

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fifth Session**)



(*Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(SECOND SERIES—VOLUME XVIII—11TH AUGUST TO 22ND AUGUST, 1958)

Monday, 11th August, 1958.

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 7, 9 to 12 and 14 to 21

1—37

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 8, 13 and 22 to 37

38—49

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 75

49—93

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Situation in Kerala

93—112

2. Incidents on the Indo-Pakistan border

112—28

Death of Shri Raizada Hans Raj

128—29

Papers laid on the Table

129—33

Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure

133

President's Assent to Bills

134

Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill—

Select Committee Report

134

Statement regarding major railway accident

136—39

Statement re: Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission—Report laid on the Table

140—43

Merchant Shipping Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

143

Bills introduced—

1. Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill.

143—44

2. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill

144

3. Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Bill

145

4. Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill

146

5. Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Bill

146—47

6. Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill

147

7. Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill

147—49

Statements re: Ordinances laid on the Table—

1. Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Ordinance, 1958

144

2. Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958

145

3. Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance, 1958

145

4. Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Ordinance, 1958

146

5. Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance

149—50

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

150—79

Discussion re: Annual Report of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited

179—236

Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill—

Report of Joint Committee

227

Evidence tendered before Joint Committee—Laid on the Table	227
Business Advisory Committee—	
Twenty-sixth Report	228
Daily Digest	229—42

No. 2.—*Tuesday, the 12th August, 1958.*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 38 to 41, 54, 55, 62, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53 & 56	243—78
--	--------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 42, 43, 46, 50, 57 to 61 and 63 to 70	278—87
Unstarred Questions Nos. 76 to 93, 95 to 144 and 146 to 182	287—356

Motion for Adjournment—

Calling in of troops in Jamsbedpur	356—62
Death of Shrimati A. Kale	363
Papers laid on the Table	363—64
Correction of Answers to Starred Question No. 1925	364—65

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-sixth Report	365—66
---------------------	--------

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	366—421
Clauses 2 to 39 and 1	418—20
Motion to Pass	421

All India Services (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider	421—42
Clauses 1 and 2	3—4
Motion to pass	447

Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1954-55

Daily Digest	442—90
--------------	--------

No. 3.—*Wednesday, the 13th August, 1958.*

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 71 to 73 and 75 to 87	499—534
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 74 and 88 to 111	534—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 183 to 235 and 237 to 286	548—605

Motions for Adjournment—

Situation in Ahmedabad	605—16
Papers laid on the Table	616—25

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Break-down of Kotla Power Station	625—26
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 2099	626—27
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1298 and 1315	627
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1486	627
Statement by the Minister of Finance re: Foreign Exchange Position	628—34

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps	634-35
Sugar Export Promotion Bill—Introduced	636
Statement re: Sugar Export Promotion Ordinance—Laid on the table	636
Statutory Resolution re: Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Ordinance—Negatived	637-726
Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Bill—	
Motion to consider	637-726
Clauses 1 to 6	722-23
Motion to pass	723-26
Statutory Resolution re: Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance and Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill	726-48
Daily Digest	749-64

No. 4.—Thursday, 14th August, 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 112, 113, and 115 to 130	765-804
---	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions No. 114 and 131 to 147	804-14
Unstarred Questions Nos. 287 to 344, 346 to 350 and 352	814-52

Death of Shri Lallanji	853
------------------------	-----

Motions for Adjournment—

Flood situation in Uttar Pradesh	853-55
----------------------------------	--------

Papers laid on the Table	855-56
--------------------------	--------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-third Report	857

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
--	--

Situation in the Middle-East	857-70
------------------------------	--------

Statement re: Cost Accounts Reports	871
-------------------------------------	-----

Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill—Introduced	871-72
--	--------

Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance and Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill	872-1000
--	----------

Daily Digest	1001-06
--------------	---------

No. 5.—Saturday, 16th August, 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 148 to 150, 154 to 156 and 158 to 165	1007-42
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 151 to 153, 157 and 161	1043-51
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 353-439.	51-1108
-----------------------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table	1108-12
--------------------------	---------

Public Accounts Committee—	
----------------------------	--

Seventh Report	1113
----------------	------

Business of the House	1113-14
-----------------------	---------

Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill—	
---	--

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	1114
---	------

Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1958—	
--	--

Motion to consider	1114-15
--------------------	---------

COLUMN

Clauses 1 to 3 and schedule	2225
Motion to pass	2225
Statutory Resolution re : Banaras Hindu University (Amendment)	Ordinance
—Negative	2225—91
Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Select Committee	2225—92
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-third Report	2293
Resolution re Women Labour in certain Industries	2293—2299
Resolution re. Working of Monopolistic Concerns	2220—52
Daily Digest	2253—62

a. 6—Monday, 18th August, 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 178 to 180, 182 to 186, 188 to 190, 192, 194 to 196, 198- 200, 202 and 203	1263—1300
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 183	1300

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 181, 187, 191, 193, 197, 201 and 204 to 218	1301—12
Unstarred Questions Nos. 440 to 518	1312—55

Motion(s) for Adjournment—

Incident at Jaipur on Independence Day	1355—56
Break-down of water-supply in Delhi—Negative	1356—68, 1463—1540

Papers laid on the Table

Arrest of two Members	1368—72
-----------------------	---------

Detention and Release of a Member

Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill—	1373
-------------------------------	------

Report of Select Committee presented	1373
--------------------------------------	------

Statement re. New Freight Structure (Railways)

Statement re. Changes in the Railway Board	1374—75
--	---------

Minutes of Estimates Committee

Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—	1377
--	------

Motion to consider	1378—97
--------------------	---------

Clause 2 to 4 and 1	1397
---------------------	------

Motion to Pass	1397
----------------	------

Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Bill—

Motion to consider	1397—1463
--------------------	-----------

Clauses 2 to 7 and 1	1459—60
----------------------	---------

Motion to Pass	1461—63
----------------	---------

Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill—

Motion to consider	1539—40
--------------------	---------

Daily Digest

.	1541—48
---	---------

b. 7—Tuesday, 19th August 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 219, 230 and 232 to 234	1549—57
--	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 221 and 235 to 271	1587—1608
---	-----------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 519 to 584, 586 and 587

1608—51

COLUMNS

Re : Motion for Adjournment	1651—52
Papers laid on the Table	1652—54
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Floods in the Jamuna and steps taken by Government	1654—56
Motion re. International Situation	1657—1766
Statement re. Water Supply in Delhi	1766—68
Daily Digest	1769—74

No. 8—Wednesday, 20th August 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 272 to 274, 277, 278, 281, 282, 285 to 289 and 291 to 296	1775—1813
Short Notice Questions Nos. 1 and 2	1813—15

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 275, 276, 279, 283, 284, 290 and 297 to 327	1815—36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 588 to 656	1836—79

Death of Shri Birakiser Ray

Motion(s) for Adjournment—

1. Closure of Mill in Coimbatore	1881—84
2. Situation in Jaipur	1884—89

Papers laid on the Table

Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions—

Twenty-fourth Report	1891
Motion re. International Situation	1891—1914

Motion re. Food Situation

Arrest of Members	1914—76, 1977—2046
Business Advisory Committee—	1976—77

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-seventh Report	2022
Daily Digest	2047—54

No. 9—Thursday, 21st August 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 328 to 330, 332, 333, 355, 335 to 337, 339, 340, 342, 344 and 345	2055—88
Written Answers to Questions—	

Starred Question Nos. 331, 334, 341, 343, 346 to 354 and 356 to 291	2089—2115
Unstarred Questions Nos. 657 to 661, 663 to 705 and 707 to 724	2115—47

Papers laid on the Table

Merchant Shipping Bill—

(i) Report of Joint Committee	2148
(ii) Evidence tendered before Joint Committee—Laid on the Table	2148

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-seventh Report	2149
Motion re. Food Situation	2149—2320

Daily Digest

	2321—26

No. 10—Friday, 22nd August, 1958.

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 392 to 396, 398 to 400, 402 to 404, 410, 411, 413, 420 to 426, 428 and 429	2327—67
Written Answers to Questions—	

Starred Questions Nos. 397, 401, 405 to 409, 412, 414 to 416, 418, 419, 427 and 430 to 435	2367—78

	COLUMNS
Unstarred Questions Nos. 725 to 731, 733 to 744 and 746 to 789	2378—2415
Papers laid on the Table	2416
Business of the House	2416—17
Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill—	
Extension of time for Presentation of Report of Select Committee	2417—30
Manipur and Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Bill—Introduced	2421
Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Bill—	
Motion to consider	2421—75
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-fourth Report	2475—76
Prevention of Hydrogenation of Oils Bills, 1958 by Shri Jhulan Sinha	
Indian Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of section 3 and substitution of sections 10 and 11 etc.) by Shri Goray	
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of section 13 and Second Schedule) by Shri Ghosal	
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Schedule 1) by Shri Ghosal	
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of section 116A) by Shri Keshava.	
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of Section 6) by Shri Jagdish Awasthi	1958
Ban on Export of Cattle Feed Bill, 1958, by Shri Jhulan Sinha.	
Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons (from Natural Calamities) Bill, 1958 by Shri Rajendra Singh	
Sikh Gurdwaras Bill, 1958 by Sardar Amar Singh Saigal.	
Monopolies and Unfair Business Practices (Inquiry and Control) Bill, 1958 by Shri Tangamani.	
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of sections 107, 129, and 144 and insertion of new section 131A) by Shri Tangamani	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1958 (Amendment of article 136) by Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.	
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	2483—2516
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	2516—42
Daily Digest	2543—48
Consolidated Contents (11th August to 22nd August, 1958)	(i—vi)

N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was orally asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

'A'

Abdul Latif, Shri (Bijnor).
 Abdur Rahman, Molvi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Abdur Rashid, Bakhshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Abdul Salam, Shri (Tiruchirapalli).
 Achal Singh, Seth (Agra).
 Achar, Shri K. R. (Mangalore).
 Achint Ram, Shri (Patiala).
 Agadu, Shri Sangappa Andanappa (Koppal).
 Agrawal, Shri Manakbhai (Mandsaur).
 Ajit Singh, Shri (Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Ambalam, Shri P. Subbiah (Ramanathapuram).
 Amjad Ali, Shri (Dhubri).
 Anirudh Sinha, Shri (Madhubani).
 Anjanappa Shri B. (Nellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Arumugham, Shri R. S. (Srivilliputhur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Arumugham, Shri S. R. (Namakkal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Athianna, Shri K. (Adilabad).
 Amar, Shri Premji R. (Ratnagiri).
 Atchamamba, Dr. Komareju (Vijayavada).
 Awasthi, Shri Jagadish (Bilhsur).

A—contd.

Ayyakannu, Shri M. (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Chittoor).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Sarguja—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Badan Singh, Ch (Bisauli).
 Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan Jamnalal (Wardha).
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Durg).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Baldev Singh, Sardar (Hoshiarpur).
 Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshahar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath (Contai).
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
 Banerji, Dr. Ram Goti (Bankura).
 Banerjee, Shri Pulin Behari (Lucknow).
 Bangzhi Thakur, Shri (Tripura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barman, Shri Upendranath (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Bikān—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

B—contd.

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
 Basumatari, Shri Dharanidhar (Gompara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Beck, Shri Ignace (Lohardaga—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bhaduria, Shri Arjun Singh (Etawah).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darrang).
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxmi Narayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhargava, Pt. Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer).
 Bhargava, Pt. Thakur Das (Hissar).
 Bharucha, Shri Naushir Cursetji (East Khandesh).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanyaoji Shrawanji (Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapala Kanta (West Dinajpur).
 Bhogji Bhai, Shri P. B. (Banswara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).
 Birbal Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri (Raipur).
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).
 Boroosah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Bose, Shri P. C. (Dhanbad).
 Brahm Prakash, Chaudhury (Delhi Sadar).
 Braj Raj Singh, Shri (Firozabad).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Brij Narayan "Brijesh", Pandit (Shivpuri).

Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).
 Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).
 Chandak, Shri Bhikulal Lakhnichand (Chhindwara).
 Chandra Shanker, Shri (Broach).
 Chandramani Kalo, Shri (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal (Etah).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Karad).
 Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskanta).
 Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan (Pudukkottai).
 Choudhry, Shri C. L. (Hajipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Choudhury, Shri Suresh Chandra (Dumka).
 Chun Lal, Shri (Ambala—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'D'

Daljit Singh, Shri (Kangra—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Damani, Shri Surajratan Fatehchand (Jalore).
 Damar, Shri Amar Singh (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dange, Shri Shripad Amrit (Bombay City Central).
 Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohan (Asansol—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Nayantara (Monghyr—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Ramdhani (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbanga).

D—contd.

Das Gupta, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan (Purlia).
 Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura).
 Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum).
 Daulta, Shri Pratap Singh (Jhajjar).
 Deb, Shri Narasingha Mala Ugal Sanda (Midnapur).
 Deb, Shri P. G. (Angul).
 Deo, Shri Pratap Keshari (Kala-handi).
 Deo, Shri Shankar (Gulbarga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Desai, Shri Morarji R. (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S (Amravati).
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Ramtek).
 Dhanagar, Shri Banshi Das (Mau-puri).
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).
 Dige, Shri Shankarrao Khanderao (Kolhapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dindod, Shri Jaljibhai Koyabhai (Dohad—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Banda).
 Dora, Shri Dippala Suri (Parvathipuram).
 Drohar, Shri Shivadin (Hardoi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Dube, Shri Mulchand (Farrukhabad).
 Dublish, Shri Vishnu Sharan (Sardhana).
 Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

Eacharan, Shri V. Iyyani (Palghat).
 Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Chidambaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Elias, Shri Muhammed (Howrah).

“G”

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao Pratapsinhrao (Baroda).
 Gaikwad, Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao (Nasik).
 Ganapathy, Shri T. (Tiruchendur).
 Gandhi, Shri Feroze (Ra: Bareli).
 Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panchmahals).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Unnao—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Ganpati Ram, Shri (Jaunpur—Reserved—Sch Castes).
 Gautam, Shri Chintaman Dhivruji (Balaghat).
 Ghodasar, Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji (Kaira).
 Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo (Uluberia).
 Ghose, Shri A. V. (Jalna).
 Ghose, Shri Bimal Coomar (Barrackpore).
 Ghose, Shri Subiman (Burdwan).
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).
 Ghosh, Shri Mohindra Kumar (Jamshedpur).
 Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Cooch—Behar).
 Godsora, Shri Sambhu Charan (Singhbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).
 Gohokar, Dr. Deorao Yeshwantrao (Yeotmal).
 Gopalan, Shri Ayillath Kuttieri (Kasergod).

G —contd.

Goray, Shri Narayan Ganesh (Poona).
 Goundar, Shri N. P. Shanmugha (Tindivanam).
 Gounder, Shri A. Doraiswami (Tiruppattur).
 Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Karur).
 Govind Das, Seth (Jabalpur).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).
 Gupta, Shri Chheda Lal (Hardoi).
 Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta-East).

'H'

Hajarnavis, Shri Ramchandra Martand (Bhandara).
 Halder, Shri Kansari (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Fatehpur).
 Hansda, Shri Subodh (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Hathi, Shri Jaisukhlal Lal Shanker (Halar).
 Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Hukam Singh, Sardar (Bhatinda).
 Hvnniewta, Shri Hoover (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

'I'

Imam, Shri Mohammed (Chitaldrug).
 Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Ferozepur).
 Iyer, Shri S. Kaswara (Trivandrum).

'J'

Jedhav, Shri Yadav Narayan (Malegaon).

J —contd.

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur).
 Jain, Shri Mool Chand (Kaithal).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Rilaspur).
 Jedhe, Shri Keshavrao Marutirao (Baramati).
 Jena Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Jhulan Sinha, Shri (Siwan).
 Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur).
 Jinachandran, Shri M. K. (Telli-cherv).
 Jogendra Sen, Shri (Mandi).
 Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bhauraich).
 Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol).
 Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur).
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Ambala).
 Jyotishi, Pandit Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

'K'

Kale, Shrimati Anasuvabai (Nagpur).
 Kalika Singh, Shri (Azamgarh).
 Kamal Singh, Shri (Buxar).
 Kamble, Dr. Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kamble, Shri Bapu Chandrasen (Kopargaon).
 Kanakasabai, Shri R. Pillai (Chidambaram).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).
 Karnarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

K—contd.

Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).
 Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah).
 Katti, Shri D. A. (Chikodi).
 Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal Madaribhat (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Keshar Kumari, Shrimati (Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Keshava, Shri N. (Bangalore City).
 Keskar, Dr. B. V. (Musafirkhana).
 Khedilkar, Shri Raghunath Keshav (Ahmednagar).
 Khadiwala, Shri Kanhaiyalal (Indore).
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Kurnool).
 Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Warangal).
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).
 Khedkar, Dr. Gopalrao Bajirao (Akola).
 Khimji, Shri Bhawanji A. (Kutch).
 Khuda Buksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).
 Khwaja, Shri Jamal (Aligarh).
 Kistaiya, Shri Surti (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K. (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Koratkar, Shri Vinayak Rao K. (Hyderabad).
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).
 Kottukapally, Shri George Thomas (Moovattupuzha).
 Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Sitamarhi).
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta (New Delhi).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Krishna Chandra, Shri (Jaleshwar).

K—contd.

Krishna Rao, Shri Mandali Venkata (Masulipatnam).
 Krishnaiah, Shri D. Balarama (Gudivada).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras South).
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Tumkur).
 Krishnaswamy, Dr. A. (Chingleput).
 Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkul).
 Kumbhar, Shri Banamali (Sambalpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Kureel, Shri Balji Nath (Rae Bareli—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 'L'
 Lachhi Ram, Shri (Hamirpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Lachman Singh, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
 Lahiri, Shri Jitendra Nath (Serampore).
 Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vicarabad).
 'M'
 Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati (Jorhat).
 Mahagaonkar, Shri Bausaheb Rao Saheb (Kolhapur).
 Mahanty, Shri Surendra (Dhenkanal).
 Mahendra Pratap, Raja (Mathura).
 Maiti, Shri Nikunja Bihari (Ghatal).
 Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Tarn-Taran).
 Malhotra, Shri Thakur Das (Jammu and Kashmir).

M—contd.

Malaviya, Pandit Govind (Sultanpur).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Basti).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Malvia, Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal (Shajapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Malviya, Shri Motilal (Khajuraho—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Manaen, Shri T. (Darjeeling).
 Manay, Shri Gopal Kaluji (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Scheduled Castes).
 Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mandal, Shri Jailal (Khagaria).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
 Manjula Debi, Shrimati (Goalpara).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Ranchi—East).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Phulpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Matera, Shri Laxman Mahadu (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Pali).
 Mathur, Shri Mathura Das (Nagaur).
 Matin, Qazi S. A. (Giridih).
 Mehdi, Shri Syed Ahmed (Rampur).
 Mehta, Shri Ashok (Muzaffarpur).
 Mehta, Shri Balwantray Gopalji (Gohilwad).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswant Rai (Jodhpur).
 Mehta, Shrimati Krishna (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Raichur).
 Menon, Dr. K. B. (Badagara).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
 Menon, Shri T. C. Narayananankutty (Mukundapuram).

M—contd.

Minimata, Shrimati Agamadas Guru (Baloda Bazar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Bagaha).
 Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Saharsa).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
 Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Jainagar).
 Misra, Shri Bhagwan Din (Kaisarganj).
 Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr).
 Misra, Shri Raja Ram (Faizabad).
 Mohammad Akbar, Sheikh (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohideen, Shri M. Gulam (Dindigul).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramakumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri Jayawant Ghanshyam (Sholapur).
 Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—Central).
 Mullick, Shri Baishnav Charan (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Munisamy, Shri N. R. (Vellore).
 Murmu, Shri Paika (Rajmahal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Kakinada—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Murty, Shri M. S. (Golugonda).
 Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

"N"

Nadar, Shri P. Thanulingam (Nagercoil).
 Naidu, Shri R. Govindarajalu (Tiruvallur).
 Naidu, Shri T. D. Muthukumara-sami (Cuddalore).
 Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).
 Nair, Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan (Kozhikode).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Thiruvella).
 Naldurgkar, Shri Venketrao Shrinivasrao (Osmanabad).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Nanjappa, Shri C. (Nilgiris).
 Naraindin, Shri (Shahjahanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).
 Narayanasamy, Shri R. (Periyakulam).
 Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour).
 Nath Pai, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nathwani, Shri Narendrabhai P. (Sorath).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Ganjam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
 Nayar, Shri V. P. (Quilon).
 Negi, Shri Nek Ram (Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Phulpur).
 Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur).
 Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar South).

"O"

Onkar Lal, Shri (Kotah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyam Lal (Zalawad).

"P"

Padalu, Shri Kankipati Veeranna (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Padam Dev, Shri (Chamba).
 Pahadia, Shri Jagan Nath Prasad (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Palaniyandi, Shri M. (Peramalur).
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila (Nabdwip).
 Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal).
 Pandey, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri Sarju (Rasra).
 Pangarkar, Shri Nagorao Karojee (Parbhani).
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani (Puri).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Faizabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Deenabandhu (Udaipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Parmar, Shri Karsandas Ukabhai (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Parmar, Shri Yeshwant Singh (Mahasu).
 Parulekar, Shri Shamrao Vishnu (Thana).
 Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati M. (Coimbatore).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai Nichhabhai (Bulsar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patel, Sushri Maniben Vallabhbai (Anand).
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb (Miraj).
 Patil, Shri Nana (Satara).
 Patil, Shri R. D. (Bhir).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).

P—contd.

Patil, Shri Uttamrao Laxman (Dhulia).
 Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ganjam).
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).
 Pillai, Shri S. C. C. Anthony (Madras North).
 Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).
 Pocker Sahib, Shri B. (Banjeri).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Pragi Lal, Shri (Sitapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prasad, Shri Mahadeo (Gorakhpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Prodhan, Shri Bijaya Chandrasingh (Kalahandi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Ambalapuzha).

'R'

Radha Mohan Singh, Shri (Ballia).
 Radha Raman, Shri (Chandni Chowk).
 Raghbir Sahai, Shri (Budaun).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghunath Singhji, Shri (Barmer).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Guntur).
 Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Amroha).
 Rai, Shri Khushwaqt (Kheri).
 Rai Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Rajendra Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rajiah, Shri Devanapalli (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raju, Shri D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Raju, Shri Vijayarama Gajapathi (Visakhapatnam).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Hazaribagh).
 Ram Garib, Shri (Basti—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

R—contd.

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mahendergarh).
 Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad).
 Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Domariaganj).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Sasaram).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri Peelamedu Rangaswamy Naidu (Pollachi).
 Ramam, Shri Uddaraju (Narasapur).
 Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Barabanki—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Aurangabad).
 Ramaswami, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. (Gobichettipalayam).
 Ramaswamy, Shri Puli (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rameshwar Rao, Shri J. (Mahbubnagar).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa Y. (Gulbarga).
 Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Tenali).
 Rangarao, Shri M. Sri (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri Devulapalli Venkateswar (Nalgonda).
 Rao, Shri Etikala Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanmant (Medak).
 Rao, Shri R. Jagannath (Koraput).
 Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).
 Raut, Shri Bhole (Champaner—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Raut, Shri Rajaram Balkrishna (Kolaba).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malgudi)

B—contd.

Reddy, Shri Chegireddy Bali (Markapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Kolar).
 Reddy, Shri R. Lakshmi Narasa (Nellore).
 Reddy, Shri R. Narapa (Ongole).
 Reddy, Shri T. Nagi (Anantapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri Vutukuru Rami (Cuddapah).
 Roy, Shri Biren (Calcutta—South West).
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath (Salempur).
 Rungsung Suisa, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

'S'

Sadhu Ram, Shri (Jullundur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahodrabai, Shrimati (Sagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Saksena, Shri Shibban Lal (Maharajganj).
 Salunke, Shri Balasaheb (Khed).
 Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
 Samantsinh, Dr. N. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Sambandam, Shri K. R. (Nagapattinam).
 Sampath, Shri E. V. K. (Namakkal).

S—contd.

Sanganna, Shri Toyaka (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Tenkasi).
 Sardar, Shri Bholi (Saharsa—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh (Ludhiana).
 Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Nawada).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Guna).
 Selku, Shri Mardi (West Dinajpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Sen, Shri Asoke Kumar (Calcutta—North-West).
 Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Servai, Shri A. Vairavan (Tanjore).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchandar (Shahjahanpur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Madhya Saurashtra).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai (Girnar).
 Shankuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Hapur).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri Harish Chandar (Jajpur).
 Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Gwalior).
 Shastry Pandit Hiralal (Sawai Madhopur).
 Shastry, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).

S—contd.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Gurgaon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandy).
 Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Baloda Bazar).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Singh, Shri Awadesh Kumar (Katihar).
 Singh, Shri Chandikeshwar Saran (Sarguja).
 Singh, Shri Digvijiya Narayan (Pupri).
 Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Gonda).
 Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur).
 Singh, Shri Kamal Narain (Shahadol—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Singh, Shri Laisram Achaw (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Maharajganj).
 Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Chandauli).
 Sinha, Shri Banarasi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau).
 Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Nalanda).
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhar (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sivaraj, Shri N. (Chingleput—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Somani, Shri G. D. (Dausa).

S—contd.

Sonawane, Shri Tayappa (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Sonule, Shri Harihar Rao (Nanded).
 Soren, Shri Debi (Dumka—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Subbarayan, Dr. P. (Tiruchengode).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sugandhi, Shri Murigeppa Siddappa (Bijapur North).
 Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona (Bhopal).
 Supakar, Shri Shraddhakar (Sambalpur).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Suder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Gwalior—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Swami, Shri V. N. (Chanda).
 Swaran Singh, Sardar (Jullundur).
 Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Gopalganj).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammed (Kishanganj).
 Tangamani, Shri K. T. K. (Madurai).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Tariq, Shri Ali Mohammad (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Tewari, Shri Dwarikanath (Cachar).
 Thakore, Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh (Patna).
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Srivilliputhur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Thirumal Rao, Shri M. (Kakinada).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

T—contd.

Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal (Nimar Khandwa).
 Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Kesaria).
 Tripathi, Shri Vishwambar Dayal (Unnao).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Etawah—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uiike, Shri M. G. (Mandla—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Umrao Singh, Shri (Ghosi).
 Upadhyaya, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Pratapgarh).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Rewa).

V

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran).
 Varma, Shri Manikya Lal (Udaipur).
 Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai (Nimar).

V—contd.

Vedakumari, Kumari M. (Eluru).
 Venkat Rao, Shri A. R. (Jalna).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanta (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiwa, Shri Narayan Maniramji (Chhindwara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
 Wilson, Shri John N. (Mirzapur).
 Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

X

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).

LOK SABHA

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Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The Deputy-Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh.

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Shri Upendranath Barman.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shri Frank Anthony.

Shri J. M. Mohammed Imam.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

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Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-law.

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(Chairman)

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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava

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Shri S. R. Rane

Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri B. S. Murthy

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

Shri M. L. Dwivedi

Shri Raghbir Sahai

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Surendra Mahanty

Shri Jaipal Singh

Shri Vijayram Raju

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Shri Asoke K. Sen

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaya

Dr. P. Subbarayan

Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal

Shrimati Jayaben Vajubhai Shah.

Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Shri Sarangadhara Sinha

Shri Shivram Rango Rane

Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee

Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik

Shri Bimal Comar Ghose

Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

Shri Hoover Hynniewta

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Shrimati Shakuntala Devi	Shri K. R. Achar
Shri V. N. Swami	Shri Chintamani Panigrahi
Shri M. Ayyakannu	Shri Karsandas Parmar
Shri Ram Krishan	Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
Shri Kamal Krishna Das	Shri Harish Chandra Sharma
Shri Surti Kustaiya	Shri Ignace Beck
Shri Rungsung Suisa	

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Shri S. A. Dange	Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar
Shri Jogendra Singh	Shri M. Sankarapandian
Shri Mahavir Tyagi	Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shri Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Shrimati Renu Chakravarty
Shri Radha Charan Sharma	Shri Jhulan Sinha
Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh	Shri Ramji Verma
Shri Gopalrao Khedkar	Shri Govind Malaviya
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani	Shri R. L. Jangde
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed	Shri N. C. Kasliwal
Shri S. A. Matin	Shri Doddla Thimmaiah
Shri M. Thirumala Rao	Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri J. Rameshwar Rao	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani	Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Shri Rajeshwar Patel	Shri Shraddhakar Supakar

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Shri C. R. Basappa	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri P. Subbiah Ambalam	Shri Ramji Verma
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri	Shri R. K. Khadilkar
	Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

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(Chairman)
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Shrimati Uma Nehru
Pandit Dwarka Nath Tiwary
Shrimati Krishna Mehta
Shri M. K. M. Abdul Salam
Shri Jiyalal Mandal

Shri K. G. Wodeyar
Shri Nandubhai Nichhabhai Patel
Shri Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiai
Shri Pratap Singh Daulta
Shri D. R. Chavan
Shri B. C. Mullick
Shri Ram Chandra Majhi
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria

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Shri Narendrabhai Nathwani
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri
Shri Krishna Chandra
Shri Jhulan Sinha
Shri K. R. Sambandam
Shri S. A. Agad

Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadi
Shri Sunder Lal
Shri S Easwara Iyer
Shri Balasaheb Patil
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee
Shri Shraddhakar Supakar
Shri Shambhu Charan

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Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi
Shri Rameshwar Sahu
Shri T. Sanganna
Shri A. C. Guha
Shri N. R. M. Swamy
Shri Upendranath Barman

Shri N. G. Ranga
Shri H. C. Dasappa
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Prabhat Kar
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri N. Siva Raj
Shri Khushwaqt Rai

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Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
Shri Amolakh Chandi
Shri T. R. Deogirkar
Shri S. Venkatarannan

Shri M. Govinda Reddy
Shri Rohit Manushankar Di
Shri M. Basavapunnaiah

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Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi
Shri Thakur Das Malhotra
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Shri Sinhasan Singh
Shri Jitendra Nath Lahiri
Shri T. C. N. Menon

Shri Bahadur Singh
Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Kanhaiyalal Bherulal Malviya
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal
Shri Mohammed Imam
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri Braj Raj Singh

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 (Chairman)
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Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
Shri Upendranath Barman
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty
Shri Frank Anthony
Shri B. G. Mehta
Shri T. N. Singh
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Mulchand Dube

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
Shri S. A. Dange
Acharya J. B. Kripalani
Shri Indulal Yajnik
Shri Jaipal Singh
Shri Vijayram Raju
Shri P. K. Deo
Shri B. K. Gaikwad
Dr. A. Krishnaswami
Shri J. M. Mohamed Imam
Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman

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Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah—
 (Chairman)
Shri Resham Lal Jangde
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
Shri Rajeshwar Patel
Shri Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi
Shri Missula Suryanarayananamurti

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
Shri Kamal Krishna Das
Shri A. E. T. Barrow
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri Khushwaqt Rai
Shri Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagovankar

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Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha—
 (Chairman)
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharyya
Shri Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala

Shri Raghubar Deyal Misra
Shri Doraiswami Gounder
Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray
Shrimati Parvathi M. Krishnan
Shri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar

Rajya Sabha

Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan
 Shri Amar Nath Agarwal
 Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor

Dr R. P. Dube

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair

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 Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
 Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
 Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam
 Shri Tekur Subramanyam
 Shri Radhelal Vyas

Shri Tyappa Hari Sonavane
 Shri Shivram Rango Rane
 Dr Sushila Nayar
 Shri K. T. K. Tangamani
 Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
 Shri Amjad Ali
 Shri M. R. Masani
 Shri Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Minister of Finance.—Shri Morarji Desai.

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Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Irrigation and Power.—Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply.—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

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

Ministers of State

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

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Minister of Mines and Oil.—Shri Keshava Deva Malaviya.

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Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications.—Shri Raj Bahadur.

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

Minister of Industry.—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Community Development.—Shri Surendra Kumar Dey.

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

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

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Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs.—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.
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Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.—Shri A. C. Joshi.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development.—Shri B. S. Murthy.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel.—Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

243

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 12th August, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Vizag Port

***Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 966 on the 14th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any proposal has since emerged out of the discussions on the subject of Japanese financial aid for the development of the Vizag Port;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) is in the negative, the stage at which the discussions rest at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 43.]

Shri V. C. Shukla: From the statement it appears that about Rs. 1,090 crores are going to be spent on development of Vizag port. May I know ultimately how much ore will be exported from Vizag port after the development has been completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the agreement we have fixed a limit of two million tons annually for that purpose. It might be more, it might be less or up to that extent.

244

Shri V. C. Shukla: Actually the ore export agreement stipulates that seven million tons of iron ore will be exported—two millions from the Orissa deposits and five million from Bailadilla. Has any allowance been made for this while drawing up the development plan of Vizag port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The plans have been drawn up for the development of Vizag port, and they include the improvement of the installations in the railway yard, signals and communications, wagon haulage system, rotary wagon dumper, loading towers, conveyors, shovels etc.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I wanted to know if any allowance has been made for the ultimate export of 7 million tons from Vizag port, because according to the statement of the Government, it appears that to begin with two million tons of iron ore will be exported from Orissa ore mines and ultimately five million tons will be exported from Bailadilla mines.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as this particular agreement is concerned, I am not aware of the seven million tons target that the hon. Member has in view. This particular agreement covers the export of two million tons annually.

Shri V. C. Shukla: What is the maximum tonnage of ships that will be able to berth at the Vizag port after the proposed development has been completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We propose to have four more berths—two for the ore and two for general cargo—and these four berths will enable four additional ships to be berthed.

Shri V. C. Shukla: My question was different.

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Ramam: Is it not a fact that the Japanese aid to this port is also linked up with American aid to Japan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is part of the agreement—American aid to the tune of over Rs. 9 crores, so far as the foreign exchange content part of it is concerned.

Shri Damani: What kind of development is contemplated by the Japanese aid, and what will be the proportion of the Japanese aid to our total expenditure?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The overall development contemplated under the agreement includes the improvement and extension of the railway system from Sambalpur to Titilagarh, development of the port, development of the railway yard at the port and development of the iron ore mine itself.

Shri Panigrahi: Recently according to the agreement with the Japanese steel interests, 1.6 million tons of iron ore was to be exported to Japan. May I know whether all this 1.6 million tons ore was or will be exported through Vizag port alone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Exports under this particular agreement, as I have said, will be of the order of 2 million tons annually and will start from 1964 onwards.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the approach rail link to Vizag town will be taken up? If there is a proposal to take up the link, when will the work start?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already submitted that the missing link will be supplied.

Shri V. C. Shukla: My question was: what would be the maximum tonnage of ships that will be able to berth at the Vizag port after its development, because the economics of iron ore exports are very closely connected with the tonnage of the ships that will be able to take the ore from India to Japan.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The maximum tonnage that a berth can hold depends upon the draft that the berth has got and also upon the size or design of the ship.

Village Reconstruction Experiment in Khanpur, New Delhi

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*39.	Shri Abdul Salam: Shri Bhogji Bhai: Shri Sangaana: Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri Mohan Swarup:
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Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance Government has provided to the Ford Foundation in India for its current experiment in village reconstruction in Khanpur village near Qutab Minar in Delhi;

(b) whether an electric generating posal to instal such plants in other well water has been installed in the Khanpur village; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to instal such plants in other parts of the country?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No financial assistance has been provided but some technical staff has been deputed to work with the Ford Foundation.

(b) Yes, from bullock-power.

(c) The project is still in the experimental stage.

Shri Abdul Salam: Has the Government any scheme to sponsor a pilot scheme in one village in every state.

Shri S. K. Dey: After we have conducted the experiment at Khanpur to some further length.

Shri Raj Bahadur: How much time is expected to be taken to complete the experiment?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is very difficult to estimate it, but I believe in three to six months we should be able to arrive at a point where we can definitely state whether it is reproducible in other villages universally in India.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the same process adopted for the river valley projects to produce electricity is adopted in this case also?

Shri S. K. Dey: In the case of the river valley projects, it is a question of conversion of water power into electric power. In this case it is a question of transforming bullock power into electric power.

Shri Damani: If this experiment is successful, will Government consider supplementing the community projects with this scheme?

Shri S. K. Dey: The scheme certainly holds very high promise, and if it proves to be economical practically, it certainly will be reproduced all over the country.

Shri Nath Pai: The engineers themselves have stated that whereas the Five Year Plan contemplates electrification of 15,000 villages, with the application of this plan it is conceivable that we can electrify 150,000 villages. Is it true? Has any evaluation been made of this estimate?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is still very premature to make this sort of statement, but certainly . . .

Shri Nath Pai: It is his statement. I do not make any statement. His engineer is on record. I only quoted him.

Shri S. K. Dey: It can be reproduced in all the 550,000 villages provided we can design a generator which is cheap and for which we can have the capital.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the Minister is in a position to give us any idea as to the economics of the production in terms

of production cost of electricity per unit?

Shri S. K. Dey: It has still to be worked out.

Shri Tangamani: May I know in which of the States such pilot schemes are going to be introduced during the current year?

Shri S. K. Dey: If the present experiment can be carried to the conclusion that we are aiming at, we should be able to start pilot schemes in every State.

Shri Tangamani: How long will it take?

Mr. Speaker: Four to six months, he has said.

Shri Jadhav: May I know the cost and the capacity of the plant and whether it will be within the reach of the average village?

Shri S. K. Dey: There is nothing absolute about the capacity of the plant. The present plant that has been installed has a capacity of 4.5 KW, but it is not difficult to design a generator with higher or lesser power.

Dr. R. Banerji: For 4.5 KW what will be the cost?

Shri S. K. Dey: The present cost, estimated by our American friends has been about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 for a combined pump and generator, but it is believed that the cost can be considerably reduced.

भ विभूति विषय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक एकड़ जमीं के पटाने में आवश्यक उसकी सिंचाई करने में कितनी वित्ती समर्थ होगी और उस पर कितना पैसा लार्ज हगा ?

Shri S. K. Dey: At this stage, it is difficult to say what the cost will be. In any case, electricity is not going to be used for irrigating the fields. The plant is a combination of an electric generator and a pump, either of which can be switched on according to the will of the farmer. So, if the fields have to be irrigated, the pump will be working.

Mr. Speaker: To avoid further questions, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he may arrange to take all Members, who want to go and see, to that place? It is only fifteen or twenty miles from here.

Shri S. K. Dey: I shall be very happy to make these arrangements, if the hon. Members are prepared to see the plant in action at this preliminary stage.

Mr. Speaker: They can learn further information there.

Special Information Telephone Service for Sports

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a special information service has been introduced by Calcutta Telephones for the public to get the results of the football matches and other sports through telephones; and

(b) if so, whether any extra charge per call would have to be paid for this new service?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a) Yes.

(b) No extra charge is levied. All such calls are metered and charged as for one local call.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the new information service that has been introduced is a temporary one or a permanent one?

Shri S. K. Patil: It all depends on the success of that scheme. If it is found successful, then it will be a permanent one.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have incurred any extra expenditure to establish this new information service?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is bound to be a slight expenditure, but it is not of a type which should discourage Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Question No. 41.

Shri Supakar: Question No. 53 may also be answered along with this.

Shri Tyagi: Question No. 54 also.

Mr. Speaker: I believe the Minister has no objection.

Indo-Pak Canal Waters Dispute

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*41.	<p>Shri Ram Krishan: Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shrimati Ila Faichoudhuri: Shri Rameshwar Tantis: Shri N. R. Munikamy: Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Sapakar: Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Shri Damani: Shri Mohan Swarup: Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri Hem Raj: Shri Raghunath Singh:</p>
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Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conclusions have been reached at the Rome and the London talks held recently between the representatives of the Government of India and Pakistan on the Canal Waters Dispute;

(b) if so, the nature of conclusions reached;

(c) whether Pakistan has submitted any new proposals for the settlement of the Canal Waters Dispute between the two countries;

(d) if so, the nature of these proposals and the Government of India's reactions thereto;

(e) whether Government of India have advanced any alternative proposals in this regard; and

(f) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafis Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) to (d). At the talks held in Rome during April-May, 1958, it was decided that Pakistan would present at the next meeting in London a plan of engineering works designed to replace from the western rivers the supplies received by Pakistan canals from the eastern rivers. A plan was put up at the recent meeting in London. After a preliminary examination of this plan, the Indian delegation obtained certain clarifications and asked for some additional information which the Pakistan Representative has promised to supply. The talks were then adjourned to enable the Indian delegation to study the Pakistan plan and prepare its detailed comments on the Pakistan proposals.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Indo-Pak Canal Water Dispute

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*54. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ghosal:
Shri Assar:
Shri Radha Raman:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank team visited India and Pakistan in the month of June, 1958;
- (b) the object of their visit;
- (c) Whether they had a talk with our Government; and
- (d) the nature of report submitted by the World Bank Team?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafis Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of their visit was to study the situation created by abnormally low river supplies in the rivers Beas and the Sutlej.

(c) Yes, Sir. They had some discussions with the representative of the Government of India.

(d) The Government of India are not aware of any report having been submitted by the Bank team.

भारत-पाक नहरी पानी विवाद

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*55. { यह सरकू पांडे :
यह इमरीत सिंह :
तरदार इमरान सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान, भारत द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये इस सुझाव से सहमत हो गया है कि दोनों देश सिन्धु घाटी की नदियों से प्राप्त किये गये पानी के सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरे को आंकड़े दिया करेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में दोनों देशों के विशेष घायुसों का एक सम्मेलन किया गया था ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafis Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held between the Special Commissioners of India and Pakistan on 22nd June, 1958 at the Wagha border to exchange the data relating to the early part of Kharif 1958. Since then the data is being exchanged daily.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Question No. 62 also can be taken up along with these.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there would not be any supplementaries, I believe.

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Then, hon. Members will forget all the replies.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. My suggestion, if you would kindly consider, is that you might please revise this practice, because in cases where four or five questions are clubbed together, Members lose their chances of asking supplementaries on

specific replies given, and it becomes difficult also for hon. Members to retain the exact words given in the answers. So, up to two questions, I would not mind. But if three or four or five questions are to be clubbed together, it becomes difficult to ask supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: All that I can say is that the hon. Member is sufficiently capable of understanding everything that goes on here. There need be no fear; he can certainly retain all that. I shall allow answers to be given together only to those questions which are so intimately connected with one another. There might be overlapping, and possibly, some supplementaries may be asked here relating to some other question elsewhere. I shall exercise sufficient caution and discretion in this matter. Of course, it is only in response to a request here that I am allowing this. Otherwise, I shall myself see which are all connected and which are not connected.

Shri Tyagi: In that case, different questions on the same subject may not be allowed on one day; they may all be clubbed together as one question.

Mr. Speaker: No. They are not all sent on the same day. The difficulty is that they are given in dribs and drabs for the same day, one after the other. As and when a question comes in, I look into it and then pass orders. If, simultaneously, on any particular subject, there are a number of questions by a number of persons, I club them all together and put the names here. But there are cases where questions come separately, and they have to be treated separately, and therefore, I allow them to be tabled separately. As far as possible, we try to avoid loss of time here.

As for the suggestion of Shri Tyagi, whenever he makes a suggestion, it will be very well borne in mind by me.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Question No. 62 is very different.

Mr. Speaker: All of them relate to canal water dispute.

Canal Waters Dues

*62. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the canal waters dues outstanding against Pakistan; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to secure early settlement thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) The amounts outstanding against Pakistan both under 'undisputed' and 'disputed' upto the quarter ending the 30th September, 1958 are as follows:—

Undisputed	..	Rs. 27,81,631
Disputed	..	Rs. 97,19,980

(b) The Government of Pakistan had paid the 'undisputed' charges, almost in full, upto the period ending 30th of September, 1957. The arrears under 'undisputed' charges refer mainly to the subsequent period. The question of payment of these arrears as well as the outstanding 'disputed' charges, has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any step has been taken so far to curtail the water supply to Pakistan from the eastern rivers?

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: I could not follow the last portion of the question.

Shri Ram Krishan: In view of the uncompromising attitude of Pakistan, may I know whether any step has been taken to curtail the water supply to Pakistan from the Indian rivers?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim: India is not curtailing Pakistan's water. We have been supplying the water according to the supplies in the rivers every year.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion to the Minister for action. He says: In view of their recalcitrant attitude—according to him—why do you not cut short the supply?

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Pakistan Government have submitted a new plan for the link channel, and if so, the cost of that plan for the link channel submitted by them?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: If I have correctly followed, then I shall answer this question; I do not know whether it will be wrong. If it is repeated again, I shall follow.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: I asked whether Pakistan had put forward a new plan regarding the cost of the link canals to be built in Pakistan? If so, what is the cost that has been indicated by Pakistan?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The cost is estimated by them, but that cannot be disclosed because it forms part of the matter which is between India and Pakistan in the World Bank and it has to be kept secret.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what way the new proposals submitted by the Government of Pakistan differ from the proposals which they had given before that date?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The difference is that this time the formula relates to the fact that the western rivers alone are to supply water to Pakistan.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the talks indicate any hope of a final settlement in the near future? What arrangements, if any, have Government made about the canal water in the meantime, before a final settlement is reached? What is the present arrangement regarding water?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Till a settlement is reached, new water arrangement is anticipated and the possibility is that some overall settlement may be arrived at by the end of this year.

Shri Ramakrishna Tantia: May I know whether the World Bank has put some fresh proposals and whether any Bank Mission is likely to visit India in the near future?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There are no fresh proposals by the World Bank.

बी ८० ला० हिंदूदेवी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कैनाल बाटर के समझौते के सिलसिले में जो बातचीत हुई है और अब तक उसके दौरान में जो डेलीगेशन यहां वहां और बर्ड बैंक गये हैं उसमें कुल कितना लर्चा पहा है. और इस मामले के क्या तक सुलझ जाने की आशा की जा सकती है?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : लर्च का जोड़ तो इस बक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। नोटिस की जरूरत है।

बी ८० ला० हिंदूदेवी : बाद में दे दीजियेगा, टेल पर रख दीजियेगा।

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the hon. Minister has seen the statement of Mian Mumtaz Daultana regarding the agreement between India and Pakistan in 1948? If so, what are the views of the Government of India thereon?

Mr. Speaker: Opinion expressed in 1948?

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I will go to the next question. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: Our case depends on the 1948 agreement. When a responsible leader of Pakistan disowned that agreement, how are negotiations and agreement possible, because they are disowning the foundation of the original agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the statement made in Pakistan. The allegation was that the agreement of 1948 was made under

duress. We have categorically stated that that is not fact, that it was after long deliberations between both Governments that that agreement was arrived at and enforced for all these years. It is now after seven or eight years that this statement is made that it was made under duress. It is not a fact.

Shri Banga: Have they accepted that position?

Shri Hathi: No, but he is not the Pakistan Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether at the Conference in Rome in May the World Bank team had given any indication to visit this country? If not, why was the London Conference suddenly postponed and the World Bank team enabled to visit this country, and whether the team also took into consideration payment of the disputed money by Pakistan?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The London Conference recently held was in connection with the exploration of the possibility.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The London Conference was suddenly postponed and the World Bank team was enabled to come to this country. What was the reason for that?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Because India wanted time to consider the question, the proposal which was submitted by them.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: Is it not a fact that the present proposals given out by Pakistan are complete departure in all details from the 1954 proposals? If so, would the hon. Minister throw some light on it?

Shri Hathi: The 1954 proposals were from the World Bank. This proposal, the new plan, has been submitted by Pakistan in order to replace the waters which they now get. This plan is being studied.

Shri Tengamani: When the World Bank team visited India in June

1958 and when our representatives met the team, may I know whether any concrete proposals were placed by our Government? In reply to another question, the hon. Minister stated that there was no proposal from the World Bank team. I want to know whether there was any proposal from our side.

Shri Hathi: The visit of the World Bank team in June, 1958 was only for a specific purpose. The Pakistan Government made complaints that we had cut down the water supplies in that area. Therefore, the World Bank team wanted to have an on the spot survey. We suggested that the Pakistan Government had not intimated to us what really their complaints were and that if the water supplies were a little reduced, it was because of the reduced discharges in the rivers themselves. But the World Bank thought that as they were going to start negotiations in June, it would be better to have a clear atmosphere, so that they could start negotiations in an atmosphere where both parties have given their facts to the Bank and the Bank was apprised of the real situation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister will be able to give an assurance that these endless negotiations with Pakistan are not going to affect in any way the work which is to be carried on in the Rajasthan Canal, because this dispute relates entirely to the waters which are to be taken by the Rajasthan Canal? May I know if Government maintain the position which they have stated on the floor of this House? If so, what is the nature of the negotiations which have now been opened afresh?

Shri Hathi: We have informed the World Bank and the Pakistan Government that we shall be ready by 1962 to withdraw the waters from the Rajasthan Canal and that it would not be possible for us then to wait any longer. That position has been subsequently made clear and the position regarding the construction of the Rajasthan Canal stands.

Now so far as these negotiations are concerned, they are not fresh negotiations; in a way they are a continuation of the old negotiations whereby Pakistan had to give a plan for replacing the waters which they now get. Those negotiations are continuing. The Pakistan Government have given a plan in the London meeting held on the 7th.

Shri Kashiwal: From what I could gather from the answers of the hon. Deputy Minister, it appears to me that now Pakistan has made fresh proposals as the basis of negotiations and that the 1954 proposals of the World Bank are completely brushed aside. If so, may I know what is the position now that the Government of India take with regard to the 1954 proposals?

Shri Hathi: This does not actually arise out of the 1954 proposals. A scheme was to be discussed for replacement of these waters. They had some plan which was very costly and the Bank was also not in favour of it. They have now submitted another scheme.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: How many hon. Members want to ask questions further?

Shri V. C. Shukla: I want to ask a question immediately on this.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a half-an hour discussion on this matter.

Shri V. C. Shukla: I want to ask a question immediately on this.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Food Scarcity in Rajasthan

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*44. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been scarcity of food in certain

Districts of Rajasthan in May, 1958; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, there has been shortfall in the production of rabi grains in Rajasthan this year.

(b) Distribution of imported wheat has been started through fair price shops in different areas.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the names of the areas which have been affected by drought in Rajasthan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The areas which are mostly affected are Jodhpur, Jaipur, Udaipur and Kotah and therein we are distributing wheat through fair price shops.

बी रमानाथ सिंह : ईस्टने यू० पी० की हालत को देखते हुये क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इस बारे में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

आला तथा कुलिमंडी (बी अ० प्र० अ०) : राजस्थान देश ईस्टन यू० पी० में से बहुत कम है। यह प्रश्न राजस्थान के बारे में है।

रम्पा रमानाथ सिंह : चूँकि ईस्टन यू० पी० में स्केपिटी है

आम्बेदकर महोदय : सारे हिन्दुस्तान में स्केपिटी है।

Hon. Members ought not to take hold of one question relating to a particular State and go on spinning out of it questions relating to all the other States of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the prices of foodgrains which are being sold as subsidised foodgrains in the fair price shops in Rajasthan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Wheat is being sold at the rate of Rs. 14/6/0; and in one place at Rs. 15/8/-, taking into consideration the transport charges etc.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that, on the one hand, the Government of Rajasthan has declared scarcity in about 800 villages and, on the other hand, the Government of India have arranged the export of sizeable quantities of foodgrains from this State?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Rajasthan, apart from the steps which I have already mentioned, there are other steps which have been taken by Government which are applicable to Rajasthan and other neighbouring States. For example, the wheat zone which has been formed on 13-6-1957 still continues and the export of wheat products has been recently banned to the States in the South; forward marketing in pulses and coarse grains has been stopped and the wheat flour mills have been banned from purchasing wheat from the open market.

These are further steps which have been taken to ease the situation in Rajasthan also. With regard to the general position in Rajasthan, although there has been a shortfall in the matter of rabi production, in other cereals there has been satisfactory production and the overall position is not so alarming as has been pointed out by the hon. Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know how the Government of India are reconciling their attitude and action when a large quantity of foodgrains is exported from the area where there is scarcity already?

Shri Ranga: Is that so?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have the Western zone made up of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. Initially, the town of Bombay was excluded; but later on the town of Bombay was also included. So the movement is inside the zone and not outside the zone.

Shri Ranga: That is not a ban.

Mr. Speaker: The import is inside the zone and not outside. Next question.

Shri Ranga rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

Spurious Drugs in Delhi

***45. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the problem of spurious drugs in Delhi market has been studied;
- (b) if so, what are the conclusions;
- (c) what steps have been taken to strengthen the machinery to meet the nuisance; and
- (d) what is the amount of seizures, arrests and prosecutions during the last three months?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No separate study of the problems of spurious drugs has been made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One additional Drugs Inspector was appointed in 1956. Another supervisory post of Assistant Drugs Controller has been created recently.

(d) 167 bottles of Woodwards Gripe Water, 912 Phials of Sudha Sindu and some quantity of Wrappers and labels of Alteris Cordial and Anacin have been recovered. Two arrests have been made. Prosecutions have not yet been launched as the cases are still under investigation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it a fact that Delhi is a store-house and distributing centre for the spurious drugs manufactured here and imported from adjoining areas; and, if that is the information of Government, may I know whether they consider the present machinery to be adequate to meet the situation?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the first aspect of the question, the hon. Member appears to have definite information and we shall be grateful to have it. Regarding the second, recently, the Delhi Administration added to its staff as I said in my reply to part (c) of the question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, is the Government aware that there a place called Bhagirat Palace in Chandni Chowk where spurious drugs have been manufactured for a long time; and, if so, may I know what has been the result of any raids on the place during the last year and how much fine was imposed in cases that were brought to light?

Shri Karmarkar: I was not aware of that Bhagirat Palace till now. With regard to the other, I shall pass on the information to the Delhi Administration for necessary action in the matter.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Has it come to the notice of Government that fines imposed in proved cases of spurious drugs continue to be light so that they are not having the deterrent effect that is expected of such fines?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice of that.

Shri Easwara Iyer: There are a number of advertisements still appearing in newspapers and magazines professing to be wonder drugs or panacea for all ailments. I want to know whether Government have any efficient machinery to test the efficacy of these wonder drugs and see whether they are really useful, as remedies, as they profess to remedy.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a question relating to spurious drugs masquerading as some other real drugs. Regarding wonder drugs, I think, I should like to have notice.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister has given any consideration to whether even at those manufacturing concerns which manufacture the genuine drugs any effort has been made to see that the seals and the packings are such that they are not easily imitated and that

they are distinct from the spurious drugs?

Shri Karmarkar: I should presume that the various State Administrations and that Union Administration are taking good care about that. But, if the hon. Member has any particular complaint about any particular area, I should like to have notice of that so that I may have the necessary action taken in the matter.

Shri Anzar Harvani: May I know whether Government is aware that such drugs are being supplied to even Government controlled hospitals and, if so, what steps have been taken to prevent this?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware that these drugs are being supplied to Government hospitals. But, I am prepared to admit that Government hospitals are susceptible to be deceived. I shall look into that.

Delhi Flying Club

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*47. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government of India to help the Delhi Flying Club to resume the flying activities which had been stopped as a result of the air crash at Safdarjung airport in May, 1958;

(b) the amount of cash assistance afforded to the Club; and

(c) the number of aircraft given to the Club by Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohinddin): (a) to (c): I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [See Appendix I, Annexure, No. 44.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many trainer aircraft the Delhi Flying Club have now, not on loan but on a permanent basis?

Shri Mohiuddin: At the present moment, the Club has three trainer aircraft in flying condition. One more will be certified as airworthy very soon. And, there are two others which are under examination and repairs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long the Delhi Flying Club will take to have their full quota of air-worthy trainer aircraft because there are aircraft which are not up to the mark?

Shri Mohiuddin: As a matter of fact, when the accident happened, the Club had only four aircraft actually in operation. And, at the present moment they, have got 3 and will have 4 aircraft very soon and they are likely to have still more.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the total amount of assistance which has been asked by the Delhi Flying Club for its rehabilitation?

Shri Mohiuddin: The flying club had asked for replacement of equipment and furniture, etc. a sum of about Rs. 78,000 and the Government had sanctioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, Rs. 60,000 for the time being.

Fire at Alambagh Railway Stores

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Shri U. L. Patil:

Shri Vajpayee:

Shri Ram Krishan:

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri Bose:

Shrimati Faheema Ahmed:

Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Hem Barua:

Sardar Iqbal Singh:

*48.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge fire broke out in the Northern Railway General Stores at Alambagh, Lucknow on 18th May, 1958 causing heavy loss of railway property;

(b) if so, the details of the property destroyed and the estimated loss sustained by the Railways;

(c) whether an enquiry has been made to determine the cause of the fire;

(d) if so, the findings thereof;

(e) whether any persons have been found responsible for the accident; and

(f) if so, the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, a fire did break out.

(b) The loss sustained was as under:—

(i) Loss to permanent way, buildings and Tools and plants: Rs. 67,000.

(ii) Loss to Rolling stock: Rs. 66,297.

(iii) Loss to other Railway property: Rs. 1,88,740.

Total loss: Rs. 3,22,037/-

This loss is likely to be reduced to some extent on sorting out 2000 Cwts. of damaged cotton waste which is in progress.

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 45.]

(e) Yes.

(f) This is under consideration.

Shri Bose: Now that the cause of the fire has been found out, have any steps been taken to eliminate the cause and to find out some new method of sealing?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The fire was caused because of the carelessness of the Khallasi who upset the sealing lamp which contained kerosene oil and split it over the stores. No drastic change in the method of sealing is necessary. It is purely an accident and we are taking steps to avoid recurrence of such accidents in future.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement I find that the fire broke out at 16.05 hours in a heap of scrap wood lying between lines Nos. 6 and 7 in the Stores. When this fire broke out, may I know what steps were taken to prevent the spread of this fire because I find that the loss amounted to about three lakhs of rupees because the fire was allowed to spread. What preventive steps were taken immediately?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Generally, in all the workshops there are fire-fighting units. Then, there was the civil fire brigade and the military fire brigade. All these were summoned. But since the wood lying there was rather dry and it was the month of May, it was very inflammable. But all these aids were summoned and they controlled the fire as fast as they could.

सेठ अचल सिंह : रेलवे स्टोर्स में ज्यादातर इस्पात तथा सोहे का ही सामान होता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वहाँ ऐसी कौन सी विधि या विस की वजह से आग सग गई और इतना नुकसान हुया?

चीफ़ इंजीनियर चार्टर्ड एक्स्पर्ट : रेलवे के कारखानों में सोहे धौर भकड़ी का भी काम होता है।

Electric Power Station Experts' Delegation to Yugoslavia

•49. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether delegation of Electric Power Station Experts has visited Yugoslavia;

(b) the names of the members of this delegation; and

(c) the main purpose of their visit?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. **Shri K. L. Vij,**
Director, Central Water and Power Commission, (Power Wing), New Delhi.

2. **Shri M. W. Goklany,**
Superintending Engineer, Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta.

3. **Shri K. S. Subrahmanyam,**
Executive Engineer, Superintendent, Hydro-electric Department, Mysore.

(c) The main purpose of the visit of the delegation was to assess the intrinsic value of generating plant and electrical equipment manufactured by the various firms in Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania and Austria.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether this Delegation has submitted any report?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Yes, they have.

C.D. Projects and N.E.S.

"51. Shri H. N. Mukherjee: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) how far agricultural production has been made the primary objective of the Community Development Projects and of the National Extension Service; and

(b) to what extent, and with what results Panchayats have been associated so far with the work of agricultural production?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Agricultural production has been given the topmost priority under the Community Development Programme.

(b) Some Panchayats have helped in the execution of minor irrigation works or in the distribution of seeds and fertilizers. Panchayats are also being associated to an increasing extent in the preparation of village plans of agricultural production. The association of Panchayats has been useful to the programme.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if definite targets of agricultural production have been laid down for groups of villages in charge of extension workers as appears to have been recommended at a conference in September-October, 1956 with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Community Development and if so, how far have such targets been reached?

Shri S. K. Dey: These targets are being worked out for groups of villages but it takes quite some time to implement these targets because the requirements of improved agriculture, such as improved seeds and fertilizers take time to grow.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if any progress has been made towards the setting up in villages in collaboration with the panchayats wherever possible of multi-purpose co-operative societies so that every family could get integrated in the system of production?

Shri S. K. Dey: I cannot say that there is a multi-purpose co-operative society in every village but the co-operative movement is gradually expanding to encompass the largest number of families possible.

Shri Ragubir Sahai rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ragubir Sahai

Kumari M. Vedakumari rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called a male Member.

Shri Ragubir Sahai: Is it not a fact that so long only individual farmers had taken the benefit of the facilities provided for raising more food crops and the panchayats as such have not taken part at all because according to the latest Evaluation Committee report, they are ineffective bodies? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to activate the panchayats.

Shri S. K. Dey: To some extent the statement is correct but we have been

taking steps to train progressive cultivators in the villages to make them form the nucleus which the panchayats can use for the propagation of agricultural programme. In the State from which the hon. Member comes there was an intensive drive during the kharif campaign and the panchayats were very closely associated. The experience in that drive had encouraged the State to have a renewed drive during the rabi campaign and perhaps this will also be a foundation for the rabi campaign for the country as a whole which the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has envisaged.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: Apart from associating the panchayats and making them the primary bodies, what special measures have been taken by the Government? What are the financial allocations and what are the extra-duties on the block development and N.E.S. officers?

Shri S. K. Dey: We have asked the State Governments to see that all programmes from now on are planned and implemented in close collaboration with the members of the block development committee and all the plans are supposed to be approved by these committees and then implemented through the village institutions.

Shri Thirumalai: Is the Government aware that a major portion of the seeds and manures are being distributed among the members of the panchayat and members of the advisory board?

Shri S. K. Dey: When there is a scarcity, these things occasionally happen. Government will continue its vigilant measures and see that these things do not happen.

Dr. Ram Sahib Singh: What is the nature of the rabi campaign which the hon. Minister just now referred to?

Shri S. K. Dey: Every village is supposed to have a campaign for the optimum utilisation of the resources at its disposal—resources in matters of seed fertiliser, minor irrigation and

the labour potential available with the people and the improved techniques that are current.

Shri Pandit: May I know whether the Ministry is aware that most of the seeds which are being distributed in the community development and national extension service areas do not germinate and they do not therefore achieve the purpose?

Shri S. K. Dey: I am not aware of any such universal complaint although complaints of this kind do arise from time to time.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that intensive training is being given to village leaders. May I know how these trained village leaders are going to be associated in the matter of agricultural production.

Shri S. K. Dey: These village farm leaders are expected to constitute the nucleus of a farmers' organisation in the village, who will try to propagate their improved practices to their less favoured neighbours.

Heat Wave in the Country

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*52 { **Shri Supakar:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of deaths due to heat-wave in many parts of India recently;

(b) whether the incidence of deaths on account of the above has been higher this year as compared to previous years;

(c) if so, whether any specific medicine has been invented for cure and prevention of such heat-wave cases; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to propagate the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) No information is available.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Supakar: May I know the total number of deaths from sun-stroke this year in the different States of India?

Shri Karmarkar: The figures in respect of the States for which I find deaths recorded are: Bombay 72, Orissa 1, Punjab 1, Rajasthan 17, U.P. 233, West Bengal—information not available, Delhi 34—32 deaths in Irwin Hospital and 2 deaths in private hospitals.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What about Bihar?

Shri Karmarkar: Information not available.

Shri Supakar: May I know the reason why the incidence of death was higher this year than in previous years although, perhaps, the temperature was not extraordinarily high?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said in my original reply, we have no information regarding the fact that this year's deaths were larger than the deaths during previous years. It is a fact that heat-wave of similar duration and covering such extensive areas has not occurred during the past ten years. As to why people died and why people did not die, it is very difficult to say because it not only depends on heat-wave, but also on the amount of exposure that the people undergo.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that some of these deaths, particularly amongst children, were due to scarcity of hospital accommodation for children—pediatric beds—and, if that be so, what action is proposed to be taken to rectify it so that all children affected by excessive heat can get immediate facilities for hospitalisation?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any complaint that hospital accommodation was not available. Certainly, this is an important matter and if

any occasion, unfortunately, arises, we shall see to it that this is treated as a priority matter and we shall struggle our best to see that every affected child is accommodated.

Air Services in Assam, Manipur and Tripura

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*53. { Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Amjad Ali:

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

- whether it is a fact that passenger fares have been increased by the Indian Airlines Corporation on certain routes in Assam, Manipur and Tripura;
- if so, the reasons thereof;
- whether the increased rates are at par with the rest of India; and
- if so, whether any decision has been reached regarding starting of Janata Air Services in view of the serious transport difficulties in these areas?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The passenger fares of the Indian Airlines Corporation for all the Sectors were revised on the basis of the recommendations of the Air Transport Council.

(c) Yes.

(d) No, Sir. The question is still under consideration.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: Geographically Tripura is nearly besieged and, therefore, she is the worst sufferer as far as transport and communication facilities are concerned. As such, may I know whether Government will consider giving some reduction in passenger fares and freight charges of the Indian Airlines Corporation, or start a janata air service immediately?

Shri Mohiuddin: In reply to part (d) of the question, I have stated that

the question of introducing an austerity or janata service is still under consideration. The I.A.C. proposes, in about two or three months' time, as soon as the scheme is ready, to introduce a service at a slightly reduced rate to certain cities in the Eastern sector—that is, Agartala and some other places—and I may inform that it will take about three or four months.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that Tripura being on the border between Pakistan and India has been closed, and only yesterday we heard that the prices of commodities are rising, has the Government considered as an urgent necessity to start cheap freight services also?

Shri Mohiuddin: The I.A.C. runs a scheduled and non-scheduled freight service from Calcutta to the various places on this sector. The freight rates have been fixed in such a manner that the payment of these freight rates may not involve heavy costs. On account of the closure of the border recently, they have not considered any revision in the freight rates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Does the Government propose to consider this, in view of the fact that it is totally cut off by land route?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): It is a suggestion for action; we shall very sympathetically consider that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In view of the fact that the position has become very bad in Tripura just at present and the Minister stated that it will take three months to revise the rates, would he consider a revision of these rates, not slightly but on an adequate basis, immediately, instead of waiting for another three months?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as the freight structure is concerned it is an integrated one, and whether any departure from that should be made or not in individual cases is a matter

of concessional rates. We shall surely consider it, and, of course, the urgency of the case is also being noted.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: During the recent visits of the Deputy Minister to that area, may I know whether any representation was made to him for reduction of passenger fares and freight charges? May I also know whether, in view of the transport difficulties experienced in that particular area, Government will immediately consider the question of reducing the rates?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have answered that question.

Sugar Prices

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*56. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Mahanty:

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

(a) whether sugar prices have risen in the country as a result of sugar export promotion campaign;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) what efforts are being made by Government to arrest this increase in prices?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) Yes, the prices had risen by 2 to 7% in different parts of the country.

(c) The Government of India fixed on 30th July, 1958 controlled ex-factory prices for factories situated in the Punjab, U.P. and North Bihar, where the rise was more marked. The prices have since come down.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know why South Bihar was not included in this price-control scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We examined

this question. These controlled prices are based on the cost of production. The cost of production of South Bihar factories, because they work for a short period, was high, and we thought that we can effectively control the prices by prescribing the controlled prices for the whole of Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar. It had this effect, and the sale prices in the South Bihar factories have also come down.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that the controlled prices were decided on the basis of the cost of production. May I know whether the costs of production in Western U.P. and North Bihar are the same or different; and, if they are different, why the two were tagged together?

Shri A. P. Jain: Well, the difference is very little and, in fact, we felt that the controlled prices should be at a level whereby neither of the two regions should suffer.

Shri C. D. Pande: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the day they raised the excise duty by Rs. 2 a maund the market price of sugar has gone up by Rs. 6 a maund?

Shri A. P. Jain: The figures given by the hon. Member are not accurate; but, nonetheless, it is a fact that on occasions the rise in the price of sugar has been higher than what is warranted by the rise in excise duties.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister had given an assurance here that all the losses which would be incurred on the export of sugar shall be borne by the millowners and shall not be allowed to be transferred to the consumers. May I know what steps he took to safeguard against the millowners driving back their losses from the consumers?

12 hrs.

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not remember to have ever given any such assurance, but the very fact that when the prices were raised and we have taken action to control the price would

slow that we are alive to the situation. As a result of this control the prices have come down.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that at the conference at Lucknow the hon. Minister had taken an assurance from the millowners that they would not raise the price after this export?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member is again mistaken. There was no conference at Lucknow. The talks took place at Naini Tal.

Shri Tyagi: I apologise for the wrong name.

Shri A. P. Jain: There, the millowners gave an assurance that they will not raise the price of sugar as a result of allowing the export quota. Some of the millowners did not abide by that assurance, and therefore we had to take action. We have brought down the price. What else could we do?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What was the ex-factory price at the time of the promulgation of the export promotion ordinance?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am giving the price in the important markets.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may mention the All-India market prices: at Jullundur, on the 28th July, it was Rs. 39.22; at Delhi, it was Rs. 40.25; at Calcutta, it was

Shri A. P. Jain: I want notice for that, but, if the hon. Member wants market prices, I can give them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How much sugar was released after the promulgation of the ordinance on the 30th July for free sale in the market? How much has been exported after the promulgation of the ordinance up to now?

Shri A. P. Jain: According to the latest information which I got contracts for the export of about 16,000 to 17,000 tons of sugar have been entered into.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That has not been exported.

Shri A. P. Jain: It takes a little time to export, after contracts have been made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How much was released for free sale?

Mr. Speaker: The matter will come up later. The Question Hour is over.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My resolution is there, and so I want the information in connection with the discussion on the resolution.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ad Hoc Tribunal

*42. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1482 on the 5th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the *Ad Hoc Tribunal* appointed in 1953 to go into some grievances of Railwaymen has since framed its recommendations;

(b) if so, the salient features of the same; and

(c) when action will be initiated for implementing the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet;

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

Timber

*43. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has information regarding the pres-

ent position of standing timber in the country; and

(b) whether it is on the increase or decrease?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the volume of Standing Timber and fire wood in India for the year 1950-51 to 1955-56 is placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 46]. Information for timber alone is not available.

(b) On the basis of available information, there is an increase in the case of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P., Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Andamans and Nicobar Islands whereas in the case of Mysore and West Bengal (in 1955-56) there has been a decrease.

Reservation of Shipping Space for Coir Products

*46. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the Kerala Government to take steps to reserve fifteen per cent of the shipping space for coir products from ports of Kerala in view of the fact that shippers were not accepting coir goods when they had heavier cargoes; and

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

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

(b) It has not been possible to accept the proposal as,

(i) the Indian Coastal Conference who were consulted, have opposed it on the ground that it will not work,

(ii) the demand for shipping space for various cargoes is dictated by market condi-

tions at the ports of destination,

(iii) any reservation for any particular commodity will give rise to claims for similar treatment in respect of other trades which will be difficult to resist; and

(iv) in the context of our limited tonnage on the coast, it would not be in the best interests of our economy to make such reservations.

Dust Storms

*56. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dust storms which raged in the Capital during the months of May and June, 1958;

(b) whether it is a fact that the frequency and violence of these storms have been increasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to make Delhi's air cleaner and calmer?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) 7 in May and 6 in June.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No Sir, the technical developments in Science have not yet reached the stage where it is possible to regulate the climatic changes within a territorial region.

Land Cultivation

*57. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any instructions were sent to the State Governments for the assignment of waste lands to landless labourers for cultivation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes, Sir. The State Governments were asked, to

carry out a survey of the waste cultivable lands, lying fallow, in their States, with a view to locate compact blocks for the purpose of settlement, and to find out the extent of landless labourers awaiting resettlement on these lands. They were also asked to formulate suitable schemes and submit to the Government of India for financial assistance.

Safety Organisations in Railways

*58. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Safety Organisations have been recently set up in the different Railways to enquire into the causes of accidents and suggest ways and means to avoid them;

(b) if so, whether these organisations have already started their work; and

(c) if so, by what time the findings of these organisations are likely to be made available?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 47.]

Ad-hoc Committee on Transport Administration in States

*59.

{	Shri Ram Krishan:
	Sardar Iqbal Singh:
	Shri S. M. Banerjee:
	Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) whether the ad hoc Committee set up to advise on the re-organisation of Transport Administration in the States has commenced its work;

(b) if so, work done so far; and

(c) when it is expected to make its recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 48].

(c) In about six months.

Import of Wheat

*60.

{	Shri D. C. Sharma:
	Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) what is the over-all position with regard to the import of wheat;

(b) whether imports are keeping pace with the requirements of the country;

(c) the total quantity of wheat held as a reserve by or on behalf of the Centre; and

(d) the particular difficulties either in import, off-take or distribution of wheat, the Government expect before the end of the current financial year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Arrangements already exist for the import of about 23 lakh tons of wheat during the year 1958. Against this quantity, about 14.7 lakh tons were received in India up to the end of July 1958.

(b) Yes.

(c) About 6 lakh tons on the 19th July. In addition there is a stock of over 2 lakh tons with the State Governments.

(d) Suitable steps are being taken to ensure that no difficulties arise in import, off-take or distribution of wheat.

Train Collision at Jagraon

*61. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kunhan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Ludhiana-bound passenger train collided with another train at Jagraon on the 6th June, 1958;

(b) if so, the number of casualties, and other details of this accident;

(c) whether an enquiry has been made into the occurrence;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At about 7.20 hours on 6th June 1958, while No. 1 LF Passenger train was standing on the loop line of Jagraon station on the Ludhiana-Ferozepore single line section of the Northern Railway, in course of backing the rake of No. 2 LJG Down Shuttle on to the same line, the rear-end collided with 1 LF Passenger train. One person received grievous and 29 others minor injuries.

(c) A statutory enquiry into the accident has been held by the Government Inspector of Railways, Lucknow.

(d) His provisional finding is that the collision was caused by the failure on the part of the Guard and Driver of No. 2 LJG Dn, to comply with the rules for shunting of trains.

(e) Both the Guard and the Driver of No. 2 LJG Dn have been placed under suspension pending departmental action.

Hindi in P. & T. Department

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

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

(a) whether Government have made Hindi Training compulsory for the Posts and Telegraphs Staff;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to propagate Hindi among the Posts and Telegraphs Staff in the rural areas; and

(c) whether any special facility is given to the staff for training in Hindi in the rural areas?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) No.

Loading and Unloading of Vessels at Ports

*64. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve any scheme for the smooth and speedier loading and unloading of vessels at ports; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government have already introduced piece rate schemes at the ports of Bombay and Madras, with the object of ensuring speedier loading and unloading of vessels. A similar scheme is being prepared for the Port of Calcutta. The question of preparing similar schemes for Vizagapatam and Cochin Ports will be taken up after the scheme for the Calcutta Port has been finalised.

Isolation Centre for T.B. Patients in Delhi

*65. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open an isolation Centre for T.B. patients in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A 52-bedded T. B. isolation ward was establish-

ed in the Lala Ram Sarup T. B. Hospital, Mehrauli, during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 2,16,468 and admission of patients began in March, 1958.

Regional Family Planning Training Centres

*66. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1178 on the 18th December, 1957 and state the names of the places where the proposed six regional Family Planning Training Centres will be opened?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The six regional Training Centres are proposed to be established one each in Trivandrum, Madras, Indore, Patiala, Lucknow and Calcutta.

Pradip Port

*67. { **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
 { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3560 on the 8th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the charts and drawings relating to the research work on Pradip Port conducted by Tokyo University have since been received; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the Government's examination of the report on the subject?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Food Poisoning Enquiry Commission

*68. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
 { **Shri Supakar:**
 { **Shri Kodiyen:**
 { **Shrimati Maidea Ahmed:**
 { **Shri Kumaran:**
 { **Shri Kunhan:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**
 { **Shri Pecker Sahib:**
 { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**
 { **Shri Maniyangadan:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report submitted

by the Commission appointed by Government of India to enquire into food poisoning cases has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 49.]

Supply of Locomotives to Railways by Telco

*69. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Vajpayee:**
 { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 845 on the 11th March, 1958, and state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at between the Railways and the Tata Locomotive Company regarding the prices to be paid by the Railways for the Telco locomotives; and

(b) if so, the price fixed per locomotive?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) If, as would appear, the intention is to know the prices to be paid from 1st April, 1958 onwards, the answer is that no agreement has yet been reached.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Crash in Nepal

*70. { **Shri Vajpayee:**
 { **Shri U. L. Patil:**

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

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Dakota crashed in Nepal on the 13th June, 1958;

(b) the number of casualties and other details about the accident;

(c) whether an enquiry has been made into the causes of this accident; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof, and the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The aircraft which crashed on the 13th June, 1958 at Pokhra in Nepal belonged to Kalinga Airlines and was being operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation Associates. The aircraft carried 27 passengers and 4 crew. There were no casualties as a result of the accident but the aircraft suffered substantial damage.

(c) The accident occurred in Nepalese territory and is under investigation by the Nepal Government.

(d) The accident report is still awaited.

I.C.A.R.

76. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 183 on the 17th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government over the recommendations of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research relating to the raising of the cess levied under the A.P. Cess Act, 1940, from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 1 per cent *ad valorem* on certain items; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the decision?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken by Government.

Air Reservation for V.I.Ps.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain quota of seats in every service of the Indian Airlines Corporation is kept reserved for use of V.I.Ps.; and

(b) if so, what is the number of seats reserved?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pradip Port

78. { **Shri V. C. Shukla:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3523 on the 8th May, 1958 and state by what time the report on the model experiments that are being conducted at the Poona Research Institute for determining the scope of development of port facilities at Pradip is expected to be ready?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The report is expected to be ready by the end of 1958.

Air-conditioned Coaches

79. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 969 on the 7th March, 1958 and state the total expenditure incurred by the Railways in running the Air Conditioned coaches including De-Luxe III Class Coaches during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 (upto October, 1957)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The expenditure incurred by the Railways in running any class of coaches is not ascertainable with any accuracy.

पंचवर्षीय

80. श्री लोहन स्वरूप : क्या सामू-
 दार्यक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा
 करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रवास पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में
 कितनी प्राप्त पंचायतें स्थापित की गयीं और
 उनमें ३१ मार्च, १९५८ तक कितनी बढ़ि
 हुईं; और

(ल) द्वितीय योजना के लिये निश्चित सत्त्व को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या यह प्रगति संतोषजनक है ?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्र (अं: सू. २० डे) : (क) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो पंचायतें स्वापित की गईं उनकी संख्या १,१८,८४४, है। ३१ मार्च, १९५८ तक जो उनमें वृद्धि हुई उनकी संख्या ४५,५०४ है।

(ल) जी हां, उचित रूप से।

टिही दल

पू. अं: घोहन स्वकार : क्या जात्य सभा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने १५ मई, १९५८ को राज्य के किसानों को बेतावनी दे दी थी कि टिही दल के आक्रमण की सम्भावना है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या देश के दूसरे भागों में भी टिही दल के आने का भय है?

जात्य और कृषि मंत्र (अं: अ० प्र० अ०): (क) जी हां।

(ल) जी हां। परन्तु कोई बड़े पैमाने के हमले का भय कम है।

Sugar Production

82. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of sugarcane crushed and sugar produced during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 crushing seasons State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 50].

Stock of Rice

*83. { Shri Anirudh Sinha:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the total stock of rice both fine and coarse in tons in the possession of the Central Government; and

(b) the sources from which the same has been procured?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 4.06 lakhs tons on 27th July, 1958.

(b) Partly through imports from Burma, U.S.A. and Viet Nam and partly through internal procurement in the States of Andhra, Punjab and Orissa.

Warehousing Corporation

84. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have set up Warehousing Corporations;

(b) the number of warehouses established in the country upto the 30th June, 1958, State-wise;

(c) the number of warehouses under the Central Warehousing Corporation, State-wise with their places of location; and

(d) the quantity and kind of grains stocked in the warehouses as on the 30th June, 1958?

The Minister for Food & Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) (1) Bombay
(2) Mysore (3) Madras (4) Bihar
(5) West Bengal (6) Rajasthan
(7) Uttar Pradesh (8) Punjab
(9) Orissa (10) Madhya Pradesh
(11) Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Nil.

(c) Nine Warehouses :

Andhra Pradesh	Warrangal
Bombay	Amravati, Gondia and Sangli.
Mysore	Devangere & Gadag.
Orissa	Bargarh.
Punjab	Moga
Uttar Pradesh	Chandausi
(d) Wheat	76513.45 mds.
Rice	7803.20 ..
Jowar	3753.99 ..
Paddy	1625.04 ..
Maize	654.24 ..
TOTAL	<u>90,349.92 mds.</u>

In addition to grains listed above, the warehouses stored the following commodities.

Pulses and grams	2889.14 mds.
Cotton docras	1247 ..
Cotton B.C.	35 ..
Cotton lint	103 ..
Cotton seed	154.90 ..
Linseed	1335.63 ..
Groundnut	175.98 ..
Chillies	115.62 ..
Turmeric	23.38 ..
Others	1025.30 ..
TOTAL	<u>7104.95 mds.</u>

Locomotives

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

(a) the number of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan during 1957-58; and

(b) whether the cost of production has come down as compared to 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 184.

(b) There is a slight increase in the production cost in 1957-58 as compared to that in 1956-57.

Mobile Post Offices

86. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the places in India where "Mobile Post" Offices have been started so far;

(b) the durations for which they have been running since their commencement?

(c) the special advantages for which these Post Offices have been started; and

(d) the expenditure so far incurred on each Mobile Post Office?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 51].

Assistance to the Family of Shri Jodha Ram

87. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 948 on the 7th March, 1958 and state the steps taken to assist the family of Late Shri Jodha Ram, who was knocked down by the Up Dehra Dun Express on the 19th December, 1957 in trying to save the life of a child?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The following monetary assistance has been given by the Northern Railway Administration to the family members of the late Shri Jodha Ram, who was knocked down by the Up Dehra Dun Express on the 19th December, 1957 in trying to save the life of a child:—

(1) A sum of Rs. 1000/- has been sanctioned as cash reward for the act of outstanding gallantry performed by late Shri Jodha Ram. The amount has been paid to the guardian of the minor son of the deceased employee.

(2) A sum of Rs. 3000/- towards compensation admissible under Workmen's Compensation Act has been deposited with the Commissioner for

Workmen's Compensation Meerut for payment to the legal heirs of the deceased employee.

(3) Educational assistance from the Staff Benefit Fund to the minor son of the deceased employee to the extent of actual expenditure on tuition fee, books and stationery to enable him to carry on his studies upto the passing of the Matriculation Examination is proposed to be given. So far, Rs. 57.19 n.p. has been sanctioned, according to actual expenditure incurred by him.

Export of Sugar

88. { Shri Assar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) quantity of sugar exported upto the 31st July, 1958 after the promulgation of sugar Export Promotion Ordinance, 1958;

(b) the names of the countries to which it has been exported;

(c) whether all sugar factories have given their share to export sugar quota according to Government Notification; and

(d) if not, the names of the sugar factories which have not given their export share?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). 17,000 tons of sugar has been sold for export to Malaya, Sudan and Persian Gulf ports for shipment during August—September.

(c) and (d). No complaint has been received from the export agency about refusal by any factory to deliver its export quota.

Expenditure on Parties and Dinners

89. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on tea parties

and formal dinners during the year 1958 by each of the Zonal Railways and the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

Railway Protection Force

90. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force on the Central Railway as on the 31st July, 1958;

(b) the number of Chief Security Officers, Inspectors and other junior officers; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in maintaining the force during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished below:—

Chief Security Officer	1
Security Officer	1
Assistant Security Officers	10
Inspectors	47
Sub-Inspectors	154
Other Class III Staff	119
Class IV Staff	6970

(c) Rs. 82,10,000

Price of Sugar

91. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average ex-factory price of sugar per maund and what is the break-up of the various components of price structure;

(b) what percentage of profit margin is allowed to the Industry;

(c) how much sugar do Government intend to export this year;

(d) the total amount of loss on account of export of sugar;

(e) the extent of price increase of sugar in the retail markets of India; and

(f) the action taken by Government to permit industry to make good the loss?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The ex-factory price of sugar fixed by the Government of India with effect from 30th July 1958 for factories situated in Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar is Rs. 36 per maund and for factories in Punjab Rs. 36.50 per maund. The break-up of the cost structure will be placed on the table of the House after certain representations made by the industry have been disposed of.

(c) A quantity of 50,000 tons sugar has been released for export during the current year i.e., upto 31st October, 1958.

(d) At the prevailing prices of sugar in the world markets, the loss on export is estimated at £18 to £20 per ton, after allowing refund of full excise duty and cess. At this rate the total loss on 50,000 tons sugar would be about Rs. 1.25 crores.

(e) The increase in the price of sugar in the various parts of the country was of the order of 2 to 7 per cent. Prices have since come down.

(f) The loss on exports when spread over the stocks available with the industry, at the time when export policy was announced, works out to about annas eight per maund. This loss could be made up from internal sales.

Ex-Bikaner State Railway Staff

92. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 277 on the 28th May, 1957 and state the progress made towards deciding the question of fixation of the seniority of ex-Bikaner State Railway Staff vis-a-vis the staff of the Delhi-Rewari-Fazilka Section of the former B.B. & C.I. Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The decision in the matter has since been taken by the Northern Railway administration in consultation with the Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union and seniority lists of the staff have been compiled and circulated for the information of the staff.

Fair Price Shops in Rajasthan

93. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number, district-wise, of fair price shops at present in Rajasthan;

(b) the prices at which foodgrains are being sold at these shops with particular reference to the Bikaner Division; and

(c) the prices of foodgrains obtaining in open market?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Loans to Agriculturists in Rajasthan

95. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted year-wise by the Central Government to Rajasthan State for advancing loans to agriculturists during the First Five Year Plan and the amount earmarked for the Second Plan period; and

(b) the various schemes under which the amounts were so allotted?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

National Users' Council and Committees

96. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 861 on the 11th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the formation of new National Users' Consultative Council, Zonal and Divisional Users' Consultative Committees on various railways has not been completed so far;

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

(c) by what time they will be formed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). The formation of the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre and the Zonal & Regional/Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on the Railways has been completed.

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

Community Development Conference

97. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Damani:
Shri Panigrahi:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state the action taken by Government to implement the decisions taken at the Community Development Conference held at Mount Abu in May, 1958?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): A state-

ment giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 51A].

T.B. in Punjab

98. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount to be given to Punjab for the prevention of T.B. during 1958-59?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Assistance to the extent of Rs. 6,87,200 approximately is proposed to be given to Punjab during 1958-59 for the prevention of T.B.

Remodelling of Kazipet Railway Station Yard

99. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3564 on the 8th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the revised scheme for remodelling of the yard at Kazipet Railway station has since been completed;

(b) if so, what is the estimate for this scheme; and

(c) when actually the work is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The survey of the Yard has been finalised and the revised drawings are under preparation.

Vacancy of Posts of the Status of General Manager on Zonal Railways

100. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) which of the posts of the status of General Manager Zonal Railways and above have fallen vacant since the 1st January, 1958 (i) permanently and (ii) temporarily;

(b) which of the posts have been filled by promotion (i) on grounds of seniority and (ii) on grounds of merit by supersession; and

(c) what is Government's policy in making such appointments and whether it has undergone any change recently?

The Deputy Minister of Railway (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The following posts fell vacant:

1. General Manager, Eastern Railway.
2. General Manager, South Eastern Railway.
3. General Manager, Southern Railway.
4. General Manager, Central Railway.
5. General Manager, Western Railway.
6. General Manager, & Chief Engineer Railway Electrification
7. Additional Member, Staff, Railway Board.
8. Member, Staff, Railway Board.

(i) Posts at 1 to 5 and 8 above are permanent.

(ii) Posts at 6 and 7 above are temporary.

(b) and (c). These are purely selection posts and there has been no change in policy

टनकपुर में डाक तथा तार घर का भवन

१०१. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टनकपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार घर के भवन का निर्माण, जो कई वर्ष पूर्व आरम्भ किया गया था अब तक पूरा नहीं हुआ तथा अब यह काम बिल्कुल ठप पड़ा है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस पर अनुमानतः क्या व्यय होगा और अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय टनकपुर का डाक तथा तार घर जिस भवन में है वह बहुत टूटा फूटा है।

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स. का. पाटिल) : (क) और (ल). जी

हाँ। इस भवन का निर्माण-कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग के अधिकारियों ने मार्च, १९५५ में प्रारम्भ किया था। जब निर्माण का ४० प्रतिशत काम पूरा हो चुका था तथा भवन छत तक बन चुका था तो टेकेदार और केन्द्रीय सरकारी निर्माण विभाग के अधिकारियों के बीच झगड़ा हो जाने के कारण इसका निर्माण कार्य बन्द हो गया था। कानूनी अड़चनों के कारण यह कार्य, अब तक फिर चालू नहीं किया जा सका है।

(ग) क्रमसः ३८,८६२ एवं १६,८२० रुपये।

(घ) किराये पर निया हुआ बर्तमान भवन जिसमें आजकल टनकपुर डाक-घर है, सुरक्षित नहीं है। निर्माणाधीन विभागीय भवन के बन जाने तक इस डाक-घर को अन्य किसी अच्छे भवन में ले जाने के लिये आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

टनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर जल संभरण

१०२. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टनकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर जल संभरण बहुत प्रपर्याप्त है और इस कारण पूर्णांगिर के यात्रियों तथा अन्य यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है;

(ल) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेशन के समीप एक कुआं लोदने की योजना आरम्भ की गयी थी और एक ८-१० फुट गहरा कुआं लोदा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा, उस पर बस्तुतः कितनी राशि व्यय की जा चुकी है और कुये को पूरा करने में देरी का क्या कारण है?

रेलवे उपचारी (बी लाइनार्स जां) :

(क) पानी की नियमित व्यवस्था यद्यपि खाफी नहीं है, फिर भी मेले के दिनों में रेलवे की ओर से पानी का लास इन्तजाम किया जाता है ताकि जहां तक हो सके तीर्थयात्रियों या दूसरे मुसाफिरों को मसुविधा न हो।

(ल) और (ग). एक नल-कूप (Tube well) बनाने की मजूरी दी गयी थी और रेलवे ने उस पर काम शुरू किया था। रेलवे के पास जो उपस्कर (equipment) ये उनसे कई जगह नलकूप लगाने की कोशिश की गयी, लेकिन नीचे की ऊमीन पश्चीली होने की वजह से सफलता नहीं मिली। अब नल-कूप लगाने के लिये विशेष उपस्कर का इन्तजाम करने का विचार है।

नलकूप लगाने पर २७,६७६ रुपये की लागत का भनुमान है, जिसमें से अब तक ५,१०० रुपये लंबे हो चुके हैं।

रेलवे में विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था

१०३. बी लोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे अंग्री निम्नलिखित बातें दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पट्टा पर रखेंगे।

(क) सारे भारत में कितने ठेकेदारों के ठेके विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था के अधीन समाप्त कर दिये गये और उनमें से कितने बेकार हैं और कितनों को काम दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ल) विभागीय व्यवस्था के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन को दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास आदि और बड़े जंकशन स्टेशनों पर कितने कर्मचारी रखने पड़ते हैं ?

रेलवे उपचारी (बी लाइनार्स जां) :

(क) एक बयान नहीं है [ऐसिये परिचय १, अनुसन्धान संख्या ५२]

(ल) जंकशन का नियम लंब-नाम चारिंगों की लाइन

बाल्टेर	.	१७
बगूलर	सिटी	३३
मुगलसराय	.	७८
हावडा	.	१७०
सियालदह	.	७७
गोरखपुर	.	८८
बम्बई	.	३१६
पूना	.	१०४
नागपुर	.	८४
मासी	.	८०
विलासपुर	.	२६
कटक	.	३४
आजमेर ज०	.	३१
मेहसाना	.	५०
रतलाम ज०	.	५२
गोहाटी	.	३४
दिल्ली	.	१५४
नयी दिल्ली	.	५८

नोट — मद्रास एम्मोर और मद्रास मेन्ट्ल स्टेशनों पर विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था नहीं है। इन स्टेशनों पर खान-पान व्यवस्था ठेकेदारों के हाथ में है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था

१०४. बी लोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे अंग्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ जंकशन (चारबाग) और सिटी स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था आरम्भ कर दी गई है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो इसका रेलवे के कितने ठेकेदारों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) रेलवे के कितने ठेकेदारों के ठेके विभागीय भोजन व्यवस्था के अधीन रख

कर दिये गये हैं और कितने ठेकेदारों को प्रपत्ता कारोबार जारी रखने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ब) क्या ऐसे सब ठेकेदारों को जिनके ठेके समाप्त कर दिये गये थे, अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों पर काम दिया गया है; और

(द) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उपलंब्धी (भी जाह्नवाज जां) :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ सिटी स्टेशन पर विभागी स्थान-पान व्यवस्था (Departmental catering) शुरू नहीं की गयी है और न यह व्यवस्था वहां शुरू करने का कोई विचार है। लेकिन उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ (चारबाग) स्टेशन (बड़ी साइन) और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ जं० (भीटर साइन) स्टेशन पर विभागी स्थान-पान व्यवस्था शुरू कर दी गयी है।

(ख) नो ।

(ग) आठ ठेकेदारों के ठेके स्थान कर दिये गये हैं और एक ठेकेदार के ठेके में कुछ परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). जिन आठ ठेकेदारों के ठेके स्थान किये गये हैं उनमें से तीन को दूसरे स्टेशनों पर ठेके नहीं दिये गये, क्योंकि उनके पास जो दूसरे ठेके हैं उन्हें ही काफी समझा गया है।

काबी भार ठेकेदारों में से तीन ने दूसरे स्टेशनों पर ठेके मंजूर कर लिये हैं और काम चालू कर दिया भया है। एक ठेकेदार ने दूसरे स्टेशन पर ठेका लेना अभी मंजूर नहीं किया है और वहां काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। एक ठेकेदार को दूसरे स्टेशन पर ठेका दिया गया था। वह ठेका अभी जाली नहीं है क्योंकि उसके बारे में अदालत ने निषेध-आदेश (injunction) दे रखा है।

आवारा पशु पकड़ने की योजना

१०५. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या आप तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) आवारा पशु पकड़ने की योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली और भारत के अन्य भागों में अब तक कितने पशु पकड़े गये;

(ख) इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गयी;

(ग) इन पशुओं को बेचने से कितनी प्राय हुई; और

(घ) क्या ध्य मत्त है कि दिल्ली में पकड़े गये बहुत से पशु पुरानी दिल्ली के भ्रनेक कांजी हौसों में केवल १० या ११ रुपये पर नीलाम कर दिये जाने हैं?

आप तथा हृषि मंत्री (भी अ० अ० बैन) : (क) से (ग). यह योजना केवल दिल्ली और जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य में चालू है। व्योरे का एक विवरण नत्यी कर दिया गया है [राष्ट्रीय परिविष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५३]

(घ) जी हां। दिल्ली जिसे के मेजिस्ट्रेट ने कांजी हौस के प्रति पशु की नीलामी की कीमत कम से कम १० रुपये रखी है।

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड के अन्तर्गत महिला कल्याण योजना

१०६. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या ताम्रवायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड के अन्तर्गत महिला कल्याण योजना द्वारा महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधारने में कितनी सफलता हुई;

(क) उस पर प्रतिवर्ष हाल्ट राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि व्ययातीजारही है, और-

(ग) क्या इसके औरे का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जावेगा?

सामुदायिक विकास बंद्री (बी च० क०० डे) (क) प्रारम्भ में सफलता की गति मन्द रही अतोकि प्रामाणी इलाकों में प्रोग्राम को बर करने में समय लग गया। तो भी, इस और अधिक ध्यान और विशेष बल देने में इसमें काफी प्रगति हुई। जैसा कि १३,४०० महिला समितियां जिनके सदस्यों को सम्प्या १,६७,००० है व्याकों में काम कर रही है। और महिलाओं के हृदयों में उम्रत जीवन की कामना को अकुरित कर रही है। शिल्प केन्द्र, प्रसूति व बाल केन्द्र और प्रन्थ प्रोग्राम जो चालू किये गये हैं, उनके द्वारा महिलाएँ अधिकारिक मस्त्य में पढ़ाई, इंदू-गिर्द व घर की सफाई व प्रामदनी को थोड़ा बहुत बढ़ाने में लाभ उठा रही है।

(ब) और (ग) पहले पहल स्त्रियों व बालकों के कार्यक्रम पर खर्च के पृथक आकड़े नहीं बनाए गए क्योंकि यह "समाज शिक्षा" के सर्वे का एक भाग था। कार्यक्रम मशोधन के बाद ४०,००० रुपये और २०,००० रुपये स्त्रियों के कार्यक्रम के लिये ब्लाकों की पहनी व दूसरी प्रवस्था में क्रमशः व्यय करने का विवाद है। कल्याण विस्तार योजनाओं, (Welfare Extension Projects) में जा अप्रैल १६५७ से केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण मंडल से मिलजुल कर काम चालू है, वहां कुछ रकम हर एक ब्लाक के लिये १,३३,००० रु. बिष्ट की गई है जिसमें उस भवालय का भाग ४०,००० रुपये है। अमली खर्च के आकड़े प्राप्त नहीं।

दिल्लीपुर हाल्ट स्टेशन, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

१०७. बी जोहन स्वरूप: क्या रेलवे पंथी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्लीपुर हाल्ट स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के केंद्रक्षेत्र और सचालन पर रेलवे का) ने कितनी धनराशि व्यय की,

(ल) मई, १६५६ से १६५८ तक इस स्टेशन से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से कितनी आय हुई;

(ग) दिल्लीपुर हाल्ट स्टेशन पर एक छोटी इमारत और लेटकार्म बनाने पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई।

(घ) क्या सरकार इस हाल्ट स्टेशन को फैलैग स्टेशन बनाने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो कब तक यह योजना कार्यान्वित होने की आशा है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (बी स० ब० रामस्वामी):
(क) १६-५-५६ (हाल्ट बनाने की तारीख) से १८-५-५८ तक रेलवे ने लगभग १०,३०० रुपये खर्च किये।

(ब) १६-५-५६ से १८-५-५८ तक यात्री यानायात में कुल १५,१३६ रुपये की आमदानी हुई। लेकिन बगल के स्टेशनों से पलट कर जो यातायात इस हाल्ट से हुआ, उसको आमदानी निकाल कर इस प्रवासि में इस हाल्ट पर यात्री यानायात में कुल, ६,६०० रुपये की आमदानी का अनुमान है।

(ग) ३,१७० रुपये।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

उत्तर रेलवे लाइन में छोटे नदी-नालों से टॉक-फ्लू

१०८. बी जोहन स्वरूप: क्या रेलवे पंथी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत बर्षा छह में उत्तर रेलवे के गजरीसा और राजधानी स्टेशनों पर छोटी-छोटी नदियों के कारण कुछ स्थानों पर लाइन टूट गई थी;

(ल) क्या सरकार वहां कोई क्षेत्र प्रबल्ल करने वाली है जिस से इस बर्षा छह में फिर ऐसा न हो, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

रेलवे उपलंबी (श्री सौ. बै. रामस्वामी):
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) जी हाँ, इसकी रोक आम के उपाय पर विवार किया जा रहा है।

Suits filed for Compensation against Railways

109. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of suits filed against the Northern and North-Eastern Railways separately for compensations in respect of loss, partial delivery and non-delivery of consignments during the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 in the civil courts;

(b) how many of the above suits were decreed by the courts against each Railway; and

(c) in how many of the above suits, costs were awarded to plaintiffs against the Railway Administration and how much cost was incurred by the Northern and North-Eastern Railway in defending the suits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54.]

(c) Separate statistics pertaining to these details are not maintained.

Decrees against N.E. Railway

110. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many decrees passed by the civil courts during the years 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 were put into execution against North Eastern Railway and with what results;

(b) what was the total amount of costs of adjournment of suits allowed by the civil courts against North Eastern Railway during the years 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(c) whether it was not possible to avoid such costs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55.]

(b) 1954-55 { No separate account of 1955-56 { such expenditure has 1956-57 { been maintained by the Railway for these years.

1957-58 Rs. 2,688.

(c) No, Sir.

Holiday Homes for Officers

111. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised their scheme for providing cheap holiday homes to their officers on similar lines as have been provided for their non-gazetted staff; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

India-U.S.A. Cargo Service

112. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the progress made so far with regard to the floating of a new shipping company for operating a cargo service between India and U.S.A.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A new shipping company, known as Indian Overseas Shipping Company Limited, has been incorporated on the 9th November, 1957 for operating a cargo service between India and U.S.A. The company have been granted permission by Government to issue capital to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs. So far as is known, the company have not yet acquired a ship.

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

113. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sanganna:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 54 on the 12th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Telegraph Enquiry Committee has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No. It is expected to be submitted by 31st August, 1958.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Railway Officials' Delegation to Japan

114. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Daljit Singh

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the invitation of the Japanese National Railway, a delegation of Railway officials visited Japan in May, 1958 to study the railway system there;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Delegation with particular reference to modernisation and electrification of Indian Railways; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A delegation of three Railway officials visited Japan in May, 1958 at the invitation of the Japanese National Railway with a view to promoting and developing close relations between the Indian Railways and the Japanese National Railway and also for discussions regarding modernising the Railways, particularly alternating current electrification.

(b) and (c). The delegation saw the working of the Railways generally and it is not the intention to have a detailed report. Appropriate action will be taken departmentally on the matters that came to their notice.

Air Accidents

115. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) details of air accidents which took place during 1957 and 1958 so far, year-wise, concerning the Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation, separately;

(b) the extent of loss sustained by the Air India International and the Indian Air Lines Corporation, separately, as a result of such accidents;

(c) the reasons for each accident; and

(d) the steps taken to check their recurrence?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). Statements A and B giving the requisite information in respect of (a), (c) and (d) and in respect of (b) respectively are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 56.]

Malaria Eradication Programme

116. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1136 on the 16th December, 1957 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the three-year nation-wide malaria eradication programme has been delayed;

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

(c) the further steps taken by the Government of India for the successful implementation of the programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There was some delay in starting the programme in the following States:—

1. **Bombay.**
2. **Madhya Pradesh.**
3. **Punjab.**
4. **Orissa.**
5. **Rajasthan.**
6. **Delhi.**
7. **Uttar Pradesh.**
8. **Jammu and Kashmir.**
9. **West Bengal.**
10. **Himachal Pradesh.**
11. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands.**

The other States started the programme according to Schedule.

(b) The reasons for starting the programme late State-wise are given below:

(1) **Bombay**—Programme started from 23rd July. Delay in issuing the sanction was due to financial difficulties. This has since been overcome.

(2) **Madhya Pradesh**—All arrangements for starting the programme have been made. The delay in starting the programme is due to non-receipt of material and equipment. These are being supplied.

(3) **Punjab**—Programme started from 12th July. The delay was due to initial administrative difficulties.

(4) **Orissa**—Programme started on 22nd May, 1958. The delay was due to initial administrative difficulties.

(5) **Rajasthan**—Programme started from 10th July. The delay is due to non-receipt of material and equipment which are being supplied now.

(6) **Delhi**—Programme started from July. As the question of transferring the Antimalaria Organisation to the Delhi Municipal Corporation was under consideration, the programme could not be sanctioned earlier.

(7) **Uttar Pradesh**—Programme started from 1st June. The reasons delay have not been communicated by the State Government.

(8) **Jammu and Kashmir**—Programme started from 10th May. The reasons for delay have not been communicated by the State Government.

(9) **West Bengal**—Programme started from 15th April. The reasons for delay have not been communicated by the State Government.

(10) **Himachal Pradesh**—Programme started with effect from 15th April. The State Government has stated that the delay has not hampered the progress of the Scheme.

(11) *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*—Information from the Administration has not yet been received.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government of India for the successful implementation of the programme:

1. For the co-ordination of work of the various States, additional posts required for the establishment of a separate Directorate at the Malaria Institute of India and six regional organisations in the country have been sanctioned. Necessary action for filling up these posts is being taken.

2. The details of the Malaria Eradication Programme circulated to the State Governments.

3. Planning Commission discussed the details with representatives of the State Governments.

4. The State Governments were requested to make every effort to implement the programme in accordance with the details of work schedule and to accord high priority to the Programme.

5. Supply orders have already been placed for supply of sprayers and stirrup pumps and the supplies as and when received are being despatched to the States.

6. All the jeeps and trucks to be supplied by T.C.M. have been shipped. A part of the supply has been received and is being despatched to the States.

7. 10,880 tons of D.D.T. received from U.S.T.C.M./W.H.O. are under despatch to the States.

8. Arrangement has been made with the Railway Board to give high priority for transport of material required for the Programme.

9. In order to expedite the implementation of the Programme a high level working Committee has been formed at the Centre. The States have also been requested to form such Committees.

10. A publicity week was celebrated from the 23rd to 30th June, 1958, to give publicity to this Programme for enlisting the co-operation of the public.

Delhi Ring Road

117. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the progress made with regard to the construction of Delhi Ring Road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement showing the progress on the Ring Road round Delhi is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 57.]

Over-crowding in Trains on Western Railway

118. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to remove or reduce over-crowding in trains on the Western Railway; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 58.]

T.B. among Children in India

119. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tuberculosis among children of India is on the increase; and

(b) if so, what are the causes for the increase?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) Reliable statistics regarding the incidence of tuberculosis among children in India are not

available and it is not, therefore, possible to say whether there has been any increase in the incidence of tuberculosis among children.

Sugar

120. *Shri D. C. Sharma:*
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) the percentage of recovery of sugar from sugar-cane in Punjab during 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons; and

(b) how does it compare with that of U.P.?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The percentage recovery of sugar from sugar-cane in the States of Punjab and U.P. during 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons was as under:—

Season	Punjab	U.P.
1953-54	9.42	9.87
1954-55	8.96	9.67
1955-56	8.88	9.71
1956-57	9.02	9.69
1957-58	9.42	9.93

Agricultural Ministers' Conference

121. *Sardar Iqbal Singh:*
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 724 on the 3rd December, 1957 and state the main recommendations of Agricultural Ministers' Conference held at Srinagar in October, 1957 which have been implemented so far by the Government of India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The main recommendations of the Agriculture Ministers' Conference which have been implemented by the Government of India are as under:—

(i) it is essential to provide more money to States for minor irrigation;

(ii) the Central Government should set up a Committee consisting of experts and administrators—both from Centre and States which should visit four or five States and recommend to States model Agricultural organisations for adoption as well as measures for delegation of powers to agricultural Officers at State, district and block levels;

(iii) to ensure adequate and timely supply of super phosphates to the States, a conference of State representatives and manufacturers may be convened by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture;

(iv) in connection with seed multiplication farms, the amount given for the (acquisition) of land should be raised to Rs. 1,500 per acre; and

(v) the transport arrangements from fruit producing areas to consuming areas should be improved by supplying adequate number of wooden wagons.

Central Council of Local Government

122. *Sardar Iqbal Singh:*
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 283 on the 20th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since considered the recommendations of the Central Council of Local Government;

(b) the recommendations which have been accepted by the Central and State Governments so far; and

(c) the reactions of the Central and State Governments regarding other recommendations?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the action taken by the Central and State Governments is laid on the Table

of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 59.]

Family Planning

123. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have suggested to the State Governments to appoint separate Director or Assistant Director or Officer on Special Duty to co-ordinate Family Planning in the States; and

(b) the names of States which have appointed such officers?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. All the State Governments were requested in December, 1956, to appoint Family Planning Officers of the status of Assistant Director of Public Health at State Headquarters to intensify and co-ordinate Family Planning Programme in the State.

(b) Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in the States of Andhra, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and part time officers in Assam, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh. Government of Bombay appointed a full-time Family Planning Officer but this officer has been transferred and the post is temporarily held by a part-time officer. The Family Planning Officer in West Bengal in addition to her duties also deals with Maternity and Child Welfare.

Regional Fruit Research Station at Mashobra

124. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) whether the Central Govern-

ment propose to establish a Regional Fruit Research Station at Mashobra;

(b) if so, the main functions of this centre; and

(c) the total cost, recurring and non-recurring, which the Central Government will incur every year during the three years?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A Regional Fruit Research Station has already been set up at Mashobra.

(b) The main function of the station is to carry out research work, both applied and fundamental, on temperate fruits such as apple, cherry, pear, etc.

(c) Total additional expenditure involved due to the setting up of this station from 1st February, 1958 to 31st March, 1961 is estimated at Rs. 3,90,600 (Rs. 3,60,600 recurring and Rs. 30,000 non-recurring) as detailed below:—

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total
1-2-58 to				
31-3-58				
Recurring	81,605	1,79,960	82,915	3,60,600
				Rs. 16,120
Non-recur	30,000	—	—	30,000
				ring Rs. Nil

The expenditure on staff and other facilities (land, laboratories, etc.) already available in Himachal Pradesh will amount to about Rs. 4,48,000 during the same period.

Delay in Delivery of Money Orders

125. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding the inordinate delay in the delivery of money orders in rural post offices during 1957-58; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) The statement showing the steps taken to improve the situation was placed on the Table of the Sabha on 28th February, 1958 in reply to Starred Question No. 574.

Food Poisoning in Kerala and other States

126.

Shri Supakar:	{	Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:		Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Easwara Iyer:		Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Easwara Iyer:		

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of food poisoning in Kerala and other States in the past six months;

(b) the number of deaths on this account; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent its recurrence in future?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 60.]

Draft Model Act for Local Bodies

127. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 979 on the 14th March, 1958, and state the progress made so far with regard to the preparation of a draft model Act for the local bodies?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Model Acts for Panchayats and Municipalities have since been prepared and copies thereof have been placed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Libraries.

Model Act for District Boards is expected to be ready by the end of September, 1958.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पानी की कमी

१२८. श्री पद्म देव :

यथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यथा सरकार को बिहित है कि शोलन (बिला महासू, हिमाचल प्रदेश) में पानी की कमी रहती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नत कई बजों से इस संबंध में एक योजना विचाराधीन, है ; और

(ग) यह तक जल की कमी को पूरा करने में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्माकर) :
(क) सरकार को मालूम है कि सोलन शहर में गमियों में पानी की कमी रहती है, न कि वर्ष भर।

(ख) सोलन ली जल संभरण योजना जुलाई, १९५६ में अन्दाजन ४.६२ लाख रुपये के खंड पर मंजूर की गयी थी, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रशासन ने बाद में योजना में तबदीलियां कर दीं जिस पर अब ६,४३१ लाख रुपये खंड होना है। इस योजना की छान-बीन परिक्लिक हैल्प इंजिनियरिंग एगेन्सीज़ेशन (लोक स्वास्थ्य इंजिनियरी संगठन) ने की और प्रशासन से कुछ और जानकारी मांगी है। मांगी गयी मूल्यानुमान मिल जाने पर योजना की मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी। इस बीच में योजना पर काम चालू है। १९५६-५७ के प्रारिद्धतक हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने इस योजना पर ७७,७६० रुपये खंड किया था।

(ग) रोजाना कुल १,७५,००० गैलन पानी की जरूरियात में से ५५,००० गैलन पानी सेरी भाँत दोप्रात जरने से पहले ही मिल रहा है। इसरे ३०,००० गैलन पानी चियंग मरनों से उत्त पाईप लाइन के जरिये दिया जाना है, जो हाल में ही पूरी की गयी है। बाकी ६०,००० गैलन पानी में से, पंजाब सरकार की मंजूरी लेने के बाद मेत्योग जरने से जरूरियात पूरी की जाने का प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि मेत्योग के जरने पंजाब क्षेत्र में हैं।

Food Poisoning in Kerala

129. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government sent samples of food suspected to be contaminated in connection with the food poisoning cases in

the State for analysis at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta;

(b) if so, when were the samples received and when was the analysis undertaken;

(c) whether it is a fact that a lot of delay was caused in examining the samples; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Samples of food used at breakfast on the 29th April, 1958 at the Lok Sahayak Seva Camp at Sasthamcottah were sent by the Additional District Magistrate, Quilon, for analysis by the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta.

(b) The samples were received at the Laboratory on the 12th May, 1958 and the analysis was undertaken on the 16th May, 1958.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Model Agricultural Organisation Expert Committee

130. { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of States visited so far by the Model Agricultural Organisation Expert Committee headed by Raja Surendra Singh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Committee has so far visited the following three States, Assam, Bihar and Bombay.

Supply of Atta in Tripura

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

(a) whether Government is aware that an objection against the supply of atta to the rural areas in Tripura has been raised by the people of Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Atta is supplied as a part of ration only in the Sadar Sub-Division. Government is not aware of any objection to this except that there was a news item in the local press three or four months ago alleging that atta mixed with dust was being sold through fair price shops. On investigation, the allegation was found to be baseless.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy in Tripura

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

(a) the quantity of paddy and rice that has been procured locally in Tripura during the current crop year; and

(b) whether any quantity of such paddy and rice has been sold through the fair price shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Paddy—25,900 maunds approximately.

Rice—7,300 maunds approximately.

(b) Not yet.

Tube Wells

133. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of tube-wells installed during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The number of irrigation tube-wells installed during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan was 1,143.

Survey of Leprosy in States

134. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 86 on the 12th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the survey work undertaken in Leprosy Control Centres established under the Leprosy Control Scheme in the States has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the number of lepers recorded in each State so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) The survey work undertaken in Leprosy Control Centres established under the Leprosy Control Scheme in the States is still in progress. The population surveyed and the number of leprosy cases detected upto 31st March, 1958 is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 61]

National Filaria and National Malaria Control Programmes in Punjab

135. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of contribution by the Government of India to Punjab Government under National Filaria Control programme and National Malaria Control Programme, separately, so far;

(b) whether any amount has been allocated for controlling Malaria in Punjab under the Malaria Eradication Programme for 1958-59;

(c) whether any other assistance has been given; and

(d) whether any report has been received by Government from the Government of Punjab as to the amount spent, district-wise, upto now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) As there is no filaria problem in the Punjab no contribution was made under the National Filaria Control Programme to that Government.

A sum of Rs. 104.42 lakhs was contributed by the Government of India to the Punjab Government during the years 1952-53 to 1957-58 in the shape of material and equipment and grants-in-aid in lieu of customs duty under the National Malaria Control Programme.

(b) A sum of Rs 32.49 lakhs has been allocated to the Punjab under the Malaria Eradication Programme for the year 1958-59

(c) Yes, in the shape of technical assistance, training and guidance

(d) Yes, a statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No. 62]

Soil Conservation in Punjab

136. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) the amount allotted for soil conservation in Punjab for the year 1958-59,

(b) the names of the schemes sanctioned; and

(c) the amount already spent during that year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 11.19 lakhs including Central and State's share

(b) The following schemes have been included in the State Plan for 1958-59:

(1) Cho-training including Check-damming and Gully-plugging in Hoshiarpur District.

(2) Cho-training including Check-damming and Gully-plugging in Ambala District.

(3) Terracing and Watt-bandhi including Spill-ways in Hoshiarpur District.

(4) Terracing and Watt-bandhi including Spill-ways in Ambala District.

(5) Terracing and Watt-bandis including Spill-ways in Kangra District.

(6) Prevention of Erosion from sloping agricultural land in Gurgaon District.

(7) Soil Conservation and Contour Bunding etc. in private lands in Gurdaspur.

(8) Operating and Maintaining of the Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre in the Punjab—Water erosion area in Hoshiarpur District.

(9) Soil Conservation over Shiawiks.

(10) Anti-erosion measures in Kulu Sub-division.

(11) Afforestation of the Bhakra Dam Catchment area.

(12) Afforestation of the Catchment of Asni and Giri Rivers.

(13) Immobilization of Desert.

(14) Desert Control etc. bordering on Rajasthan.

(15) Sand fixation experiment in Hissar District.

(16) Soil Conservation works in Catchment areas of Patiala Rao and Sukhna Cho near Chandigarh.

(17) Soil Conservation works in agriculture and gullied lands.

(18) Afforestation of hills behind the Capital at Chandigarh.

(19) Construction of water storage dams in Gurdaspur District.

(c) Rs. 0.30 lakhs upto 31st May, 1958, as reported by the State Government.

नैनीताल के समीप हवाई घटा

१३७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक हवाई घटा नैनीताल के समीप बनाया गया है ; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो इस का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

असेनिक उद्घाटन मंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) :

(क) जी हां, जनावर । नैनीताल में लगभग ३७ मील की दूरी पर कीचा में एक हवाई घटा का निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(ल) यह हवाई घटा लगभग १२२ एकड़ जमीन पर बना है । इस परियोजना की प्रारूपित लागत ५.७६ लाख रुपया है । इसमें जमीन की कीमत शामिल नहीं है क्योंकि जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बैरे किसी कीमत के दी है ।

Defective Construction of Ship 'Andaman'

138. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2095 on the 8th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Enquiry Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances leading to the defects noticed in the construction of 'ANDAMANS' has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). 1. The Report of the Enquiry Committee on m.v. "Andamans" has been examined by the Board of Directors of H.S.L.

well as by Government and the resolution passed by the former in this connection has been approved by Government. A copy of the said resolution of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 63.]

2. In addition the following action has also been taken:—

- (i) The recommendations made by the Committee for avoiding recurrence of defects in the construction of vessels in the Shipyard have all been adopted, and where necessary, instructions issued to the management. (A copy of the summary of recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 64.]
- (ii) The French Consultants have been replaced by German technicians.
- (iii) In regard to A.C.L.'s. responsibility for the defects in m.v. "Andamans", the matter has been taken up with them by the Board of Directors.

Inundation in Tripura

139. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total area of Suk-Sagar of Udaypur Sub-Division of Tripura;
- (b) what is the total amount of production of that area if the peasants can reap three harvests in a year as usual;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the production of that area only is sufficient to feed two-thirds of the population of Udaypur for a year;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the crops of that area are generally damaged by over-flow of water; and
- (e) whether the Government contemplate to control and regularise the water that cause inundation in that area?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 5,000 acres approximately.

(b) Usually not more than two crops are taken in a year. The production in a normal year is about 45,000 mds. of rice.

(c) The production is not sufficient to feed even two-thirds of the population.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. Preliminary investigations are being made with a view to evolve measures for controlling the flood waters.

Paddy Production in Tripura

140. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total production of paddy in Tripura in the years 1956-57 and 1957-58, respectively; and
- (b) out of that total production of the two years how much has been taken away by the Jiratias in East Pakistan and how much is in the possession of businessmen and Government?

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

Period	Production
1956-57	60,92,000 maunds
1957-58	48,40,000 maunds

(b) About 17,800 maunds paddy was taken away by Jiratias to East Pakistan and about 38,900 maunds is in stock with the Tripura Administration. It is not possible to estimate precisely the stocks in possession of businessmen.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

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

- (a) how many co-operative sugar factories have been licensed so far;

(b) how many of them have commenced production;

(c) how many of the remainder are expected to be actually established; and

(d) the extent of cane-growing lands forming an integral part of each co-operative sugar factory already established or expected to be definitely established?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 39

(b) 12

(c) A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No. 65]

(d) None of the new co-operative factories licensed for establishment has its own cane-growing farm, but the factories would draw cane at their gate from villages within a reasonable distance of their premises—say upto 10-12 miles—depending on the transport facilities. They will also bring cane by rail or trucks from outlying cane areas where necessary and feasible. The position differs and will differ from factory to factory.

गजे की कीमत का भुगतान न किया जाना

१४२. श्री विमूति मिश्य :

क्या ज्ञात तथा हुवि भवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यानुसार उन विभिन्न चीनी मिलों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उस गजे के भूल्य का भुगतान नहीं किया जो किसानों ने उहें १९५७-५८ की फसल में १ जून, १९५८ तक दिया था और वह गशि कितनी है;

(ख) किसानों को पूरी कीमत न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस राशि का भुगतान करवाने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

ज्ञात तथा हुवि भवी (श्री अ० अ० जैन) : (क) पूर्णी हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण नहीं कर दिया गया है। [विभिन्न परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६६]

(ख) छोटी २ रकमों के भुगतान में विलम्ब का मूल्य कारण यह है कि अधिकतर किसान अपनी सुविधा से रुपये लेने आते हैं। कहीं २ कारखानों को अपनी भवीन बढ़ाने में अधिक लागत के कारण प्रार्थिक कठिनाइया पैदा हो गई है जिसमें भुगतान में देरी हो गयी है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को समय २ पर कहा जा रहा है कि वह बाकी रही रकम का भुगतान करवादे। राज्य सरकारे शीघ्र भुगतान के लिये उचित कार्यवाही कर रही है।

Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant

143. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the progress made so far with regard to the Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Plant will produce gas for domestic and industrial use in Delhi;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken so far to supply the gas to the public; and

(d) how far the experiment has been successful?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The work of constructing a Sewage Treatment Plant at Okhla was started in December, 1957 and is scheduled to be completed by October, 1959.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter will be considered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in due course.

(d) Does not arise at present.

Family Planning

144. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to send doctors to more advanced countries to study methods of birth control; and

(b) if so, at what stage is the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). There is no separate scheme to send doctors for higher training in family planning. Facilities for training of suitable candidates abroad in family planning or allied subjects are kept in view in Fellowship programmes.

U.S. Technical Assistance Scheme

146. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the U.S. technical assistance scheme any modern medical equipments were allotted to the State of Orissa; and

(b) whether the Government of India have asked the State Government to return the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. Equipment worth U.S. \$56,878.00.

(b) No.

Fruit Preservation Units

147. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fruit preservation units proposed to be set up during the Second Five Year Plan and the expenditure provided therefor;

(b) the number of units already set up up-to-date and the expenditure incurred;

(c) what is the State-wise distribution of the units set up so far; and

(d) what aid has the Central Government given to the States for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There is a provision of Rs. 62 lakhs under the Second Five Year Plan for the establishment of 6 new large-scale and 200 small-scale fruit preservation units and expansion of the existing units.

(b) These units are to be set up either as a State enterprise by the various State Governments or through private parties. According to the information so far received, one existing factory in Uttar Pradesh is being renovated and 8 small-scale units have either been established or loans sanctioned by the State Governments for that purpose. The total expenditure incurred is about Rs. 6,92,000.

(c) Small-scale Units:—

Already set-up	Loans sanctioned for setting them up
Orissa 5	—
Bihar —	2
West Bengal —	1

(d) The Central aid given to the various State Governments by way of loans during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 13 lakhs. During 1958-59 it is expected that the State Governments would utilise the Central loan to the tune of Rs. 5.92 lakhs.

Construction of Railway Siding

148. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of railway siding near about Oomangalam Railway Station West of Neyveli has been completed;

(b) if not, how long it will take further; and

(c) what is the estimated cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The work is in progress. Earth work, embankment and bridges have been completed. Laying of the permanent way is in progress.

(b) The work is expected to be completed by the end of August 1958.

(c) The estimated cost of the siding, together with the cost of connected work in the Uttangal Mangalam Station Yard, is Rs. 9,90,591.

तिलक नगर में जल संभरण

१४६. श्री नवाज प्रभाकर :

क्या स्थानस्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, १९५८ में तिलक नगर (दिल्ली) में जल संभरण व्यवस्था में गड़बड़ी हो गयी थी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार कोई स्थायी प्रबन्ध कर रही है, जिस से फिर ऐसी गड़बड़ी न हो ?

स्थानस्थ मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) तिलक नगर को तिहाड़ के ट्यूबवेल से पानी भिलता है। ४-५-१९५८ को इस ट्यूबवेल की बिजली की मशीन कुछ बटों के लिए बाराब हो गई थी।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने रामजस पहाड़ी पर स्थित जलाशय से साफ पानी का एक प्रनाल बैठाने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। यह काम शुरू हो चुका है, और मार्च, १९५९ तक इसके पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

रत्नाम और गोधरा के बीच दोहरी रेलवे लाइन बनाना

१५०. श्री शामर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे के रत्नाम और गोधरा स्टेशनों के बीच दोहरी रेलवे लाइन बनाने का वर्तमान कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ; और

(ख) उक्त लाइन कब से चालू हो चाहिए ?

रेलवे उपायमंत्री (श्री सौ. बै. रामस्वामी) :

(क) आशा है काम ३०-६-१९५६ तक पूर्ण हो जायेगा।

(ख) १९५८ के अगस्त।

Construction of a Bridge over River Narbada

151. Shri Damar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 294 on the 17th February, 1958 and state the progress made so far regarding the construction of the bridge on the river Narbada near Barvani in the Districts of Dhar and Nimar of Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The work of the construction of the proposed bridge has been included by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the Public Works Department Sector at a cost of Rs 21.25 lakhs. It does not, therefore, qualify for Central assistance. The work is now entirely the responsibility of the State Government.

Water troughs on Railway Stations

152. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1132 on 17th March, 1955 and state the number of water troughs constructed up-to-date at different railway stations in the country, Zone-wise?

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

Central Railway	..	63
Eastern Railway	..	18
Northern Railway	..	69
N.E. Railway	..	18
N.F. Railway	..	1
Southern Railway	..	46
S.E. Railway	..	26
Western Railway	..	19

रेसवे के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति समिति

१५३. भी जनत बर्जान :
भी नवाल प्रभाकर :
भी त० ब० बिल राव :
भी बालभेडी :

क्या रेसवे मंत्री ८ मई, १९५८ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ३५३१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेसवे के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा दी गयी रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश पर विचार किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रत्येक सिफारिश से संबंधित स्थिति का एक विवरण सभा पट्टम पर रखा जायेगा ।

रेसवे उपमंत्री (भी शाहनवाज जां) :
 (क) और (ख) सिफारिशों पर अभी विचार हो रहा है ।

Export of Wild Life

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

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of wild animals from India during 1957-58; and

(b) which are the species of wild animals commonly exported from India to the different countries of the world?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned through

the export of wild animals and their products is as follows:—

(1) Monkeys	Rs. 1,54,46,000
(2) Other wild animals and their products	Rs. 1,60,10,138
Total:	Rs. 3,14,56,138

This amount excludes the foreign exchange earned through the export of wild animals and birds exportable under O.G.L. for which no figures are available.

(b) Monkeys, Lizard Skins, Crocodile Skins, Musk-Pod, Musk Grains and Deer Horns mostly exported to France, U.K., U.S.A., Japan, China, Germany, Ceylon, Hong Kong, etc.

Heat wave in the Country

155. Shri Vajpayee:	Shri Radha Raman:
	Shri Shivananjappa:
	Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
	Shri Damar:
	Sardar Iqbal Singh:
	Shri Mohan Swarup:
	Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which were affected by the heat wave recently;

(b) the number of patients suffering from heat wave who were admitted into hospitals (State-wise); and

(c) the number of those out of them who recovered and of those who died (State-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Bihar and Bombay and the Delhi Administration.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information so far available is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 67.]

Cashew Cultivation

156. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 342 on the 28th May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the cultivation of cashew as a result of the steps taken by Government; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) About 61,000 additional acres are reported to have been brought under cashewnut cultivation in the forest and non-forest areas in various States during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Improvement of Cuttack Railway Station

157. { **Shri Panigrahi:**
{ **Shri Sanganna:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 476 on the 25th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any amount of money has been allotted for the remodelling of the Cuttack Railway Station in 1958-59;

(b) whether the proposal for construction of an underbridge near Cuttack Railway Station has been finalised; and

(c) the nature of improvement effected or proposed to be effected in the Cuttack Railway Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Upto now, Rs. 4,000 have been allotted for additions and alterations to III class waiting hall which work is in progress. A further estimate for about Rs. 95,000 is awaiting sanction.

(b) Due to difficulty in construction of approaches, the original proposal for providing a road overbridge has been changed to the provision of an underbridge. The proposal has been finalised and sent to the Government

of Orissa for acceptance of their portion of the cost.

(c) The proposals costing about Rs. 95,000 cover office accommodation for the Railway Police, the Protection Force and the Mail Services; a refreshment room, tea stall, parcel godown, bathing places and benches.

Filaria

158. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons suffering from Filaria in various States of India; and

(b) what are the active measures adopted by Government to combat this disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The required information is not available as survey has not been completed. A statement showing the results of Filaria sample surveys so far carried out in various States is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No 68]

(b) Active measures, like control of Filaria-carrying mosquitoes by application of insecticide and larvicide and mass therapy as envisaged under the National Filaria Control Programme, have been started in all the States where Filariasis is a problem.

Railway Line to Tripura

159. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 330 on the 20th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary survey of the proposed railway line to Tripura through East Pakistan has since been completed; and

(b) if so, when will the construction of the proposed line be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The advantages and disadvantages of the different alternative schemes are still under examination in consultation with the Ministries of Home and Commerce & Industry and the Tripura State.

Efficiency Shields in Railways

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce "Efficiency Shields" to be awarded for the best performance on each Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost to be incurred on this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

The Efficiency Shield will be awarded on Inter-Divisional/District basis on each Railway on the basis of the following efficiency statistics of each Division annually:

- (i) Wagon turn round;
- (ii) Engine miles per day per engine in use;
- (iii) Coal consumption statistics;
- (iv) Average detention to wagons in principal yards;
- (v) Wagon miles per wagon day on line on the Division/District;
- (vi) Punctuality of Mail and Express trains;
- (vii) Accidents—serious and others; and
- (viii) Outdoor inspections by officers of Traffic, Commercial and Mechanical Branches.

(c) The expenditure involved will be the cost of the shield. This can be given when the first "Efficiency Shields" are awarded on the Railways.

'Bad Climate' Allowance to Railway Employees

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

(a) the areas (State-wise) declared

unhealthy by the State Governments wherein employees are paid 'bad climate' allowance; and

(b) the total amount thus paid in the year 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 69.]

(b) The total approximate amount of bad climate allowance (special pay) paid to railway servants during the calendar year 1957 was Rs. 9,19,500. The information for the financial year 1957-58 is not readily available.

Slum Clearance in Delhi

162. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2389 on the 14th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the slum authority has completed the improvement work in Katra Ballia Mall, Ward No. 6, Delhi;

(b) if not, why;

(c) when the improvement work will be completed; and

(d) what amenities are proposed to be provided in the said Katra?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The property in question was transferred by the landlady to another party which necessitated the issue of a fresh notice under section 4 of the Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act to the new owner.

(c) The period of notice expired on the 26th July, 1958. Since the owner had not started any work, the Central Public Works Department were asked on the 5th August, 1958 to take up the work in hand immediately. The work is expected to be completed in 3 to 4 months.

(d) The amenities proposed to be provided are:—

(1) The courtyard will be paved.

- (2) Cemented drains will be provided in the courtyard and the sullage discharge connected to the sewer.
- (3) An electric point will be provided in the courtyard of the katra.
- (4) Existing dry latrines will be converted into four water borne ones.
- (5) Broken *karries* in the room will be replaced.
- (6) The existing *Chajja* which is in a dangerous condition will be removed and a new 3 ft. wide *Chajja* with railings provided.
- (7) Terraces of ground and first floors will be properly plastered.
- (8) Existing un-authorised sheds in the courtyard will be demolished and the courtyard opened up.
- (9) A water tap with cemented *Haudi* will be provided in the courtyard.

Postmaster, Dauki

163. Shri Shivananjappa: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postmaster of Dauki, a trading centre on the Indo-Pakistan border carried on his duties at great personal risk when Pakistani troops rained bullets recently;

(b) whether he received a bullet while doing his work; and

(c) whether he has been suitably rewarded for his bravery and devotion to duty?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes.

(b) No; but some bullets hit the office and pierced through the kitchen door of the Post Office.

(c) Yes. A cash reward of Rs. 250 has been sanctioned and a certificate of merit given to him.

Tube-Well

164. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells constructed so far in the country under the Technical Co-operative Mission Programme in each State;

(b) how many wells so sunk have been put to use;

(c) number of tube-wells which are not working; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Under the Technical Co-operation Mission Programmes, tubewells have been constructed in the States of U.P., Bihar and Punjab. The information in respect of U.P. and Bihar is as stated below:

	No. of tube-wells constructed	No. of tube-wells put to use	No. of tube-wells not working
U.P.	1270	1268	2
Bihar	385	385	Nil.
Total	1655	1653	2

Information from Punjab has not so far been received.

(d) One tube-well in U.P. could not be used because there was no demand for irrigation and the other one could not be run as aerodrome authorities are objecting to its location in their area.

Bhatinda-Fazilka Line

165. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the Bhatinda-Kotkapura-Fazilka Railway line was

laid and the total mileage of that line;

(b) whether sleepers and lines were ever changed since the line was laid;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reason for not repairing it and changing its sleepers and girders?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The line was constructed in 1885 and its mileage is 76.0.

(b) and (c). Casual renewals of sleepers and rails is done every year on condition basis. Apart from this, 4.09 miles were relaid with heavier section of rails (i.e., 60 lbs & 62 lbs. rails in replacement of 41½ lb. rails) in 1944 and another 0.41 miles in 1952-53.

(d) Does not arise.

Bridges over Rivers in Punjab

166. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given to the Punjab State for construction of bridges over rivers in the First Plan period; and

(b) the number of bridges completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Dum Dum Airport

167. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1481 on the 5th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether decision has since been taken to develop the Palam and Dum

Dum airports with runways for operation of Jet Aircrafts; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) It has not been possible to take a final decision so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Foodgrains

168. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains which arrived in India in 1957-58 have been distributed to all the States where there was deficiency; and

(b) if so, the quantity distributed State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Foodgrains which arrive in India during a particular period are partly taken into the Central Reserve and partly distributed. Distribution is also made partly from stocks already in central depots, which include indigenous rice as well. Separate figures relating to distribution of imported foodgrains are not available.

The quantity of foodgrains distributed during the period 1st April, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 was as follows:—

State	Quantity (In '000 tons)
Andhra Pradesh	39.4
Assam	77.7
Bihar	610.1
Bombay	561.2
Delhi	73.2
Kerala	190.5
Madhya Pradesh	29.9
Madras	122.4

State	Quantity	(In '000 tons)	
		Total	Others
Mysore	62.3		
Orissa	18.0		
Punjab	9.9		
Rajasthan	20.4		
Uttar Pradesh	244.0		
West Bengal	79.7		
Jammu and Kashmir	89.9		
Himachal Pradesh	1.7		
Tripura	25.5		
Andamans	1.1		
Others	157.2		
	3,133.1		

Tube-Well

169. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploratory tube-well organisation conducted any test in the Punjab State, and if so, with what results; and

(b) for the last three years how many exploratory bores have been drilled in Punjab State with particular reference to the districts and their places and with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The drilling operations under the Groundwater Exploration Project commenced in the Punjab in May, 1957. Out of the 30 exploratory bores drilled, upto the end of June, 1958, eight yielded sufficient quantities of water and were converted into production wells. The remaining bores were abandoned.

The location of the exploratory bores and the results obtained in each case are given below:—

S. No.	Location of Site	District	Result
1. Rabli	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
2. Nasirbas	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
3. Marora	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
4. Bhadas	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
5. Didhara	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
6. Massani	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
7. Gokalgarh	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
8. Jhabwa	...	Gurgoan	Abandoned as dry.
9. Bahora-Kalan	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
10. Rajpura	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned as dry.
11. Dahina-Zainabed	...	Gurgaon	Production well constructed.
12. Shamaspur	...	Gurgaon	Abandoned due to poor discharge.
13. Nangal Pathani	...	Gurgaon	Production well constructed.
14. Darauli	...	Gurgaon	Production well constructed.
15. Nahar	...	Rohruk	Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
16. Kulans	...	Rohruk	Abandoned as dry.
17. Bahu	...	Rohruk	Production well constructed.
18. Dadri	...	Mohendargarh	Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
19. Seonote	...	Mohendargarh	Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.

Sl. No.	Location of Site	District	Result
20. Pali	Mohendargarh		Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
21. Imliota	Mohendargarh		Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
22. Mandola	Mohendargarh		Abandoned as dry.
23. Deosar	Hissar		Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
24. Siwani	Hissar		Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
25. Motipura	Hissar		Abandoned as water was unsuitable for irrigation.
26. Hassanpur	Hissar		Abandoned as dry.
27. Balana	Ambala		Production well constructed.
28. Shazadpur	Ambala		Production well constructed.
29. Laha	Ambala		Production well constructed.
30. Fategarh	Ambala		Production well constructed.

Report on Slum Clearance in Delhi

170. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3265 on the 5th May, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the survey conducted by the Bharat Sewak Samaj of Slums in Delhi and New Delhi has been considered; and

(b) whether any action has been taken on these recommendations?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A copy of the Report has been received recently. It will be considered in due course.

Caterers

171. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many caterers are serving on the Mail and Express trains between Bangalore and Poona; and

(b) how many complaints were received in 1957 against caterers including Spencer & Company?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 3.

(b) Nine, none of which were against Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Trains with Wipers

172. **Shri Joachim Alva:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains especially suburban trains coming into Bombay are fitted with wipers during the monsoon season; and

(b) what arrangements are made when wipers are stolen away or are out of joint?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Barring 39 old EMU coaches of the Central Railway all other EMU stock and electric locos are provided with wipers in the Driver's compartment;

(b) Prompt action is taken to repair/replace the wiper as may be necessary. Special "operational rules" exist indicating the precautions to be taken by a driver when visibility is poor. These rules

apply equally whether the poor visibility is due to missing or defective wiper or fog and other similar weather conditions.

Engaging Lawyers for Railway Cases

173. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the system of engaging lawyers for Railway cases;

(b) whether any retention is paid to lawyers;

(c) whether appointments of lawyers are made after advertisement or on petitions without advertisement; and

(d) whether the appointments are permanent or for certain periods?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) lawyers are engaged by General Managers or Chief Commercial Managers on the recommendations of Divisional Superintendents or District Officers concerned.

(b) As a rule, no retention fee is paid.

(c) No advertisements are issued.

(d) Lawyers are retained so long as they are required and their work is considered satisfactory.

Hawkers and Beggars on Central Railway

174. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers are much troubled by the unauthorised hawkers and beggars between Poona and Karjat Stations on the Central Railway; and

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

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

(b) Checks by the Railway Police and Railway Protection Force are being continued and intensified. The co-operation of the public is also being sought to eradicate this nuisance.

The hawkers and beggars being mostly juveniles belonging to families of displaced persons cannot be prosecuted in ordinary courts. They are tried in the juvenile Court held twice a week at Poona. In all 224 offenders were caught from March 1957 to March 1958 and of whom 167 paid fines amounting to Rs. 338 and the remaining 57 were given imprisonment from one to two day's in default of fines.

Late Running of Trains between Waltair and Kharagpur

175. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reasons for late running of the trains specially between Waltair and Kharagpur section of the South Eastern Railway in recent months have been enquired into;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve the present position?

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

(b) The main reasons are:—

(i) Loss of time on account of Engineering speed restrictions that have been imposed on account of a large number of Engineering Works on the Kharagpur-Waltair Section for increase in the line capacity and for rehabilitation of tracks and bridges.

(ii) Summer-time conditions, which have been particularly severe this year, have resulted in a set-back to the

operation, due to acute water shortage and sickness amongst staff.

(iii) Cases of alarm chain pulling and Defective Signals and Locomotives also contributed to unpunctual running.

(c) The performance of train services is scrutinised in detail both at the District and Headquarters levels. Adequate action is taken to effect improvement, wherever possible, including disciplinary action against staff responsible for avoidable detention. Punctuality drives are instituted monthly in which Officers and Inspectors of all Departments on the Districts participate. Further action will be intensified on this Section.

Indian Forests

176. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the main products of the forests in the country;

(b) the main products exported to foreign countries; and

(c) the income accrued every year since 1956 up-to-date?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Forest products are classified into two heads: (1) Major and (2) Minor. The main products of Indian Forests are given below:

Major Forest Products:

Timber, Roundwood, Pulpwood, Matchwood, Firewood and Charcoalwood.

Major Forest Products:

Medicinal herbs,
Bidi leaves,
Bamboos and canes,
Fibres and flosses,
Dyeing and tanning materials,
Gums and resins,

Ivory (tusks, teeth, etc.),

Kepok,

Lac,

Incense and perfume woods,

Honey and bee-wax,

Grasses. (Fodder grasses, Leman grasses, Thatch grasses, Broom grasses etc.),

Katha,

Essential oils,

Rubber and latex,

Horns and other animal and mineral products.

(b) Major Forest Products:

Timber—Teak, Sal, Shisham, Bentek, Rosewood, Gurjan, Walnut burrs and stumps, Coniferous soft wood.

Minor Forest Products:

Bidi leaves,

Lac,

Drugs and spices,

Dyeing and tanning substances

Gums,

Resin,

Sandalwood and oil,

Ivory,

Catechu,

Bamboos,

Fibres and flosses,

Canes and rattans.

(c) The contribution of forestry to the National Income of India for 1955-56 and 1956-57 is as follows:

1955-56	..	Rs. 70 crores
1956-57	..	Rs. 80 crores.

Information for 1957-58 is not available.

वायु परिवहन परिवहन

१७७. श्री भवत दर्शन: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायु परिवहन परिवहन की स्थापना के बाद से अब तक इसे कितने मामले विचारणे सौंपे जा चुके हैं ;

(क) कितने मासमें पर इसल अपनी राय व्यक्त की है;

(ग) कितने मासमें विचाराधीन हैं;

(ब) यदि तब उक्त परिषद् पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय हुआ है; और

(द) परिषद् को ग्राहिक कार्यसीमा बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

असेनिक उद्देश्य उत्तर (बो मुहं चहं न):
(क) एक।

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन द्वारा आलू की गई बायु सेवाओं पर लिये जाने वाले किरायों और माल ढोने की दरों की सामान्य समस्याओं पर और उन किरायों तथा माल ढोने की दरों के तय करने के आधार के सिद्धांतों पर अपनी राय दी है।

(ग) कोई भी नहीं।

(घ) साल	संख्या (रुपये)
१९५५-५६	४३,६३४
१९५६-५७	७६,१२६
१९५७-५८	३६,८६७

(इ) चूंकि कौंसिल को फिराहत कोई नहीं नाम सुनिए करने का विचार नहीं है, इसलिये कार्ची कम करने के विचार से कौंसिल की आगे क्या शक्ति होगी इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Alarm Chains Pulling Instances

178. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances of pulling of the alarm chains per month in the Southern, Central and North Eastern Railways during the year 1957-58;

(b) how many of them have been found needless, how many persons have been prosecuted and how many of them convicted;

(c) whether the instances of pulling of alarm chains are on the increase; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent such needless pulling of alarm chains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, Annexure No 70]

(c) Yes.

(d) Statement marked 'B' is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix I, annexure No 71]

तेलवे उत्तर रथोः पिटाई

१७९. अं. पश्चालल वाहनः
स्था रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करोगे कि :

(क) कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को १९५७ से ३० जून, १९५८ तक की कावासि में, बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों ने उनसे किराया मांगने पर पीटा था; और

(ख) कितने टिकट स्लेक्टरों को बातक चोटे घाई और उनमें से कितने उन चोटों के कारण मर गये?

रेलवे उत्तर (प्र. शाहनवाज खान) :
(क) ११३।

(ख) एक टिकट स्लेक्टर को गहरी चोट लगी जिसकी वजह से वह मर गया।

Extension of the Bikaner Railway Station

180. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 185 on the 20th May 1957 and state the progress made for the inclusion of the extension of the

Bikaner Railway Station in the Works Programme and when it is likely to be taken in hand?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The question of extension of the existing Bikaner Railway Station is linked with the proposal for diversion of the railway line between Bikaner and Lallgarh, put forward by the Rajasthan Government. The Rajasthan Government has been advised that the diversion would not be a feasible proposition. To overcome the difficulties experienced by the people of Bikaner, a road overbridge could be provided near Dungar College if State Government agree to bear the costs on the usual terms. The matter is still under consideration of the Rajasthan Government. The question of extension of the Bikaner Railway Station can only be finalised after receipt of the final reply from the State Government.

Suratgarh Mechanised Farm

181. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage so far brought under irrigation at Suratgarh Farm in Rajasthan during each Agricultural year ever since its inception;

(b) the kinds and quantity of cereals produced year-wise, during the above period; and

(c) the gross and net income accrued, year-wise, during the above period; and

(d) capital and recurring expenditure incurred year-wise, during the above period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 72.]

Bikaner Railway Workshop

182. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches and other products being manufactured annually at the Bikaner Workshops of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the percentage of these with the annual requirements of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 73.]

12-04 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

CALLING IN OF TROOPS AT JAMSHEDPUR

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): I beg to submit a few words on the adjournment motion given notice of yesterday regarding the calling of troops for the suppression of a strike in Jamshedpur, and you have been pleased to state that there is no option, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, for the Central Government, and that the Central Government cannot prevent the officers from assisting the magistrates when called upon to do so. I would like to submit to you that when it is a question of calling out of troops, the Central Government has to give concurrence in the matter and without that no officer can call out troops, and as such it is within the purview of this House. If we allow that troops may be called to the aid of civil power for crushing any labour dispute, then, in future, it will be a very serious matter. Therefore, I would like you to reconsider this matter and let the matter be brought before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have an adjournment motion, today, on the same subject. In 1953, as far as I remember, the troops were called in Calcutta when a strike was going on for what was generally known as one-pice battle against the tram arc. I remember I was not a Member at that time, and they allowed this two-and-a-half-hour discussion on that

[**Shri S. M. Banerjee**]

subject only because troops were called in in Calcutta to suppress a popular movement of the people. So, I submit that a proper discussion is absolutely necessary to safeguard the interests of the people in general and the workers in particular.

श्री सुरजनाथ (रसड़ा): मैंने भी एक एडजन्टमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया था। वह रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में सम्बन्धित था।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are dealing with some other matter.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): This adjournment motion is also in my name. You were pleased to say that it will stand over till today. Although there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, unless this House is in a position to interfere, whenever troops are called, I am afraid that the troops will be called indiscriminately also. On the 19th May of this year, when the troops were called, the police were really strengthened by that, and police firing took place and poor people were killed.

Mr. Speaker: We are on the question of law in this matter.

Shri Tangamani: Troops were called to suppress and bring down the port and dock workers' strike also, and when the troops were there, the police opened fire and people were killed in Madras. The presence of the troops actually gives more encouragement to armed police and firing takes place. So, I submit that this matter is an urgent matter of public importance.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): May I submit a few words before the answers are given? This matter, I submit, should be gone into thoroughly if not on this adjournment motion, then, by some other method. The role of troops in labour disputes has now become a very acute question. We have two recent cases, one in Jamshedpur and the other in Bombay in connection with the port and dock workers' strike and also in

Madras. So, the subject is now before the people in a very sharp manner, as to whether the troops can be called in any labour dispute; the moment there is an apprehension that something is happening which cannot be controlled either by the employer or by the ordinary police, whether the troops can be called and obtained by a magistrate and whether an officer, on his own, can send the troops and whether the Central Government need not pay any attention at all to the military being used in such matters, which would mean that the Central Government has no authority on the troops or that sanction is not required. That means the military becomes a force at the disposal of any magistrate to whom a call is made by any employee. This is a serious situation and it involves certain matters of principle in administration also. Therefore, I would like to know the position on that, and I would request that the question be discussed in a better way.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I make it clear that troops are not called in in labour disputes? It is an entire misapprehension. They are called in when damage is done, in order to protect property or to protect something. It is not for a labour dispute that they are called in at all. They have no business to interfere in labour disputes. They are called in, because, as a result of a labour dispute, it is possible that a situation may arise which may endanger human life or property or important installations. Take Jamshedpur, with large installations. They have to be protected. Merely because there is a labour dispute, we cannot take the risk of having those vital installations damaged. So, that is the principle.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Was any such damage done?

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): May I correct the Prime Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not going into any facts. My colleague, the Labour Minister is there. I am not going into the facts of the case in Jamshedpur or elsewhere. I am merely stating the principle that troops are not called in in labour disputes. As a result of the labour dispute, if a situation arises which has done damage or is likely to do grave damage to life, property and important installations, then, they have to be protected.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Are the police not called?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The decision for that lies with the local Government. If the local Government wants the aid of the military, military and for the civil power, then it calls for them. These are the rules, and there are very detailed rules about it as to why and how they should be called. It is obvious that in every such matter, the human element comes in. The person in charge has to take a certain decision which may or may not be right, and one has to consider that later. But one cannot, when a situation arises, of grave damage, wait for some kind of permission to be sought from a distant place, a thousand miles away, when by the time that permission comes the damage may be done or the situation may become much more serious. Therefore, inevitably, in such cases, there is a certain amount of devolution of authority. It is often said that there is far too much of bureaucracy and centralisation. One cannot in a situation like this deal with it from the Centre. Of course, in major matters, we have to be referred. I repeat that troops are not used in labour disputes; they are not meant to be used. But they are used when there is this kind of grave damage.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I shall certainly hear all hon. Members who will throw light on this matter. I disallowed the notice of the motion for adjourn-

ment given by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty on this ground. I have written like this, "Under section 129 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a magistrate may call upon any officer in charge of troops to disperse an assembly and the officer is bound to do so. There is no option and the Central Government cannot prevent the officer from assisting the magistrate." The Central Government has no jurisdiction. It is provided in the Cr. P.C. "There is no default on the part of the Central Government in this matter. This is purely a matter of law and order in a State and it does not make a difference if it is in connection with labour strike. The motion is disallowed." All the same, the hon. Member wanted to have this matter cleared up on the floor of the House.

I have extracted the relevant sections of the Cr. P.C. So long as those sections remain on the statute book, I do not know what responsibility there is on the part of the Union Government here. Any adjournment motion is a matter of censure or taking them to task for having committed a wrong or not having taken action where action was called for. Section 129 of the Cr. P.C. says:

"If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by military force."

Section 130 says,

"(1) When the magistrate determines . . . not even the State Government—"to disperse any such assembly by military force, he may require any commissioned or non-commissioned officer in command of any soldiers . . . to disperse such assembly by military force and to arrest and confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law."

[Mr. Speaker]

Then, sub-section (2) is important;

"(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit, but in doing so, he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons."

So, in view of section 130(2) read with section 129, it is clear that the person who can order these troops to come in is the Magistrate on the spot, not even the State Government nor the Union Government. Once the magistrate of the highest rank finds that the ordinary police are not enough to disperse the assembly and he is helpless, he calls the Military officer to come to his help. It is the duty of the officer to come to his help so long as the Cr. P.C. is there, and so long as it is not abrogated. It is the duty of the officer to come to his rescue and use such force as may be necessary.

Under these circumstances, I thought there was no default on the part of the Union Government here. Apart from any other things, it does not make any difference if the situation should have arisen out of a trade dispute. If persons take the law into their own hands and commit damage or there is apprehension that they may commit damage, the person on the spot is the best person to judge and if he requisitions the help of the armed forces, it is the duty of the officer to come to his rescue. So, I do not know how I am called upon to allow these adjournment motions. All the same, to clear up this matter, I have allowed the hon. Member to raise this matter.

So far as Mr. Dange's suggestion is concerned, it has been answered to some extent by the Prime Minister. I leave it to the House and to him. If the matter comes up, I shall consider whether it is appropriate or not to allow that matter to come up. So far as the adjournment motion is con-

cerned, I do not think any arguments have been placed before me to revise my opinion in having disallowed the motion.

Shri S. A. Dange: I just want to seek a clarification and also to make a remark that the troops which were called in the port of Bombay were asked to assist in operations of clearing of the docks. As a result of that operation, the docks were damaged and loading and unloading was done with the aid of the troops. So, there was no question of saving the docks from damage. Again in Jamshedpur, if the troops were put near open-hearth furnaces, I could have understood it. But they were parading the streets; naturally, the Tata machinery was not lying on the streets to be protected. It was not for the protection of property that troops were called.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The account that the hon. Member has given is very very far remote from the truth. I have asked my colleague, the Defence Minister, who is looking after this matter, to state the facts, if you and the House so wish.

Mr. Speaker: It is purely a question of law as to how far it is the liability or responsibility of the Central Government here if troops have been ordered by the local magistrate and he can do so even without the consent of the State Government. It is a far-off cry in Delhi asking them to be responsible for all that has happened there.

So far as the point made by Mr. Dange that the troops came in not for the purpose of dispersing the crowd and protecting property, but for something else, I am not in a position to say anything. That is not relevant for this purpose. That matter should have come up separately and certainly I would have considered it. But for this purpose that is not relevant.

So far as this adjournment motion and a similar motion tabled by Mr. Banerjee is concerned, both of them are disallowed.

12.18 hrs.

DEATH OF SHRIMATI A. KALE

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shrimati Anasuya Bai Kale, a sitting member of the House from Bombay-Nagpur Constituency, who died this morning at Bangalore at the age of 62. She was the first nominated woman member of the old C.P. & Berar Legislative Council, Nagpur in 1928. She was elected Deputy Speaker, C. P. Legislative Assembly in 1937. She was also a member of the First Lok Sabha.

She has been a very active and prominent social worker.

We mourn the loss of Shrimati Kale and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a minute to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12-19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN TELEPHONE
INDUSTRIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Seventh Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Ltd. for the year ended 31st March, 1957 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-765/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL HEALTH

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 216,

dated the 5th April, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-766/58.]

TRIPURA PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table, under Sub-section 3 of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of the Tripura Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1958, published in the Tripura Gazette Notification No. F.5(3)-MPH/55, dated the 2nd June, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-767/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table, under Sub-section 2 of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 514 dated the 28th June, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-768/58.]

REPORT OF ELEVENTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh World Health Assembly held in Minneapolis (U.S.A.) in May, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-769/58.]

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SUPPLEMENTARY STARRED QUESTION NO. 1247

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 27th March, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri K. T. K. Tangamani on Starred Question No. 1247 regarding unwanted coins. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-770/58.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): I beg to lay on the Table, under Sub-section 68 of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. No. 358 dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendments to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957.
- (2) G.S.R. No. 359 dated the 10th May, 1958.
- (3) G.S.R. No. 513 dated the 28th June, 1958.
- (4) G.S.R. No. 559 dated the 5th July, 1958
- (5) G.S.R. No. 560 dated the 5th July, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-771/58.]

12.19 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1925

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): In answering a supplementary question asked by Shri Goray on 30th April, 1958 arising out of a Starred Question No. 1925 as to whether Government would make available to hon. Members the report of the Railway Workshop Reviewing Committee. I said I thought that the report was already in the library of the House. The position, however, is that the Government have decided to treat the report in question as a purely confidential departmental document and not to make it public. Therefore, no copy has been placed in the library.

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

12-21 hrs.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha. Out of four hours allotted to this Bill. 1 hour and 21 minutes have already been availed of and 2 hours and 39 minutes now remain. Shri D. C. Sharma may kindly continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I was submitting yesterday that the punishments provided for destroying, removing, injuring, altering, defacing, imperilling or misusing a protected monument is not sufficiently deterrent. I feel that in the case of offences of a minor kind the punishment is more strict than in this case, whereas it should have been the other way round. Protected monuments are pieces of property which are of national importance not only for a year or for a generation or two, but they are the national heritage of the country. These are property which will last for many many years to come. It is, therefore, in the nature of an ancestral type of property. Yet, the punishment which has been provided is too lenient and too mild.

At the same time, the machinery that has been provided for the enforcement of this punishment is such as

cannot be easily available. I would also submit that in the case of social measures we find that the machinery of law and order comes into force very tardily. It is not coming with as much promptitude as it should. We have seen that in the case of so many pieces of legislation in the social sphere. Take, for instance, the Act which makes untouchability an offence. I would like to ask the House how many times the various provisions of the Act were called into play after we have enacted that measure. The number is very negligible. This is not my opinion alone. This is the opinion of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He has been saying that in every report that has been placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, I say that since this provision is not going to be made use of at all times and in all possible emergencies, it should have been made so strict that people would have been afraid of defacing a monument. But that has not been done. So I say that something should be done in this matter.

Again, I find that "protected monuments" have been looked upon as a piece of property. They have been put in the same category as lands, houses or anything else. The accent on the ownership of these protected monuments has been too heavy and too misplaced. I wish the Bill had laid emphasis more on the benevolent instincts of man, so far as protected monuments go, than on the acquisitive instincts of man. In this Bill everything has been done to make the acquisitive instincts more pronouncing and more clear than before.

I can understand the Government purchasing a piece of protected monument. But I cannot understand how and in what way the Government is going to take on lease a protected monument. I fail to understand that. A monument is a monument for all times to come. A monument is something which endures. I do not see the reason why we have to take a

monument on lease and then give it up after some time. It only means that the Government is not of the opinion that this monument is really of such importance. I am saying this because I find there is a provision for taking monuments on lease. Not only that. A provision is also made that this must last for three years and that the agreement may be terminated by both sides by giving three months' notice. This makes me feel that protected monuments are not being treated in the spirit in which they should be treated.

There are other points on which I would like to have enlightenment from the hon. Minister. As I said in the beginning, the Central Government is taking upon it a great deal of responsibility. Other forms of machinery for the protection of these monuments are going to be relegated to the background. The States may come into the picture or may not come. It is going to be the prime responsibility of the Central Government.

May I know how much money is being provided in the budget for these monuments now and how much enhancement we are going to have for the future for the objectives of this Bill? If the budget figure remains almost the same or is enhanced only in a slight measure, I am sure this Bill will practically remain an infructuous Bill. So I want to know whether the Government is going to make available additional funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Bill. If it is going to make those funds available, I want to know how much more money will be put in the budget under this heading. If there is no increase in the funds this Bill is going to be of a very farcical nature. It has asked for something for which it cannot provide. It is asking for things which it cannot afford to look after. This is a thing about which I want to be assured before this Bill is passed.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what difference this Bill is

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

going to make, so far as the Archaeological Department is concerned. Some friends have been talking about the Historical Records Commission, National Archives and so on, and I think they are relevant. But I would like to know how far this Department is going to be strengthened in order to carry out the object of this Bill.

Shri Ranga: That is an important matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If it is going to be augmented in an imperfect manner, I think it is no use taking the time of the House for discussing this Bill. So, I would like to know what blue-prints the hon. Minister has got so far as the enlargement of the Department is concerned. What provisions is he going to make in the budget for making this department financially sound?

Sir, as I said in the beginning, I welcome this Bill. But, I feel, this Bill is not going to fulfil those objectives which are stated here. I would like therefore to have full assurance from the hon. Minister that the Bill when passed into an Act will fully serve the purposes which he has at heart and which he wants to put into effect.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill that is before the House not because of my past experience with regard to the implementation of the main provisions of this Bill, but more because of the prospect it holds out and the hopes that it engenders. I do not want to traverse the whole Bill, but I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, in saying that unless the Government takes it sufficiently seriously to implement the wholesome provisions of this Bill, the mere placing of it on the statute book will not certainly have the desired results.

So far as the aims and objects of this Bill are concerned, we are all agreed that these ancient monuments and these archaeological sites and

buildings should be maintained as far as possible in as good a condition as possible and we must see to it that the purposes for which some of them are being used are really looked after carefully. My experience is not with reference to the monuments that are outside Mysore State and they are mostly confined to the State of Mysore. I would refer to three or four of them.

It is well known that Belur and Halebi are wonderful examples of Hoysala architecture. They are such that you do not find the like of them anywhere else in this country or elsewhere. They are a marvel to the State. How those dexterous and skillful hands have carved out such beautiful images from out of stone! It baffles the most modern technicians and engineers to-day. But when it comes to the question of their being looked after and preserved I am afraid, we have insulted those great genius prodigies who have carved out those monuments in exhibiting our gross neglect of those institutions. Recently some attempts have been made—it may be that hon. Members may be thinking that I am painting the picture a bit too thick, but I must acknowledge that there is an attempt made—to preserve these monuments. But they are wholly wanting in regard to the needs of those monuments. I am afraid, we are spending very, very little compared to the requirements of those institutions and the very experts have suggested far greater attention being paid to them than what is being paid now. I do not want to go into the details of these institutions.

Having referred to Belur and Halebi, I would also say that there is some co-ordination required between this department and the Department of Tourists, who have got to cater to the requirements and desires of the tourists, who come from other parts of this country and abroad. If you take that into consideration even then I think we lack a lot. Therefore I would suggest that this Ministry

should get into touch with the concerned Ministry and see that these places are not overgrown with thick lantana and other shrubberies and are quite presentable and neat.

The third institution which I would say is not less important is that famous Hyder and Tipu's Gumbaj in Seringapatam. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has seen it. If he has seen it he must have been impressed by the rather dull and dismal look it presents today! I remember the earlier days when the Government of Mysore when that had the charge of that institution used to look after it exceedingly well and it was a thing of beauty. Not only the place but the whole lay out and the garden and everything round-about was so scrupulously looked after that every little plant and every little path was so cheerfully looked after. But, today it is presenting an absolutely neglected look. It saddens my heart, because I have been there for more than 30 or 40 years to see that institution, that slightly its condition is deteriorating. There are so many aspects which need to be looked after.

There is a provision here that these institutions should serve the purpose they are intended to and not in any way be desecrated. I once went to an urs at this very place—the tomb of the great Hyder and Tipu and the mother of Tipu. A lot of my muslim friends were there—literally thousands—and what did we find on that day? Hundreds of batches sitting in different places and gambling heavily. I took courage into my hands and with some of my muslim friends tried to do as much chasing as possible, but in whole garden it was not possible. I am only bringing this to the attention of the hon. Minister to show what kind of a fall there has been from the ideals which our ancestors and predecessors had placed before themselves. So, it does require a lot more effort—a lot more serious effort—it we have got to fulfil the objects of this measure.

If it comes to a question of wages of those poor people, in this very Gumbaj of Hyder and Tipu it is simply shocking. It is miserable. Possibly, a man who was getting five or six rupees, maybe fifty or sixty years ago, is getting just the same amount, while in the case of all other services, there has been a fair rise—I do not say whether it has been quite reasonable but still there has been some rise. Here we find these people receiving meagre wages and asked to do work for not merely eight hours, but possibly all the 24 hours or at any rate for twelve hours from sunrise to sunset. These are matters which have got to be looked after. It is not enough if we declare it an ancient monument. It is an ancient monument and it is declared as such. There is no doubt about it. We do not derive any satisfaction merely by tabulating all these ancient monuments worth preserving, but we must justify the principle that we are following by our own action. I beseech the hon. Minister to pay some more heed to this institution than what has been paid all these years.

I do not want to take more time. I hope I have not encroached. I would also refer to that grand monolithic structure Sravanbelagola—Gomateswar temples, one of the grandest statues, possibly the like of which is not anywhere in the world. The history goes back to the days of Chandragupta when he went down south and settled there. Because of the ravages of time and weather, there is a kind of peeling off of the stones which gives rise to patches. Some attempt is being made to arrest this corrosive action of weather and time. But I think even greater attention is necessary and very much more scientific knowledge has to be brought to bear upon the problem that is facing us at Sravanabelagola where that grand statue is standing. Some attempts are being made. I do not deny that and let my hon. friend not carry away that impression.

Shri Ranga: The steps also have to be made.

Shri Dasappa: As I said there is some attempt being made to preserve the monument. While there is some attempt at Belur and at Sravangalbelagola in regard to this image of Gomateswara, there is hardly any attention paid by the Government of India with regard to the Hyder and Tipu Gombaj. I hope they will do the needful.

Mr. Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. After him I shall call Shri Ranga, Shri Keshava and other hon. Members who want to speak on this.

पंडित ठकुर दास भगवन्न (हिसार) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहब। इस बिल पर इस हाउस में काफी बहस हो चुकी है। मैं इस सिलसिले में एक कानूनी नुस्खा पेश करने के लिये थोड़ा सा बक्त लेना चाहता हूँ।

8

इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ्र आर्केट्स एंड रीजर्व बैंक में साफ़ तौर पर कांस्टीच्यूशन में दर्ज तीन एन्टीज का जिक किया गया है। यानी यूनियन लिस्ट की एन्टी ६७, स्टेट लिस्ट की एन्टी १२ और कनकरेन्ट लिस्ट की एन्टी ४०। एन्टी ६७ में यह दिया गया है:—

Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archaeological sites and remains, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance.

जैसा कि आपको मालूम है, शुरू में १६०४ के एक्ट के मातहत कलेक्टर्स को इस बात के बसी अस्तियारात हसिल थे कि वे किसी जगह को नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस के मानुमेंट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन बना। तो पालियामेंट को यह अस्तियार दिया गया कि वह एक्ट

मोर हिस्टोरिकल मानुमेंट्स, रिकार्ड्स और भारतेभोलाजिकल साइट्स और रिमेन्यू को डिक्लेयर कर सकती है और उन्हें मुकर्तर कर सकती है। चूनाबे मुझे याद है कि जब १६५१ में इस के मूलालिक एक बिल लाया गया। तो मुल्क के मूलतालिक प्राविसिज के मूलतालिक बेम्बर साहबान ने एक लम्बी चौड़ी लिस्ट पेश कर दी, जिस में करीब पचास साठ नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस की चीजें थी। उस बक्त यह महसूस किया गया कि इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ्र इंडिया के अस्तियारात उदाया बसी कर दिये जाने चाहिये और हर मर्टबा कोई कानून बनाने की ज़रूरत न हो, बल्कि एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी कर के नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस की चीज़ डिक्लेयर कर दी जाय।

इसके बाद एन्टी १२ के मातहत उन एन्सेट एंड हिस्ट रिकल मानुमेंट एंड रिकार्ड्स के मूलालिक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को अस्तियर दिया गया, जो कि उन जगहों और चीजों के बारे व यी, जिन को प.लियामेंट ने नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस की डिक्लेयर कर दिया हो या किसी कानून के मातहत ऐसा बना दिया हो। एन्टी १२ के बारे में मैंने कल श्री मुकर्जी, श्री गुहा और श्री डॉ सी० शर्मा की तकरीरें सुनी, तो मुझे यह अहसास हुआ कि दर-अस्त इस हाउस में और सारे मुल्क में इस बात को बहुत जोरों से महसूस किया जा रहा है कि जिन चीजों को गवर्नमेंट आफ्र इंडिया नैशनल इम्पार्टेंस की डिक्लेयर न करे, उन के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट डिक्लेरेशन करे और उन चीजों की पूरी तौर से हिफाजत हो और उन को हमेशा के लिये कायद रखा जाय। यह स्थान और यह अहसास में इस हाउस में बहुत जबरदस्त तौर पर पाता हूँ। लेकिन यह वे इस बिल की दफ्तर २४ में यह देखता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर एक तरह का एवाकॉ—एक तरह की रेटिफिकेशन—लगा दिया गया है, तो वे समझता हूँ कि यह कानून दुरुस्त नहीं है।

इस के बाद जनावर यह भी मूलाहिजा फरमायें कि आरकेमोलाजिकल साइट्स एड रिमेन्ज के बारे में गवर्नरमेट आफ इडिया को अस्तियार है कि वह उन को नैशनल इम्पार्टेस की डिक्लेयर कर दे, लेकिन जिन को पालियामेट नैशनल इम्पार्टेस की डिक्लेयर न करे, उन को कनकरेन्ट लिस्ट में रखा गया है। इस के भाव मानी ये है कि स्टेट गवर्नरमेट्स को भी इस सिलमिल में वही अस्तियारात है, जो कि गवर्नरमेट आफ इडिया को हासिल है। जिन चीजों को नैशनल इम्पार्टेस की डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाय, उन के बारे में जो अस्तियारात गवर्नरमेट आफ इडिया के पास है, वही अस्तियारात—उसी किस्म उमी नोएंडेट के अस्तियारात स्टेट गवर्नरमेट्स को उन चीजों के बारे में है, जिन को नैशनल इम्पार्टेस की डिक्लेयर न किया गया हो। इस लिये उन अस्तियारात में किसी भी किस्म की रेस्ट्रिक्शन 'वौजिब' नहीं हो सकती है।

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) But not in respect of sites and remains Please compare the three

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava am coming to that also

प्रगर, उक्त मिस्टारिकल मानुमेट्स के लिये एक्सकेवेशन करनी पड़े जो कि एस्ट्री १२ में आते हैं, तो दफा २४ के मातहत स्टेट गवर्नरमेट को सेटल गवर्नरमेट की प्रीवियम एक्स्क्लूसिव लेनी, पहुँची और उन इन्हें आर डायरेक्टर्स पर अप्रस करना होगा, जो कि सेटल गवर्नरमेट दे। शायद हमारे आनरेक्ल, मिनिस्टर साहब की, यह कन्टेन्शन हो जिसे वह उस में आते नहीं है, लेकिन मैं निहायत अब तेरे अर्जु करने को चाहता हूँ कि एक्सकेवेशन तो दोनों के लिये लाजिमी है। महाराज स्टेटेसेवेशन नहीं। अहं जैसे मालूम किया जाए तोकरत है। मिस्टर मिशनरी भी उसी

कितनी इम्पार्टेस है, वह नैशनल इम्पार्टेस का है या उस की सोकल अहमियत है।

जहा तक आरकेमोलाजिकल साइट्स और रिमेन्ज का तात्पुक है, उस का जिक्र कनकरेन्ट लिस्ट में किया गया है। कास्टी अध्यूशन में यह दर्ज किया गया है कि किस बाढ़ी को क्या अस्तियार है। मैं अब एक रात्रा चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेट आफ इडिया को किसी किस्म का कोई अस्तियार नहीं है कि वह किसी तरह में लोकल गवर्नरमेट—स्टेट गवर्नरमेट—के हाथ वांचे या यह प्राविजन करे कि उस को प्रीवियस सैक्षण लेनी होगी या कोई रूल्ज या डायरेक्शन दे। प्रगर जनावेवाला कास्टी अध्यूशन के आर्टिकल २५१ और २५४ को मूलाहिजा फरमायें तो पायेंगे कि उस में माफ तौर पर दर्ज है—बैलिक एमो मिचुएशन दिलाई गई है—कि कनकरेन्ट लिस्ट के किसी सबजेक्ट के बारे में, गवर्नरमेट आफ इडिया का नाम नहीं है और स्टेट गवर्नरमेट भी नहीं है, तो उन दोनों कास्टों में गवर्नरमेट माफ इडिया के यानी इस पालियामेट के कानून को फौलित हासिल होगी और मध्या स्टेट गवर्नरमेट जैसे कोई कानून पालियामेट के कानून के इन कानूनिस्टट है, तो वह रिपारेट होगा, आयड होगा, वह दुर्घट्टन नहीं होगा, प्रैस पालियामेट का कानून ठीक समझा जायगा। लेकिन दफा २४ के मातहत प्रगर गवर्नरमेट आफ इडिया इस किस्म की रेस्ट्रिक्शन किसी स्टेट गवर्नरमेट पर लगाती है, तो मैं उस की कास्ट अध्यूशनल बैलिक्टी को डाइर की नियाह से देखता हूँ। मेरी जाकिल मिशनरी में वह सिर्फ नामुनासिब ही नहीं है इसलिये कि 'वह स्टेट गवर्नरमेट' के स्वित्यारात को कम करती है, अलिक वह देगा भी है प्रैस उसकी इन्टरप्रेटेशन के मुलाहिजक भी मुक्किले पैदा होती है। वह दफा इस तरह है—

[पंचित ठाकुर बास भार्गव]

No State Government shall undertake or authorise any person to undertake any excavation or other like operation for archaeological purposes in any area which is not a protected area except with the previous approval of the Central Government and in accordance with such rules or directions, if any, as the Central Government may make or give in this behalf.

मैं नहीं जानता कि यह "ग्रन्दर लाइक प्राप्तेशन" क्या है। किसी भी कार्यवाही को ग्राप "ग्रन्दर लाइक प्राप्तेशन" कह सकते हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस का दूसरा हिस्सा बिल्कुल रिपगेनेट है। यह प्रोवाइड कर के कि सैट्टल गवर्नमेंट के रूल्ज और डायरेक्शन्ज के बीते स्टेट गवर्नमेंट काम नहीं कर सकती है, उस के हाथों को बांध देना कास्टीच्यून के ग्रन्दर हरिगिज हरिगिज जायज नहीं है।

अभी तक हम एन्सेंट एंड हिस्टारिकल मानुमेंट्स और आरकेप्रोलाजिकल साइट्स एंड रिमेन्ज और रिकाइर्ज वगरह ही देखते आए हैं, लेकिन इस बिल में एक नई चीज़ आई है, जिस का नाम है एन्टीकिवटीज। ये एन्टीकिवटीज कोई रीयल प्राप्टरी नहीं है, एक तरह से भूवेबल प्राप्टरी है। उस की तारीफ़ इस तरह से की गई है —

"antiquity" includes—

(i) any coin, sculpture, manuscript, epigraph, or other work of art or craftsmanship,.....

(iii) any article, object or thing illustrative of science, art, crafts, literature, religion, customs, morals or politics in bygone ages,....

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को उहर मालूम होगा कि जब

एक जगह खोदी जाती है और उस में से कायन्ड निकलते हैं, तो फिर वहां लोगों को या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह तबक्को होती है कि जिस जगह से कायन्ड निकले हैं, एन्टीकिवटीज निकली हैं। वहां और भी एन्टीकिवटीज डमीन के बावल्ज में दबी पड़ी होंगी, और वे उस जगह को और खोदने का ल्याल करते हैं। लेकिन इस बिल के मुताबिक पुरानी जगहों में एकसेवेशन सिवाये गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया की संक्षण के नहीं हो सकता है, उन रूल्ज के माने बिना नहीं हो सकता है। जो कि गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया बनाये। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक एन्टीकिवटीज का सबाल है, इस बिल के अलकाज इतने बेग और बसी है कि इस में हरेक चीज़ आ सकती है। जहां तक बाही संक्षण का सबाल है, जो ला मिनिस्टर साहब लाये हैं, हर एक शर्स उस को पसन्द करेगा और मुवारकबाद पेश करेगा कि उन्होंने इस ला को पार्मानेट पैडेस्टल पर कायम कर दिया है। लेकिन मेरे सामने सब में बड़ा सबाल यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ इस तरह से क्यों बांध दिये जायें।

मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्ज्ञा दफा २६ की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस के मातहत सैट्टल गवर्नमेंट अपने अस्तियारात चाहे किसी प्राफ़िसर या ग्रामारिटी को डेलीगेट कर दे। उस में लिखा है —

(a) such officer or authority subordinate to the Central Government, or

(b) such State Government or such officer or authority subordinate to the State Government,....

इतने बसी अस्तियारात हासिल किये गये हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस छोटी

सी बात के लिये स्टेट गवर्नरेट की हाथ बोधने की रीबल्यू तमसने से मैं कानिर हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि कास्टीट्यूशन के मातहत स्टेट गवर्नरेट को जो अधिकायारात दिये गये हैं, उन को कम करना और कोई कानून नाप्रिय कर के, जो कि उन के राइट्स और अधिकारिटीज से इनकानसिस्टेंट हो, उन की पावर्स को बेरोगेट करना एक डाउटफुल यूटिलिटी की चीज़ है। कोई अधिकारिटी लसूसन कोई कनकरेट अधिकारिटी मुकरंर कर के उन की पावर्स को कम करना ठीक नहीं है और डाउटफुल कास्टट्यूशनैलिटी की चीज़ है। इसलिये मैं अब ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि दफा २४ ऐसी है जिस का हमें बहुत सोच समझ कर देखना चाहिये और जब तक कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब हमारे इन स्मदशात को दूर न करे और इस के अन्दर कोई तरमीम करने को राजी न हों, तब तक हमें देखना चाहिये कि हम कोई ऐसा फैल न करे जिस की कास्ट-ट्यूशनैलिटी ओपन टु क्वेश्चन हो।

इन अल्फाज़ के साथ मैं बाकी मेजर को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know from hon. Members how we may divide the time between general discussion and clause by clause consideration. Two hours and odd we spent the other day. Two hours and 30 minutes are left today. We started at 12-20. We will take it that we must conclude discussion and all stages by 3 o'clock. There are a number of amendments that have tabled. Shall we devote an hour for them? One hour is more than enough. In that case, by 2 o'clock, we will finish general discussion. There are a number of hon. Members who would like to participate in the discussion. Hon. Members would, therefore, be brief.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would like to have half an hour for my reply. I was very brief in my opening

speech. Many points have been raised.

Mr. Speaker: He wants me to call him at 1-30 or round about that.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, it is evident that we are all in favour of this Bill. The only thing is that we would like many more things to be done. So far as the Bill goes, I am in agreement with the remarks and suggestions made by my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha yesterday that the 100 year period ought not to be insisted upon, and secondly that the Bill should be made to apply to Jammu and Kashmir also. When this territory is mentioned, my mind hovers round the historical remains, given the combined name of Martand Temple. It is in ruins. When one goes there and sees it, he begins to think of the past ages when the Indian culture was so dominant in that area.

Mr. Speaker: It was built by the Pandavas

Shri Ranga: Yes I would like that this opportunity should be taken by my hon friend the Minister to accept the amendment suggested and see....

Shri Humayun Kabir: For Martand, that amendment is not necessary.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Already it will be looked after by us.

Shri Ranga: But, there must be many other remains like that. I see no reason why that amendment should not be accepted.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will explain. That is an entirely different thing.

Shri Ranga: In addition to the great men, whose names were mentioned yesterday belonging to Bengal, there are similar great men of recent past, of 100 years or 75 years, belonging to different parts of the country, whose birth places or places where they had lived when they were dying or where they died, ought to be treated as places of pilgrimage, and produced by the Government. There were three

[Shri Ranga]

great men who died not so long ago, but, at the same time, whose places have become really very sacred in the minds of the Andhras. One is the great Veerasingam who was as great for Andhra Pradesh as Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar was for Bengal. The second is Shri Potti Sri Ramulu, who made it clear to the whole world that although Mahatma Gandhi died, Gandhism in its dynamic form can be practised and was practised. He died in a house belonging to some other friend and situated in the Madras city. It ought not to be left to a few private individuals to try to collect money, acquire the house and preserve it for the nation. Similarly, there was Desa Bandhu Konda Venkataappayya, one of our great leaders who was known to all those of us who had taken part in our national struggle. These places and the very important things which belonged to such great men, it does not matter from which part of India they hailed, we ought to try our best to preserve.

It grieved me very much when I went to Pakistan some time ago to find in what a grievous and deplorable condition the famous Lajpat Rai Hall and Lajpat Rai Bhavan are to be found now. So little is being done by that Government. I would like our Government to explore ways and means of how we could preserve them in very good condition so that that may be an example to them and a source of inspiration to those who are there already in Pakistan and also those of us from our part of the country who would like to go and see those places and think of the very great patriot.

There are a number of places in Andhra Pradesh itself which ought to be preserved properly and which are not being preserved today satisfactorily. Some years ago, I took up that matter so far as Bettiprolu was concerned. After great difficulty, the then Government simply marked out that particular place and said that it was a protected monument. They did not do anything further. I would like

the Government to take into consideration that they should not only be interested merely in marking out a particular place and calling it a protected monument, but they should acquire some of the relics and antiquities and monuments which may be found in the neighbourhood, bring them over to that place and place them in such a way that when anybody goes there, he will be able to get a proper picture of the place, its history and its past glory. There are three famous places. There is one great Buddhist monument at Gholi, in Srikakulam district. It is very famous place. Not far from it, only about a mile away, there are some beautiful statues. There is an Ardhanareeswar. There is another with two faces. In front there is Kali which is very dear to our friends from Bengal. On the other side, there is Ardhanareeswar. It is a very rare thing. This is kept one mile away. When one goes to Gholi, he does not know that there is such a thing as this there. I would like these to be brought together.

Similarly, whenever any particular important antiquity is taken away from a particular place, there should be left there at least a kind of plaque to indicate that such and such a thing was found here and it has been taken to a near by museum or some other monument. Any one who wishes to know anything about it may go there. At the same time, it would be a source of inspiration to the people of that place to know that such and such a thing had been found in their own place. That would apply to a place called Chevabrovu in Guntur district where a number of Buddhist remains were found. The District Collector was taken over there and he took quite a number of them to Guntur to be kept there in the museum. In such cases it is necessary that a kind of plaque has to be kept in that place, because it would be of interest to the local people and also of information to others who would like to make some enquiries about these things.

13 hrs.

My hon. friend Shri Dasappa was mentioning of Sravanabelgola. I began to think of another place, the name of which I forgot also where an equally great statue is to be found—also in Mysore State. Both of them are unique examples of these monoliths. I have not seen the like of it anywhere in the world.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): There are three.

Shri Ranga: So much the better. These two I have seen myself. I had the great privilege of seeing them. Whether you like to worship them or not, as pieces of architecture they are unique anywhere in the world. I have seen the huge statue of Stalin on the Don-Volga canal and it is nothing when compared to our Sravanabelgola statue. Stalin's statue was constructed only fifteen or twenty years ago, whereas ours was constructed some eleven hundred years ago. It would indeed be a source of inspiration to students all over India to be taken over there and to be given the privilege of seeing it. But the difficulty is to get on to the top of the hill. It nearly breaks ones back. I would like something to be done to improve the steps.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Students will have no difficulty.

Shri Ranga: Therefore something has to be done in that direction. I do not know much about the preservation or chemical side of it, but I presume there must be some chemists associated with the arrangements. While I am on this point I would like to give one warning to Government. It seems there is a proposal before them to transfer the Office of the Assistant Chemist from somewhere in Deccan all the way to Dehra Dun. I do not know who has given them this great inspiration. I would like them to desist from this.

There is another place called Humpi where we have got a great lion image of Narasimha. It is one of the biggest statues. I dare say many of my hon.

friends would have already seen it. It is a piece of architecture worth seeing. Why was it constructed in those days? Why was it erected up there as a kind of example to the people? It is worth pondering over these matters. They were times when our people became too much of Gandhians; they did not know how to protect their States and there came the invaders from outside. Some new spirit of self-defence or national resistance had to be created and inculcated in the mind of the people. Therefore this cult of Narasimha was thought of once again and that tremendous statue was built there. It is going to pieces now; it is exposed to the sun and something has got to be done.

Similarly, there is another place. At Warangal there is the lovely head of a statue. The statue has gone, but the head is there. It is a beautiful piece. Whom it is considered to represent, I do not know. If it is a real representation of a man who was alive at that time, possibly it was Ganapathi Deva. He must have been not only a strong man, but a very handsome person, a specimen of beauty. Any poet would have had a look at that statue before describing a handsome man. That statue is lying there on the floor. Hundreds of other things are there in a state of pell-mell. How many more beautiful pieces there are we do not know, for so little is being done. I am glad the Prime Minister is coming in just now. He is interested in history and the hon. Minister is also interested in history. Why is that we are starving the Archaeological Department of funds? Why do we not place sufficient funds at their disposal? We have got crores and crores of rupees to be wasted by the Public Works Department. Why do we not place a few more lakhs of rupees at the disposal of this Department so that they can embellish the remains of our past history, so that our young people might be able to draw inspiration from these great antiquities and relics of archaeological finds.

[Shri Ranga]

Then there are these Warangal gates. I have no idea as to how many have seen them. But anybody who has seen them will be struck by their artistic beauty, and what is more the imaginative capacity of those architects who had constructed them. They were all carved out of black granite. You know how difficult it is to do carving in black granite. On red sandstone you can carve anything; on marbles you can carve anything, but it is a difficult job to do on black granite and yet they have done it with exquisite beauty. Although it is many centuries since they have been erected there, they look as if they were made only ten or fifteen years ago. Since they are heavy, one of them is leaning. I wrote about it to the Ministry and they said there is no danger of these things falling. Possibly there is no danger. But they ought to be provided with a kind of background—it is not enough if you keep these things there—so that when one goes there, one can get an idea of what must have been the glory of the past. What is the use of anybody going there and seeing these big things standing and getting frightened that they may fall on them. I would, therefore, like Government in this Ministry to think about it from that point of view and see that a certain amount of money is spent and an atmosphere is created, so that when our young people go there they would get some idea of the historical background of these works of art.

I have very many more things to say, but this is not the occasion for it. I am glad that tourism has come in. It has made our Government a little conscious of the money side of these great antiquities. I would like the Ministry in charge of tourism to place some funds at the disposal of the Archaeological Department, so that they can make these places more attractive than they are today.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): I also rise to record my response anticipated by the hon. Minister while moving the motion for consideration of

this Bill. There is no doubt that India has some of the best archaeological pieces in the world and some legislation in this regard was long overdue. It is not that we did not have any legislative measure. We had already three enactments, as was already pointed out by him and the implementation of these Acts necessitated the promulgation of this Bill in the interest of the preservation of the historical monuments, the priceless monuments of our country. I therefore welcome this Bill.

This is an attempt at consolidation of the several laws that are on our statute-book and it also clarifies the confusion created by overlapping jurisdiction in regard to monuments declared national and those not so declared. An additional feature of this Bill is that it provides for securing the records and archival findings in the possession of private persons. On all these grounds I welcome this Bill.

We have no written history in our country. What little history we have appears to be shrouded in the prejudiced records left by the alien rulers of our country. The archaeological findings of our country are, no doubt, seriously suffering from decay and deterioration through neglect and aging, and a proper care and preservation of these historical and national findings is a long-felt need, and therefore this effective and early salvaging and rehabilitation is really very desirable. This Bill, I have no doubt, is a good step in the right direction.

One feature of this Bill very much appeals to me, and that is, as I have already suggested, the provision to secure and safeguard the records and archival findings of national importance by way of compulsory purchase also if necessary on payment of compensation from the owners. I have a few suggestions to make in this regard to our Minister for whatever he deems they are worth.

No doubt we must protect and preserve these records of cultural value and they are priceless and of great

historical value too, but this attempt on our part for a compulsory purchase of these from the private owners is likely to dissuade those who may have valuable records in their possession from making them known to the general public; unless some inducement is offered, the owners will not come out with the information that they are in possession of these valuable and priceless findings. We have not yet cultivated a universal national outlook in our country and therefore it is better that some inducement is offered, and that I suggest would be by the Government making it known to the public that it is interested in, and prepared to purchase, the very valuable documents and other findings from private owners at reasonable prices. This must be made known. We should also provide, if possible, the supply of a true photostat copy of these records and other things to the private owners who have possession of these records which have been declared to be of national importance. Unless we are prepared to give these reliefs, I feel that it is very difficult to enlarge our activities connected with research in the whole of our country. It may even harm that kind of activity in our country.

I am rather doubtful if our Minister is certain that written records also come within the purview of this Bill. Perhaps we may be in a position to interpret them under the words "manuscript" and "literature" in clause 2(b) (i) and (iii). Anyway, I would like to suggest that the specific words "written record" also could be inserted in a suitable place in the clause on definitions.

Our country is very vast and research activity has got to be spread all over the country. In the circumstances, it is very desirable that we should have these units of national archives distributed all over the country besides having it only in New Delhi. The original records also could be distributed to these units on a proper basis.

13.15 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

Also, we should be able to keep one copy of each record in every unit. The creation of these units is absolutely essential considering the fact that we are a very vast country and we should facilitate research activity all over, and unless we are also not conscious of the supreme necessity of preserving the records even in times of calamity, we shall not disregard this suggestion.

Now a word about the highly objectionable feature of concentration. I am one of those who feel that we are, of late, having too much concentration of power. It looks as though, in spite of the fact that we are a federal institution, the administration is almost on the point of being run on a unitary basis. Whatever it is, even in this Bill I see a sort of tendency to concentrate the powers at the Centre. The powers of the Collector—the man on the spot who can use his discretion and give the necessary instructions in a more fruitful and effective manner—are being now removed and placed in the hands of the Director-General located in Delhi. This is, if I may be permitted to say so, a rather retrograde step. I would rather have decentralisation of the administration. It is high time we begin that in all aspects of our administration, and particularly we should not increase centralisation any more. Even on that ground I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he cannot do away with this centralisation.

Regarding access to these records and other findings at least to scholars and research workers, as pointed out by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I would deem it very objectionable and record my vehement protest against it if access is refused, even to people of this type, of the records prior to 1918 on some ground or other, on the ground perhaps that it led to terroristic activity. We are not bothered about those activities. I do not think there is any fear at all

[Shri Keshava]

of terrorism in us. The Government has been sufficiently stable. Therefore, we should not on any account refuse access to these records at least to the research workers and great scholars.

I would like to know the reasons why special exemption of particular clauses has been made in clause 1 of the Bill so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. I think that could have been easily avoided if only a little more trouble had been taken by the Ministry. I would like it if even at this stage the State could be consulted and we could avoid the special exemption of clauses 22, 24, 25 and 26 given in clause 1(2). They are very effective clauses and I do not see why we should exempt application of these clauses in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. I do not want to reiterate what has been already urged on the floor of the House in this connection. There has been sufficient integration of Kashmir, and I do not see why we should pursue this line and not avoid making any such exemptions.

Shri D. C. Sharma was pleased to mention something about the exchange of historical records and monuments from Punjab which are now located in Lahore. It takes me at once to the facts in our recent experience, so far as exchange of matters relating to the borders between India and Pakistan is concerned. I would like that we should beware of the unilateral activities of our friends in Pakistan, so far as these matters are concerned. On no account should we make ourselves again responsible in any manner for a similar contingency. What has happened in the matter of borders may repeat itself in this most ineffective sphere of historical findings and archaeological remains.

Coming to my own State, I would bring to the notice of the Minister that in one of my visits to the community development project in Hosnagar taluk, I happened to come across a monument of national importance, namely the temple of Lakshminarasimha belonging to the Chola dynasty period. I found that there was

absolutely no access provided for this temple, and the road was absolutely unsatisfactory; and I am told that no attention whatsoever has been devoted to this matter. If the Department at the Centre is not interested in doing it, at least it can bring to bear some pressure on the State Government and somehow see that easy access is provided to this temple.

I would also take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Minister the historical monuments in Melkote. Melkote is a place that was founded by the revered Ramanuja, the great spiritual teacher who hailed from the south. In fact, he lived there and constructed a temple. That is a great monument worthy of being declared as of national importance, and so has it been declared. But, unfortunately, we find—and when our Speaker was pleased to visit Melkote recently, a representation was also made to him that the arrangements, and the provisions made under this enactment for maintaining the temple and looking after the necessary needs there are absolutely inadequate. At this rate, it looks as though we would allow ourselves again to the complaint of allowing these monuments to deteriorate, in spite of the fact that they come under the jurisdiction of this enactment. I hope that this temple at Melkote and also the Sringeri temple will be paid some attention, and the shortcomings will be made good in proper justification of the fact that they have been declared as of national importance.

With these words, I have no hesitation in heartily welcoming the Bill before this House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. I have to call the Minister at 1.30 P.M. So, the hon. Member may take as brief a time as possible.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I shall try. That means that I would get only five minutes. I hope you will be pleased to give me a few more minutes after that.

Mr. Chairman: He may take ten minutes or so.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: I shall try to be as brief as possible.

I am very happy that a comprehensive legislation is on the tapis of this House after having gone through its various stages in the Rajya Sabha. I am very happy also that one of the finest products of Hindu-Muslim culture, a very cultured man, is in charge of the Ministry. I have no doubt that with his usual drive and dynamism, he will give the ancient monuments administration a new look which it very badly needs. When we have a Bill of this nature, I feel that it always falls short of the mark for the simple reason that the administration is poor. We must have properly qualified persons to administer all the matters. What has happened in Egypt? We have Egyptologists who have studied all about the pyramids and tombs who have known about the various Pharaohs, who have the requisite knowledge etc. to administer it. I am not saying thereby that even the mason in charge of an ancient monument should be well-read. But, certainly, there must be a certain amount of knowledge and reverence, so far as the approach is concerned. People must be equipped with some sort of knowledge when they deal with ancient monuments, whether Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Buddhist. These are my prefatory remarks which I am permitting myself to make when I am referring to this matter.

What happens is that we have the various Hindu Religious Endowment Acts in the various States, and it is just possible that we may have a man in charge of a temple, who may have no faith at all in the temple rituals or the puja, or who may even scoff at those things. But when the Union Government are taking up a matter like this, they must see to it that the people in charge of the administration of ancient monuments protection are well qualified and have the proper approach. They must also see to it and that they have a regular service, so far as the protection of ancient monuments is concerned. There must be graduates, and there must be

various cadres, beginning from the top. Here, I must strike a note of dissent from my learned friend Shri Keshava

I personally think that this is one matter where we must have centralisation. The Government here must have all the strings in their hands. They must have the entire landscape before them when they start administering temples and ancient monuments.

I wish to refer to the provision in regard to Kashmir. It is a pity that Kashmir is sought to be excluded. In the very next Bill that we are going to consider, namely the All India Services (Amendment) Bill, we are going to take off the words 'excluding Kashmir'. I have been the chairman of some Select Committees, and I can tell you that the rule today is not to exclude Kashmir. Why should you exclude Kashmir here? Can the State afford to look after the Martand ruins? In the old days, you could see the movement of the sun marked on the beautiful stone pillars but it is now in ruins. Of course, it is not the fault of the present Government of Kashmir, but anyhow, there was vandalism, and the Martand is now in ruins. How can the State look after a magnificent ruin like the Martand ruins, unless the Union Government step in and take it over? The State Government are not rich enough. They have got enough problems in their hands, and it is high time that we include Kashmir also, so that the beautiful monuments like the Martand temple will come under the purview of the Union Government.

There must also be proper budgeting so far as the ancient monuments are concerned. Here, I would to quote from The Statesman one small sentence. It has already been quoted in the other House. A great archaeologist, a man who knew what he was talking about, says that he went to Kailasnath temple at Kanchipuram. I am going to refer to it in some detail later, with your leave. He says:

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

"Even in South India, ugly pavements, partly of cement concrete, partly of stone, have been inflicted in the 8th century B.C."

He forgot to put the words B. C. It was pre-Buddhistic era. That is precisely what has happened in the Kailasnath temple at Kancheepuram. There, you have got the wonderful phenomenon of rock disintegrating. In that temple, you find magnificent figures of old granite, which have now become so old that they are just becoming sand. It is the reverse process. River sand gradually becomes rock or coal or whatever it is, geologically speaking. Now, it is the reverse in practice, so far as the Kailasnath temple is concerned. And it is open to the weather all the time. You must protect it. The main *gopuram* has fallen; the *praakaras* are also open to the sun and the rain. It is high time that you protected them, because even now you find that it is not because of Muslim conquerors breaking the nose but purely on account of disintegration, that the figures are just collapsing. It is high time that you budgeted for this. You must have proper protection of these magnificent monuments.

Coming to my own constituency, in Tanjore we have got the magnificent Brahadiswarar temple, where the President has been only two days ago. There I saw with my own eyes the canopy. I am not criticising the people there. They are doing very bravely; with their equipment, they are doing their best. After all, when you see a big crack in a temple, you try to do something. I am sure the Minister must have seen in France Notre Dame. When there is a crack, you know that a special mixture of cement has to be pumped at high pressure into the crack, and then it is closed up. The outward closing is done so well by skilled *silpis* and others that one cannot find any difference between the old and the new. While the

crack has to be filled, while the foundation has to be protected, your work needs expertise. It means properly qualified persons, not the PWD man. He is only concerned with hours of work and cement and he will give you accounts. Such people are wholly unfitted for that sort of job.

You go to Sanchi. What have the PWD done there. Look at the outrage that has been done by the repairs departmentally or otherwise. For this work, you must have fully qualified archaeologist students, perhaps BAs and MAs, history men who are also otherwise well qualified. They should be on the spot all the time supervising. The man who is supervising cannot just tell the Mistry, 'You do it' and go away. The Mistry will do just what is required of him, namely, properly plaster. He will even plaster two hands and cover it up. That is not the way of attending to this work. I am sure the Minister will bear this in mind.

When I say this, I say it with some feeling. There is a temple in Darasuram very near Kumbhakonam. What has happened to it? The temple has fallen. The approach to it is covered with weeds. You cannot even go near it. Once you go to the *Prakarams*, you find that many pillars have fallen down. On top of it all—I am going to refer to it—is the vandalism that is perpetrated. We have had old vandals. We have had the vandalism of Somnath and so many other places. Go to Hampi. It makes one's heart bleed. Even in Hampi, what is happening? The roads are not properly laid. The Narasimha *vigraham* in Hampi is all overgrown with plants. I do not know what is the position today. I am sure under the hon. Minister's able guidance, the matter would have been attended to already. If not, here is a matter which he has to attend to.

I am glad that reference was made to Ardhanariswara and other *vigrahas*. Even today in the *Gopuram* walls, plants are growing in between

niche and interstices. Acid can easily be put and the plants removed and the space covered with plaster. All this cannot be done by the States. They have no money. It is for the Centre to do it. We must have proper budgeting for it. Let the Government arm themselves not only with powers but with a lot of money, because after all, without these ancient *Gopurams* and ancient temples, there is very little that is Indian left to be shown to the world, and the world clamours for something Indian. In my humble opinion, the Indian alone is going to save the world, I mean our outlook, not only the mere temples and the ritual and arts aspect of it, but what the temples stand for. I have no doubt that the Minister will have that also in mind.

So far as acquiring of ancient monuments is concerned, there too Government can take upon themselves all the necessary powers, and they should do so soon. What has happened is that rich people get round the *poojaris* or trustees of temples and instal a nice *Nataraja vigraham*, which was in the temple for about a thousand years, in their drawing room. They acquire the same. The man will say to others: 'I have got a very fine piece. It is of 5th century B.C. not a *mooli*'. In the olden days, if some *vigraham* is broken, we discarded it. Not those *moolies*, but proper *vigrahas* have been brought to many houses. The *vigraham* is put in the house where the man flicks a cigar—thank God he does not do it in *Nataraja's* hands—or puts his cocktail glass there. It is humiliating; it makes your blood boil. With a little effort on the part of Government, they can acquire these pieces of art, these magnificent pieces which are in private houses adorning drawing rooms. A *Nataraja* or *Devi* is put there along with cocktail glasses, whisky glasses and other things. It is time Government armed themselves with the power to acquire them.

Modern vandalism is worse than the old vandalism. A rich man may say: 'You must come to my house. I have got 8 *Natarajas* and 16 *Devis*'—as though they are just pieces to be shown that way. With all that, he pretends to be a good Hindu. He rings the bell in the morning to satisfy his conscience. But he is doing a great disservice to our religion.

These are the pieces that Government can acquire. Government can also acquire writings in 'cadjan leaves' and other ancient writings. Our *Ramayana* is still in 'cadjan leaves' in many houses. I am not saying that you must take away those which are used for *pooja* purposes, but you can get copies made. Many of them will be willingly given. Government can acquire them. Many of these 'cadjan leaves' are falling apart. As you know very well, the chemist plays a very important part in the preservation of ancient monuments. I am sure Government will have a number of chemists in their team. If they have not, the gap must be filled. They must have a number of chemists to assist them in the preservation of these 'cadjan leaves' or for that matter, paintings.

I am glad I am able to agree with my hon. friend, Shri Keshava, as regards the decentralisation of the monuments though I differ from him as regards the other point. Government must not concentrate these monuments in the same place. Just see what Napolean did in the olden days. If he were alive today, he would have been treated as a brigand or murderer. History was on his side in those days. But there is no room for a Napolean today. You cannot, so to say, bring everything to Paris or Rome. These monuments have to be in various centres, in Maharashtra, South India and so on. We can have various places as architectural centres.

I only want to stress one aspect more. I am glad that tourism is playing an important part in our national life. I know it is the concern of

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

another Ministry. But I sincerely hope that we won't have the same lack of co-ordination by saying 'It is another Ministry's concern, the Transport Ministry's concern; I have nothing to do with it'. What happens is this. The tourists come to some temple in South India. They must be lucky if they are able to enter the temple because as soon as they get down from their cars, they are surrounded by a number of urchins and beggars. I am sure they will carry the most awful impression of our temples and our ancient monuments. They are not allowed to go to the monuments because the beggars and urchins know that if they get in, they won't pay. So they try to collect something even before they enter the temple.

Then as they go and come back, you have got people explaining to them, people who are called Guides. I know of one famous film in which Eddie Cantor was acting. A guide said 'This is Agripa, wife of so and so'. Eddie Cantor was nearby. He said: 'I am sorry. It is not Agripa. It is so and so.' So you must have properly qualified people who will explain these monuments to the tourists.

As I said in the beginning, this is a very specialised department. You must have people with special qualifications, and more than qualifications, proper respect for ancient culture, who will have the *shradha* which is necessary, not merely the degree. In fact, the most dangerous man is the 'degreed' man who has no regard for our ancient culture.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am very grateful to hon. Members who have spoken for their support to this Bill and for the very constructive suggestions which have come from different sides of the House. As I said while introducing the Bill, I was sure that this was a Bill where there would be no controversy at all so far as the object and principles are concerned. I am glad to note that there have been various suggestions made in a constructive spirit and if sometimes there

have been remarks with which I cannot agree, I shall try to explain to the House that many of these remarks are due either perhaps to imperfect appreciation of some of the clauses of the Bill or in some cases, incomplete information about some of the things to which reference has been made.

The discussion was opened by my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He said that wherever any monuments are declared as monuments of national importance, it should be done in consultation with State Governments and Regional Record Offices. I need hardly tell him that this is actually what is done. Nobody can sit here in the Centre in Delhi and suddenly by a fiat or by an act of imagination declare a monument to be of national importance. It is usually done only when a reference is received. Even during the discussions yesterday and today, many hon. Members have made valuable suggestions about monuments which are not declared to be of national importance at present and which they would like to be so declared. I can assure them that every suggestion will be taken into consideration and wherever there is sufficient justification, such monuments will be taken into the national list.

So far as Shri H. N. Mukerjee's suggestion about monuments or record in private possession is concerned—this was also referred to by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman—we shall make every effort to have some kind of an inventory and we shall try, as far as possible, to acquire them.

The question of acquisition has been referred to by a number of hon. Members. And there we have to strike a sort of a happy balance between two extremes. There were some hon. Members who wanted that we should just get hold of whatever is in private possession. Others said that there should be no commercial element at all in the whole matter and we should appeal to their benevolence. Still others said that we should offer sufficient inducement so that these antiquities in the possession of private

persons may be forthcoming. This variety of suggestions itself shows that this is rather a difficult matter and that we shall have to proceed carefully. I can assure the House that all these different methods shall be tried. We shall certainly appeal to the patriotism and sense of loyalty to the nation of the different private individuals who have these antiquities. Some appeals have already been made; and, as is very often the case, mere appeals do not always have the effect which we want them to have. And so, sometimes appeals have to be buttressed by other more material forms of inducements and the question of purchase, whether compulsory or voluntary, has also to be brought in.

Mr. Mukerjee also referred to the question of the Historical Records Commission and the National Archives and complained that there were certain restrictions on the use of records. Mr. Keshava and Mr. Arun Guha also referred to the same matter. I agree with them that as far as possible these records should be made available to scholars, and we should be very liberal in the interpretation of the rules. I will convey this suggestion to my colleague who is in charge of the National Archives because I do not deal with it directly. I have no doubt that he will also pay due attention to the suggestions made in this House.

In that connection Mr. Keshava also suggested that there should be a dispersal of archival records. I am all for decentralisation wherever decentralisation is possible. But, I think Mr. Keshava will agree and other hon. Members in this House who are familiar with archival procedure and principles will agree that this is one field where dispersal is not permitted. In fact, all archivists are very very clear on the point that whenever you disperse any archival records you take away the value of the whole set. The solution is to have a sufficient number of photostat copies and that we are trying to do as far as possible. And, in that way we have to meet the rival requirements of archival science and

satisfying the requirements of particular regions.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: On a point of information, Sir. Are they not all of them in Delhi? In that case you may as well take them to some of the palaces in Gwalior and Indore and not keep them in Delhi which may not be secure.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are certain regional record offices already and even the National Archives has a branch outside Delhi. But the main point is that the sets of papers cannot be dispersed. Whenever you have a series, the unity of that series should not be broken. But, where there are in the States already Record Offices of the State Governments, the Historical Records Commission has always been encouraging the development of all these local archives and the local Record Offices.

Then a question was raised both by Shri Mukerjee and also I think by one or two other hon. Members regarding the archaeological excavations by parties other than the Director-General of Archaeology or the State Governments. I can assure the House that every encouragement is given to the Universities and other bodies. And, in fact, assistance is also offered both by way of technical advice and, in certain cases, of funds wherever any request is made to the Director-General of Archaeology.

But, as my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman made it clear, this is one field where there must be some overall plan and some co-ordination. There must be some overall picture of how these excavations are carried out throughout the country, because, otherwise, there is a risk that some of the very valuable heritage of the nation may be dispersed or may be damaged and, in some cases, there may be some unscientific or slipshod or haphazard excavations which are worse than no excavation at all.

My friend, Shri Mukerjee, also referred to the case of the Ashutosh Museum. I think a question on this was asked on the 18th April and I

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

told Parliament that a grant of Rs. 2,500 has been made to the Museum and no further grants had till then been asked for by the Museum. We thought that the grant which had been made was sufficient. It was only after that answer in Parliament that a further request has been made and it is now under examination. But, I can assure the hon. Member that if a case is made, it will be treated with the greatest possible sympathy.

Shri Mukerjee also referred to Konarak. Now, I am a little surprised to learn from him that some people have told him that the work in Konarak is unsatisfactory or that there have been even cases of vandalism there. I think everyone in this House will agree that vandalism should not be permitted anywhere in any archaeological site or in any archaeological monument and at least of all in Konarak which is one of the most precious possessions so far as our archaeological heritage is concerned. I have sometimes described it as a kind of Hindu Taj Mahal. It is certainly one of the most exquisite things which we have among the monuments of the ancient period of India. I can assure the hon. Member and other hon. Members of this House that the repairs there are going on according to the recommendations of an expert committee. A very highpower committee was appointed to go into this question because repairs to this kind of temples is not an easy matter, and, as more than one hon. Member pointed out, you cannot leave it to the ordinary engineer or even to the Central P.W.D.

We have architectural engineers, and, in this case we have appointed a special committee who had made certain specific recommendations. I am advised that the repairs are going on according to the instructions and advice given by this technical committee. I am further advised that the state of affairs is not unsatisfactory; in fact, I am told that it is quite satisfactory. I am also told that no sculptures are

known to have been removed from Konarak. I would therefore be surprised if there are any sales of Konarak statuaries in Calcutta. But what may happen is this. Our architectural remains and sculptural remains are scattered over such a vast area in the country, and in certain cases there are such similarities in the case of different statuaries in more or less neighbouring parts of the country that the statuary of one part may easily be passed off for a statuary of another part. And, in many cases, the amateur is not able to differentiate between what is Konarak statuary and what may be taken from some village 25 or 30 miles away from Konarak.

I am also sure that the House will agree that in such a vast country, these remains being scattered throughout the area, it would not be possible to guarantee that even a single piece will never be taken away. We shall make every possible effort; and one of the methods which have been suggested recently is to develop site Museums, because if site Museums are developed near about archaeological remains, the local people also develop a kind of local pride and that may prevent the pilferage of statutory from such areas. But you cannot altogether prevent it. You go down the National Highways and you will find sometimes near the roadside there is a statue which belongs to nobody; and if a motorist stops his car and takes it up, who is going to prevent him? You can only depend on the sense of loyalty and the sense of devotion of the Indian citizens and I hope that that will gradually be developed. Otherwise, by mere police measures it would not be possible to prevent occasional pilferage. I certainly agree that with regard to more important areas we ought to ensure that there is no possibility of pilferage at all.

I may also inform the House that it has been decided to set up a site museum in Konarak and I hope to

visit that area fairly soon myself and I will certainly keep in mind what I was informed in this House about the repairs.

Now, with regard to Nagarjunkonda, the House is aware that this question has been debated over and over again, and the greatest possible effort was made to try to save it. But it was a case of competition between the claims of the living and the dead; and we were told that large areas in Andhra Pradesh would suffer if Nagarjuna Sagar was not built. As for the suggestion of my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, that an additional Rs. 5 crores would have saved the monument, I do not know where he got the figure from. I have visited Nagarjunakonda and I have seen the site. I also know that if the site was really to be protected, two additional bunds would have to be built. The main bund across the river is perhaps a mile and a half. There are two other hills which have to be bunded if the water is to be prevented from submerging the area where the ancient monuments are located. That would have meant two other bounds, perhaps half a mile and the other also almost of the same size. I have not got the figures; but my own estimation would be that probably another Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores at least, if not more, would have been needed if you wanted to have another embankment which would have protected Nagarjunakonda. The hon. Member knows that every effort was made to save the site. The question was raised not only in Parliament. It was raised in the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology and we found that there was no alternative if the demands of the living were to be met. So we could not but agree to this construction. The alternative that was adopted was that we excavate the site as quickly as possible. I am glad to inform this House that to a large extent the excavations have been carried out and are being

completed. We are sure that before the area is submerged, whatever is worth preserving and can be removed will be removed and we shall have a museum on the site which will be the second best though it will certainly not be as good as the original.

Shri Guha has given notice of a number of amendments. Since he discussed all his amendments in his speech, I hope that when I have dealt with his amendments in general in my reply, he will himself be satisfied that these amendments need not be moved at all. But before I take up his specific suggestions I would like to refer to his comments about the debt of gratitude which we all owe to certain Europeans. Shri Guha has himself been a revolutionary and a patriot who has devoted all his life to the service of this nation and that is perhaps the reason why he can also appreciate the services which these foreigners have rendered to this country. I think it was a very graceful act on his part to pay this tribute to men like Prinsep, William Jones and Cunningham. Not that they need our tributes because they did what they did because of their love of knowledge and love of ancient civilization and culture of this great country of ours. Nevertheless, it was very graceful on his part to have done so. I would like to add one more name to those he has mentioned: Lord Curzon. We may criticise Lord Curzon for many things on the political plane. I know that every Member of this House would have a good deal to say about Lord Curzon, but so far as the preservation of our monuments and ancient heritage is concerned. I think it would only be fair to say that the services of Lord Curzon will always be remembered and should always be remembered.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I fully agree; I should have mentioned Lord Curzon's name.

An Hon. Member: Add some more.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have taken note of all the names and if it is possible in any way to do anything, especially with regard to some of the great Indian scholars who have added to our knowledge of archaeology and history in this country, we shall see what can be done in this connection.

Now, I shall come to the specific suggestions of Shri Guha which are possible amendments. He asked whether records and antiquities are included in the Bill. Shri D. C. Sharma referred to trees. Shri Deo referred to paintings. If only we look at clause 2 (b), we shall find that all these things are covered by the term antiquities. The clause includes any coin, sculpture, manuscript, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship. Certainly, painting is a work of art or craftsmanship. So paintings can easily come under antiquities. Records also come under this head because manuscript is mentioned here. There is another clause 2 (b) (iv) which refers to any article, object or thing of historical interest. Certainly a tree is also an object, or if you do not like to call it an object, it is certainly a 'thing'. So, these things, paintings and trees all come under this clause. In fact the definition is so wide that you can include almost anything provided it is 100 years old. The next sub-clause is even wider: any article, object or thing declared by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, will be an antiquity for the purposes of this Act. It seems that the draftsman of this Bill has not taken any risks in the matter. After enumerating all the things he can think of, finally the power is left so that by a simple notification in the Gazette you can declare as an antiquity anything which you want to declare as an antiquity. I hope that this particular amendment of Shri Guha will no longer be necessary.

Shri Guha also referred to another question. We should have the power to secure antiquities excavated in any area. That is already provided under clause 23(3). He also said that clauses 6 and 17 should be amended to ensure that monuments are properly maintained and made accessible to the public. The Director-General may either declare a thing to be a protected monument; he may enter into an agreement with the owner of a protected monument and that agreement may later be cancelled. Sufficient power is already reserved in clause 9. If Shri Guha reads clause 9, he will find that all the necessary powers are already there. His amendments are, therefore, to my judgment unnecessary and superfluous.

Similarly, another proposed amendment of Shri Guha is that we should make specific reference to the power of acquisition. This is redundant as under clause 5(1), the Government can purchase, take lease of, accept a gift or bequest of, any protected monument. Acquisition is also a form of purchase. So, we have already got the necessary powers. There is also a separate clause referring to land under the Land Acquisition Act and for that provision has separately been made. So, I hope that he will agree that the proposed amendments are unnecessary.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it that purchase includes acquisition also?

Shri Humayun Kabir: So far as land and anything that stands on land are concerned, there is a separate clause. So far as there are other things which are not land and things that stand on land, they cannot be brought under the Land Acquisition Act. The present clause 5 is quite adequate. At least that is what I am advised by my legal advisers.

I now come to a very controversial issue which was raised by Shri Guha, Shri D. C. Sharma and a number of other speakers, and in a sense by you also, Mr. Chairman. Shri Guha wants clause 24 to be omitted; yet at the same time by another amendment he

wants clause 24 to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Certainly you cannot have it both ways. If you want it to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir, then it is an argument that it should not be omitted and I do not see how these two things can be reconciled.

I would first take up the question of the application of the various clauses to Jammu and Kashmir. Here I find that there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding in the House. This Bill excludes only four clauses—clause Nos. 22, 24, 25 and 26—from their application to Jammu and Kashmir and there are very good reasons for that. All these four clauses refer to Entry No. 40 in the Concurrent List. They do not relate to Entry 67 in the Union List which deals with ancient and historical monuments and records and archaeological sites and remains, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance. Under the new Act, it would not be necessary to have an enactment but merely a notification to declare an ancient historical monument or record or an archaeological site or remain to be of national importance. We have already, as a result of discussions, with the Kashmir Government come to an agreement that monuments and sites which are recognised to be of national importance shall be looked after by the Director-General of Archaeology. It is, therefore, only in respect of Entry No. 12 in the State List which deals with ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance or Entry No. 40 in the Concurrent List which deals with Archaeological sites and remains other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance that these particular provisions will apply. So far as the temple of Marthand is concerned, or any other important monuments in Kashmir are concerned, they will

be governed by the provisions of this Bill as we have come to an agreement with the State Government. So far as Entry No. 12 in the State List is concerned, the question does not arise because it is purely a State matter. So far as Entry No. 40 in the Concurrent List is concerned, we cannot apply that to Kashmir because under article 370, the power of Parliament to make laws for the State of Jammu and Kashmir is limited to certain matters specified in the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954, made by the President. Under this Order Parliament has no power to legislate for the State of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of any matters specified in the Concurrent List.

4 hrs.

Therefore, the points which were raised by Shri Guha and Shri Sharma, and to a certain extent by you also, Sir, that this question should be taken up with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, I would suggest, would not at all arise. Shri Sharma had also suggested, in referring to this question, that we should extend the operation of the whole Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by persuasion. Apart from the constitutional difficulty to which I have just now referred, I would say that in principle it would not be advisable for the Central Government to force the pace in such matters. We should leave it to the Kashmir Government. They have already, as a result of discussions and consultations, agreed that national monuments shall be taken up, monuments which are considered to be of national importance shall be looked after by the Director-General. In such matters the pace should be set by Kashmir and not from the Centre. I think, in principle, it would be wrong for us to try to hurry them, because by trying to hurry them we might create a certain amount of apprehension there.

I feel that in such matters cohesion is much stronger, much more lasting

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

and much more real when the initiative comes from the acceding units. I believe that in all such cases, the Centre should be guided by the wishes and the desires of the different local units. And, I am a little surprised that some hon. Members, for example, my friend Shri Keshava, who is so keen about decentralisation within Indian, should in the case of Jammu and Kashmir try to have this kind of co-ordination in a field where they themselves are not prepared for it. A time may come, and I hope it will come soon, when this coordination is achieved but I would submit humbly to this House that in such matters we ought to proceed with the utmost care, and nothing should be done which may give a suggestion that there is any attempt at forcing the pace.

Now, there is also the general question of clause 24, and here you, Sir, raised a very important constitutional question. I hope with what I have already said about the distinction between entries 67, 12 and 40, I have been able to meet, at least substantially, the points raised by you. If I understood you aright, your point was that clause 24 tends to restrict the power of the State Government in respect of even Entry 12. I do not think so. It is quite clear that clause 24 refers to excavation or like operation for archaeological purposes in an area which is not a protected area, except with the previous approval of the Central Government. This refers to archaeological sites and remains and not archaeological monuments. So, far as archaeological monuments are concerned, they will be governed by Entry 12 in the State List. They are already protected and, therefore, clause 24 will not apply to Entry 12 in the State List. I am not a practising lawyer and I can only go on the expert advice which I am given. I am advised that this is not in any way inconsistent with the Constitution and, therefore, some of the apprehensions

which you, Sir, had expressed are probably not justified.

At the same time, I would like to point out that certain general supervisory powers as provided in clause 24 are necessary. Apart from any legal or constitutional aspects of the question, it is necessary to ensure that there is uniformity of procedure in these matters. As I mentioned once before, we should not have any half-hearted, slipshod or unscientific excavations, because such excavations may lead to the wastage of our national heritage; archaeological sites and remains are of a type that once damage has been done nothing can rectify it, whereas in certain other matters we may proceed by methods of trial and error. In the case of archaeological sites and remains, I would on the whole be conservative. We use the word 'conservation' with regard to archaeological remains and monuments and, if I may make an adjective of that word 'conservation', let us be conservative, let us go slow. And, in that way, it is better that we make our advance steadily and slowly, rather than we allow a number of people to develop these things in a more or less slipshod manner and thus face the danger that some of the most valuable remains may be damaged.

I am afraid, Sir, I will take a little more time, if I may have your indulgence, because many points were raised and I would like to deal with all of them. As I said, all the speeches have been very constructive and I would, as far as I possibly can, like to meet all the points which have been made, so that we can have this Bill passed without a single amendment, without a single dissentient, and without even leaving a sense of grievance in the mind of any hon. Member that any of his points has been overlooked.

Sir, Shri P. K. Deo raised some objection to clause 23, about compulsory acquisition. He also mentioned clause 27, but I suppose he really meant clause 28. If you look at clause 28

carefully, you will find that in clause 28 there are two parts. First of all, it has been laid down that there will be the question of market value, the market price of an antiquity. But there is also a provision here that in case of any dispute, any difference of opinion, there will be assessors and one of the assessors will be the nominee of the person from whom the purchase is sought to be made. Therefore, his wishes will also be taken into consideration, and I hope he will agree that this is the extent to which, as far as it is reasonable to expect, one can go in meeting with the wishes of any particular collector or any owner of any particular monument or antiquity.

Shri Deo has also asked for a new Circle for Orissa, and also to pay greater attention to the various important monuments in the Tel river valley. These were not exactly any criticism of the Bill. They were in fact suggestions for action, and I have no doubt the Director-General of Archaeology will pay every possible attention to his suggestions. We should like that there should be as many Circles as possible, but, Sir, again, it is a question of funds. If Parliament will provide the necessary funds it may be possible to have a Circle in every State in India, but so long as our funds are limited and there is also this consideration that the monuments are generally grouped in certain areas, perhaps reasons of economy and convenience of administration will not justify at present the multiplication of the Circles beyond a certain limit. There is also the question of expert personnel, trained personnel. I will have a little more to say about that when I take up the questions raised by Shri Pattabhi Raman, and here I would only say that we shall keep these suggestions in view.

I have already disposed of the question of theft of images, to which Shri Deo referred, when I was discussing the point raised by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

I will now come to the speech of

Shri D. C. Sharma. I am always extremely interested in whatever he says, because he generally has a somewhat original points of view, but I hope he will not mind if I say that his speech yesterday and today has disappointed me a little, because I find that some parts of his speech were inconsistent with certain other parts. He made certain suggestions which he himself later on contradicted. I certainly did not expect that from an eminent scholar like Shri D. C. Sharma there would be this kind of, shall I say, inconsistency and, perhaps, not very carefully thought out suggestions.

So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, I have already tried to say at some length why we cannot bring Jammu and Kashmir within the purview of the particular four clauses that I have mentioned. Shri Sharma's main difficulty—it seemed to me he is a perfectionist—is that he wants everything to be declared a national monument and everything to be looked after by the Director General of Archaeology. If that could be done, it might be the best possible solution. Then he went further and said that if that could not be done in the case of Kashmir, we should leave it entirely to the States. I hope that as a practical legislator, as a veteran parliamentarian, he will agree that even though it might be desirable to make everything a national monument the exigencies of circumstances do not permit us to do so. Therefore, we have to be content with declaring certain monuments as national and leaving certain monuments to the care and good offices of the State Governments, and in certain other cases, just in plain and simple language, hope for the best. I know that with the vast number of monuments which we have, it is not possible to look after all of them with equal care. I agree with Shri D. C. Sharma that we should make every possible effort to persuade the States to take more care of these monuments which are a national heritage. They have been approached again and again, and a number of States have passed their own Bills and I hope more States will do so.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Shri D. C. Sharma also expressed some apprehension and said that the present Bill curtails the powers of the Collectors. I do not think it is quite correct; in the proposed Bill, we are giving a certain number of functions to the Collector, as he will find if he refers to clauses 6, 26, 28 and certain other clauses including clause 29. It has been specifically laid down that powers may be exercised by the officers of the State Governments. Therefore, Collectors will be in the picture, but all that we are doing is that certain functions which may be better performed by the Director-General and which were in the past being performed by the Collectors are being taken away from the Collectors and are being put as the responsibility of the Director-General. I think this also disposes of the point raised by Shri Keshava.

Shri Sharma also objected to two months' notice instead of the former one month's notice, in the previous Act. I am sure he will not be offended very much if we stick to two months. Personally I do not see any great difference between one month's notice and two months' notice.

Shri Sharma raised one important point when he asked why we have fixed the period of a hundred years. It is an arbitrary figure. After all, any figure you may choose in this regard would be arbitrary—whether you make it hundred years or 200 years or even 500 years. Whatever figure may be chosen is an arbitrary figure, but some figure has to be given as this is an Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill. So, the word "ancient" had to be defined in some way, and we thought that "hundred" would do the least possible damage. Further, in the Antiquities Export Control Act, the figure chosen has been a hundred and from that point of view also, we thought there should be uniformity.

Shri Sharma and certain other hon. Members raised an important point as to the position of important monu-

ments and buildings which have been built in the last hundred years. For them, I think we have to have a separate agency and a separate instrument. For one thing, any monument which has been built during the last one hundred years is likely to have a live function. There is likely to be some organisation behind it. It has a different character from the kind of monuments and remains with which we are primarily concerned in the present Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill.

I may also add for the information of the House that for sometime past we have been considering the setting up of a National Trust, some kind of a national trust, which will look after this kind of objects which have been built during the last hundred years or so. Some preliminary examination of the proposal has been made, and I hope that before long it may be possible to place before the House some concrete proposals for setting up a national trust when it will be possible to deal with objects of this type.

Then there was the question of exchange of records and antiquities with Pakistan. Where this is possible, we would certainly like to do it, but it would be very difficult to persuade any country to part with original manuscripts. Therefore, in such cases in which we are now getting photostat copies or micro-films, we ought to be satisfied. We shall certainly keep that in view.

The last point of Shri Sharma was with regard to penalty. He thinks that a "penalty of Rs. 5,000 and/or imprisonment of three months" is not enough. I would submit that a fine of Rs. 5,000 and imprisonment for three months is not very inadequate. If you like, you can have more severe punishment, but I am one of those who believe that the punishment proposed should not be very dire. But whatever punishment there may be, it should be actually given if the occasion arises. It is better to have lenient laws and administer those laws in a strict and conscientious manner rather than to

have very strict laws and then administer them very leniently or just overlook them whenever there are any lapses.

Many hon. Members suggested that we should have more money for our budget. That is a suggestion which is entirely welcome to me. We have at present about Rs. 96 lakhs for the current year including the grant under the Five Year Plan. If Parliament in its wisdom and in its vision enhances that amount, nobody will be happier than I, and I hope that my friend Shri D. C. Sharma and other Members who have raised this question will certainly press that the grant for the Archaeological Department may be further extended.

My friend Shri Dasappa wanted that results should be achieved and that we should not merely pass a Bill. I am entirely at one with him, and it is because we want to have result that in some cases we have made the Bill more moderate than I would otherwise have liked. As I said, let us have a lenient Bill and administer it rigorously than have it the other way round.

Then Shri Dasappa also referred to a number of important monuments like Belur, Halebi and Sravanabelagola. We would certainly see that whatever is possible is done in this connection and we will keep in view the suggestions he has made. But I may say that so far as Sravanabelagola is concerned, some action has already been taken. It is being repaired as best as we may. Similar is the case with Kailasnath Temple which was mentioned. There also, some action has been taken. Cement concrete has been used on one of the floors to make it solid. But I may tell this House that pumping of cement is not always entirely desirable. At one time, when the Taj Mahal was threatened, there was a suggestion that some cement may be pumped into it, but experts later pointed out that that might have very dangerous results indeed. We have our archaeological engineers and our archaeological chemists, and we are trying to strengthen these departments. We shall take every

possible care to see that the precious heritage of the nation is not in any-way damaged or ruined.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: I also suggested a covering.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I shall examine that, but I cannot give any reply on this point of expertise without a proper examination.

Reference was also made to the wages of the staff. If the persons are regular chowkidars, they get the usual pay. I have generally heard a complaint that the Central Government employees are paid a little more than State Government employees. So, I was surprised to hear from Shri Dasappa that there are complaints of this kind. But, if they are casual labour, they are governed by local conditions and are paid according to the PWD rates.

The major points which you, Mr. Chairman, have raised, I have tried to answer as best as I could already. I hope that I have been able to satisfy you. You have also referred to clause 29(b) where certain powers are given to the State Governments. I think you will agree that it is necessary that in certain cases "such State Government or such officer or authority subordinate to the State Government, as may be specified in the direction" ought to exercise the kind of power which it is necessary for them to exercise.

You have also referred to the question of antiquities. Perhaps you were under a misapprehension when you said that antiquities is a new item. It is not a new item. It is found also in the old Act of 1904. You will find the expression "antiquities" there. Only, the definition has been spread out a little in the new Bill.

I now come to the suggestion made by Shri Ranga. I have already replied to the point about Jammu and Kashmir, about the hundred years' period and about the great national names. We will certainly keep them

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

in view and give them our consideration. With regard to the site museums, we will try to see that they are improved. I think Shri Ranga was under a misapprehension when he said that the office of the Assistant Chemist would be removed from Hyderabad. There is no intention whatever of doing so, and the office will be maintained there. All that will happen is that some of the officers will be changed. Perhaps officers of a slightly different status may be posted there, but the office will be maintained.

Shri Ranga made another suggestion which seemed to me a little curious. He suggested that some of the old monuments should be rebuilt in order to give an idea of what they were in the past. I am sure no student of history or archaeology would welcome a suggestion like that. We do not want the ancient monuments to be reconstructed in that manner. I agree there may be museums, preferably site museums, where attempts at reconstruction may be made. But if ancient monuments are interfered with like that, it would be regarded as an act of vandalism by most archaeologists in the world.

Shri Keshava also made a number of suggestions, some of which I have already disposed of. We shall try to have photostat copies wherever possible. So far as written records are concerned, they are already covered in the Act.

I think I have dealt with practically all the points mentioned except one by Shri Pattabhi Raman. I shall close my speech by referring to it. He was very right when he said that administration of a department like archaeology requires not only knowledge but also a sense of feeling and a sense of reverence. I am glad he said it and I am also glad to say that generally our officers in the department of archaeology are people who are devoted scholars of Indian history and archaeology. A vast majority of

them—I should have said perhaps "without exception", but there may be occasionally a person here and there—are people who have that sense of reverence and that sense of feeling for our ancient monuments. If you go to any officer of the archaeology department and suggest that any of these monuments may be deprotected, you will see how he reacts. They fight passionately for the preservation of these monuments and I am proud of the way in which they have been working. I am glad to say that the work of some of our officers has received wide appreciation not only in this country, but also outside and I can assure my hon. friend that this will always be kept in mind. We want to have in the department of archaeology a tradition of love and regard for all our ancient monuments regardless of whether it is a Hindu, Budhist, Jaina or Muslim monument or a monument of ever a later period.

I am afraid I have taken a little longer than I had intended. In conclusion, I would once again express my thanks to the House for the generous support it has given to this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for preservation of ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance, for the regulation of archaeological excavations and for the protection of sculptures, carvings and other like objects, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments to this clause by Shri Shree Narayan Das. He is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Power of Central Government to declare ancient monuments to be of national importance).

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments to clause 4 by Shri Shree Narayan Das and Shri A. C. Guha, but they are not here.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Acquisition of rights in a protected monument)

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment by Shri A. C. Guha. He is not here. The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

(Preservation of protected monument by agreement)

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment by Shri A. C. Guha. But he is not here. The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 7 to 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Relinquishment of Government rights in a monument)

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment by Shri A. C. Guha, but he is not here. The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 18 to 28 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29 (Delegation of powers)

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment by Shri A. C. Guha, but he is not here. The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Since there are no amendments to the remaining clauses 30 to 39, I will put them together. The question is:

"That clauses 30 to 39 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 30 to 39 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14-26 hrs.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

This is a very short measure and it is not necessary for me to go into details about it. Under article 312, it was open to Parliament to institute services known as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. Subsequently an Act was passed by Parliament on 29th October, 1951 (Act 81 of 1951), according to which it was open to the Indian Government to make rules so far as the IAS and IPS were concerned. But as you are aware, this Act did not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequently, under article 370, there was an agreement and that agreement has been included in a notification which has been published in the Central Government Gazette dated February 27, 1958, according to which article 312 has been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Thereafter this question was discussed with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and then it was agreed that that State also should participate in the scheme of All-India Services, namely IAS and IPS. After this agreement, as a result of the above notification, it has been considered necessary that there ought to be an amendment of the All-India Services

Act. So, the operative portion is clause 2 of the amending Bill which says:

"In sub-section (1) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, after the words "the States concerned", the words "including the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be inserted."

After this Bill has been passed, there will be a regular participation by the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the two All-India Services, namely, IAS and IPS and subsequently a cadre will be formed. As a result of the All-India Services Act, we have got various cadres so far as the other States are concerned. After this Bill is accepted by the House, it would be open to constitute cadre of the IAS and IPS. This is the purpose of this amending Bill and I hope it will commend itself to the approval of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): I am obsessed with one difficulty so far as this Bill is concerned. I find that it is stated in Part XIV, article 308 of the Constitution that:

"In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

Therefore, so long as we have this article in the Constitution which excludes the application of the provisions in Part XIV to Jammu and Kashmir, I do not know whether a Bill like this can be introduced without amending article 308 of the Constitution or an order under article 370. I do not claim originality for this, but I am obliged to Shri S. N. Das.

We both discussed it and since he is not here, I feel it my duty to raise it in his absence.

Shri Datar: Now may I point out in reply to the hon. Member's suggestion that here in article 308 the words used are "unless the context otherwise requires"? Then, in the proclamation that has been issued after an agreement with the State Government—that was called The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Second Amendment Order, 1958—it has been stated in clause 2(6) of the Notification, that "in sub-clause (9) (relating to Part XIV) the existing modification relating to article 308 shall be omitted". A reference has been made to article 308 itself and in lieu thereof the following modifications shall be inserted, namely:

"In article 312, after the words 'the States' the brackets and words '(including the State of Jammu and Kashmir)' shall be inserted."

Therefore, that objection has already been met.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Chairman, of course very little discussion is possibly expected because of the very innocent nature of the Bill before us. I myself very much congratulate the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for their wise decision to have the all-India Services and we certainly welcome the extension of those services to that State, not only because it is a right step and a big step forward in the process of integration but because it will bring in line to a very great extent that State with the other units of the Republic. Apart from this process of integration, the very nature of the services, we know, will give many advantages to that State. The standard of administration will improve. It will broad-base the services and it will improve the efficiency.

When I wanted to speak on this Bill, it was not my intention to deal with the many advantages which are understood and accepted to flow from the extension of the services to this State. We all know, understand and accept these advantages. But there are certain other points which I would like to stress. While I am conscious of these advantages—as a matter of fact, I have never missed an opportunity on the floor of this House to plead for the constitution of All-India services in the sphere of engineering, economic development and all that—I am conscious also of certain difficulties and disadvantages. This experience is denied to what used to be previously called "Part A States". We, who sometime before were called "Part B States" have gone through the process, and I hope the Union Government, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Public Service Commission will benefit from the experience which we have gained and the advice which will flow from the experience of the constitution of a new cadre at the All India level.

When the State of Rajasthan was formed, we were first given the benefit of the services of the all-India cadre and it first came in the shape of deputation of certain officers from here. You will be surprised to know that one of our Chief Ministers lost all the tenure of his office simply trying to adjust himself with the services. He was all the time trying to send away the officers who were sent to the State of Rajasthan. That process has continued; officer after officer has gone from the Centre on deputation to the State of Rajasthan and they have come back disgruntled, sometimes full of certain complaints, because there has been no adjustment. I know that they are really very good officers. Particularly, we had very recently an officer who was almost the head of the executive side, an honest and well-meaning officer, so far as I can understand. But he did more harm to that State than good. These

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

people go with certain pre-conceived notions of those States—pre-conceived notions about their own self and pre-conceived notions about the state of affairs of those States. They go to those States and sometimes create more difficulties than they try to solve. That is why I want to give a little warning to the Central Government in this matter as to how they should handle the constitution of the new All India Services in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I know that many of the officers at the highest level have done exceedingly well. But it is also a fact that quite a few of the officers have not been able to adjust themselves to the changing times and demands, particularly in those States where no such services existed before.

Personally, I have been extremely fortunate that my relationship with the officer class has always been cordial, because I had my own adjustment. But I feel that at the highest level we have still a certain type or class of officers who have not yet adjusted themselves to democracy. If you go to a Minister of the Central Government, you are treated with the utmost courtesy. I have had occasions to visit the Vice-President, who has got the second place in the Warrant of Precedence in the whole of India. He welcomes you with a smile and he will invariably come out to see you off. On the other side, there are certain senior officers. If you go to them you feel as if they are glued to their chair. Sometimes they will graciously extend their arms, sitting in the chair, to shake hands with you. So I want to warn the Home Minister that it is very necessary for him to give a little re-orientation to this type of officers, because I do not want the experience of Rajasthan to be repeated in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The deputation of senior officers will be inevitable in the nature of

things, because if we are going to constitute a new service, that service will not spring up all of a sudden. It is necessary that they ask the existing officers from the various States to opt for the State of Jammu and Kashmir. You have to ask the officers to opt for the Jammu and Kashmir State. If no such option comes, what will happen is that some of the officers will be sent on deputation. I have given to you my experience regarding deputation as to how it had resulted in a lot of conflict and clash and how it gave a jolt to the democratic working of those States. But that will be only half the picture if I do not say that there are also really efficient officers who have done admirably well, particularly of late. During the last few months I have come across our young men in the I.A.S. cadre who have put in 10-11 years of service who were refreshingly robust in their outlook. It was really very heartening to find how they look at the problems in a much better manner than most of the senior officers. This much about the deputations.

Then another feature which I visualise, another step which the State Government will have to take possibly with the assistance of the Union Public Service Commission—if the All-India Service is to be constituted that will have to come in—for constituting the cadre for that State is that they will have to promote quite a number of officers from the existing State cadre of that State. They will also possibly have certain fresh recruits at the All-India level.

Now, again our experience has been extremely sad regarding this promotion business. I know of cases of officers who had been blacklisted for bad reputation and for whom we wanted to take an opportunity to discharge their services have somehow managed to go to the I.A.S. cadre. I cannot imagine in spite of the fact that there is a spate of able officers

with all the qualifications necessary certain matriculates managing to go into the I.A.S. cadre. I am not going to name individuals here—it would be unfair—but if the hon. Home Minister would wish me to quote, I am prepared to quote even the names of the persons who had no qualifications beyond that and also certain persons who had been demoted in the past.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): They must have had certain higher-ups to support them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am afraid the hon. Minister will tell me just now what procedure they adopt and how foolproof their procedure is in giving these promotions and in making these selections. I know that procedure I had a long correspondence with the hon. Home Minister on this subject two years back. I have tried to study it. I have tried to follow it and I know that procedure. But what I wish to maintain is that it is in spite of this foolproof procedure of our friends that we find such things happening. It has a very bad effect. Why I thought it necessary and fit to mention this is that it has—I do not care if a particular A, B or C has been favoured—a serious adverse effect on the morale of the entire services because those very people now will go and boss over a vast number of other officers under whose subordination they had been working. Until and unless there is general confidence in the minds of the officers as well as in the minds of the people that the selection is absolutely on the basis of merit and that the selection is to inspire confidence in the services and the people, it creates a lot of discontent among the services and the race for promotion through manoeuvring starts. It has a very demoralising effect.

Sometimes what has happened is that simply because quite a number of officers whom the State Government itself felt as highly deserving have not been taken in the I.A.S. New

special cadres had to be created just to satisfy them. It has happened. I am only stating facts. I know of certain cases where the officer was getting hardly Rs. 400/- or Rs. 500/- quite a few years back and he would not have gone beyond Rs. 800/- or Rs. 900/- all his life, but today what we find is that that particular officer is in the super-scale—he is not in the ordinary I.A.S. scale, but he is in the super-scale—getting Rs. 2,250/-. What a demoralising effect it has? What a discontent it creates? It is a matter which demands the serious attention of the hon. Home Minister. I wish the hon. Home Minister as well as the Union Public Service Commission will take note of these facts and will see that in the constitution of the All-India cadre in the State of Jammu & Kashmir nothing of the like happens. It will have a demoralising effect on the services.

As I stated in the very beginning, we welcome this measure, but we welcome it only because it is likely to give a better tone to the administration, because it will give a wider outlook to the administration and because it helps the process of integration to which we attach a very great significance. We welcome it because it not only brings in line this State with the other States of India, but because we all want the people of Jammu & Kashmir to come here and serve in the higher posts and people from all over India to go to Kashmir and serve in the best of posts there. It gives a great sense of integration and that is particularly important in the context of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Because of certain inherent difficulties Kashmir had many laws which made it an absolutely exclusive place. They had to adopt certain measures in respect of property, also in respect of services and this exclusiveness will now be broken. And it will be broken to the advantage of that State and of the whole of this country. Therefore I wish that.....

Shri Vasuppa (Bangalore): They have been provincial officers who have

[Shri Dasappa]

not had their due just because of integration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes, that is what I mentioned. There are provincial officers who not only did not have their due because of this but who also created a problem by itself in the State and the State had to give special consideration to that matter and create a new cadre just to give contentment to those officers. That has happened in my State and that is why I wanted that this should not happen in that State. It creates a lot of discontent. After all by giving a better salary to a few people if you create a sort of discontent in a vast scale or in a larger scale and that sort of feeling is there it makes the administration difficult. That is why I have invited the attention of the hon. Minister to both these aspects in the constitution of this cadre by promotion and by selection on the one hand and by deputation of senior officers on the other hand.

Our experience of these deputations has been very sad. I must tell you that it would be much better, if you want to send a Chief Secretary to the State of Rajasthan because of this All-India Service, to send somebody who has been a Chief Secretary say in the State of U.P. or somewhere, who has the real rub of it and who knows the district life instead of sending some Joint Secretary from the Ministry here. They take a peculiar outlook. Officer after officer who has gone has proved a failure there. I do not blame the officers only. I do not wish it to go on record that I am blaming the officers. I do not say that the entire blame lies on the door of the officers and that the Ministers have not created a problem. But it is not the scope of the Bill to comment on the working of the Ministers of that particular State. Therefore I have confined my remarks exclusively to the extent so far as it concerns the All-India officers.

I wish to repeat that it is very necessary for you to give a re-orientation course to your senior officers. You give a re-orientation course to our students who go to America but a much better purpose would be served if you give a re-orientation course to your senior officers who are to handle difficult and responsible jobs. I wish you give proper attention to the selection and promotion of officers so that we have a contented service and the purpose of this Bill is fulfilled to our satisfaction.

Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Even though, Sir, the hon. Home Minister has suggested that this is a small measure where controversies were not expected, I submit that certain aspects of the introduction of the bigger administrative services to the States should draw the attention of the House at this moment. Right from the beginning when the Constitution was introduced, the Constitution itself was based upon a federal nature and rightly in the Constitution a difference has been made between the Indian Administrative Service and also the Union Services.

In view of the fact that each State in the Union Republic is to a certain extent, subject to the Constitution, autonomous in itself and the question of general administration is vested in the States, the very creation of an Indian Administrative Service whose disciplinary control is in a Central authority, created a sort of anomaly in the minds of people in the beginning. But because the Constitution itself had to be developed by a series of conventions by practice, it was the expectation of everybody that in the utilisation of these services and also in the division of the services a sort of convention will be developed which will be in consonance with the spirit of the federal nature of the Constitution. A step was made with the attitude taken by the Central Government from the very beginning and also the

views expressed by the responsible Ministers at that time, especially in 1951 when the original Bill was introduced, that the Administrative Service especially and the civil services in general should be beyond politics and their main responsibility should be to carry on the administration in consonance with the principles and policies laid down by the Ministries.

Quite lately we were very much disturbed to find in the Press certain pronouncements made by very responsible Central Ministers which directly cut at the root of this proposal as far as the duties and responsibilities of the civil service are concerned. On the 4th July I listened to a speech by the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs at Trivandrum. He was speaking about his own conception of the duties of the civil servant. Elaborating the point, the Minister first said that the civil servant should be non-political and he should be neutral as far as his approach is concerned. But later on he said that when an order is passed by a particular Minister according to his discretion and it is found to be anti-social or anti-national, the only alternative left to the civil servant is to resign and go away. It may be a casual statement made by a Minister either at the spur of the moment or on a casual visit. But an utterance, very authoritative, coming from a Union Minister is certainly capable of bringing alarm as far as our entire approach to the civil service is concerned. It might be any State or, as a matter of fact, it might be in the Centre. When the Union Cabinet decides on a question of policy, it is for the Cabinet and for the House to decide what is anti-national and what is anti-social. Suppose the Home Minister decides that a particular individual employed in the Secretariat, just because he is a communist, should be sent away by using the extraordinary.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. May I remind the hon. Member that this is only an amending Bill and the entire policy relating to the All-India Ser-

vices cannot be gone into minutely at this stage? He must confine himself to the Bill before the House. This is the accepted principle. Though he has touched the point I will not allow him to go very minutely into it. Since he has touched the point he may finish it, but in an amending Bill this kind of roving into all the affairs relating to the All-India Services Act is not allowable.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: I agree with you, Sir. I wish to point out only this aspect; and I was not even elaborating that aspect but only the implication of that statement and I thought I could utilise this opportunity of doing so especially when the amending Bill is before the House.

I therefore submit that this statement made by the Minister is very alarming, and I hope that the hon. the Home Minister who is piloting this Bill will clear the position so that no more doubt may remain in the minds of the I.A.S. officers that they are at liberty to use their own discretion when orders are passed by the Government, by responsible Ministers.

The second point is directly relevant to this, and that is the position of States as far as I.A.S. officers are concerned. In certain States it has been found that because of the presence of the I.A.S. officers and because their grades of salaries have been pre-fixed, the States are finding it impossible to proceed with the rationalisation of their pay structure. Certain posts are reserved for the I.A.S. cadre. Those posts were previously managed by non-I.A.S. people and those non-I.A.S. people were getting a certain grade of pay. But immediately when the post is taken over by an I.A.S. officer the salary multiplies—it doubles or trebles. Usually, when in one Secretariat and in one State administrative cadre you superimpose a set of I.A.S. officers on a very fabulous salary—I dare to call it fabulous—and in comparison thereto officers doing similar work in the same Secretariat and the same administration are drawing far less salaries, it gives room for growing discontent. And when a State Government wants

[Shri Narayanan Kurty Menon] to rationalise the pay structure and fix a maximum and an absolute minimum, it finds it impossible to do so because of the high salaries of these officers. I am not now going into the merits of the high salaries of these officers, but I am speaking only from the point of view of the States in deference to your ruling. So far as the I.A.S. cadre is concerned, when a certain quota is allotted to certain States, either the Central Government should be prepared to give a subsidy or suffer the subsidy as far as the excess salary of the I.A.S. officer is concerned, or the quota should be completely cut down. Otherwise it is found by experience that the lower-salaried officer of the State certainly feels a righteous grievance against his opposite number who comes from the I.A.S. cadre. For this purpose also some remedy should be found by the Central Government so that the State Governments are not burdened with the high, fabulous salaries of the I.A.S. officers. And if at all the salary grades of the I.A.S. officers are to be maintained at the present levels the Central Government which wants those grades to be maintained should suffer the responsibility and the financial burden to that extent.

The third aspect, when the Act is being extended to a new State, also is in direct relevance to the point which I made in the beginning. The I.A.S. officers with disciplinary control in the Centre are given to the States. It may be that the policies of one State and the Centre may come into collision without the constitutional aspect coming into collision at all, that is in the policy aspect. The I.A.S. officer, whose disciplinary control is with the Central Government, under the Central authority, should not be left to decide his policies in consonance with the policy of the Central Government. He should have complete liberty to carry on the administration of that particular State according to the policies laid down by the government of that particular State. Otherwise there is the con-

stant danger, so far as the I.A.S. officer is concerned whose disciplinary jurisdiction is under a Central authority, of his own conscience being pricked. Sometimes he may go on deciding which, according to his conscience, is the right policy or the wrong policy. And there is the constant danger of the administration itself coming into trouble. I hope that the hon. the Home Minister will also give a clear answer to this point, so that on these questions doubts shall not remain and the administration may go on peacefully.

श्री जगराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस आल इंडिया सर्विसेज (एमेंडमेंट) बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। इस विधेयक में अमेंडमेंट द्वारा जन्म और काश्मीर रियासत को जो शामिल किया जा रहा है वह एक सही दिशा की ओर कदम है और स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन स्वागत करने के साथ ही साथ मैं भ्राता महोदय और गृह-भ्राता य का व्यापक उद्ध खतरों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि इस तरह का बिल पास करने और कानून लागू करने में पैदा हो सकते हैं।

आल इंडिया सर्विसेज प्रधार्यात् भ्रखिल भारतीय सेवाओं को काश्मीर में लागू करने से एक खतरा तो सबसे बड़ा यह हो सकता है कि हमेशा जैसे कि अन्य राज्यों में होता है भगर भाप काश्मीर राज्य में केन्द्र से इत तरह के प्रधिक रीयण डेपूटेशन पर भेजते हैं जो कि एक खास तरह के और खास खर्च के लोग होते हैं और वह अपने दंग से एक खास तरीके से काम करते हैं तो इससे काश्मीर जो कि एक तरीके से आधिक रूप से पिछला हुआ इलाका माना जायेगा वहां पर भगर भापके उन प्रधिकारियों ने वहां की परिस्थितियों को समझ कर उनके अनुरूप कार्य नहीं किया और अपने की नहीं ढाका और यदि इस दृष्टिकोण का व्यापक रूप हो तो उन्हें जो प्रावधार होने की आवश्यकता है वह आवाकाशों में बदल सकती है और जात पार्कर्स के स्वातंत्र्य पर विप्रवास हो सकता

है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यह चीज व्यान में रखी जानी चाहिये।

जैसे कि अन्य राज्यों में होता है कि जिरा तरह की सरकार अलंकृती है तो सरकार में लास वर्ग के जो लोग होते हैं वह लोग अपनी पसन्द के लोगों को प्रशासन में ऊंचे पदों पर बिठाते हैं और इस चीज को लेकर जो दूसरे तरीके के सोग होते हैं उनमें असन्तोष उत्पन्न होता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि काल्पनिक के लिये जब हम अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं को लागू कर रहे हैं तो यह दृष्टिकोण सामने रखता जाना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जिसकी ओर मेरे से पूर्व बक्ता महोदय ने व्यान दिलाया है मैं भी गृह-मंत्रालय का व्यान उस की ओर पुनः दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वह समस्या यह है कि राज्यों में जो अधिकारी होते हैं उनका वेतन अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों से कम होता है और जब उसी काम को करने वाले राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी का वेतन अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारी से कम होता है हांलाकि काम दोनों एक सा करेंगे तो इस को लेकर आपस में एक असन्तोष का भाव रहा करता है और इस तरह से गुट्टबन्दी चला करती है। इसलिये आज राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों ओर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के वेतन-कम में जो अन्तर है उस अन्तर को यदि दूर करने की कोशिश की जाय तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। दोनों का वेतनकम एक सा करने की कोशिश की जाय।

15 hrs.

मैं जानता हूँ कि अभी आप वह चीज नहीं करने जा रहे हैं जो कि हम करना चाहते हैं और वह यह है कि किसी भी सरकारी कर्मचारी का ऊंचे से ऊंचा वेतन 10000 रुपये से अधिक न हो बिशेष करके काल्पनिक के लिये अपर इस तरह की बात कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। एक तरीके

के पदों के लिये, एक तरह के काम के लिये वह राजकीय सेवा के अधिकारी हों जाहे वे केन्द्रीय सेवा के अधिकारी हों उनको एक सा वेतन मिले और यदि ऐसा किया जा सके तो वह असन्तोष जिसके कि भड़कने की आशंका है कम हो सकता है। मुझे आशा है कि आप अविद्य में यह कोशिश करेंगे कि राज्यों और केन्द्र की सेवाओं के वेतनकमों में आज जो असमानता है वह न रहे उनके वेतन कम एक से रहे लास तौर से उन राज्यों में जो कि आधिक रूप से पिछड़ हूँये हैं। आज केन्द्र से आप उन राज्यों पर अधिकारी थोप कर यह चाहते हैं कि उनको एक लास वेतन पर वहां रखता जाय और उससे तो वहां की आर्थिक व्यवस्था टूट ही सकती है और जो रुपया उन राज्यों में विकास कायों और दूसरे कायों में खर्च होना चाहिये वह वेतनों में चला जाता है।

मैं सरकार का व्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उन उच्च अधिकारियों का दृष्टिकोण यह न रहे कि वे सिर्फ ऐयर कंडिशनिंग हाउस में बैठ सकते हैं या ऐयर कंडिशनिंग कमरे में ही बैठ कर काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे उन अधिकारियों को जब वे राज्यों में जाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें बोंपड़े में भी रहने को तैयार रहना चाहिये, टूटे कूटे मकान और कच्चे मकान में भी रहने को तैयार होना चाहिये और उन्हें यह चीज तमसनी चाहिये कि काल्पनिक हिन्दुस्तान का हर हिस्सा नई दिल्ली तो नहीं है और नई दिल्ली में जो शान शौकत और ठाट बाट वे कायम किये दुये हैं वह ठाट बाट और शानशौकत हिन्दुस्तान के हर अन्य हिस्से में तो नहीं हो सकती। हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक हिस्से को आप नई दिल्ली नहीं बना सकते हैं। इसलिये आपको सोचना पड़ेगा कि जिन अधिकारियों को आप विभिन्न राज्यों में डेपुटेशन पर भेजते हैं,

[श्री अजराज सिंह]

उनका दृष्टिकोण इस तरह का बनाया जाय कि जब वे नई दिल्ली में हो तो भले ही वे नई दिल्ली के वातावरण के अनुसार अपने जीवन को ढलें लेकिन जिस बक्त कि वे काश्मीर में जाते हैं या प्रत्य दूसरे राज्यों में जाते हैं जिनकी कि आधिक अवस्था पिछड़ी हुई है तो उनको अपने जीवन को उन गज्यों की परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप ढालना चाहिये। आखिर प्राज जब हम इस देश में जनतन्त्र को चला रहे हैं तो हमारा हर अधिकारी जनता का सेवक है भले ही वह बितना बड़ा हो। आज वे युग में एक मिनिस्टर भी जनता का सेवक है और यह बाध्यनीय है कि उसी वे अनुमार हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग को भी अपने जीवन को ढालना चाहिये और जनता और उनके ओच में कोई ऐसा फर्क न रहे जिससे कि जनता को यह माचने पर मजबूर होना पड़े कि आज भी वही पुरानी नीकर-शाही चली आ ही है और आज भी वही पुरानी नीकर-शाही वे लोग शासन बाय चला रहे हैं जो कि इष्य मिलाने के लिये नहीं उठते हैं। माधुर माहव ने ठाक ही मुझ से पूर्व मशी महोदय और मदन का ध्यान इस आर दिलाते हुये बतलाया है कि अब भी अखिल भारतीय सेवाधा में ऐसे लोग विद्यमान हैं जो कि यह सोचते हैं कि राज्य सरकारे या राज्य के जो प्रशासन हैं वे उनको कुछ नुक-शान नहीं पहुंचा सकते भन ही वे राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार काम करते हो लेकिन उनका जा एक दृष्टिकोण होता है वह इस तरह का होता है जिससे कि जनता यह महसूस करती है कि वह सन् १९४७ के पिछले जमाने में हो रह रह है। आज जब हम अखिल भारतीय सेवाधा को काश्मीर में लागू करते जा रहे हैं तो यह भी ध्यान में रहे कि जो अधिकारी हमारे बहा पर जाते हैं उनका दृष्टिकोण कुछ इस तरह का हो जिससे कि वे वहाँ के जीवन में बूल मिल सकें और वहाँ के जीवन में बूल मिल कर रह सकें।

प्रनिम बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अक्सर देखा या है कि राज्यों में राजकीय सेवा वाले और खास तौर से केन्द्रीय सेवा के लोग उस बक्त की सरकार की जो नीति होगी उस निर्धारित नीति को अमल में लायेंगे लेकि होता यह है कि कुछ लोग अपने खाम २ लोगों को रखते हैं और उनकी अपनी जो नीति होती है उस नीति को चलाने के लिये इस तरह के खाम अधिकारी रख लेते हैं। इस मबघ में मैं खास तौर से काश्मीर रियासत की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और काश्मीर की अपनी एक विशेष स्थिति होने के कारण वह हमारे लिये एक बहुत नाजुक सवाल रहा है कोमल बिन्दु रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद से आज तक काश्मीर के ममले पर हिन्दुस्तान की हर एक राजनीतिक विचारधारा के आदमी बहुत ही कठोर के भाष्य अपनी बान कहते रहे हैं। आज जब आप वहा पर यह अखिल भारतीय सेवाये लागू करते जा रहे हैं तो मैं आपसे कहगा कि आप वहा पर ऐसे अधिकारी भेजे जो कि उस समय की बहा की सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नीति को पूरी तरह अमल में लाये और खाम तौर से दिल्ली के किमी गुड़ की नीति का बहा पर पुष्टपोषण न किया जाय। इन शब्दों के भाष्य में इस विधयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri Datar. Sir I am happy to find that this Bill has been welcomed from all quarters. The hon. Members who have taken part in the debate, while welcoming the provisions of this Bill, have made certain observations which deal with the Services in general or with their experiences in certain States. Therefore I would refer to these points only in a general way.

My hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur had some difficulties in respect of certain officers. But, even he had to agree that, on the whole, the officers borne on the cadre of the particular State to which he belongs as

also the officers who have been sent on deputation to his State have been working very satisfactorily. There are certain cases where, according to him, the officers have not come up to his expectation. But, on the whole, may I point out, that so far as these officers are concerned, they have already taken to a full experience of the democratic set up and therefore, if at all here and there an officer acts in a manner in respect of which he found some ground for complaint, it is a matter for the State Government to take that particular thing into account.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I respectfully remind the hon. Minister that it is not any complaint against any individual officer that I made. What I say is about the process of your constitution of the All India services, how it should be done. I ask him what are the difficulties experienced. I ask him to benefit from the experience and see that these things do not occur there so that there is no discontent among the services. I am not at all concerned with any individual officer. It is a general process and procedure which should be adopted in the constitution of the services in a manner that they have not got to repeat the experience of Rajasthan there, on the one hand. I further mentioned about deputation and asked for re-orientation of such officers whom they want to send on deputation.

Shri Datar: It appears that my hon. friend has no particular complaint against any particular officer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not want him to go into that.

Shri Datar: So far as the All India Services are concerned, as you are aware, they were constituted long ago for the purpose of having a uniform administrative set up for the districts in all the States of India. That was the special purpose for which the All India Services were constituted and the All India Services Act was passed in 1951. Also I may point out inci-

dently that the pay structure was based after taking into account the recommendations of the First Central Pay Commission. Therein also you will find that the pay scales of the ICS and IPS officers were brought down by 25 per cent. That was accepted, and when the All-India Services Rules were framed, those very pay scales have been accepted.

An hon. friend suggested that there would be some diversity between the pay scales of these all-India services officers and the pay scales of the State officers. This question arises more or less in a prominent manner in those States where there had been an integration of the former States. There, naturally, pay scales were not what they ought to have been, and therefore the pay scales that we have fixed are after a rationalisation of the pay scales, and if in certain States there were pay scales which were certainly very low, then it is for the State Government to bring them up. The pay scales of the IAS and the IPS officers are to be common because we have placed before ourselves a common structure not only in regard to pay but in regard to the general conduct and performance of the duties of all these officers. That is the reason why there ought to be a common structure of service that would ultimately benefit the administration, because these are expected to be very important officers at district levels, and therefore the administration would be uniform and would be satisfactory. That is the reason why this Act was passed in 1951, and the rules have been made in respect of the various conditions of service and they have been placed on the Table of the House.

My friend contended that there ought to be a re-orientation of outlook. I fully agree with that general expression. We have taken steps to see that even the course of instruction for the probationers includes certain items regarding social services, and everywhere, as you are aware, there

[Shri Datar]

has been a greater emphasis on the developmental than on the merely administrative work. Therefore, these officers have to carry out their duties with a new orientated outlook which is in full consonance with the democratic set up. That is the reason why I am quite confident that these officers would come up to the level that we had in view when this particular Act was passed.

It was contended by my friend Shri Menon that the final control so far as these all-India services are concerned rests with the Government of India. That is not correct.

Shri Narayananukutty Menon: I said disciplinary control and not administrative control.

Shri Datar: All these officers, when they are borne on State cadres, are under the administrative control of the State concerned, and only when an occasion arises for a disciplinary proceeding against them, are they referred to us. Then we take the opinion of the UPSC and then final orders are passed. Therefore, even the IAS and IPS officers working in connection with the affairs of the States have to be under the control of the State concerned, and therefore there can be no question of the Central Government taking powers to themselves.

I am glad that the provisions of this Bill in their application especially to the State of Jammu and Kashmir have been accepted with acclamation by all the Members of all the parties.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the All-India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There is no amendment.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title

stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS)—1954-55

Mr. Chairman: I shall first place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND NO. 4—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,79,263 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Administration' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955"

DEMAND NO. 5—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,67,37,177 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 6—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 53,01,078 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Operating Staff' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 7—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 71,73,430 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 9A—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—LABOUR WELFARE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,11,315 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Labour Welfare' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 13—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,53,03,759 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 17—OPEN LINE WORKS—REPLACEMENTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,71,02,416 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Replacements' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 18—OPEN LINE WORKS—DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 63,20,007 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): The House is asked to vote nearly Rs. 9 crores by way of excess expenditure incurred by the railways during the year 1954-55. It appears it has become a habit with the railways to come in with Demands for Excess Grants without giving the House a satisfactory explanation as to why such excess expenditure has been incurred.

In the Budget in 1954-55 of the railways of nearly Rs. 250 crores, an excess demand to the time of Rs. 9 crores represents virtually four per cent. of the entire expenditure, and it is not a small deviation from what the House voted at the time of the Budget. If it becomes a habit with the railways to incur excess expenditure year after year and then to come to this House in the hope, and perhaps with an assurance that the House will sanction this grant, I doubt what will remain of the sanctity of the Budget and our voting on Demands.

It is very surprising also that the Railway Ministry comes to the House after a lapse of 3½ years. There has been inordinate delay, and I fail to understand why the Railway Minister should not have come to the House earlier than this.

Normally for the year 1954-55 the accounts must have closed on 31st March 1955, and making allowance for some pending Bills and arrears of adjustments, this Demand should have come before the House in the first quarter of 1956. Instead of that we find that it is being placed before the House in the third quarter of 1958. I am afraid the hon. Railway Minister does not treat this House with sufficient courtesy when he comes here after 3½ years and, on a haphazard explanation, asks this House to vote his Demand for Rs. 9 crores.

If one turns to the various Demands, one finds that there is the usual repetition of a slackness on the part of the railways. Instead of explaining to this House what these Excess Demands were due to, one finds a

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

monotonous repetition of the explanation that there has been inadvertence here and inadvertence there, heavier expenditure than anticipated, more expenses because of heavier traffic, without any statistics being given to us in support of this explanation. I do not know what concept the hon. Minister has in the matter of Excess Grants. He thinks by using some vague phraseology he complies with the provisions of the Constitution. I am afraid this House expects more before voting Rs 9 crores of the Railway Minister. He should support his demands by statistics whenever any excess expenditure has occurred. It is not enough to say that more train services have been put into operation; he has got to explain how many and where and when. These things are required by the House in order to enable it to judge whether this excess expenditure was reasonable.

Sir, Demand No. 4 relates to 'Fuel' where an expenditure of Rs. 71 lakhs more than what the House voted has been incurred. I had repeatedly made a complaint on the floor of the House at the time the Railway Budget was considered that our coal consumption required to be economised, that this matter required to be looked into. On one occasion, I think it was in the year 1957, when I pointed out to the Railway Minister that the coal consumption had exceeded the previous year's provision by Rs. 3½ crores, he was frank enough to admit that he had given explanations with regard to the increased consumption of coal but he himself was not satisfied with his explanations and that a committee would be appointed. I know that some committee has been appointed. But I do not know what the result has been, whether the committee has made recommendations for economy in coal consumption and whether the Government has acted upon them. But here we find that Rs. 71 lakhs more than what the House sanctioned in the matter of coal have been spent by the railways. And what is the explanation? The breakdown of this Rs. 71

lakhs is this. Rs. 19 lakhs have been put down somewhere due to inadvertence, and Rs. 13 lakhs due to erroneous adjustment. I should like to know whether our Railway Board is paying the railway officers four-figure salaries for erroneous adjustments and for inadvertence. Then we have Rs. 28 lakhs more freight paid than anticipated. I think that requires a tightening of control. I do not know what exact procedure is being adopted in connection with such matters, but surely when a railway officer comes and says that Rs. 19 lakhs have been put down due to inadvertence, and Rs. 13 lakhs due to erroneous adjustment, this House must take serious notice of it.

Still more glaring than these lapses is the one in connection with allocation of funds to the Development Fund. It is surprising that at page 6 of this booklet, we have been told that a demand is made here for Rs. 2·53 crores and that:

"That excess of Rs. 253 lakhs under this Grant was due to the actual surplus on the working of the Railways for the year, available for appropriation to the Development Fund, being more than anticipated in the Revised Estimate. Although, technically, this is an excess over the grant, this appropriation is not expenditure but only an adjustment of the actual surplus."

It is hardly any explanation to say that this is not an expenditure but merely an adjustment of surplus.

The first point that I should like to know from the Railway Minister is this. Are there any principles laid down at all for allocation of any amount to the Development Fund, or is it just like the Depreciation Fund on the railways where the railways put in anything that they can spare for the moment and then present to the House a so-called surplus budget?

Commenting on the question of Depreciation Fund I had stated that there were no principle at all. As

to whether there was going to be depreciation in the case of rolling-stock on the basis of the mileage run or the life of the assets, we do not know anything. The Railway Minister said that depreciation was set aside on the basis of whatever they could spare. What businesslike method the railways are adopting! I am surprised to know I think with regard to the Development Fund also, the same principles are operating. The biggest principle is that there are no principles at all on which allocation to the Development Fund is made

In the year in question, namely 1954-55, Rs. 6½ crores were allotted to the Development Fund. Now, we are told that after checking up the accounts, the railways have found Rs 2½ crores more surplus. They made this discovery three and a half years after all the accounts were closed. And now the House is told that instead of Rs 6½ crores, let us put Rs 2½ crores more. May I point out to this House that in an estimate of Rs 6½ crores, to go wrong by Rs 2½ crores means that your estimates are going wide of the mark by 40 per cent? What type of budgeting is this that after three and a half years, the Railway Board discovers suddenly that its estimates have gone wrong to the extent of 40 per cent under one item? I think the House is being treated very lightly in this respect. It is taken for granted that because these excess demands come after three and a half years, the interest in the whole matter will subside, and probably the House will grant them without asking any question. But I do hope the House will request the Railway Minister to explain to us clearly the principles on which these amounts are allocated to the Development Fund. As to whether there are any principles at all in existence, I have got my grave doubts on that.

I would also like to know what difference this belated adjustment to the Development Fund has made to the railways' contribution to the

general revenues. It is a well-known fact that out of the surplus, a certain portion has to be handed over to the general revenues by way of contribution on certain principles. If you have wrongly calculated your surpluses to the extent of Rs 2½ crores, obviously, that makes also some difference to the amount to be contributed to the general revenues or other funds. It would, therefore, appear that this wrong adjustment might also affect the quota or the contribution which the railways would have otherwise made to the general revenues or depreciation fund.

There is also another Demand, namely Demand No 17 for Rs 27 crores for open line works—replacements. We are told that the railways did not anticipate that the materials would be supplied in such large quantities at the fag end of the year, and, therefore, there is this divergence between the budget grant and the actual expenditure incurred. At page 7, in para 2, we find

"The excess of Rs 271 lakhs was mainly due to supply of materials towards the close of the year specially for Track Renewals, being better than could be anticipated, (supply of track materials, particularly steel, having been precarious during the year, it was impossible to forecast with accuracy the extent to which materials would become available)"

That, I submit, is not at all a satisfactory explanation. Surely, it could not be said that in the last month of the year, all the materials, to such a huge extent, were dumped on the railways. The railways did anticipate either in the matter of procurement of steel or in the matter of other track material, they had their contracts, and they had their delivery periods assigned, and very probably they had advance intimation of the fact that supplies were going to be effected in a particular month. So, it is impossible that all these erroneous adjustments could be attributed to failure.

[**Shri Naushir Bharucha**]

to anticipate. If it is really so, I am afraid the railway officers do not show that standard of efficiency and foresight which we expect of them normally.

I do not know whether it is due to the fact that there is always the end-of-the-year rush, which is a common characteristic in all public works. It may be that the last-minute rush in undertaking various projects, might perhaps have resulted in over-expenditure, but whatever it is, we do expect that when our railway officers handle receipt of materials, they would know at least approximately when material is going to come. This explanation, therefore, is not satisfactory.

The conclusion that we reach is that the Railway Ministry takes it for granted that the House will sanction everything, and that is being done year after year. Therefore, whether the excess demands amount to four per cent. of the entire budget,—which in a budget of Rs. 800 crores would make a difference of nearly Rs. 32 crores, which is more than the budget of a small State—or more the Railway Ministry seems to be taking it for granted that never mind what the variation is, they can come to the House and then get away with the excess grant.

The issue is important in this respect that it has cut into the sanctity of the budget grants. Why does this House sit day after day and week after week allotting particular grants to particular departments and discussing them and not granting anything more, if three years thereafter it has to find that all its budget grants that had been voted have been upset, because the railways or the other departments have incurred a higher expenditure? The sanctity of budget grants is destroyed. One could understand a minor variation of a crore or two here or there in the entire budget, but I submit that it merely means reckless spending, not even caring to know whether the spending is within the budget limits.

I, therefore, submit that in future, if at all occasion arises for demands for excess grants, the Railway Ministry should give this House a better explanation than it has given now. We are not at all satisfied with this. All the demands for excess grants must be supported by statistics, and I hope a fuller explanation will be given than what has been given this year.

Inordinate delay in presenting to the House Demands for Excess Grants for 1954-55

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,79,263 in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defective repairs and maintenance of Rolling Stock and Tracks

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 1,67,38,177 in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Inadequate number of lady doctors in Division Headquarter Hospitals

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess of Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,11,315 in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Bad accounting, erroneous adjustments and failure to gauge properly arrivals of railway material

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,71,02,416 in respect of 'Open Line Works—Replacements' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Excessive coal consumption

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 71,73,430 in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Excessive freights paid for coal

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 71,73,430 in respect of 'Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Faulty estimates and haphazard manner of appropriations to Development Fund

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,53,03,759 in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Patent and obvious defect in the estimate

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess of Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,53,03,759 in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' be reduced by Rs. 100".

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Tangamani: I have moved four cut motions, namely cut motion No. 5 to Demand No. 5, No. 6 to Demand No. 7, No. 7 to Demand No. 9A, No. 8 to Demand No. 13. As far as possible, I shall confine myself to these four Demands.

I fully support what Shri Naushir Bharucha has stated about the inadequate explanation that has been given. The amount that is sought by way of these demands for excess grants is Rs. 8-91 crores, but the explanation

that has been given under these heads is of a very general nature. At least, I request the Minister, when he replies, to tell us greater details about the various items which have been mentioned in the booklet that has been supplied to us.

Another point that must also be explained in addition to the large amount that is involved is the delay in taking the House into confidence.

So far as the question of track renewals and maintenance of track is concerned—it is covered by Demands Nos. 5 and 17—I would like to make the following observations. Under Demand No. 5, it is stated:

"The excess was chiefly due to heavier expenditure towards the end of the year on repairs to rolling stock, which could not be precisely anticipated, nor postponed since the closing months synchronise with the busy season, heavier expenditure on repairs and maintenance of track, bridges, service and residential buildings including repairs occasioned by floods, storm etc."

This Demand deals with expenditure on repairs and maintenance of railway assets like track. So far as Demand No. 17 is concerned, the excess of Rs. 271 lakhs was mainly due to supply of materials towards the close of the year—supply for track renewals. When so much has been spent on track renewals, on maintenance of the tracks and also repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, I would like to know why a series of derailments have been taking place. In reply to one of my questions during the last session, the hon. Deputy Minister stated, I believe for the year 1955-56, the number of derailments was in the neighbourhood of 700 to 800, that is, two or three derailments on the average per day. When so much has been spent on maintenance of tracks, we would like to know why these derailments are taking place. Is it due to wrong maintenance of tracks or the over-age of the tracks or has it got anything to do with the rolling stock?

[Shri Tangamani]

Some experts who were in the railways say that defective wagons also lead to derailments. During 1954-55 and in subsequent years also, we have the old MSMC unit wagons. People who are in the know of things say that these wagons are bad and have got to be condemned. If we are spending money on maintaining these wagons and repairing them, it is really waste of good money. Occasionally, we find in certain railway stations a slip given to the driver asking him to go slow. The slip says: 'Observe caution due to excessive wear to rails'. I happened to come across one such between Kumbhakonam and Shri Nageshwaram asking the driver to go slow because of excessive wear to rails.

So I think it is about time we know in which areas and which sectors there is excessive strain on these rails. Otherwise, we are really risking the lives of thousands of people. Recently an accident took place in place where an accident had taken place in 1956 after this budget was passed, after this specific provision was made for track renewals and also for maintaining these tracks. A serious accident took place towards the end of 1956 between Villupuram and Trichinopoly. Two or three days ago, in the same place we find a similar accident taking place. It was a derailment, and nearly 24 bogies—this time it happened to be a goods train—were washed away in the same river.

This matter also calls for very serious attention, accidents happening in identical places because the track maintenance was bad, because the bridge was not kept in proper order. The reason given is monsoon and rising of the water to a particular level. The same reason was given in connection with the Ariyallur accident. I am bringing this to the notice of the hon. Minister so that this aspect of maintenance, renewal and repair of tracks and repair of these wagons is taken serious note of. I remember that the

Railway Board appointed certain neutral examiners to find out whether the wagons are properly repaired. Ultimately, these examiners had to be removed. It happened in Perambur. When wagons were not repaired properly, they were passed off as properly repaired. This aspect is very important when we consider the question of track renewals.

Another demand is regarding labour welfare. For labour welfare, a sum of Rs. 2,11,000 more is demanded. The demand is for expenditure on medical facilities, health and welfare services, education, canteens and other amenities provided for railway staff. It is in addition to what has already been provided for. Since 1954, we have been receiving complaints. One complaint relates to the lack of women doctors in the headquarters hospitals. The old headquarters hospitals have now become headquarters hospitals for the divisional headquarters. Even the small hospitals are converted into divisional headquarters hospitals. The general complaint is that there is lack of women doctors. I would like to know many women doctors were included in this allocation. The cry for women doctors has now become more or less a uniform cry, and the defect continues as before

In spite of the expenditure that is being incurred and although we find that a particular doctor in charge of a hospital is willing to provide for more beds, there is a restriction in hospitals as regards the number of beds. They say 'Thus far and no further'. Although this point is a little out of the way, I would request the Minister to consider the question of increasing the number of beds in the old headquarters hospitals or the new hospitals coming up in the divisional headquarters. I know that there is a distinct case for intervention in Golden Rock where more beds are required. I do not think the medical authorities there are unwilling to have more beds, but they are

prevented from doing so by the restrictions as to the number of beds that is allotted to them.

My hon. friends has mentioned with regard to Demand No. 13 about the excess of Rs. 253 lakhs taken over to the Development Fund. That shows how that estimate has been very unreal. Let us hear from the hon. Minister how our estimate has failed us during the past five or six years, so that at least in the future there may be a slight correction about this. Where the original estimate was Rs. 6½ crores, the new estimate is going to be Rs. 9 crores. There is something very serious in this matter also. This aspect of major mistakes being committed must also be gone into.

I would, before concluding, again request the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us in a detailed manner how this money was spent. It is no use saying that Rs. 65 lakhs were spent in the fag end; it is no use saying that they did not expect that such a thing would come about and the excess was due to heavier expenditure and the busy season. This type of explanations does not carry us very far. I do not suggest that it is not based upon the actual expenditure. But, unless certain details are given, it does not lead us anywhere. I once again request the hon. Minister to give us more details about the various items that have been mentioned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amount which has been placed before the House pertains to actual expenditure in 1954-55. Shri Naushir Bharucha has very correctly pointed out that this House has been taken into confidence for this amount is being placed before the House after a lapse of nearly 3½ years. So, this is more a case of post mortem with even the body missing; we are doing post mortem on the bones. So, we cannot possibly say much about it and yet I have something to say to the Railway Ministry and the Minister.

If we see the actual explanations we find that this demand is for expenditure on medical facilities, health, welfare services, education and other amenities provided for the railway staff. I would only say something about the medical facilities.

I have drawn the attention of our Minister towards the growing menace of T.B. among railway employees. In reply to an unstarred question in this House, the hon. Minister stated that on 1-1-58, cases of T.B. among the railway employees were as under:

Class	I	Nil.
Class	II	2
Class	III	1,078
Class	IV	3,734

So, you can imagine what attention is paid to these class III and class IV employees. Even those who are granted leave do not get their salaries during this period. For increasing our welfare activities we demand money and are spending money; and our hon. Minister wants us to vote for this amount after the lapse of 3½ years. But what we are seeing is that for these T.B. patients there is nothing left and they have to pay for the maintenance and treatment.

Then, about welfare activities labour welfare is a very broad term. We are all happy to maintain the industrial relations between the employer and the employee. I am bringing a petty instance to the notice of the hon. Minister. What is the attitude of the officers towards the employees? When we are spending so much for the betterment of the employees and when we want more to see that industrial relations improve, what do we see?

On 2nd August 1958, a few days back, one of the respected officers visited Agra Cantt. Employees of classes III and IV wanted to show the condition of the quarters they live in. They wanted to place certain grievances before him pertaining to labour welfare and other amenities. He never saw them until there was some sort of demonstration. After 9 hours the officer

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

sent for the Union representative and said that he had made it a principle of his life not to meet union officials like that. As a result of that deputation or demonstration—whatever term might be used by the Railway Ministry—four people have been served with a show cause notice for removal from service. If this is the attitude of the officers, I do not know the use of sanctioning more amounts for labour welfare. I do not think any fruitful purpose would be served by sanctioning this amount. In this case, whether it is sanctioned or not, it will be voted because of the majority in the House; and as the money has already been spent, it is a case of post mortem.

My attention has also been drawn to the conditions of the wagons which my hon. friend Shri Tangamani has already mentioned. I remember a statement issued by the Vice-President of the Train Examiners' Association that if the Train Examiners confined their duties to only 8 hours, half the wagons in the country would not move. I do not know. But, in this very House the hon. Deputy Minister in reply to a question said that this is not the condition and that they can assure the House that all the wagons would move and move to the correct destination. But what is happening? Cases of derailment; and this Ministry has almost become the Ministry for Accidents. Nobody feels comfortable in the train. We do not know what we are losing. If this is the condition, I do not know what will happen.

Before concluding I may request the hon. Minister to see that conditions improve in the railways. Accidents and derailments have become the order of the day. We are even tired of raising questions in Parliament because we know that every day there will be some accident or other—minor, major or something in between. Enough attention should be paid to these accidents and derailments so that people may feel secure in the hands of the Railway Ministry and Minister.

Demand No. 4 deals with expenditure in the case of staff and also the Railway Protection Police, at present the Railway Protection Force. I do not know whom they protecting. Recently, you know, three people, R.M.S. people were murdered in the train. The Railway Protection Force were also travelling in the same train. I have seen the bogie in which they travelled. The whole bogie in which 24 to 30 people could sit was occupied by 4 people and nobody goes there. I do not know why the Railway Protection Police or Force could not protect the lives of these R.M.S. employees. There is no use spending more and more on them.

Still one station master at Muttra railway station is on fast. He does not demand the betterment of his salary; he does not want his service conditions to be improved; he only wants protection. He says some protection should be given against goondas and dacoits. This station master does not want anything more. He says even in day time anybody can come and rob them. He only wants protection from the Railway Minister.

The Minister of Railway (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Protection from the Railway Minister!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I say the Railway Ministry or somebody should protect him. Still that station master is on fast and I do not know what will become of him.

So, I submit that the Railway Minister should give sufficient explanations for all these things. It is not as if a demand for about Rs. 9 crores is brought before the House with the hope that because there is a majority of the ruling party it will be voted. The explanation given here is not at all satisfactory and we demand that he should give more explanation and justify these grants, these excess grants to the tune of Rs. 8 crores.

मी बाबा (बाराबंकी) : अधिष्ठाता महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय के संबंध में १६५४-५५ की ज़ि: ये पूरक मार्गे हमारे सामने आई है, उससे बड़ा ही अधिकार्य होता है। नीं करोड़ रुपया एक बहुत बड़ी रकम है और वह भी १६५४-५५ का। उस को काफी अर्था हो गया है। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि इस विभाग में—वैसे तो सारी सरकार की यही अवस्था है—निपुणता की बहुत कमी है और एकिकार्यों की अविष्य में होने वाले लक्चर्स के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि इस विभाग के द्वारा मुसाफिरों और छोटे कर्मचारियों को सुविधा देने की तरफ कोई व्यापार नहीं दिया जाता है और न ही रेलों के देरी से चलने और आये दिन होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के विषय में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है। ऐसी अवस्था में नीं करोड़ रुपये की रकम बिना इस सदन की मंजूरी लिये हुये लक्चर्स कर डालना और फिर साढ़े तीन साल के बाद यहां आ कर मांग करना कि यह पूरक मांग मंजूरी की जाय कहां तक उचित हो सकता है। जहां तक इस रकम के लक्चर्स का संबंध है, हमें कोई वाजिब कारण दिखाई नहीं देता, जिन के आधार पर इतना रुपया लक्चर्स किया गया।

आपे दिन होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में मैं यह कहूँगा कि मिनिस्टर महोदय ने इस विषय में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस पर इस सदन में बहस होनी चाहिये। आज रेल-गाड़ियों पर सफर करना जितना मुश्किल हो गया है, उस में जितना खतरा महसूस होता है, उस तरफ मंत्री महोदय का व्यापार बिल्कुल नहीं जाता है। एक प्राइटम में कहा गया है कि पटरियों को दुर्घटने में ज्यादा लक्चर्स हो गया है। आज हालत यह है कि जहां पर लक्चर्स होता चाहिये, वहां लक्चर्स नहीं किया जाता है। आज स्टेटमेंट को सजाने के लिये—और वह जो किसी लात सात दिन और किसी विशेष अवस्था के बावें पर—और कुछ जीवों को विशेष सुविधाएं केने के लिये सारी

एनर्जी—सारी शक्ति—व्यर्थ में लक्चर्स की जाती है। जहां तक रेल की पटरियों को दुर्घटने का ताल्लुक है, जिन को दुर्घटने से एकिसडेंट्स रुक सकते हैं, उस पर विशेष व्यापार नहीं दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय का व्यापार उस ओर जाना चाहिये। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बात का साफ जबाब नहीं देते हैं कि यह रुपया क्यों लक्चर्स हुआ है, तो यह समझना चाहिये कि वह एक तरह से इस सदन का अपमान है। उनकी ओर से जो बेग एक्सप्लेनेशन दे दिये जाते हैं, वे नाकामी हैं।

मेरे पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन पुलिस का जिक्र किया है। यात्रियों की सुविधा और उनकी सुरक्षा के लिये पुलिस रेल में चला करती है। मुझे भी इन लोगों के बारे में आये दिन तजुर्बा हुआ करता है। क्या होता है? रेलवे पुर्स के लोग साधारणतया एक जगह पर बैठ जाते हैं और मुसाफिरों की जगह थोर लेते हैं। ऐसा भी होता है कि फर्स्ट क्लास के यात्रियों के नौकरों के लिये जो कम्पार्टमेंट होता है, उस में वे पाम तौर पर जग कर बैठ जाते हैं और किसी ओर को उसमें आने नहीं देते हैं। मेरे पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने आर० एम० एस० एम्प्लाइज की दुर्घटना के बारे में बताया है। अभी अखबार में समाचार आया है कि कुछ यात्री लोगों को रेल में लूट लिया गया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेल में किसी की जान-माल की सुरक्षा प्रसंभव है। लोग या तो किसी एकिसडेंट के शिकार हो सकते हैं, या जिसी ओर डाक् या गिरहकट के शिकार हो सकते हैं। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में नेप्यामा करने वाले सभी श्री जगजीवन राम जी के शिकार हैं। मैं श्री जगजीवन राम और उनकी सरकार से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि काफी दुर्घटनायें घट चुकी हैं, काफी जन-धन का तुरंग पयोग हो चुका है, काफी जाने जाया हो गई है, इन नवीनी महोदय की हुपा से जो बुविधाएं विली हैं, काफी लोग उन का फल लें चुके हैं,

[श्री यादव]

इस लिये अगर वह इस प्रकार की और सुविधायें न दें, तो अच्छा है—इस देश के लोगों के लिये भी और लास तौर से जो लोग रेल पर यात्रा करते हैं, उन के लिये भी बहुत सुखदायी होगा और मन्त्री महोदय और कृपा न करे बैसे तो इस सदन में श्री जगजीवनराम का बहुमत है। वह इस नौ करोड़ की रकम को पास करा लेंगे, हम चाहें जो कुछ भी कहें और जितनी भी गम्भीर बातें हैं, जिन की तरफ सरबार को ध्यान देना चाहिये उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा।

पिछली बार जब रेलवे बजट पर बहम हो रही थी, तो मैंने कहा था कि आज स्टेशनों पर पानी की सुविधा नहीं है। इस के उत्तर में हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा कि हर जगह पानी की सुविधा है। मैंने एक आध जगह की मिसाल भी दी थी। उस के बावजूद इस तरह की कमिया पाई जाती है और इस तरफ बाई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। यह जरूर होना है कि वभी कोई मिनिस्टर—विशेषकर रेलवे मिनिस्टर—या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर जाते हैं और लोगों को पता चल जाता है—जैसा कि आम तौर पर इत्तिला हो जाती है—तो स्टेशन पर बाकायदा स्टूल पर एक साफ-सुपरा कपड़ा बिछा कर उस पर तश्तरी में ग्लास रखा हुआ मिल जाता है और उस को देख कर मिनिस्टर साहब यह समझ जाते होंगे कि सब लोगों को यह सुविधा मिलती होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा हा और सब लोगों को पानी की सुविधाये उपलब्ध हो, लेकिन यह कहा सम्भव है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि गाड़िया क्यों लेट बला करती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुधा इस का कारण हमारे मिनिस्टर और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैरीह हुआ करते हैं। मुझे जात है कि बिल्ली-लखनऊ लाइन पर गजरोला टेशन पर हमारे मन्त्री महोदय, श्री केशवदेव

मालवीय, के कारण एक बार गाड़ी लेट हो गई। वहाँ पर कोई जब आने वाला था। मुझे उस सिलसिले में बड़ी हमदर्दी है, लेकिन यह सच्च है कि उस के कारण गाड़ी बार छ' बटे लेट हो गई और रुकी रही और कितने ही लोगों को असुविधा हुई। एक शटल बला करती है, उस को रोक दिया जाता है। अगर कुछ विशेष अधिकारियों को कुछ विशेष सुविधायें दे कर यही कहा जाये कि रेलवे में बड़ी तरक्की हो रही है, तब तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह सही है, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। एक दो आदमियों को सुविधा पहुँचती है, लेकिन जन-साधारण को बड़ा कष्ट भोगना पड़ता है तरह तरह की यातनाये ज्ञेलनी पड़ती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

जा नौ करोड़ की पूरक मास आज इस सदन के मामने प्रस्तुत है, उसे तो पास होना ही पड़ेगा। हम नहीं करेंगे, तो अपने बहुमत के बल पर करा ही रेंगे। लेकिन योड़ा सा ध्यान आप उस समाज की ओर भी दे जिन के कन्धों पर सवार हो कर आप इस सदन में विद्यमान हैं और दिमेदारी लिये हुये हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जिन विषयों की ओर मैं ने उनका ध्यान खीचा है, वह उन का सही सही जवाब दे और बतायें कि गाड़ियों में जो भीड़ होती है, रेलवे में लोगों के जानोमाल की सुरक्षा नहीं है, पानी की अवास्था नहीं है और ट्रेन की दुर्घटनाओं आदि के बारे में भविष्य में वह क्या विशेष कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। वह यह भी बतायें कि आपे दिन जो दुर्घटनायें होती हैं, उन को रोकने की कोशिश वह करेंगे या नहीं या ये दुर्घटनायें बढ़ती ही जाकेंगी और एक ऐसी हालत हो जाएगी कि सेवा इस व्यापक में बात करना भी कम्बल कर देंगे।

Sri T. N. SINGH (Chandauli): I feel it proper to intervene in this debate at this stage because I have had a feeling after listening to the debates here that somehow there was a tendency to confuse the debate on excess grants with the ordinary general debate on the railway's demands. It is something quite different.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARITY in the Chair]

As a matter of fact the procedure in the House is that whenever the appropriation accounts for a particular year are closed, certain excesses or savings are discovered. Then the Auditor-General goes into the full account of the excess as brought about in the Appropriation Accounts According to an established convention, all those excesses are referred to for the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee of this very House. That Committee goes into the details of the expenditure because it is a serious thing. The House has voted certain grants. The executive has no right to exceed that. Yet experience has shown that not only in this country but in other countries as well, somehow excesses occur. It may not be possible for the whole House to scrutinise the reasons in great detail. Hence, the procedure of the Public Accounts Committee examining them and then making a recommendation to the House.

Please remember that all these grants which have now come before this House for sanction or approval have been scrutinised already by the Committee, your Committee. It has gone into all the details. They have, after fully cross-examining each officer responsible for the department concerned, come to certain conclusions. They are before you. We can assure you that we are very very critical about certain lapses on the part of the Administration in exceeding the voted amounts.

16 hrs.

What happens is this. This is a real problem. It is, probably, also inherent in the system of accounting, which is called the Government system of accounting. It so happens that when the year is closed there are a number of open accounts, suspense accounts etc. Also, inter-departmental debits and credits are raised when the accounts are closed. After all, whatever the departmental accounts, they must be closed on a particular date. In the case of the D.G.S.A.D., in most cases—you must have examined the notes on the Excess Grants—you will find that the Supply Ministry or the Supply Office in England or America or in some other place raised debits in regard to those amounts at a particular time. It may be that those goods were supplied to the Railway Ministry even early in August, but the debits may be raised sometime towards the end of March and the goods may be there in transit from England to this place.

We have all been racking our head as to how to improve the position. It is always open to the Government to come before the House for a Supplementary Grant. That is the procedure which should be done. If it is known, say, sometime early in March that a particular vote is likely to be exceeded, they should come before the House and ask for a Supplementary Grant. Somehow this has not been feasible in the system of accounting that is in vogue at present. It is also partly due—not only to the fault of the accounting system—to delays in offices and to certain, I would say, lack of imagination or failure to anticipate that a particular thing has to be communicated at a particular time. People sit tight, and when once an expenditure has been incurred by the Supply Ministry for a particular year, though it relates to the Railways, when the accounts are closed it will have to be debited to the Railway Accounts, it cannot remain the Supply Ministry Account. All this is happening due to the accounting system that is in vogue, and mostly it happens at the close of the year. As

[Shri T. N. Singh]

a matter of fact, all these excesses are discovered only after the year has ended, much after the year has ended, when all the book entries are being adjusted from one department or one Ministry to the other. That is the real position. But I can assure this House that wherever we find that there has been a deliberate defiance of the vote of this House, the Public Accounts Committee will never tolerate any such thing. They will simply refuse to recommend, and it will then be for the House to regularise.

In that case, Sir, it will create a very serious problem. An expenditure has been incurred. When an expenditure has been incurred, it is almost a *fait accompli*. If we say that we would not regularise, then what will be the position? Unfortunately, that is not yet clear to me. As a matter of fact,—I want to take this House into confidence—wherever we feel that the decisions and the wishes of the House have been ignored, all our recommendations have been unanimous; every party represented there is fully co-operative in reaching those recommendations. The Public Accounts Committee—that is your Committee—has already warned the Administration that if there is some such lapse they will not regularise those excesses or recommend regularisation of those excesses. What will happen then, that is another aspect. It can remain as an account under objection. According to law, as far as I know, the spending authority is responsible and the money can be realised from it. Here there are excesses to the extent of Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 10 crores. I am really worried about this part of the problem, and this aspect of the problem has to be considered. Who is the person in India—except probably one or two very special exceptions who may be capitalists—who can shell out Rs. 10 crores? The money will not be realised, and it cannot be realised. What is the procedure to be adopted in such cases.

What has been done in one or two cases in England is that the Committee

has recommended that such and such part of the money be realised from the officer concerned and the other part may be voted. That is one way. In another case they issue a warning and be done with it. There are various ways of dealing with such cases of excesses. On this question at least there is no disagreement. The Report has come before you. Every party of the House is agreed that these excesses be voted. Therefore, I do not think there is any disagreement on that aspect; at least that is what I anticipate from the proceedings in the Public Accounts Committee where every section of the House is fully represented.

I will tell you the reasons why in regard to these excesses we have not gone in for some stronger criticism. The fact is that most of these are due to what are called 'last minute adjustments'. Once the appropriation accounts are closed, debits and credits are being raised from this or that department. I would request the Members to look into the notes a little more carefully and in detail. It is not a question of trying to find the cause of this or that; that is not the stage now. It is all a question of accounting. Supposing the House has said that a particular department may construct a small house at a cost of Rs. 10,000, if the department constructs a bigger house, on a much bigger floor area and costing much more than the amount sanctioned, then the House is perfectly entitled to refuse to vote that excess. That is the kind of thing which we should emphasise and look into when we are considering these Excess Grants. That is one of my humble suggestions to my colleagues here, that whenever these Excess Grants come they should scrutinise the notes and other things from this point and see whether the wishes of the House in that particular case have been flouted or whether it is only a question of book adjustments, late accounting and all these things.

Coming to the question of late accounting, I must be permitted to ex-

press my strong disapproval of the delays in offices and the manner in which very important questions are handled in the administrative offices. Here, I wish the House had given a little more attention to the Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee—1957-58 on Railways. In the very introductory paragraph, paragraph 7, it is said:

"It is regretted that in the reports of the committee submitted in the past two years repeated reference had to be made to the long delays in the submission of notes, memoranda by the Ministry on points arising from the examination of the accounts. The experience of this Committee in the course of the preparation of this Report has been no better. Such delays result not only in dislocating the programme of business of the Committee, but due to lapse of time the criticisms and suggestions in respect of some of the vitally important procedural and financial issues lose much of their force."

Now, I would like the full support of this House in enforcing quick replies and quick response to queries made by the Public Accounts Committee. It is only through that we can get this support. If that process is set in motion, I think some of the delays that occur in adjustments will also gradually disappear. So, what is very important is, if there are certain things which are primarily your directive or the directive of one of your Committees, they should be attended to promptly and replied to promptly. That is very necessary. After all, what is this excess grant, it is also the directive of Parliament that they should spend so much on such and such an account. Now, if proper emphasis were given that Parliament's vote is such an important thing, that it cannot be violated in any circumstances, that you have got to do things in time and properly, I think most of these demands for excesses will not occur. That is one point.

Now, I think both the administration and others will be doing great service to our system of financial control and accounting if greater emphasis is laid on expeditious disposal of all outstanding accounts of a year. That is a very great problem with which the Public Accounts Committee has been faced in dealing with finance. I am not disclosing anything except whatever has been told by the Public Accounts Committee from time to time and again and again that there are queries made by either our Committee or the Estimates Committee which remain in the office for two, three, four or even six months. The House is pleased to give one year's life to each of these Committees. The Committee must finish its work within that year. That Committee is appointed sometime in the budget session. It starts getting into its stride in one or two months afterwards. Actually, nine to ten months is the time that the financial committees get. If six months are taken for reply to queries, how is it possible for these committees to work within that time and produce reports for the consideration of this august body. So, I would urge on the Government and the hon. Minister, particularly the Railway Minister who is here at present to listen to this debate, that great emphasis should be laid on the need for speedy disposal of any queries, points, etc., raised by this House or its Committees. That is very important. If once that process is set in motion, I am sure there will be improvement in the financial control and administration also.

There is another aspect to which I would like this House to apply its mind. There is this question of often recurring excess grants and also large savings. Large savings is a thing which again is not very desirable. After all, the House by giving certain sums expects the administration to spend all that and bring in results. If there is large saving, that should not be encouraged. So, both the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have been very much exercised on the question of proper financial control.

[Shri T. N. Singh]

Exchequer control, financial control and all that should be improved upon very much.

As early as the year 1951, the Public Accounts Committee brought out a report on exchequer control I am sorry it has not attracted that much notice and attention which it should have. Probably it is too prosaic; maybe it is dull reading, but all the same, it is very important. All matters of figures are very dull. At times they are very, very annoying; so annoying to look into. Yet, the House which is the sole custodian of the nation's finances has to devote itself to this question. It cannot divest itself of this great responsibility, and therefore, I would in all humility, urge on this House that dull though these matters may be—of finance and accounting, especially accounting—they deserve very great consideration at its hands, because, without proper accounting and proper financial and exchequer control it is neither possible to meet the obligations in various cases nor is it feasible for the administration to run efficiently. It is only through financial control, by being what is called money-minded, that the administration can be efficiently run. I am all for giving all responsibility in financial matters,—expenditure, financial control, etc.—even to the administrative ministry concerned, provided it shows a real sense of responsibility. It is said that unless one is given the responsibility, one will not feel the responsibility. So, I am prepared personally to make that experiment, but, if the administration takes upon itself the responsibility of keeping its own accounts, having its own financial advise, etc., the House will rightly expect that they will be vigilant watchdogs of the expenditure; that they will be watching the progress of expenditure from day to day, from hour to hour, so that if a thing has been planned to cost Rs. 10, it will cost ultimately Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 only. That would be efficient administration.

Anyone can be efficient by spending crores of rupees, but the real efficiency

lies in enforcing efficiency and getting results, with the spending of Rs. 10 where it was planned to spend Rs. 12. That is efficiency. I would very strongly urge that we must develop this mentality. This House should insist, the Ministry should insist, and the administration should insist that this aspect should be borne in mind. Then only results will be achieved. Then only our five year plans will succeed one after the other.

I do not say anything about the detailed items in the grants. I would only urge on the House to leave all those details and bear the other aspects which I referred to. I can assure the House, and probably many are not aware how strong views are expressed and held in the Public Accounts Committee, and how on many occasions the Committee has taken responsible officers to task. It has not hesitated to censure or criticise anyone howsoever big he may be. Therefore, I would like this House to discuss the excess grants in the perspective which I have explained and not as if it were a mere supplementary grant or a general debate on the budget. That is the line which I would emphasise.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Chairman, I have a very little point to make here on this matter, but still, I consider it to be a very serious and vital point. It has been our experience that though there are some agreements between the Governments of Pakistan and India regarding trade, the Pakistan Government has been deliberately violating the agreements and creating a very difficult position in Tripura very often. Regarding transport, as the House is aware, Tripura has got no railway link directly with the rest of India. Now, very recently, as the Government of Pakistan has declared a sealing of the border, it has created a very difficult transport situation in our State and created a serious position of the economic life of Tripura. Thereby, all the essential goods have been stacked up and the prices of goods are now beyond the reach of the people. Thus

the urgency of having railway lines is being felt by us at every moment. So, I request the Railway Minister at least to take a very serious note of this matter.

This is important not only from the point of view of transport but for our defence purpose also. I request the Government at least to take up this case very seriously. Previously we have been told that some arrangement or some agreement has been made between the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan to construct some railway line between Pakistan and Tripura, i.e., Railway sidings. But the situation is such that I do not find any possibility that that sort of arrangement would be feasible to make at this stage. So, I request the Railway Ministry to construct at least a line from Kalkalighat situated in Assam to Panisagar within Dharmanagar sub-division in Tripura State. The distance may be only 20 or 25 miles and it does not involve too much cost, because in between there is no big hill or mountain; it is plain land. If that is not done, the difficulties of the Tripura people would not be removed and our economy will gradually break down. Since 1952 we have been pleading our cause with the Government of India to construct that line, but we are sorry that the Government still, for what consideration I do not know, have not taken any action in the matter.

If this situation is allowed to continue then the misery and sufferings of our people will be aggravated more and more. So, I lastly appeal to the hon. Railway Minister that they should not wait for this for the working period of the Third Five Year Plan, but within the working period of the Second Five Year Plan the task of constructing this railway line should be taken.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: One point that has been made is that there have been abnormal delays in presenting the excess demands to the House. Perhaps there is some misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members or perhaps the Members are not aware

of the formalities that had to be gone through before we present the demands to the House. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee has briefly dealt with the matter. I would like to give some details to show why it takes so long a time before we can approach the House with these demands.

In terms of rule 308(4) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, the excesses of the amount granted by the House shall be examined by the P.A.C. before the excess demands in respect thereof are presented to the Parliament. So, before we present the demands to the Lok Sabha, the P.A.C. has to certify and before the P.A.C. certifies, certain procedures have to be gone through. Accordingly, the excess demands cannot be presented to Parliament till a recommendation is made by the P.A.C. in this respect. The Appropriation Accounts (Railways) for 1954-55 were finalised by the Railway Ministry in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General on 31st August, 1956. I do not think there was any unreasonable delay in that. Those accounts were, however, signed by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 15th December, 1956 and presented to Parliament on 22nd December, 1956. Immediately after the presentation of the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1954-55 to the Parliament, explanatory notes regarding the excesses on the voted grants that had occurred during the year 1954-55 were prepared and sent to the P.A.C. on 20th March, 1957. The P.A.C. were, however, not satisfied with the explanations submitted to them and desired that more elaborate explanations should be given. Accordingly, the explanatory notes in respect of the excesses were revised and were sent to the P.A.C. on 24th June, 1957. The P.A.C. examined the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1954-55 in their sittings in August, 1957 and they were expected to submit their report in the same year. On this assumption, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs were requested by the Railway Ministry to arrange for the

[**Shri Jagjivan Ram**]

presentation of the demands for the excess grants for 1954-55 in the winter session of Parliament in November-December, 1957. However, as the recommendations of the P.A.C. on the excesses on the voted grants were not received even towards the close of the winter session of Parliament, this could not be presented in that session.

In February, 1958, again a date for the presentation of these demands was fixed, but the recommendations of the P.A.C. were not received by that date and the presentation had again to be postponed. The recommendations of the P.A.C. for regularisation of these excesses were made in para 5 of their fourth report on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1954-55, which was presented to Parliament on 28th April, 1958. Accordingly the Department of Parliamentary Affairs were requested on 28th April—I request hon. Members to note these important dates—to fix a date for the presentation of the excess demands and the excess demands were actually presented to the Parliament on the 2nd May, 1958.

It will be noticed from the above that there was no delay on the part of Government in presenting the demands for excess grants. If the recommendations of the P.A.C. on these excesses had been received earlier, the demands could have been presented to the Parliament at an earlier date.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is it necessary for the Ministry to wait for the P.A.C. report to present these demands?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, this question was raised not with regard to Railways, but other Ministries on previous occasions also. I would like to remind hon. Members that during the autumn session of 1956 also, a serious view was taken by Parliament of the long interval between the incurrence of expenditure in excess of the grants and the presentation of the demands for the regularisation of the excess expenditure in regard to the Civil Ministries. Extracts from

Parliamentary debates are given below. I quote them with your permission:

"**Mr. Speaker:** So far as ordinary expenditure is concerned, we do not always vote to the last pie. We just vote on the approximate estimates placed before the House. But there also, if the amount is exceeded, we criticise. In the circumstances, I would think of an alternative procedure. It will be this way. Instead of waiting for an indefinite number of years, as soon as the Finance Ministry finds that an excess payment has been made, within 2 or 3 days, I will ask the P.A.C. to look into the matter and send us an interim report. Why should we wait for the general comprehensive report of the P.A.C.? We shall ask the P.A.C. to make an interim report on the particular items. Let them go into them: We shall be benefited by their advice. My whole object is not to wait till the entire process is finalised. At the same time, my object is to see to it that the P.A.C. goes into these matters and also the Auditor General looks into these matters as early as possible.

There should not be hiatus between one and the other.

Mr. M. C. Shah: We will prepare a note in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General. If there is any difficulty, we will bring that difficulty to your notice."

The Ministry of Finance, after considering this question of regularisation of excess without much delay, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General, made certain proposals to the Secretary of the Lok Sabha for consideration of the Speaker, and the Public Accounts Committee made certain suggestions in regard to the regularisation of the excesses in para 9 of the 21st Report, which reads as follows:

"The Committee trust that the Ministries of the Government on

their part should furnish to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, after a scrutiny by Audit" (it has to be noted that it is after scrutiny by Audit) "in the shortest time possible, but at any rate not exceeding four weeks from the presentation of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of these excesses, the reason or circumstance that led to the excess under each grant or appropriation for being placed before the Committee."

The procedure laid down in the report of the Public Accounts Committee is invariably followed by this Ministry, the Railway Ministry, and it will be appreciated that the delay in the presentation of the excess demand under consideration was due to the circumstances beyond the control of the Railway Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Minister explain the reason for the delay between December and May for presenting the excess demands to the Public Accounts Committee?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Madam, you will appreciate that we have to prepare exhaustive notes. So, some time is necessary, and the time taken here was short. In December it was finalised and in March we gave our comments to the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee wanted further explanation and elaboration on that. It did not take us even one month to send those comments. We sent them on the 20th of June. So, in this particular case, as far as we are concerned, there has not been much delay. But the procedure is such that the account has to be audited by the Auditor-General. There also it takes some time.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I point out to the hon. Minister that I am not referring only to this particular instance of excess demands? Regarding this instance I have to check up the various aspects that you have now raised. But I can assure this House that it is not only in regard to this small matter, on which you may have

sent a note soon, but generally we have recorded it in our report on the Railways itself and it is before the House—it has taken months and months for the railways to reply to our queries. We must remember that it is not only in this particular case we had to regularise excess expenditure.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister says that the note was submitted to the Public Accounts Committee in March. Then further information was required by the Public Accounts Committee from the Ministry and they submitted it within one month. Therefore, in this particular case, there does not seem to be any delay on their part.

Shri T. N. Singh: Whatever it is, it was submitted in May. This is August. It was at the end of the budget session that the whole thing was presented.

An Hon. Member: Of last year?

Shri T. N. Singh: This year.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, last year, 1957.

Shri T. N. Singh: They sent a reply in regard to the query about excess grant alone. But it may be related to various other points for which queries have been sent. As a matter of fact, this was to be taken as a whole along with other points which were under examination by the Public Accounts Committee. Now, the grievance of the Public Accounts Committee is this. In this particular case the reply may have been sent within four weeks. But in regard to other queries replies are not sent in time and without a proper consideration of that it is not possible for the Public Accounts Committee to make recommendations about excess grants, because we have to go into the question whether proper administrative control was exercised at every stage or not. It is only when the Public Accounts Committee is satisfied in that respect that it makes a recommendation. It is not an easy thing which can be done all of a sudden, because we are considering the question of the money spent in

[Shri T. N. Singh]

excess of the amount voted by the House. We are not concerned only with that particular query. I can quote hundreds of cases, if I am given the time. If the House is so pleased, tomorrow I can present a number of cases where much more than four weeks have been taken. What is four weeks after all? In cases generally it takes 2-3 months before replies are received from the Railway Ministry. There are thousands of queries which have been put to them and they are taking more time to reply to them.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not here to answer to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. His learned exposition of the functions and duties of the Public Accounts Committee have been heard by the House. I cannot improve upon that. Whenever queries are put by the Public Accounts Committee, we always try to meet them. Our officers tremble while appearing before the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri T. N. Singh: Why so?

Mr. Chairman: Out of deference to the House.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will only say that they also deserve some courtesy and consideration.

Shri Ranga (Tenali) Who. Sir?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Officers.

Shri Ranga: What about Parliament?

Mr. Chairman: The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee has not shown any courtesy. He has only raised the point for consideration of the House, because Public Accounts Committee is a Committee of the House. As such, if there is any courtesy, that matter can certainly be raised; but not in regard to this matter.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am sorry, I have created that impression. I never meant there was anything discourteous.

Shri T. N. Singh: Public Accounts Committee is a Committee of Parliament and you have appointed me as the Chairman of that Committee. If, under my guidance, we have been discourteous, if that is the charge, I strongly repudiate that. I want to repudiate it here and now. After all, I am there as Chairman and the whole members of this House are responsible persons. They will not show any courtesy on any occasion.

Mr. Chairman: I think I have made it clear that no courtesy was meant. It is an important Committee of this House and it has been stated that no courtesy has been shown by it to the officers. I do not think the Minister meant any courtesy.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I did not mean any such thing. I said that generally. Not only in the Railway Ministry but in all the Ministries, the officers are very apprehensive. They are afraid of the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. Chairman: That is another matter.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am stating a fact. Officers of not only the Railway Ministry but all the other Ministries also are very much afraid of the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Why should it be so?

Mr. Chairman: Because they are the watchdogs of the public exchequer and everybody should be afraid of them.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Not unless there is something wrong.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I was going to say that we are trying our best to supply the information. I always impress upon my officers that whenever any queries are received from the Public Accounts Committee, we should try to give full details, much more than what the Public Accounts Committee will require, so that there should not be any occasion to feel that something is being kept away from them.

In regard to this particular demand, it might have been that when they were considering the accounts of the whole year and when they were asking for certain information, certain information was not readily available in the Railway Board. We had to collect this information from the railway administrations and they, in their turn, had to collect it from the district or divisional officers. So, it takes some time. I cannot say that on no occasion will there be delay on our part. When information has to be collected from districts or divisions it will take some time. But our effort is always to furnish as much information as possible to the Public Accounts Committee. In this case I have explained why there has been some delay. As a matter of fact, when this case came to me, I myself put the question why the excess demands of 1954-55 are to be presented this year. Then I was given these explanations which I have placed before the House.

Now, what is the magnitude of the excess? It is nearly Rs. 9 crores, which is less than 4 per cent. A variation up to 5 per cent. is regarded as a very reasonable variation. In all matters of public finance a variation up to 5 per cent. is regarded as a reasonable variation. Here, the variation is less than 4 per cent. Though the amount may appear to be Rs. 9 crores but if we compare it with the total budget of the Railway Ministry the variation is less than 4 per cent.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Come with greater variation next time. Make it 5 per cent.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, our effort will be to keep it as low as possible but there are circumstances . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Bharucha does not want that.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are circumstances which have been explained by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee himself where in spite of our best efforts there will be excesses and I cannot give any assurance to the House that in years to

come there will be no excess demands for the Railways. If our system of accounting can be rationalised and any method or any system can be evolved by the Public Accounts Committee or other authorities who are experts in that matter, of course we will welcome that, but the method of accounting as it stands today is such that there are cases beyond our control which will lead us to the House asking for excess grants. On the Railways there are greater chances than in other Ministries and the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is aware of that. He has mentioned that. In other Ministries they close their accounts finally on the 31st March. We carry it forward and include it in that. So, there is a greater chance of excess demands in the Railways than in other Ministries. Comparisons are invidious and I do not want to compare with other Ministries. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee can speak on that matter with greater authority than I can. We have been trying our best so far as it lies within our control to see that there is no occasion for such excess demands coming to the House.

Then it has also been said that we have not given fuller explanations. I agree that we could have given greater details but the reason for not doing so is that a Committee of the House on which all the parties of the House are represented has thoroughly gone through this.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

They have examined it not on papers and memoranda and comments submitted by the Railway Ministry, but they have examined, where necessary, the officers of the Ministry also. After they have fully satisfied themselves they have recommended that these excess demands may be granted. That was one reason why we thought of not giving greater details to the hon. Members of this House.

As a matter of fact, Sir, I was feeling that this will be a very simple formal affair in the House. That was

[*Shri Jagjivan Ram*]

my feeling. It has been remarked by some hon. Members that with the majority of the Government we will get this Demand passed. Well, that remark again was made because they were not aware of the procedure. The procedure is that all these demands have been scrutinised and examined in great detail by the Public Accounts Committee which is not a Committee on which only the Congress Party is represented, but which is a Committee of the whole House. After they have recommended then we have come to the House for the grant of these excess demands.

The debate has taken a turn as if we were discussing the General Budget of the Railways and various points have been raised...

Shri D. C. Sharma: including lines in our own constituencies.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: points like the welfare of labour and various other matters. We have been trying in our own modest way to do some welfare work among railway employees. I can say that we have done something for which the Railways deserve some appreciation. The incidence of T.B. is there among railway employees. That is a general question of the whole country, but if the hon. Member who has raised this question will go through the report that the Railway presented to the House he will find that every year we are increasing the number of beds for T.B. patients in sanatoria. Now, in the face of that to say that nothing is being done....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said about leave. I never said about beds.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Now, this question is a general question for the whole country and we on the Railways are trying not only by reserving beds in T.B. sanatoria but also by opening chest clinics in larger numbers so that we can take possible preventive measures also.

Lady doctors are necessary in our hospitals and during the course of the last two years the number of lady

doctors in our hospitals has increased to 65. There is some difficulty in getting doctors and I have authorised the General Managers of the various Railway Administrations to make direct recruitment of doctors if there is any difficulty and delay in getting the recruitment done through the Railway Services Commissions. That is only with a view to avoid delay and also to recruit the requisite number of doctors both male and female.

Shri Bharucha has raised the question about contributions to the two funds. I will briefly say and perhaps he is aware that the contribution to the Depreciation Fund is a fixed amount laid down by the Convention Committee. The amount to be credited to the Development Fund is variable depending upon the actual amount of the surplus as realised. The principles of allocation of expenditure charged to this Development Fund are as decided by the Convention Committee and the principles laid down by the last Committee in 1954 are already known to the hon. Member. I need not elucidate them. He can find it in the library of the House also. There we have these principles and we are proceeding according to that.

About coal, the hon. Member is aware that a committee has been set up. The committee has gone into great detail. We are expecting to receive their report during the course of this month.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who are the members of that committee?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As soon as the report of that committee is received, we will examine that and take proper action on the recommendations of the committee. I am myself anxious that something concrete should be done so far as the consumption of coal is concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who are the members of that committee?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member will refer to the proceedings of the House, he will find that their names have been given therein.

Then about track renewal and the condition of the rolling stock. There is no doubt that we are in arrears so far as the question of track renewal is concerned, but I may assure the House that the condition of the tracks in the various sections is fairly good. Though there have been cases of derailment, we have been scrutinising the causes and I may say—it was only last evening that I was discussing this with the members of the Board—that derailments due to any defect in the track have shown some decrease and there has been no increase of that. I do not propose to deal with that subject in great detail, because I am thinking of presenting a review of the accidents on the Railways for the last 10-12 years to the hon. Members of the House during the course of this month. So it will give information to hon. Members as regards the number of accidents, major or minor, and the causes thereof, and what is the trend of these accidents during all these 10-12 years. From that hon. Members will perhaps be in a better position to judge what is the efficiency or otherwise of the Railways.

Shri Tangamaan: Some safety organisations have been set up. Will they also be consulted in this connection?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is a factual presentation. What I am proposing will be just giving the facts in the last 10-12 years. So far as the safety organisations are concerned, they have just been organised on all the Railways. They are in addition to the normal supervising authority that we have on the Railways. But I may tell the House that the efforts of these safety organisations will be visible after a few months; we have just started. Whether these derailments or other types of accidents that are taking place are due to the defect of the track or the rolling stock or due to human failure or any other cause, it will perhaps be better

if hon. Members discuss that on any occasion after they have read the review that I propose to circulate to them.

One hon. Member remarked that we were giving greater attention to the decoration of stations and things like that. Perhaps he is not aware that it was at the Budget Session of last year that I said that I have stopped the construction of all prestige buildings, and since then no construction of stations on any big scale has been undertaken. Of course we will have to complete the construction of the stations which has been undertaken previously. So it will be wrong to say that we are spending more money on decoration of stations or on construction of prestige buildings.

Of course, minimum facilities will have to be provided, and I will not claim that the Railways have completed their programme of providing minimum amenities at all the seven or eight thousand stations in the country. There are many stations, even at present, where even the basic amenities are lacking. And it is our effort, by a phased programme, to provide the minimum amenities at all stations.

There is much to be desired on the Railways: there is overcrowding, at many places many facilities are lacking. The question of law and order is causing some anxiety. There have been instances where there have been some fatal cases in the railway compartments. One hon. Member quoted an incident which occurred near Tundla where some R. M. S. employees were murdered. (Shri S. M. Banerjee: And at Muttra). Well, in the first instance, howsoever much precaution the Railways may take, it will not be possible to guard every compartment and every passenger. But here in this case some interesting developments are likely to come out, because the police have arrested some people and the prosecution has started. Perhaps it will be better to wait and see what the outcome of that case is and who was responsible for that murder.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

But, as I said, there have been some thefts and looting in the quarters of railway employees at some wayside stations. At four or five stations between Delhi and Muttra itself a few instances have occurred. It is prima rily a question of law and order, and no State Government will ever like the Central Government appropriating to itself the legitimate duties and functions of the State Governments. Law and order and providing protection to the citizens is the responsibility of the State Governments. There have been some instances; my officers have taken up that question with the State police concerned in those localities. I can only give this much of assurance to the employees concerned that the matter has been taken up with the State police and we may expect that the State police will take what steps are required in those matters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you Sir, may I just ask for one assurance from the hon Minister? This station-master who is on hunger strike, I can assure you, is going to give up his fast. But may I have one assurance, that he will not be victimised—only this much assurance that he will not be victimised because he has gone on fast? I am ready to send him a telegram here and now.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps some friends are obsessed with this word 'victimisation'. So far as my information goes, this station-master or assistant station-master who is on fast is attending to his duties, he has not absented himself. Therefore

Mr. Speaker: If he fasts at home and does his legitimate work....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: My information is that this gentleman who is on fast is attending to his normal duties. Therefore, the question of any action against him does not arise at all.

Mr. Speaker: I hope all others also will copy the same good example without causing inconvenience to the work!

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I said, this is primarily a responsibility of the States, not of the Railways. We have more than a million employees scattered all over the country and serving the people even in the remotest corners, at times at places where normal amenities are not available. The staff of the Railways deserve the sympathy of all the people, and it is hoped that when they are engaged in essential services for the country even the unsocial elements will have consideration not to harm them. But, as I have said, the matter has been taken up with the State police and, if necessary, I will take it up with the State Governments concerned. More than that I cannot say at this stage.

I feel that I have briefly covered all the points that have been raised. I will assure the House that there was no intention on the part of the Railways to delay the presentation of these Demands to the House. As I have explained, the delay occurred due to causes beyond our control. Therefore, to impute anything that the Railway Ministry thought of showing scant courtesy or discourtesy to the House is far from the truth. I suggest that the Demands may be passed.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): May I just ask one question? If I have understood the Railway Minister correctly, he too is feeling unhappy about this delay. This delay of three years is due to the present procedure which is in vogue now. My question is whether the Railway Minister and the Government are satisfied with this procedure or should something be done to improve that procedure? The Demands of the year 1954-55 relating to the previous House to come up before this House in 1958 does look not very happy. If the procedure is not proper, should not something be done to correct it and rectify it?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid the hon. Member did not follow me. I have extensively quoted what you

Sir, remarked on some occasion in 1956 regarding the delay in presenting these Excess Demands, and there you had suggested something. It will be for the Public Accounts Committee and the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the Lok Sabha to devise some method by which the delay can be obviated. We will simply welcome that.

17 hrs.

Shri Achar: I want something to be done in that direction.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the Public Accounts Committee, the Auditor General and others will sit together and evolve some method. Year before last I remarked that this delay ought to be avoided. I suggested a remedy. That is being followed. We have come up to the year 1954-55. There are two or three years more and they will be covered as quickly as possible.

Which of the cut motions need I put to the House separately?

Some Hon. Members: None

Mr. Speaker: None. All the cut motions, I take it, are withdrawn.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9A, 13, 17 and 18."

The motion was adopted.

(The motions for Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 4—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum of Rs. 9,79,263 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Administration' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 5—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a sum of Rs. 1,67,38,177 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955"

DEMAND NO. 6—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

"That a sum of Rs. 53,01,078 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Operating Staff' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 7—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a sum of Rs. 71,73,430 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 9A—REVENUE WORKING EXPENSES—LABOUR WELFARE

"That a sum of Rs. 2,11,315 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working Expenses—Labour Welfare' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 13—APPROPRIATION TO
DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum of Rs. 2,53,03,759 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955"

DEMAND NO. 17—OPEN LINE WORKS—
REPLACEMENTS

"That a sum of Rs. 2,71,02,416 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—

Replacements' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955".

DEMAND NO. 18—OPEN LINE WORKS—
DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum of Rs. 63,20,007 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1955"

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 18th August, 1958.

[TUESDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1958.]

ORAL QUESTIONS	ANSWERS TO	COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— <i>contd</i>	COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		U.S.Q. No.	
38	Development of Vizag Port	243—246	76	I.C.A.R.
39	Village reconstruction experiment in Khanpur, New Delhi	246—49	77	Air reservation for V.I.P.s
40	Special Information Telephone Service for Sports	249—50	78	Pradip port
41	Indo-Pak canal waters dispute	250—51	79	Air-conditioned coaches
54	Indo-Pak canal waters dispute	251—52	80	Panchayats
55	Indo-Pak canal waters dispute	252—54	81	Locust swarms
62	Canal waters dues	254—59	82	Sugar production
44	Food scarcity in Rajasthan	259—62	83	Stock of rice
45	Spurious drugs in Delhi	262—64	84	Warehousing Corporation
47	Delhi Flying Club	264—65	85	Locomotives
48	Fire at Alambagh Railway stores	265—67	86	Mobile post offices
49	Electric power Station Experts' Delegation to Yugoslavia	267—68	87	Assistance to the family of Shri Jodha Ram
51	C. D. Projects and N.E.S.	268—71	88	Export of Sugar
52	Heat wave in the country	271—73	89	Expenditure on parties and dinners
53	Air services in Assam, Manipura and Tripura	273—75	90	Railway protection force
56	Sugar Prices	275—78	91	Price of Sugar
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		278—356	92	Ex-Bikaner State Railway Staff
S.Q. No.	Subject		93	Fair price shops in Rajasthan
42	<i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunal	378	95	Loans to agriculturists in Rajasthan
43	Timber	278—79	96	National Users' Council and Committees
46	Reservation of shipping space for coir products	279—80	97	Community Development Conference
50	Dust storms	280	98	T.B. in Punjab
57	Land cultivation	280—81	99	Remodelling of Kaziput Railway Station Yard
58	Safety organisation in Railways	281	100	Vacancy of posts of the status of General Manager on Zonal Railways
59	<i>Ad hoc</i> committee on Transport Administration States	281—82	101	P. & T. Office Building at Tanakpur
60	Import of wheat	282	102	Water supply at Tanakpur Railway Station
61	Train collision at Jagraon	283	103	Departmental Catering System on Railways
63	Hindi in P & T Deptt.	283—84	104	Departmental catering in N.E. Railway
64	Loading and unloading of vessels at ports	284	105	Wild Cattle Catching Scheme
65	Isolation Centre for T.B. patients in Delhi	284—85	106	Women Welfare Scheme under N.E.S. Blocks
66	Regional Family Planning Training Centres	285	107	Dibrugarh Half Station, N.E. Railway
67	Pradip Port	285	108	Breaches caused by small rivulets on Northern Railway
68	Food poisoning Enquiry Commission	285—86	109	Suits filed for compensation against Railways
69	Supply of locomotives to Railway by TELCO	286		
70	Air crash in Nepal	286—87		

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
110	Decrees against N.E. Railway	307-08
111	Holiday Homes for Officers	308
112	India-U.S.A. Cargo Service	309
113	Telegraph Enquiry Committee	308
114	Railway Officials' Delegation to Japan	310
115	Air accidents	310-II
116	Malaria Eradication Programme	311-14
117	Delhi Ring Road	314
118	Over-crowding in trains on Western Railway	314
119	T.B. among children in India	314-15
120	Sugar	315
121	Agricultural Ministers' Conference	315-16
122	Central Council of Local Government	316-17
123	Family Planning	317
124	Regional Fruit Research Station at Mashobra	317-18
125	Delay in delivery of money orders	318-19
126	Food Poisoning in Kerala and other States	319
127	Draft Model Act for Local Bodies	319
128	Scarcity of water in Himachal Pradesh	319-20
129	Food poisoning in Kerala	320-21
130	Model Agricultural Organisation Expert Committee	321
131	Supply of atta in Tripura	321-22
132	Procurement of rice and paddy in Tripura	322
133	Tube-wells	322
134	Survey of Leprosy in States	322-23
135	National Filariasis and National Malaria Control Programmes in Punjab	323-24
136	Soil conservation in Punjab	324-25
137	Acrodrome near Maitital	326

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
138	Defective construction of ship 'Andaman'	326-27
139	Inundation in Tripura	327-28
140	Paddy production in Tripura	328
141	Cooperative sugar factory	328-29
142	Non-payment of sugar-cane prices	329-30
143	Okhla Sewage Treatment Plant	330
144	Family Planning	331
146	U.S. Technical Assistance Scheme	331
147	Fruit preservation units	331-32
148	Construction of Railway siding	332-33
149	Water supply in Tilak Nagar	333
150	Doubling of Railway line between Ratlam and Godhra	333
151	Construction of a bridge over River Narbada	334
152	Water troughs on Railway Stations	334
153	Class IV Railway Employees Promotion Committee	335
154	Export of wild life	335-36
155	Heat wave in the country	336
156	Cashew cultivation	336-37
157	Improvement of Cuttack Railway Station	337-38
158	Filaria	338
159	Railway line to Tripura	338-39
160	Efficiency shields in Railways	339
161	Bad Climate allowance to Railway Employees	339-40
162	Slum clearance in Delhi	340-41
163	Postmaster, Dauki	341-42
164	Tube-wells	342
165	Bhatinda-Fazilka line	342-43
166	Bridges over rivers in Punjab	343
167	Dum Dum Airport	343-44
168	Distribution of foodgrains	344-45
169	Tube-wells	345-46
170	Report on slum clearance in Delhi	347
171	Caterers	347-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—concl.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	Subject	COLUMNS
172 Trains with Wipers		348-49	Sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956	
173 Engaging lawyers for Railway cases		349	(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 216, dated the 5th April, 1958, under Sub-section (3) of section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.	
174 Hawkers and beggars on Central Railways		349-50		
175 Late running of trains between Waltair and Kharagpur		350-51	(3) A copy of the Tripura Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1958, published in the Tripura Gazette Notification No. F. 5(3)-MPH/55, dated the 2nd June 1958 under Sub-section 1 of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.	
176 Indian forests		351-52		
177 Air Transport Council		352-53		
178 Alarm chains pulling instances		353-54		
179 Beating of railway officials		354		
180 Extension of the Bikaner Railway Station		354-55		
181 Suratgarh Mechanised Farm		355	(4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 514, dated the 28th June, 1958, under sub-section 2 of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.	
182 Bikaner Railway Workshop		355-56		

MOTION(S) FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions—one given notice of by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and others and the other by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding the calling of troops on the 19th May, 1958 in Jamshedpur during the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shrimati Amesuyabai Kale who was a sitting member of Lok Sabha. Thereafter Members stood in silence for a minute as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 363—64

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Seventh Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1957 along with the Audited Accounts, under

356—62

361

(5) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Eleventh World Health Assembly held in Minneapolis (U.S.A.) in May, 1958.

(6) A statement correcting the reply given on the 27th May, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri K. T. K. Tangamani on Starred Question No. 1247 regarding unwanted coins.

(7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Sub-Section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

- (i) G.S.R. No. 358, dated the 10th May, 1958 making certain amendments to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957]
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 359, dated the 10th May, 1958
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 513, dated the 28th June, 1958
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 559, dated the 5th July, 1958
- (v) G.S.R. No. 560, dated the 5th July, 1958

Subject	Columns	Subject	Columns
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	364-65		
The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 30th April, 1958 to a Supplementary by Shri Goray on Starred Question No. 1925 regarding the Report of the Railway Workshop Reviewing Committee.		(ii) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved for consideration of the All India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1958. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.	
REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED	165-66	DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS)	442-450
Twenty-sixth Report was adopted		Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1954-55 were discussed and the Demands were voted in full	
BILLS PASSED . . .	366-442		
(i) Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) replied to the debate. After the clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.		AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1958—	
		Introduction of the Sugar Export (Promotion) Bill, 1958. Consideration and passing of the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Bill, 1958, and consideration of Private Members' Statutory Resolution re. Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1958 .	