is their experience, every time they shave, they to undergo the skin peeling operation. By allowing large-scale consumer goods to be imported earlier and now applying the brakes on essential goods

I think we are doing a great injustice to the country.

Hon. Member Shri Bharucha has moved a resolution disapproving of the policy of Government, but he has also raised the question as to how we are going to fill the gap. Some people have also raised the doubt that the value of the rupee fall, that we cannot restore the confidence of other countries in the rupee. I think that by honouring our commitments we can restore the value of the rupee more.

The five-pronged drive of the Government to correct this imbalance has been realistic as it has been framed in such a way that the expansion of our economy is allowed and unemployment is eliminated.

As far as the quota system of imports is concerned, I think importers can live comfortably. It will be more useful if manufacturers divert their demand to indigenous materials. From German history we find how stringent exchange control and bilateral agree-

ments have helped them to improve their condition. Only the system of stringent exchange control and rapid rise in productivity will save the country. After all, we are in a developing condition.

So far as deferred payments are concerned, we, especially, from the Congress, and some others also in the country are very hopeful about it. But one thing that I would like to point out in this connection is that we must be in a position to make all these payments, when they become due, for, we are only postponing the evil by resorting to deferred payments.

16 hrs.

In order to have adequate gold security, I would urge Government to inaugurate a drive with a view to inducing the people to give some gold to Government and thus make our rupee more valuable. It was said by somebody that nearly Rs. 15000 crores worth of unproductive gold is there in India. If only the wealthy men and women of India contribute a bit of their gold, I think that would certainly bolster up the value of the rupee.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Why does the hon. Member not set an example?

**Kumari M. Vedakumari:** Some hon. Members expressed the doubt that if the bullion reserves are kept at Rs. 115 crores, it may destroy the confidence in the value of the rupee. But I think this fear is only the result of a long habit of having large reserves in our country. In my opinion, that is not really a thing of which we should be afraid. A minimum level of Rs. 115 crores is quite consistent with the levels maintained by the other countries in the world. That is why I am not of the opinion that the value of the rupee will be destroyed if we brought down the minimum level of our reserves.

Even though the situation is grave, I feel that by raising the productivity and by keeping the reserves at Rs. 115 crores at the minimum, and also by adopting stringent measures of exchange control, we shall be able to help the country to regain its position and also develop further.

In spite of the fact that the situation is very bad, we can say as Napoleon has said 'The battle is lost, but there is time to win another'. Further, there are no roses without thorns. So, with this hope, I hope we shall march forward; we shall march with hope and guidance and confidence not only in the rupee but in every deed that we do.

With these words, I give my full support to Government and to this Bill.

#### STATEMENT RE: ACCIDENT TO BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL ON 23RD NOVEMBER, 1957

**Mr. Chairman:** The Minister of Railways would make a statement now.

**The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** I wanted to take the earliest opportunity to make this statement. But as the plane arrived after 12-30 P.M. I could not make the statement then.

It is with deep regret that I have to inform the House that there has been a serious accident to 1 Down Bombay-Calcutta Mail on the Central Railway. At about 22-45 hours on 23rd November, 1957, this train derailed between Padali and Asval stations on the Bhusaval-Igatpuri section. As a result, the engine and the following eight bogies were derailed, out of which four (third to sixth) capsized, the last three bogies however, remained on the rails. Nine persons lost their lives and fifty-one were injured, most of whom fortunately have received minor injuries.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

I proceeded by plane to Devlali on the 24th morning, accompanied by Member, Transportation, Railway Board, and then by car to the site of the accident. Brig. Sathe accompanied us from there. On arrival, I found that the Government Inspector of Railways, the Magistrate and the District Police were carrying out their investigations. The senior officers of the Railway were present. I made a thorough inspection of the site, accompanied by these officers.

The site of accident is 97 miles from Bombay on the Igatpuri-Bhusaval section of the Central Railway, 13 miles from Igatpuri and 16 miles from Devlali. It is also quite close to the Bombay-Agra road. The location is in an undulating country with deep cuttings and high banks. The height of the bank at the site of the accident varies from 22 ft. to 30 ft. There is a sharp curve at the site, and the line is falling in the direction of the train, on a gradient of 1 in 100.

The engine No. 7538 'WP' of the ill-fated train stopped at a distance of 620 ft. after passing the first mark of derailment, where a complete rail was found lying displaced by about 9 inches outside its original position. The front bogie wheels of the engine were front derailed, but closely hugging the running rails, the front two on the right-hand side and the rear two on the left-hand side. It was this circumstance which enabled the engine to remain on rails instead of running down the bank. Its coupled wheels and hind truck wheels were not derailed, but the tender wheels were derailed.

As to the train, the first coach (brake and luggage van) behind the engine was derailed but remained upright on the bank. The second coach (third class) was standing partially tilted on the slope of the bank. The third coach (first class) was found lying upside down on the slope of the bank

and its wooden body-work was completely smashed. It was in this coach that the largest number of fatalities occurred.

It carried only 15 passengers, of whom eight were killed. Had it been a third class coach, the number of passengers would have been much larger, and consequently, figures of both dead and injured would have been considerably higher.

The fourth and fifth coaches (first—third and second) were capsized and were resting on the slope of the bank. The sixth coach (air-conditioned) was only slightly tilted. The seventh coach (restaurant car) was also derailed but standing upright. The eighth coach had only derailed by its leading wheels, and the last three coaches (third class and brake) were neither derailed nor damaged.

An examination of the track showed that at the first mark of derailment, the left-hand rail was found completely displaced and lying parallel in a tilted position at about nine inches outside the normal alignment. The fish-plates and bolts and nuts of the joint were found open and lying undamaged nearby. The end of the next adjoining rail was dented with the formation of a 'lip' due to flow of metal, indicating clearly that a large number of wheels had jumped down on to the sleepers from this end of the rail, as the previous rail had been displaced and was not in position. The first sleeper under the displaced rail was undamaged, but the second and the subsequent sleepers were badly damaged. The sleepers consisted of cast iron plates, and had broken under the impact. The joint at the other end of the displaced rail was also found open, with the fish-plates lying closeby along with one bolt and nut undamaged, and the other bolts and nuts were probably buried under the ballast.

The near-end of the rail ahead of the displaced rail was found dented and bent inwards. The displaced rail, although outside the normal alignment had portions of the derailed coaches, such as foot-boards and battery boxes, standing directly over it. There were no signs of damage whatsoever on the displaced rail.

From the above description of the site of the accident, the position of the engine and coaches and their wheels as well as of rails, sleepers and fish-plates, it would seem that the displaced rail was not in its position on the track at the time of derailment. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the accident occurred at about 22.45 hours, and the preceding train which was a goods train had passed the site at about 21.15 hours, or about an hour and a half earlier.

The total number of passengers in the ill-fated train is estimated at 450. As stated earlier, nine persons were killed and 51 injured, ten of whom received serious injuries such as fractures etc. None of these cases, though classified as 'serious' according to the rules, is likely to prove fatal. Among the dead were two children of Shri Chatterjee, Works Manager, Matunga, Central Railway, who was proceeding on leave, Shri, Patel, an Electric Foreman of the Central Railway, his wife and an adult son, Sardar Pardaman Singh of Delhi, Shri Balakrishnan of Vizagapatnam, and Shri Mehta. One remains unidentified. All the dead bodies have been disposed of except one of Shri Balakrishnan whose relations are on their way and steps have been taken to preserve the dead body.

Expenditure on the last rites of the dead persons will be met by the Railway Administration.

I also visited the Railway Hospital at Igatpuri and the Military Hospital at Deolali where 44 and 7 of the injured respectively have been admitted. They are receiving all care and attention. The next of kin have been

advised telegraphically or telephonically and have been offered the facility of free travel to meet their injured relations.

I have asked the General Manager to make suitable payments immediately to the injured apart from any compensation that they may be entitled to. Their relations who come to meet them, will also be suitably looked after. On discharge from the hospital the injured will be provided free transport to their destination.

Medical relief arrangements were prompt and adequate. The Railway Assistant Medical Officer, Igatpuri, was the first to arrive by road, at 00.15 hours. Shri Sathe, the Brigadier in charge, Deolali Military station which is nearby, organised valuable rescue work and medical relief work. The military team arrived at the site of the accident at 00.45 hours. The railway breakdown train and medical van from Igatpuri with adequate complement of staff and equipment, also arrived simultaneously. By 00.45 hours, there were no less than 10 doctors at the site. Besides, the Igatpuri medical van, other vans from Bombay and Bhusaval, in charge of the District Medical Officers, soon arrived. A number of local private doctors also assisted.

An emergency relief rake was formed and rushed to the site of the accident. The passengers and their luggage were transhipped into this rake and the train left the site at 04.25 hours, and proceeded as duplicate Calcutta Mail to Howrah.

The Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, has already commenced his statutory inquiry into the accident. It is only after the completion of this inquiry that the cause of the accident will be finally established. Railway lines extending over miles and miles in open country can be vulnerable to the extreme. It is neither practicable nor feasible to guard every inch of the line. I have ins-

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tructed that for the present the patorling of the track of the contiguous areas during the night should be introduced, as a precautionary measure.

I again express my deep regret at the accident and send my sympathy to the injured and to the relations of the deceased.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): In the morning's papers, the Minister is reported to have stated—I do not know whether he has been correctly quoted—that on *prima facie* evidence he was satisfied that this was due to sabotage. Has he anything to say on that point?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have nothing to say except what I have said, and at no stage have I expressed any opinion as regards the cause of the accident. I was of course approached by the Press; they wanted to know but I made it clear—that I could not say anything definitely at this stage, I had to make a statement in Parliament and the Government Inspector of Railways was making his inquiries. I told them that even a layman who visited the place would see what might be the cause of the accident.

Shri Goray (Poona): In first reports appearing in the Press, it was stated that the casualties were 50 dead and 100 injured. How were these numbers given by the Press?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That was a puzzle for me also. But it so happened that the accident occurred during night time; it was all dark, and as you know, 4 bogies capsized. So naturally people thought that a large number of people might have been there. That was purely guesswork. As I have said, had these bogies been third class, the casualties would have been much larger.

श्री बाबूवेयी (बलरामपुर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मालगाड़ी बाद में घाने वाली थी उसमें क्या सामान था और क्या

इससे पहले इस सैकशन पर मालगाड़ियों को लूटने की घटनाएँ हुई हैं ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. No questions can be allowed on a statement. The hon. Minister has made a very full statement in regard to this particular accident. I do not allow any further questions.

RESOLUTION RE: RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL contd.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, one cannot feel very happy at the prospect of passing or the necessity of passing this Bill which is before the House. It would be quite a different thing if we without any compelling necessity decided not to have any backing for our currency rather than being compelled by circumstances—as we are today—to do away with the backing.

Now, hon. Members who have opposed this Bill have made mainly two points. The first is that once these reserves have been done away with, currency notes would be printed indiscriminately and without any limitation. If I may say so, the hon. Member for Berhampore, who made this suggestion, has really not understood or tried to understand the implications of this Bill. At present, the reserves are the minimum reserves and they have no relationship to the issue of currency at all. You can issue any amount of currency even today without any regard to those reserves. The Act, as it stands today, requires a reserve of Rs. 400 crores which, with the permission of Government, could be reduced to Rs. 300 crores. All that you are required to do is to keep the reserves at Rs. 300 crores, and this

amount of Rs. 300 crores has no relation at all with the amount of currency that you can issue.

It is long ago that we gave up the system of the proportional reserve system or the fixed fiduciary system. Under the proportional reserve system, if you wanted to issue notes worth Rs. 100, you had to keep a reserve of gold or foreign exchange worth Rs. 40. Similarly, under the fixed fiduciary system, you were allowed to do so upto a certain limit, that is to issue notes without any reserve whatsoever, but if you wanted to issue notes over and above that limit, they had to be backed 100 per cent by gold or foreign securities.

Now, what we have today is a type of fixed fiduciary system but in the opposite direction, namely, to have a minimum reserve and over and above that if you want to issue currency, you can go on issuing currency without any respect or regard for the reserves. That being so, we cannot say that to do away with those reserves is going to affect our currency in any way. If the Government wanted to issue currency—I mean if the Reserve Bank wanted to issue currency—they could have done so even today without disturbing the reserves.

The second ground on which this Bill is opposed is that public confidence would be disturbed if we did away with those reserves. Perhaps this argument is true. There is the question of public psychology and public confidence, but may I ask where would this public psychology and public confidence be if we today do not meet our commitments, if we fail in the international market in meeting our commitments? Would the confidence of the people be affected more if we failed in our commitments and more or less declared bankruptcy or would it be affected more if our currency did not have any reserves?

Sir, public psychology has its place, but it cannot be exaggerated to this extent that even emergencies like this cannot be met. But there is one point on which, I think, valid objection could be taken to do away with these reserves, and that is for strategic reasons. Being placed in the conditions in which we are today, if we need some defence stores, if we need some ammunition from other countries and if at that time we do not have any foreign exchange reserves, what would be the position? I think some bare minimum of reserves was necessary and is necessary at least on strategic grounds to meet any emergency that may arise. Foreign help and foreign loan may not be forthcoming at the time we need them. The strategic demands or the military needs cannot await the successful conclusion of any negotiations or making up of the mind by the foreign countries to give us loans. If on no other ground, at least on grounds of our national security, we should have a certain bare minimum available.

Time and again it has been stated here that the foreign exchange difficulties were anticipated even by the planners. It is mentioned in the Plan that this gap is there. It was sometime in 1954. It was anticipated that this was almost a sure problem of our Plan. I wonder why no action was taken either to augment our foreign exchange resources or conserve what we already had. What steps have been taken in that direction? Only recently we find that the Export Promotion Department was set up and a person has been appointed to be in charge of it and reduction in the export duties and things of this nature are given. Is it not a little too late? Why were these actions not taken when our planners foresaw in 1954 this big gap? What were we doing till now? A committee for the purpose of suggesting means to promote our export trade was appointed recently and it has submitted its report. Perhaps the report

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is under the examination of the Government. I do not know when a final decision would be taken. Even problem should be taken up almost on a war-footing. Even now the report is still under consideration and I do not know how much more time this will take.

Secondly, what effective check did the Government exercise on the wasteful expenditure in the sphere of foreign exchange? I submit that such control as was exercised was not strict enough to conserve our foreign exchange. In the year 1950-51, we had a system known as the foreign exchange budgeting. The Import Control Enquiry Committee which was appointed by the Government recommended not only the continuance of that system but suggested certain other steps to better that system. But the entire system of foreign exchange budgeting was given up. It was not revived till January 1957. Why was this system given up and not revived till January 1957? I must, with your permission, read one or two passages from the Report of the Import Control Enquiry Committee. On page 29, it says:

"The Foreign Exchange Budget constitutes, as it were, the key-stone in the arch of import control policy; for it lays down the financial framework within which this policy must function. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that this budget should be framed not only on the basis of dependable estimates, but also embody in the monetary allocations under different heads, an integrated policy trade and industrial development."

There is another passage on page 33 and it says:

"We suggest however that this strength should be derived not from any such fortuitous combina-

tion of circumstances but from more dependable estimates of our foreign exchange earnings and requirements. We have considered it necessary to draw attention to this matter because we feel that in the next few years much closer stock-taking of the country's foreign exchange resources will be necessary if Government are to succeed in balancing the country's international accounts at a reasonably high level such as will enable us to ensure the balanced development of our agriculture and industry."

This was in the year 1950 when we had enough Sterling balances and at that time the Committee said:

"The 'cushion' provided by the sterling releases is rapidly running out and in the near future the volume of imports will have to depend more and more on our exports, visible and non-visible. We cannot obviously continue to rely on the sterling releases to bridge any persistent gap between our actual imports and exports."

In spite of all this, no action was taken. The only action was the discontinuance of the system that was in vogue.

Now, I would make a few suggestions for augmenting our foreign exchange reserves. My first suggestion is this. Till such time as you actually determine the core of the Plan, and what projects are going to be included, make no further commitments of foreign exchange. On 29th September, 1957 the Finance Minister told this House that our commitments of foreign exchange on that date were about Rs. 990 crores. I do not know what the position today is. But, I would respectfully submit that till such time as our Plan, the core of the Plan is determined and priorities to the different projects are allocated, make no further commitment of the foreign exchange. In other words,

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make commitments of foreign exchange only in respect of those projects which are selected by the Planning Commission.

The import of consumer goods with the exception of food and medicines must be completely stopped. During the last five years, I find the imports of consumer goods were Rs. 1185 crores. Today, our total Plan gap for foreign exchange is about Rs. 1100 crores. We imported Rs. 1185 crores worth of consumer goods from 1952 till 1956. So, irrespective of the inconvenience that may be caused at home, the import of consumer goods with the two exceptions should go.

Give maximum facilities for negotiating long-term credits by way of guarantees. I am glad that the Industrial Finance Corporation is going to do that. Sometimes, the foreign exporters insist on a licence being issued in terms of sterling so that any valuation or devaluation of the rupee in terms of sterling may be ensured. If there is no harm, I think the Government may permit the issue of such import licences in sterling.

Then, citizens of this country residing abroad should be allowed to bring in money and for that purpose, if they want any tax concessions, we must not grudge them. We must allow them to bring the money as freely as possible and give them incentives.

So far as our exports are concerned, there should be a positive policy. Give them incentives, rebates, concessions and even tax reliefs. Immediate steps must be taken to implement the recommendations of the Export Promotions Committee. Next I suggest unless a firm commitment is made against a particular import licence or unless an outstanding licence is for the capital goods, cancel it or negotiate to reduce its value.

So far as our specific projects are concerned, if foreign assistance is available—not for general purposes

of development but for specific purposes—we must have foreign assistance even for individual projects, if necessary.

Now I come to one important question, and that is about gold smuggling. We hear a lot of criticism about this gold smuggling. We hear many cases being detected relating to gold smuggling. As we all know, gold smuggling is bad. But worse than gold smuggling into the country is the fact that our currency is going out. What we are preventing today is the smuggling in of the gold. But there is hardly any step taken to prevent the currency going out. Really, why we are bothered to prevent gold smuggling is that our currency is going out. But if we only concentrate on the prevention of gold coming in, and we do not take enough or proper steps to prevent the currency going out then, though the malady would remain only the benefit would not come.

I believe, as compared to the year 1955-56 in the year 1956-57 we had currency notes worth Rs. 25 crores repatriated to this country for encashment. In the previous year it was only about Rs. 10 crores. How this amount of Rs. 25 crores worth of currency notes was smuggled out from here is a question. Therefore, I would beg of the Finance Minister to take more stringent steps not to prevent smuggling of gold in but to prevent the currency going out. After that the smuggling of gold would automatically stop. If without any currency going out the gold still comes in, I would submit, let the gold come in. But it would not come.

An Hon. Member: How can it come?

Shri Morarka: The hon. Member is right. How can it come? Therefore, more attention should be paid to the currency being smuggled out than to gold coming in.

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Finally, the Government, simultaneously with—the scheme of small savings and borrowing from the market, must inaugurate a scheme of borrowing gold from the people. They must issue gold certificates of ten tolas, twenty tolas and hundred tolas. That gold must be returnable only in gold after ten or fifteen years. As our difficulty is supposed to be temporary, mainly for two or three years, if you borrow this gold for ten or fifteen years we should be able to return to the people the actual quantity of gold plus interest, I think the Government may succeed in attracting sufficient quantity of gold through these means.

Before I conclude I would like to make a reference only to one aspect, and that is, inflation. The speaker who preceded me laboured hard to convince this House that there is a lot of inflation in the country, and because of that there is a lot of hardship imposed on the people. With great respect I would disagree with the hon. Member from Berhampore. I have tried to collect some figures and apply five tests to find out whether there is or there is not any inflation in this country.

The first and the foremost test which you can apply is, what is the total quantity of money in circulation today as compared to what it was in the past. If the quantity of money in circulation has increased then only, you can say that there is inflation. If, on the other hand, the quantity of money in circulation has not increased or it has reduced, you cannot very seriously argue that there is inflation. If you apply that test what do you find? Between May 1957 and September 1957 there has been a reduction of Rs. 163,57,00,000 of money in circulation or of the money available to the people. It is true, if you compare the figures in 1952-53 and 1957 there has been a substantial increase. But, then, that sub-

stantial increase is justified by the other factors, namely, the increase in production, the decrease of velocity of circulation and many other things.

The second test which we should apply is whether the value of the rupee has increased or decreased in the international money market. If there is inflation at home, it is quite natural that the value of the rupee will go down even at home, but much more so in the foreign countries. If you apply this test you would find that, taking five main countries like Canada, United States of America, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Germany—I have selected these countries because I think the currency of most these countries today is supposed to be among the strongest in the world—the value of rupee in terms of currencies of these countries is more or less stable, in some cases it has slightly improved.

What about the industrial production? As compared to 1952-53, the overall industrial production has substantially increased. In 1952 it was 103.8 and in June 1957 it has increased to 168.3. Production has increased more than almost 60 per cent. in this case. Similarly agricultural production has also slightly increased. It has not increased anything like the industrial production. From 102 in 1952-53 it has gone up to 113.7 in 1955-56—the figures for 1956-57 are not available.

What has been the price level—I am talking here of the working class. According to the consumer price index as published by the Reserve Bank Bulletin in 1952-53 it was 104 and in July 1957 it has gone up to 112. But, then, this is for All India. If you take some individual States you find that in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab it is actually less than the base year of 1949 or much less than 1952-53, the year which I have taken into account.

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The rise in price so far as industrial raw material is concerned is the highest. It has gone to 114.9. Industrial raw material is certainly not a commodity which is purchased by the general public, and it cannot be subject to inflationary pressures. Therefore, if you apply this test you would come to this conclusion that inflationary pressure has very little to do with this rise in prices.

Last but not the least, I would beg of you to apply the test of security prices, how the security prices have behaved over this period. If there has been inflation, naturally the security prices would go up. It is simple economics and even the hon. Member, Shri Bharucha can understand it, that if the value of rupee goes down the value of shares and securities would go up (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. It would have been better if the hon. Member never used the word 'even'. Then matters would have been more even. What is the meaning of saying that an hon. Member even not understand a simple question? It is not graceful to say so. I would request hon. Members to use graceful language only in respect of one another.

**Shri Morarka:** The security prices in 1956 for government securities were 90.7. Here the base year is 1949-50 when it stood at 100. In 1956 it was 90.7 and in September 1957 it came down to 89. Debentures were 100.3 and it came down to 98. Preference shares were 83.8 and it came down to 74. Variable dividend, that is equity, capital, came down to 99.3 from 126.9.

In view of all these facts, in the face of all these facts, who can seriously suggest that our economy today is subject to inflationary pressures?

I admit that in certain sectors prices have gone up. But, then, to say that the prices are going up because

of the inflationary pressure would amount to closing our eyes to the realities of the situation. You are looking for causes where they do not exist. The prices of foodstuffs have gone up and the prices of certain raw materials have also gone up. And, to say that these prices have gone up because of the inflationary pressure would not be real diagnosis of the disease. I would say the prices are going up either because there is shortage or because there are other tendencies working, like hoarding or things like that.

**Shri Goray (Poona):** Shortage of what?

**Shri Morarka:** Shortage of foodstuffs or raw material in cases where the prices are going up too much.

I would only conclude with one observation and that is his. It is true our economy has to be developed and developed as fast as we can; but, still, in a country like ours which can hardly afford such vast development, to start 3 steel plants of this magnitude all at one time without any regard to the foreign exchange that would be available, I think, is not very wise to embark upon such a thing. It is not a question of becoming wise in retrospect but it is a question of physical resources and practical wisdom. I, therefore, hope that when we determine the core of the Plan we would have more respect for the realities and we should cut our coat according to the cloth.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh):** Sir, may I be permitted to reply?

**Mr. Chairman:** Reply to the resolution? Yes.

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** I shall be extremely brief in my reply. There are three main points which have emerged for which a reply is necessary.

The hon. Finance Minister stated, citing Lord Keynes, that a link bet-

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wenn the supply of currency and foreign security is not an essential ingredient in the monetary system these days. I do not necessarily connect the two. The point does remain that a minimum amount of foreign securities is necessary for use in an emergency.

For instance, my hon. friend, Shri Morarka just now pointed out that in cases of emergency such as the purchase of munitions abroad it may be necessary to fork out a huge sum and unless you have some money to fall back upon the country would be placed in an extremely awkward predicament.

The second point is: The hon. Finance Minister said that even in the sterling area the reserves held are very small compared to ours. The difference between the two is this. In the sterling area a large number of countries take part. Therefore, there may be some which may have favourable balances of trade, others who may need exchange. Therefore, the demand of exchange is spread over a large area. The demand is not concentrated as in our case. Therefore it is no use saying that because the sterling area does not hold such large amounts of reserves, therefore we also should not hold it. The analogy does not hold good because the nature of the demand for foreign exchange in India is totally different. In the sterling area the demand is spread over a large area and a large number of countries who have different economies and different conditions of balance of payments.

Then, again, the Finance Minister has stated that other countries have little foreign exchange reserves. Why should we go to other countries? Let us look to our own. Have other countries similar Five Year Programmes? Have other countries a similar position with regard to foreign exchange—practically nothing left in the reserves? Have other countries the same condi-

tion as the hon. Finance Minister pointed out, that the foreign exchange demand is punching or what I would call the peak-load? This does not exist in other countries. Whatever the position in other countries, why not we get our house in order? That is my point.

It is also stated that if these reserves are not to be utilised in an emergency when are they at all going to be utilised? What is the purpose of maintaining the reserves? I have said that if our emergency were of a short duration—let us say 4 months or 6 months—one can understand that. It is not a question of emergency expenditure. Ours is regular developmental expenditure. It is not emergency expenditure. It is wrong to call it emergency expenditure. If we finance our Five Year Plans we are not doing it from emergency finance. It is our regular expenditure, a part of the nation's economy. Therefore, to say that these reserves are being utilised for emergency is wrong.

Then, there is no reply yet to my question. The hon. Finance Minister himself has stated that Rs. 700 crores are required and a good part of it within the next 18 months. Let me ask from where, from which resources he is going to meet the demand. That is all my quarrel. If he could point out to me that these are the sources or, for instances, if he could say that our invisible accounts will yield Rs. 250 crores, we expect foreign aid from U.S.A. to such and such an extent or from Britain to such and such an extent, one could understand that he does have reasonable expectations of being able to meet the commitments. He has been avoiding that issue and I appeal to him once again. The country is looking up to him. Where are these Rs. 700 crores to be had from, the bulk of it within the next 18 months? Unless the Finance Minister answers this question straight I do not think the country will be satisfied with the policy either

of the Finance Minister or of this Government.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari):** Mr. Chairman, we had some odd experience of a resolution being moved alongside a Bill; one disapproving of the Bill. But, anyway, the resolution did one good so far as I am concerned, in that it got me support from quarters from which I did not expect support. For that I am really and truly grateful to my hon. friend Shri Bharucha. Of course, the support that has come to me is hedged in with various conditions and also criticisms about various acts of Government and of mine in particular. Nevertheless, it is support for the stand which we have taken which is illustrated by this Bill. And, my experience here for a period of six years—and a matter of 15 months as Finance Minister—has made me singularly alive to the need to be grateful for small mercies. I am truly grateful to hon. Members opposite who have supported this Bill. I am particularly grateful to the unformed but nevertheless critical support that I have got from the hon. Member, Shri Morarka.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri has an opposition mentality which is justifiable. After all, many of us have been in the opposition. To be in the opposition is to oppose. The trouble about my hon. friend, Shri Chaudhuri was, he used to be a fairly informed and generous critic in the past but many things have contributed to make him less generous now, and also slightly less informed. Otherwise he would not have brought in the name of the Governor of the Reserve Bank and levelled a criticism against him, supposedly based on certain newspaper reports which he saw.

I would like to say that I have got a copy of his speech here with me because a person who occupies the position of the Governor of the Reserve Bank does not speak lightly. I can give my hon. friend a copy of

it if he would like to see (Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Yes.) Of course, it was addressed to an American audience and therefore certain explanations have to be furnished. But, nowhere has he said any word which would justify the criticism that the hon. Member has made, even in the report that he has perhaps seen.

I will say this that people who have been brought up in the tradition of office in the Government of India do not lightly discard the policies that Government frame. I know that Mr. Chaudhuri is an extremely fair person in spite of the fact that he might be opposed to the Government and therefore, I would like him to see a copy of the speech. He may completely clear his mind of any idea of the Governor of the Reserve Bank speaking in a foreign country against the policies of this country. All that he had done is merely to explain and expand the basic policies of this country.

With much of what he said, I am not in agreement for the reason that I am afraid he is himself not quite clear as to what he wanted to say. He quoted somebody who was connected with the Bank of International Settlement and somebody who was an adviser to the Central Bank in Belgian-Congo. But, as I did make out fairly clearly in my opening remarks, the bulk of informed opinion is not in favour of a statutory reserve in foreign exchange either as backing for the note issue or as a coverage for foreign exchange operations, because either way it immobilises the resources of a country. Assuming that Government are cautious—we have, of course, to assume that this Government is cautious, even though Mr. Chaudhuri would not believe it—the point is fairly clear that it is not necessary for us to have either a fixed or a proportionate amount as a cover for note issue.

In fact, the point made by some Members is right, namely, that we have gone away from this question of

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any moving equilibrium in regard to our fiduciary backing for our note issue when this House agreed to fix the amount of Rs. 400 crores. Therefore, you can say that you should not do it. I have myself stated that if it is possible later on, we should build up our foreign exchange reserves. But at the present moment, it does seem necessary that we have to do this.

Of course, the other question he raised was he did not like the ordinance. We might have done it earlier. I am singularly aware of this fact. I felt in September it would not be necessary and that we might take it up if necessary in the November session. One or two factors about which we were not quite aware at that time brought down our backing rather rapidly and also there was the fact that this House met one week before the other House. It did not permit us to take any risk. We could have passed an emergency measure in this House, but if the other House was not sitting, we would have to take recourse to an ordinance. That was why the ordinance was adopted.

Various other matters were mentioned, which were relevant undoubtedly to the issue, but not wholly germane. My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, as I said before, gave me valuable support, but it was wrong in two issues. He quoted a committee which, I think, was appointed somewhere in 1950 or 1951 about import control. That committee spoke of an import budget, that is to say, foreign exchange budget. My experience of the Commerce and Industry Ministry is somewhat rusty, but still the foreign exchange point of it is a thing about which I am still aware. Every half year, the foreign exchange budget continues to be made. The budget may not be properly made, but that is a different matter altogether. But the practice of making a foreign exchange budget is more or less obligatory, for the reason that sometimes we have also to indicate to

various missions like the I.M.F. missions about our *pro forma* balance sheet in regard to foreign exchange. It is continued to be made every half year.

The other point he mentioned was about Rs. 1,100 crores and odd of consumer goods. I have never been able to find out where exactly the critics get the figures from and on what they base the figures.

Shri Morarka: These figures were given to this House by the Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. I have quoted from his speech.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have recently found a professor criticising a particular import which undoubtedly classes as consumer goods—hardware, cutlery and electrical goods. Cutlery is not imported at all, excepting for special cases. It is very difficult to say whether hardware and electrical goods are really consumer goods. Some of them also go into particular purposes of trade—semi-capital goods. Undoubtedly, they are durable consumer goods. It is also very difficult to say whether dyes are consumer goods. It does go into consumption and it does not remain; but the colour remains. It is also difficult to say whether art silk is consumer good or not. It goes into industry and produces cloth. The same thing applies to cotton yarn which is imported—80, 120 and 150—which goes into industry.

Then, we have certain things like fruits and vegetables, for which a very large sum is indicated in the budget. I think my friend, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, often mentioned it. I had the matter examined. Some dates had to be imported both from Afghanistan and from Iraq, because that is the only thing they can export as against very large imports they are taking from us. So far as vegetables are concerned, they are not tinned vegetables. They are imported from Pakistan by areas round about

Pakistan, particularly East Bengal and Assam. To quote a figure and say they are all consumer goods without any relevance to the reciprocal items, items which are part of border trade and items which sustain an industry, but which nevertheless get into consumption and disappear, therefore, is not quite correct. Maybe that we might have exercised greater care. But it is undoubtedly true that in 1955, the foreign exchange needed for the second Five Year Plan was nowhere in the picture. Even with the best will in the world, it was very difficult for anybody to assess that the capital expenditure for the Plan would be of that order in 1955, because up to 1955 the sterling balances were being added on. I think the addition is more than Rs. 100 crores between 1951 and 1955. Except on these two facts, I think my hon. friend, Shri Morarka has given me a fair amount of support.

I did mention this question of inflation the other day not to say that there is no inflation, but inflation under Indian conditions was something totally different from what somebody has understood it. In fact, inflationary symptoms today in the country are more or less the same as they were in 1953. 1954 was a very good year, when we got about 6 million tons more of foodgrains. Foodgrains really brought down the prices to such an extent that the basic figure of 100 came down considerably and the 25 that was mentioned by Mr. Chaudhuri was from the figure which had come down in 1954. What is today approximates to the prices ruling in 1963. When we speak of inflation, undoubtedly foodgrain prices have gone up, but it is not something which has gone up beyond what it was in 1953 and is limited to certain categories and commodities; it is not a general inflation.

Of course, Mr. Chaudhuri was speaking about profit inflation, about 751 companies, how profits went up from 29 crores to 32 crores, how the

dividends were 9 per cent and 10 per cent, all of which seems very impressive and points to a very studious effort, but nevertheless, does not add much to our knowledge with regard to the particular issue before us.

Therefore, I do feel that in the circumstances in which we are placed, what we have done is both necessary and desirable. But so far as exercising caution is concerned, I am very grateful to hon. Members for underlining the need for caution and I can give them the assurance that caution has to be exercised, because we shall probably need more foreign exchange as our exports and imports develop. Our imports have gone up to the extent of a thousand crores now. We hope our exports also will reach that figure before long. In a developing economy, our total trade must go up to two thousand crores and more. For that we shall need a larger coverage of foreign exchange than what we are now contemplating. It is hoped that once this crisis is over, by 1960-61 or thereabouts, we shall be able to add something to the foreign exchange reserves, which would be fairly widely diversified and the danger of the foreign exchange reserves being whittled down by various considerations would be much less than what it is today,

17 hrs.

These are factors which we will bear in mind and I would like to assure the House that whatever caution has been administered to Government will be borne in mind and the Government will certainly see that the country's interests are not jeopardised. In fact, the very object of bringing forward this measure is in order to sustain the credit of the country. And as one hon. Member—I think it was Miss Vedakumari—has mentioned: honour your obligations; that is the best safeguard that you can have for your rupee.

(Amendment) Ordinance  
and Reserve Bank of  
India (Second Amend-  
ment) Bill

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

the Reserve Bank of India Act,  
1934, be taken into consideration."

"This House disapproves of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) O.dinance, 1957 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1957) promulgated by the President on the 31st October, 1957."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** We will take up the clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow.

*The motion was negatived.*

17.02 hrs.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 26th November 1957.

"That the Bill further to amend

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## DAILY DIGEST

[Monday, 25th November, 1957]

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	S. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
<b>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—</b>			441	Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2045-46
420	Electric Trains . . . . .	2003—41	449	Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2046
421	Report of Technical Consultants of World Bank . . . . .	2005—07		Chambal Dam Project . . . . .	2047
422	Indo-Pak. Canal Waters Dispute . . . . .	2007—09	454	Foodgrains Enquiry Committee . . . . .	2047-48
423	Voluntary Cuts in Salary . . . . .	2009—12	455	Canal Water Charges . . . . .	2048
424	Bhakra Dam . . . . .	2012-13	456	Distribution of Food-grains . . . . .	2048-49
425	Hamira Sugar Mills, Kapurthala . . . . .	2013—16	457	Diesel Locomotives . . . . .	2049
426	Abolition of Second Class . . . . .	2016-17	458	Ground Control Radar System . . . . .	2050
428	Primary Health Units in States . . . . .	2017-18	459	Bridge on Khandwa-Hingoli Line . . . . .	2050
429	Procurement of Rice . . . . .	2018—21	460	Andaman Forest Department . . . . .	2051
432	Dairy Scheme in Punjab . . . . .	2021	461	Congestion in Indian Ports . . . . .	2051-52
433	Sirhind Accident . . . . .	2021-22	462	Family Planning . . . . .	2052
435	Construction of "The State of Andamans" . . . . .	2022—24	463	Bongaigaon Workshop . . . . .	2052
437	Food Production . . . . .	2024—26	464	Road Bridge on National Highway No. 5 . . . . .	2053
443	City Compensatory Allowance . . . . .	2026—28	465	Agricultural Expansion . . . . .	2053
444	Food Problem . . . . .	2028—30	466	Rice Godowns . . . . .	2054
445	Accident in Kottayam-Quilon Railway Line . . . . .	2030—32	467	Transport Facilities in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2054-55
446	Electrification on Eastern Railway . . . . .	2032—35	468	Mail Sorting Vans . . . . .	2055
447	Marketing in Manipur . . . . .	2035—37	469	Plying of Air Taxis . . . . .	2055-56
448	Indian Medical Council . . . . .	2037	470	Bhakra Nagal Project . . . . .	2056
450	Cow-dung Gas Plants . . . . .	2037-38	471	Patna Goighar . . . . .	2056
451	Merchant Navy Rating School, Cochin . . . . .	2038-39	472	Post-retirement Passes . . . . .	2056-57
452	Drought Conditions in Rajasthan . . . . .	2040-41	473	Private Air Services . . . . .	2057
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>			474	Accidents due to Defective Handling of Steel Cargo . . . . .	2058
S.Q. No.		2041—2100	475	Shore Labour in Madras Port . . . . .	2058-59
427	Nationalisation of Rate of Electricity in the Country . . . . .	2041	476	Collision of Steamers at Mahendrugat . . . . .	2059
430	Japanese Method of Cultivation in Madras . . . . .	2041-42	<b>U.S.Q.</b>		
431	Food Shortage in Madras . . . . .	2042-43	579	Additional Railway Lines . . . . .	2059-60
434	Dairy Colony Scheme . . . . .	2043	580	Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura . . . . .	2060-61
436	Electricity Rates in Agartala . . . . .	2043-44	581	Destruction of Postal Forms . . . . .	2061
438	Nationalization of Road Transport . . . . .	2044	582	Overcrowding on Trains . . . . .	2061-62
439	Stabilization of the Railway line between Fakiragram to Amingaon . . . . .	2044-45	583	Railway Earnings . . . . .	2063
440	Mechanised Farms . . . . .	2045	584	Grants to Andhra Pradesh from Central Road Fund . . . . .	2063
			585	Theft on Railways . . . . .	2064

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
586	New Railway Stations . . . . .	2064	621	Postal Cash Certificates . . . . .	2082
587	Locomotives . . . . .	2064	622	Bezwada Railway Station . . . . .	2082-83
588	Rajasthan Canal . . . . .	2065	623	Bridge at the Level-crossing in Guntur Town . . . . .	2083
589	Rural Electrification in Punjab . . . . .	2065	624	Janata Express between Bezwada and Bombay . . . . .	2083-84
590	Ganga and North-West Rivers Commissions (Floods) . . . . .	2066	625	Metre-gauge Lines in Bezwada Division . . . . .	2084
591	Thermal Power Plant in Delhi . . . . .	2066	626	Catering at Samastipur and Gorakhpur . . . . .	2084-85
592	Bhakra-Nangal Dam . . . . .	2066-67	627	Cholera Epidemic . . . . .	2085-86
593	Rural Electrification in Punjab . . . . .	2067	628	Survey of New Railway Line in Mysore State . . . . .	2086
594	Theft on Rails . . . . .	2067-68	629	Saloon for Central Ministers . . . . .	2086
595	P. & T. Offices in First Five Year Plan . . . . .	2068	630	New Air Services . . . . .	2086-87
596	Skymaster Halt at Banaras . . . . .	2068-69	631	Remodelling of Bhadravati Station . . . . .	2087
597	Fruit Production . . . . .	2069-70	632	Harvester . . . . .	2087-88
598	Age-barred Locomotives . . . . .	2070-71	633	Rice Milling Machine . . . . .	2088
600	Clock Inspectors on Railways . . . . .	2071	634	Bridge in Manipur . . . . .	2088-89
601	Engine Drivers and Firemen . . . . .	2071-72	635	Community Development Blocks in Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2089-90
602	Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in U.P. . . . .	2072	636	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd., Simla . . . . .	2090-91
603	Pi'ferages on Railways . . . . .	2072-73	637	Sinking of a Barge at Semariaghat . . . . .	2091
604	Construction of Ships at Hindustan Shipyards Ltd. . . . .	2073	638	Sugar Factories . . . . .	2091-92
605	Fertilizers . . . . .	2073-74	639	Water Logging at Dharmshala . . . . .	2092
606	Fertilizers . . . . .	2074	640	Water Logging . . . . .	2093
607	Food Packets . . . . .	2075	642	Transport Commissioners' Conference, Mussoorie . . . . .	2093
608	Japanese Fishing Vessels . . . . .	2075-7	643	P. & T. Office at Abohar . . . . .	2093-94
609	Sanitary Conditions in Agartala . . . . .	2076	644	Railway Staff Quarters . . . . .	2094
610	Overcrowding on Railways . . . . .	2076-77	645	Workshops on Northern Railway . . . . .	2094
611	Delhi-Cape Comorin Road . . . . .	2077-78	646	Passenger Amenities . . . . .	2095
612	Railway Watch and Ward Staff at Howrah . . . . .	2078	647	Passenger Amenities . . . . .	2095
613	Breaches on Palashbari Road in Assam . . . . .	2078-79	648	New Railway Lines in Punjab . . . . .	2096
614	Sugarcane Research Workers' Conference . . . . .	2079	649	Passenger Amenities . . . . .	2096
615	Pandu Inland Port . . . . .	2079	650	Roads in Rajasthan . . . . .	2097
616	Navigability of Rivers in Assam . . . . .	2079-80	651	First Aid Facilities on Railways . . . . .	2097-98
617	Air Field at Shillong . . . . .	2080	652	Thefts on Railways . . . . .	2098
618	Bridge over Jia Bharali . . . . .	2080	653	Sugar Mills in U.P. . . . .	2099
619	Carmichael Bridge in Agartala . . . . .	2081	654	Supply of Food Grains to Bihar . . . . .	2100
620	Mobile Post Offices in Rajasthan . . . . .	2081-82			

# MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

COLUMNS

2100—08

The Speaker postponed till 26th November, 1957, his decision on the admissibility of eleven adjournment motions regarding the accident to the Calcutta Mail on the 23rd November, 1957.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

2108-09

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

- (1) A Copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Joint United Nations/ UNESCO Seminar on Urbanisation in the ECAFE region held at Bangkok in August, 1956
- (2) Fifth Report of the Law Commission on the British Statutes Applicable to India
- (3) Sixth Report of the Law Commission on the Registration Act, 1908
- (4) Seventh Report of the Law Commission on the Partnership Act, 1932
- (5) Statement of the work done by the Law Commission during the period 21-5-57 to 20-11-57
- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 3595 dated the 9th November, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956

# MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

2109

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, passed by Lok Sabha on the 14th November, 1957

# PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

2109

Secretary laid on the Table the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President on the 17th November, 1957.

# PETITION PRESENTED

210, -10

Shri Parulekar presented a petition signed by 6,718 petitioners in respect of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Development Bills.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLUMNS

2110

Shri A. K. Gopalan called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the stoppage of production in the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kallai

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement in regard thereto

# BILL PASSED

2111-75

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) moved the motion for consideration of the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Bill. The motion for consideration was adopted and clause-by-clause consideration was taken up. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

# PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION NEGATIVED

2175-88,  
2194-2213

Further discussion on the Resolution regarding Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance by Shri Naushir Bharucha continued. The Resolution was negatived.

# BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

2175-88,  
2194-2214

Further combined discussion on the motion for consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill and the Resolution regarding Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance by Shri Naushir Bharucha continued. The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) replied to the Debate. The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted

# STATEMENT BY MINISTER

2188-94

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) made a statement regarding the accident on the 23rd November, 1957 to the Calcutta Mail

# AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1957

Further consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Bill, discussion on the motion regarding drought conditions in certain States and consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill as reported by Joint Committee