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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n P. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 9th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Pak Canal Water Dispute

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- *726. {
- Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri Ram Krishan:
 - Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 - Shri Bahadur Singh.
 - Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.
 - Shri Tangamani.
 - Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 - Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tanti
 - Shri N. R. Munisamy.
 - Shri Goray:
 - Shri Jadhav:
 - Shri Supakar.
 - Shri Vajpayee:
 - Shri Hem Barua:
 - Shri Raghunath Singh:
 - Shri Daljit Singh.
 - Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have communicated their reactions to the new Pakistan plan on the Canal Waters Dispute which was put forward by Pakistan representatives at the last London Conference held under the auspices of the World Bank,

(b) if so, the nature thereof,

(c) whether the World Bank has presented any new plan on the Canal Waters Dispute,

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(d) if so, the nature of the plan and the Government of India's reaction thereto;

(e) whether any further tripartite talks are being held under the auspices of the World Bank in Washington to settle the dispute, and

(f) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) As the tripartite talks at Washington are in progress, it would not be in public interest to disclose the nature of our reactions to the Pakistan Plan, at this stage

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

(e) and (f) The talks, under the auspices of the World Bank, were resumed in Washington on the 2nd December, 1958 and are in progress.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long these talks have been going on and whether these talks will continue for an indefinite period of time?

Shri Hathi: These talks were resumed on 2nd December, 1958. Naturally we would not like to continue these talks indefinitely.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government of India will stick to the decision arrived at that they will stop the supply of canal waters beyond the target date?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of sticking to any decision or stopping the water. What we have been saying is that by 1962, we shall be ready to withdraw the waters from the Rajasthan Canal. We are going ahead with the programme of construction and we have intimated this position clearly both to the World Bank and to Pakistan.

Shri Sapkar: May I know in what essential particulars this new Pakistan plan differs from the ad hoc arrangement between India and Pakistan regarding the use of canal waters?

Shri Hathi: I have said in reply to part (b) of the question that it would not be proper to discuss this matter at this stage.

Shri Vajpayee: The other day, the President of Pakistan has stated that until a satisfactory solution of this dispute is arrived at, Pakistan should get water indefinitely. If so, may I know whether the Government of India has formulated any idea of the satisfactory solution of this problem?

Shri Hathi: We have submitted our plan, which would be a satisfactory solution of the dispute.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there were any talks about the Indo-Pakistan canal water dispute which have been going on under the auspices of the World Bank when Mr. Iliff, one of the Bank's Vice-Presidents, arrived in Delhi to attend the meeting of the Bank and the I.M.F.?

Shri Hathi: There have been informal talks.

Shri Tangamani: Since this dispute has been continuing for nearly seven years, may I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for this arbitration and for giving the award?

Shri Hathi: It is not arbitration and there is no question of any award being given by the World Bank.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to treat the Indus Basin as one unit to be administered under the auspices of a joint commission of Pakistan and India?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of forming any joint commission.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether Pakistan has forwarded any new proposal about this water dispute at this conference?

Shri Hathi: Pakistan had already submitted its proposal; in this conference, we have submitted our reactions to that plan.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो प्रपोजन प्रापने रखा है और पाकिस्तान को दिया है उस पर पाकिस्तान ने अपना किया रिप्लेक्सन जाहिर किया है, या अपना कोई काउंटर प्रपोजन दिया है ?

Shri Hathi: The negotiations were started on the 2nd December, 1958, but as I said, it would not be proper to discuss the merits, what their reactions are and what our reactions are.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The India Government gave the time-limit of 1962. May I know whether they will adhere to that time-limit?

Shri Hathi: This has been replied to already when Shri Sharma put this question.

Shri Harihar Chandra Mathur: May I know if we are any nearer the solution and whether there is any truth in the Press reports to that effect?

Shri Hathi: We always hope to come nearer the solution.

Shri Halder: May I know whether Government will place the alternative scheme known as Mahru tunnel scheme in place of Pakistan's much expensive scheme?

Shri Hathi: I do not understand the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving a suggestion with regard to some other scheme.

Shri Jadhav: It was also reported in the Press.

Shri Hathi: We have our own plan and we have submitted it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government aware of the fact that there was a conference of lawyers in which it was said that the stand taken by India was correct on this dispute. If

that is so, if legally our stand is correct, what is the difficulty in the way of enforcing it?

Shri Hathi: We have read the proceedings and the discussions that took place at the conference referred to by the hon. Member. Here is a question of the World Bank using its good offices in arriving at an immediate settlement.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. Negotiations are going on.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to put one very important question. Considering the fact that the new Pakistan Government have refused to accept the 1948 agreement, what is the proposal now?

Shri Hathi: But still they are a party to the negotiations and they are taking part in the discussions.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Are they going to accept the award? Has there been any understanding to that effect?

Shri Hathi: There is some misunderstanding. There is no question of arbitration and any award being given. The World Bank is only using its good offices.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to shut out any supplementary question. We are all anxious to hear about it, but the hon. Deputy Minister has just said that negotiations are going on. I have heard all the questions and we are not advancing this cause to any extent. As soon as the negotiations are concluded, I will give an opportunity.

Shri Hem Barua: One important question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might have a half-an-hour discussion. Let us see. Next question.

Alternate Assam Rail Link:

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*728. { **Shri Barman;**
Shri Subodh Hanada;
Shri S. C. Samanta;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 679 on the 28th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress of survey of the alternate Assam Rail Link;

(b) estimates of costs for the completion of the project; and

(c) the names of places where stations are proposed to be located?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Survey has been completed and the report is being finalised by the Railway Administration.

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

Shri Barman: In connection with the survey of the alternate link some Members of West Bengal and Assam suggested another line and the hon. Minister of Railways agreed that both the routes will be surveyed. Do I understand that the route suggested by the Members of Assam and West Bengal will not be surveyed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All suggestions have been considered. There are three alternate proposals of which one has been preferred. We have referred it to the State Governments for the location of the stations. We are awaiting the reply of the State Government. Then we will take further action.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the mileage that will be covered by the alternate route?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry I do not have the mileage.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know the number of bridges that are proposed to be constructed on this line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not have the details of that either.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the proposal of the Members from West Bengal and Assam to the Railway Board about the alternate route, if it is implemented, the line will pass through Cooch-Bihar, a former native State?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It comes very near to Cooch-Bihar

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know when the work is likely to be completed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The preliminary survey is just completed. We have referred the matter to the State Governments. The moment the State Government replies we have to start work. It will take some time.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the proposed alternate line is over and above the stabilisation scheme undertaken for the existing link and, if so, to what extent is it likely to affect the load capacity of the lines?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The line which is proposed to be laid is between Domohani and Alipur Dowal. That line avoids the mountainous regions along which the present line is laid. That is in addition to the stabilisation scheme.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the load capacity?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not have the figure.

Shri Halder: May I know whether the Assam Railway will be connected with Tripura State, which is not connected with Railways now?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a different question altogether.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the river Tiesta is subject to occasional heavy floods and so breaches take place? If so, why did Government not consider the alternate proposal so that the bridges on Tiesta can be avoided, if constructed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The river Tiesta is not the only river. There are umpteen rivers there—Diana, Tiesta, Torsa and many others. We are trying to avoid the sub-mountainous regions and bringing it further south so that these bridges may not be exposed to heavy flood water. The whole thing has been gone into by experts, who have studied it, and then they have made the proposal.

Rabi Crop Prospects

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729. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what are the prospects of the Rabi Crop in the country; and

(b) to what extent this will affect our import of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b) It is too early yet to make a forecast about the prospects of the next Rabi Crop and its possible effect on our programme for the import of foodgrains.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the Government can give us any idea whatsoever about the prospects of rabi crops and whether the Government's proposal to store two million tons of rice is only in the thin air or it has any connection with their assessment of the rabi crops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): The storage of rice has no bearing on the rabi crops.

Shri Supakar: My original question related to the reports about kharif crops for the current year, and this question is about rabi crops. I just want to know if Government have received reports from the States regarding the kharif crops of this year and, if so, having regard to the good crops in most States, will there be any cut in the import of foodgrains from abroad?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the kharif is concerned, we are getting good reports from the States. Of course, final assessment has not been done. The final assessment will be done when all the kharif crops have been harvested. But the reports are that we have good kharif crops.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Everywhere?

Shri A. P. Jain: Practically everywhere. We need not import rice in any substantial quantity except under the existing agreements.

Shri Raghunbir Sahai: In this connection, I would like to know if any steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to provide technical skill to the farmers who have sown the rabi crops to guard their crops against pests and diseases. Have they also ensured a fair supply of irrigation water till the harvesting period?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes sir. We have requested the State Governments to see that adequate supply of water is made available for the rabi crop. We have also requested the State Governments to store insecticides and in most of the places they have stocked them with a view to prevent the pests and other diseases.

Shri Ranga: Have Government made arrangements to supply unproved seeds from their own Government farms? Up to what percentage have they met the requirements of the kisans?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member will be aware that there is a scheme for covering the whole country with good seeds for certain crops like wheat, rice and others. That scheme will fully come into force when all the seed farms have been set up and are fully in operation. Meanwhile we supply the farmers as much as we can do. It is common experience that the farmers stock their own seed, which is not always of an improved quality. Now we have done whatever we could in the circumstances, and we propose to do more when the scheme comes into operation.

Shri Tyagi: Who bears the expenditure incurred on the spraying of insecticides in the fields? Does the peasant also have to pay a share of it and, if so, how much?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is done under a subsidised scheme. Under that scheme 50 per cent of the expenditure on the cost of insecticides will be met by the Centre and the State in equal proportion.

Shri Tyagi: Is the peasant also forced to pay or contribute something towards it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, the peasant also.

Shri Tyagi: How much?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Rs. 8 per acre.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know the per acre cost. But 50 per cent of the expenditure on insecticides is met by the Central and State Governments.

Shri Tyagi: In case a peasant refuses to pay, will the insecticides be sprayed in his fields to save other crops?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is the peasant's crop that is saved. So, he must pay part of it at least.

Shri Tyagi: But if the insecticide is not sprayed, the disease may spread to other fields.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to the effect of the epidemics, if they are allowed to grow. Is it not in the interest of the Government itself to see that the epidemic is suppressed?

Shri A. P. Jain: These operations are undertaken by the State Governments and they recover a part of the cost from the peasant.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is collected as an arrear of land revenue.

Mr. Speaker: This will encourage even the rich ryots to refuse to pay, if it is not compulsory.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The moment something is asked with respect to agriculture or food the whole field of agriculture is thrown open. This question is with respect to rabi crop, insecticide, water and canals.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the information given by the hon. Minister to the effect that the kharif crop has been on the whole satisfactory, may I know whether there has been any appreciable decline in the prices of foodgrains in the country specially in west Uttar Pradesh?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir. The prices of kharif foodgrains have gone down quite substantially.

Shri Tangamani: Before the next question is called, may I submit that there are two other questions, viz., No. 736 and No. 753, sponsored by different hon. Members which deal with the same subject as Q. No. 730?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may answer all these questions together.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Though they relate to railway sleepers, they relate to different contracts and cannot be clubbed together.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shukla is common to all the questions, I believe. All the questions may be answered together.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Q. No. 753 is entirely different.

Mr. Speaker: Let us get through all these together.

Railway Sleepers

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- *736. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Kodliyan:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri Pocker Sahib:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts are being made by

Railways to increase the indigenous sources of supply of railway sleepers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the West Coast Sleeper suppliers of Kallai, Kozhikode offered to supply sleepers; and

(c) if so, at what rates and how the rates compare with the price paid for imported sleepers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Efforts have been made by the Railways to increase the indigenous procurement of sleepers by exploitation of inaccessible areas hitherto untapped, acceptance of a number of non-durable species after treatment, relaxation of specification etc. for wooden sleepers; increasing the capacity of cast iron sleepers specially by encouraging small firms, and by extending the use of concrete sleepers in yards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 76].

Railway Sleepers

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- *735. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the total requirements of sleepers (both wooden and iron) for construction of new lines and to replace old ones on the railways during the rest of the Second Plan period;

(b) how Government propose to meet these requirements of iron and wooden sleepers; and

(c) whether the requirements of sleepers for the Third Five Year Plan have been estimated and its supply planned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attempts are being made to meet the requirement of sleepers during the Second Plan Period for the Indian Railways mostly from indigenous sources. Orders for importing some quantities of sleepers were placed in the past to meet the immediate requirements.

(c) Not yet.

Acceptance of Defective Sleepers

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*753. { Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel sleepers worth Rs. 70 lakhs supplied by a Calcutta firm were found defective; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) An allegation that cast-iron sleepers supplied by one of the Calcutta foundries to the Northern Railway against a supply order costing approximately Rs. 79 lakhs did not strictly conform to specifications, has come to the notice of the Board. The matter is under investigation.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: From the statement it appears that the sleepers from East and West Australia have been purchased at higher prices than they were available in Kerala. May I know the reason for purchasing these sleepers at a higher rate from abroad and whether the prices given in the statement are f.o.b. or c.i.f. prices?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In the first place the Australian sleepers are much superior to the Kerala ones. Secondly, we generally deal with State Governments and under the agreement with the State Government of Kerala we have fixed a certain price. The prices quoted by these merchants was in excess of those fixed

prices and if we accepted these prices, we would be disturbing the situation in that particular region. Therefore we have not accepted these prices.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know if merely because of higher price Australia has to be preferred to Kerala. Evidently that is at the back of his mind. We can pay something more to our own people. After all it gets distributed. Why go to Australia?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will disturb the equilibrium in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Whose equilibrium?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The equilibrium of prices in this country. Timber is not required merely for the Railways. It is required for civil purposes also. If you raise the price of sleepers for the Railways it will have its reaction upon prices of timber required for other purposes also. It will set up the spiral of prices.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the Railway Ministry has conducted any experiment with the imported Australian sleepers to come to the conclusion that they are better than the teak sleepers supplied from Kerala and if so, at which place was this investigation made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have referred it to the experts and the experts have told us that the Australian sleepers will have a life time of 20 years whereas the Kerala sleepers will not have more than eight to ten years life.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I would like to know whether this particular proposition has been referred to the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun which has been doing work in the matter of finding out the tensile strength of various species of timber?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I require notice for that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In regard to the answer to Q. No. 753, may I know whether it is a fact that the defective cast iron sleepers supplied by the Calcutta firm were accepted after the firm appointed a very close relation of one of the top officers under the Railway Board?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have submitted already that the matter is under investigation. This is with the Special Police Establishment.

Shri Kodiyam: May I know whether Government have made any estimate of the available quantity of indigenous sleepers and how much of this has been made use by the Railway Ministry so far during the Second Plan period?

Mr. Speaker: He can give the percentage if he likes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have made every attempt to get this. We are in short supply and we are making every attempt to get this material indigenously. Still, I am afraid we will not be able to get all the material internally.

Mr. Speaker: What exactly is the proportion today of indigenous sleepers to imported sleepers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would like to work out the percentage.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Andhra Government has offered to sell sleepers to the Railways and if so, at what price? I want to know whether negotiations are going on and whether there is any likelihood of the Railways purchasing sleepers from the Andhra Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They offered about 45,000 sleepers and nothing more.

Shri Rami Reddy: At what price and is the bargain likely to be concluded?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have no details with me.

Shri Jinnachandran: May I know whether any open tenders had been called to purchase these sleepers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Global tenders were invited.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total cost which has been sanctioned for the purchase of foreign timber for sleepers? May I know if these few thousand sleepers would give a lease of 20 years' life to the whole railway line or to a small part of it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Wherever these sleepers are made use of, they will last 20 years and not the whole railway line.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know the total cost of foreign exchange involved.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are asking questions in the form of, "May the hon. Minister answer?" and so on. Why should the question appear in this form?

Shri Tyagi: I want to know the total cost because this wasteful expenditure has to be taken notice of by this Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to that. All that I am submitting to hon. Members is that let the question not appear as if there is an order to the hon. Minister. Let it be, "May I know etc." That is the proper method.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament being the representative of the people, it naturally has to react against wasteful expenditure, particularly when it pertains to foreign exchange; and therefore I submit I want to be told as to how much is the total amount sanctioned for this purpose.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No total amount has been sanctioned. We are in short supply, and when we have got to meet the demand and if we have to import, it will have to be done.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Whether any order has been placed, we want to know that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister must be aware of the feeling in the House. They are anxious to know what is the total quantity of sleepers in terms of the price at which they are purchased, what is the indigenous quantity that is supplied and the amount we are giving away to a foreign country. Hon. Minister must anticipate all these questions.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We cannot fully anticipate all the questions.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Minister will give the reply later.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether *shorea robusta*, otherwise known as sal, which is also called the King of timber, has been examined and its possibilities explored through the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa where sal timber abounds in the forests?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sal timber is very good; it has got twenty years' life. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: He is answering. What is the hurry?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sal timber is good and it is accepted by the Railway Board for sleepers. But the point is we are in short supply.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I want to know whether they have corresponded with the concerned State Governments, because *shorea robusta* abounds in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are exploring all possibilities of getting the sleepers internally.

Shri Tyagi: It is not a definite reply to the question whether the State Governments were consulted or not.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are putting a question to the hon. Minis-

ter whether the sal timber is not good. He says it is good, and he further says it is in short supply. How does he know that it is in short supply, unless he has corresponded either through those Governments or otherwise? Should we put all those supplementaries also like "How does he come to know?" It is not right.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: One at a time. Sleepers are not going to fly away to the other world! Hon. Members will kindly be patient....

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow Mr. Shukla for the whole of this hour if he goes on persisting like this. I have allowed him once, twice, thrice and will allow him again. Hon. Members will notice that whosoever has tabled a question, I give him two or three chances and then go to the others and then come back to him, so that he may put the question after hearing all that. He ought not to monopolise the question hour like that. I will be very hard upon hon. Members who persist like that when I go from one Member to another and try to distribute the time as well as possible. He ought not to insist upon his being called. This is the only punishment I can give him. I will not call him for the next whole hour. Mr. Goray

Shri Goray: May I know whether the Government of India has tried cement concrete sleepers as they have been tried in China?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, we have tried it in the station yards and goods yards.

Shri Goray: What is the result?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These are still in the experimental stage. Owing to climatic conditions cement concrete does not stand well: it expands and contracts too much and develops

cracks. Therefore we are not laying it in the open lines.

Shri Geray: How does the climate affect it? In Assam and West Coast areas.

Mr. Speaker: He says it is being tried.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the Railway Ministry is not aware that India possesses some of the finest forests in the world and the finest type of wood. Why does the Railway Ministry not exploring the utilisation of this wood?

Mr. Speaker: Nobody denies India has forests. The hon. Minister says it is in short supply.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would like to place all the facts before the House.

Shri Tyagi: I challenge the statement of short supply.

Mr. Speaker: Let him place the facts.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The procurement of wooden sleepers in the country stood at about 11 lakhs in 1951-52 and 16 lakhs in 1952-53. This was stepped up to 23 lakhs in 1955-56. With the impact of the Second Five Year Plan on other industries consuming wood like tea chest, plywood, river valley projects, house building, etc., the procurement fell down to 20.6 lakhs in 1956-57 and 19 lakhs in 1957-58. It may be stated that though the procurement of sleepers in 1954-55 was nearly double the procurement in 1951-52, the prices of sleepers were more or less the same as in 1951-52, while in 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 the procurement has gone down in spite of the fact that the prices have been increased.

The steps taken to step up the supply are: exploitation of inaccessible areas; acceptance of evergreen species, hitherto considered unsuitable, after treatment with a preservative; tapping of forests in Andhra, Coorg and the Andamans which did

not supply sleepers previously; relaxation of specifications and acceptance of rejected sleepers and using them on the lower gauge; tapping adjoining States of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan; accepting trade sizes larger than the standard size in some cases; banning export of sleepers to Pakistan, Sudan, etc.; and earmarking the use of sal on Railways only for sleepers.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Shukla. (Laughter).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know whether there was an offer of Brazilian sleepers at much lower prices than those at which sleepers have been purchased from Australia; if so, why no order has been placed with the Brazilian manufacturers of sleepers.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Brazilian offer has got a story of its own.....

Some hon. Members: Sir, we cannot hear.

Mr. Speaker: The Brazilian offer has got a story of its own. Let not the story be too long!

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will cut it short by saying that allegations were made which were found to be false.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, may I ask a question, because my question is the first and my name happens to be on the first question?

Mr. Speaker: Very well. It relates to Kerala also.

Shri Ranga: If you allow too many questions to be answered it is not convenient either to the Minister or to the Members.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will bear that in mind.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In answer to one of the supplementaries the hon. Minister stated that the matter about the supply of cast iron sleepers was under

investigation. I want to know whether in the meanwhile for the supply of the defective suppliers the particular firm has been blacklisted or whether orders for supplies have been repeated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would require notice for that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The hon. Minister has already said....

Shri V. P. Nayar: The amount is Rs. 79 lakhs, not a small sum.

Mr. Speaker: That is why the hon. Minister says that the matter has been placed in the hands of the C.I.D. They are investigating.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am informed that they have been given a repeat order despite the fact that it is under investigation. I want to get it verified.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Shrimati Maftida Ahmed. Why did she not get up earlier?

Shrimati Maftida Ahmed: May I know the name of the firm which supplied the defective sleepers and what were the considerations for awarding the contract to this firm?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I do not know whether I can mention the name; the matter is still under investigation.

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will take your orders, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is the name very important?

Some Hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. What is the name of the person or firm that has taken away Rs. 79 lakhs?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: M/s Hanuman Foundries Limited, Lal-loah, Calcutta.

Remodelling of Kazipet Railway Yard

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*733. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent upto the end of October, 1958 out of Rs. 14 lakhs provided in the budget for 1958-59 for the remodelling of the Yard at Kazipet, Central Railway;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to accelerate the pace of work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No expenditure has been incurred so far on the scheme proper, as the work has not yet been started.

(b) and (c). The design of the layout for providing 2250 ft. clear standing room on the lines instead of 1800 ft., as originally proposed, is still under examination. The work will commence after the scheme has been finalised and the revised estimate is sanctioned.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is stated that the scheme is under examination. May I know whether it is under examination by the Railway Administration or by the Railway Board?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Administration and the Board mean the same thing.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Railway Administration is the Central Railway.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That does not matter, any how. It is under investigation. As soon as the investigation is completed, we shall proceed with the work.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that this Railway Station is very much congested and the volume of traffic is very high, may I know,

when these investigations will be completed, in view of the fact that the scheme has been hanging fire for more than three years?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The importance of this junction is well admitted. As a matter of fact, it can deal with 550 wagons now. It is expected to deal with 900 wagons per day. Therefore, its importance is not in doubt at all. The original scheme was for Rs. 21 lakhs. The revised scheme will go up to Rs. 35 or 40 lakhs. We are trying to see whether any economies can be effected. When the investigation is over, we shall push through.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that this scheme is likely to be dropped and Bellampalle made the goods marshalling yard?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not aware of it. Investigation is going on with regard to this station.

Willow and Mulberry Wood

*736. **Shri E. C. Majhi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made to replace the willow and mulberry wood for sports goods by one of any other trees; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, at the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun.

(b) Substitutes with the precise qualities of willow and Mulberry have not been found. Species like Punjab willow (*Salix babylonica*) found in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and *Morus laevigata* found in Assam and West Bengal are the nearest substitutes.

Shri E. C. Majhi: May I know whether this wood will be sufficient for the sports goods industry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No. We have not got sufficient wood. These substitutes are also not as good as willow and mulberry.

Shri Sabodh Hanada: May I know what steps Government propose to take to step up production of willow and mulberry wood?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say what specific steps have been taken. Everybody knows that these are in demand and the Forest department do try to grow them. It takes a long time to grow wood.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the research at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has not so far succeeded in finding out other species of timber with identical qualities. May I know whether any attempt has been made to find out how plywood can be made substitute for the requirements of this willow and mulberry? Many sports goods do not require willow alone

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The research that I referred to is of a different kind. It does not refer to plywood. Of course, if there are possibilities, we will certainly try.

श्री ए. सी. माजी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि अभी आप ने यह फरमाया है कि लकड़ी की विपणन है लेकिन काश्मीर में चूँकि यह लकड़ी बहुतायत से मयस्सर है और लकड़ी में कच्चा पाकिस्तान के मियाण-पोट में, जो स्पॉट्स गुड्स बनाने का मरकज था, यह लकड़ी बहुतायत में दम्पनमात्र होती थी और अब मजीद जकरयान के मुताबिक हुकूमत ने इस लकड़ी को काश्मीर में मजीद डेवलप करने के लिये क्या इकदामात लिये हैं ?

डा० एं० शा० देशमुख : मुझे इतना है कि काश्मीर में उस की तरफ बहुत ध्यान दिया जा रहा है मगर जो कुछ भी लकड़ी वहाँ पैदा होती है, वह काश्मीर में जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन के लिये वह काफी हीवी है ।

श्री स्वयं सुवि बंशी (श्री स. प्र. जे. व.): मुझे याद है कि एक बरस या दो बरस या तीन बरस में ने काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को यह कहा था कि आप इन लकड़ियों को हिन्दुस्तान में स्पेस गुड बनाने के लिये भेजिये तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं हमारे पास यह फालतू नहीं है। मैं ने उन को यह भी कहा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान से उतनी ही लकड़ी दूसरे किस्म की आप के वहां भेजने को तैयार हैं लेकिन उन्होंने ने उस को मंजूर नहीं किया था।

श्री स. प्र. जे. व.: जहां तक आप ने यह कहा कि हुकूमत हिन्द से काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि उन के पास फालतू लकड़ी नहीं है, उस से मैं भी इतिफाक करता हूँ लेकिन मेरा सवाल यह है कि उस लकड़ी की तामीर में मजिद इजाफा करने के लिये आप ने कौन से इकदामात उठाये हैं? यह दुष्ट है कि लकड़ी ज्यादा नहीं है मगर अपनी जरूरियात के मुताबिक उस लकड़ी की तादाद में इजाफा करने के लिये आप ने क्या इकदामात उठाये हैं?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said in my reply, the State Government is aware of the importance of growing this variety of wood. I have seen with my own eyes that they are doing their best to grow as fast as they can.

Shri Subodh Hanada: What is the quantity of shortage in willow and mulberry and what steps are taken to meet this?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I require notice of the question.

Potatoes Control Order in H. P.

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*737. { **Shri Hem Raj;**
Shri Ram Krishan;
Shri Padam Dev;

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

(a) whether Government have received any resolution of the Himachal

Pradesh Territorial Council asking for the modification of the Himachal Pradesh Potatoes Control Order; and

(b) if so, the action taken on it?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Himachal Pradesh Seed Potato (Control) Order has since been withdrawn.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the Order, much of the produce, thousands of maunds of the produce have not been exported from that area. The price of potato came down. In view of the fact that potato is still lying in the houses of the agriculturists, will the Government give a subsidy to the persons who have not been able to sell their produce?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No such representation or information is supplied to us.

Students' Attack on Train

*738. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 11th October, 1958 some students tried to enter a railway compartment reserved for military personnel at Begusarai Station and when the train halted at Lakhamania station, a number of students surrounded the compartment and occupants were attacked with lathis and brickbats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 11-10-58 some students of C. D. College Begusarai entered a compartment of 10 Dn Express in which some Military personnel were also travelling. A quarrel ensued between the students and the Military personnel over the alleged trampling of the foot of an old lady by one of the students and the students were turned out of the compartment and got accommodation elsewhere in the

train. On arrival at Lakhmanan station the students joining hands with other students and outsiders present at Railway Platform hurled brickbats on the compartment in question and also used sticks to assault the military personnel. In the scuffle that ensued 4 military personnel, one child of one year and some other passengers were injured. The situation was brought under control by the Anchal Adhikari of Ballia and teachers of the local school. The case is being pursued by the Government Railway Police. None of the students was arrested.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know, during the last three months, how many times trains were attacked by students on the North Eastern Railway?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There have been a number of cases, and particularly at Begusarai, there have been as many as six cases during the last two years.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो ६ केसेज हुए हैं, तीन वर्षों के अन्दर, इन ६ केसों में कितने केसों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I shall require separate notice.

टेलीप्रिन्ट्स

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*७३६- { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में टेलीप्रिन्ट्स बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस कारखाने पर लगने वाली पूंजी, उस की व्यवस्था व उत्पादन क्षमता आदि का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

:(ग) उक्त कारखाने को स्थापित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सम्बन्धित बातों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, जिन में उल्लेख होने वाली धन राशि का विचार भी है, मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है और जब तक विचार-विमर्श का कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलता, मुझे चेद है कि मांगी गई सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो टेलीप्रिन्ट्स की फैक्टरी स्थापित की जा रही है उस में केवल अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी के ही टेलीप्रिन्ट्स बनाये जायेंगे या दोनों भाषाओं के बनाये जायेंगे ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : कोशिश हो रही है कि अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी के भी बनाये जायें ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञात है वही विदेशी फर्मों के या सरकारों के साथ बात चल रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन-कौन सी विदेशी सरकारें हैं जिन के कि साथ बातचीत चल रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उन में से एक मेसर्स क्रीड एंड कम्पनी प्राफ यूनाइटेड किंगडम की है । सीमेंट एंड हाल्सके जर्मनी की और मेसर्स थ्रीलिविटी इटली की है और अभी जो एक चौथी फर्म आई है वह जापान से आई है और उस का नाम है शिको सिसाकुशो ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह टेलीप्रिन्ट्स की फैक्टरी कहाँ स्थापित की जायेगी, क्या इस का निर्णय हो गया है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अभी वह सब काम विचाराधीन है जैसे मैं ने कहा । अब वह कहाँ होगी, और उस में क्या होगा उस का तो अभी पता नहीं है ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any site has been decided upon where this factory is going to be located for the manufacture of teleprinters?

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

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly the question put by Shri Naval Prabhakar.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have answered that it is all under consideration. We have not fixed the location.

Shri Assar: May I know whether Government have received any report from the Hindustan Samachar News Agency and the Press Information Bureau on the working of the Nagari teleprinter whose key board was manufactured in the Jabalpur Telegraph Workshops? If so, will Government consider the necessity of converting English teleprinters into Nagari?

Shri S. K. Patil: This does not arise out of this question.

Shri Jadhav: How long will it take to take a final decision?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no hurry about it, because we are considering which is the best, and there is also the question of the availability of the exchange that we want.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो विचाराधीन फैक्टरी है जब यह स्थापित हो जायेगी तो कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हो सकेगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इस फैक्टरी में तो ८० लाख रुपया लगेगा । लेकिन टेलीप्रिन्टर्स की आवश्यकता प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जाती है, इसलिए अभी अनुमान तो नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ।

Shri Achar: If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, he said that these teleprinters will be in English and Hindi. Will they be manufactured in other national languages also?

Shri S. K. Patil: We are not thinking of going to other national languages. Let us be successful first in the first two.

श्री अक्षत दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि हमारे देश में इस समय कितने अंग्रेजी के और कितने हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिन्टर्स की आवश्यकता है, और जो योजना बनायी जा रही है उस के बाद क्या हमारा देश इस बारे में स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : माना जाता है कि स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा । अन्दाजा तो यह है कि पहले तो ५०० प्रतिवर्ष बनेंगे, और चार पाच वर्ष के अन्दर यह संख्या एक हजार तक जायेगी, और जब यह संख्या एक हजार तक जायेगी तो मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश के लिये काफी होगी ।

Washing away of Bridges near Pullampet and Krishnapuram

*740. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two bridges—one near Pullampet and another near Krishnapuram on the Madras—Bombay line on the Southern Railway—were washed away in the recent floods during October, 1956;

(b) the nature and extent of damage caused; and

(c) when the normal communications are likely to be restored?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

(i) Bridge No. 330 near Pullampet (8 spans of 30' arches.)

All the arches and piers including the track were washed away leaving only the two end abutments.

(ii) Bridge No. 513 near Krishnapuram (8 spans of 62' girders.)

Piers Nos. 5 and 6 and two girders were completely washed away and pier No. 7 was scoured badly.

(c) Through running of trains by temporary restrictions was resumed on 25-10-1958. Permanent restoration is expected by October, 1959.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know when these two bridges were constructed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry I do not have the information with me.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether on account of the old age of these two bridges, the strength of the piers etc., had deteriorated and whether therefore they could not withstand the force of the current?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Age has nothing to do with the loss of these bridges. There was a cloud burst and terrific onrush of water. The floodwaters washed away these bridges.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the extent of the damage in terms of value?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will require about Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 lakhs to restore these bridges permanently.

Shri Rami Reddy: There are two bridges. I want to know in respect of each of the bridges.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On the two bridges the temporary expenditure alone has come to Rs. 1.3 and Rs. 1.5 lakhs respectively. To restore both on a permanent basis, it would cost Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 lakhs.

Homoeopathy

*741. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the steps taken to standardise the training and education in Homoeopathy, to provide for Research and higher education in the subject and to regulate the practice and profession in this system of medicine?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No steps have been taken by the Central Government to standardise the training and education in Homoeopathy or to regulate the practice and profession in this system of medicine.

As regards providing for research and higher education in the subject, grants are given by the Central Government to the State Governments and private institutions for research work and for improvement of the existing and the establishment of new, teaching institutions in the States. I should like to add that we considered this question in the Central Council of Health. We have left the development of these institutions to the State Governments, and as I said a little earlier in my principal reply, we give aid to them to the extent possible on the recommendation of the State. That is the position.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know what steps have been taken in connection with the interim report of the committee appointed by Government to report on the question of standards of education and practice of vaidas, hakims and homoeopaths, and when the final report is expected?

Shri Karmarkar: Which committee I would like to know.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Government we are told, have appointed a committee.

Mr. Speaker: Which Government?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Perhaps the Dave Committee, I am not very sure, but it is the report of the committee appointed by the Government of

India to study and report on the question of establishing uniform standards in respect of education and practice of veds, hakims and homoeopaths.

Shri Karmarkar: That is long past. My hon. friend refers to the Dave Committee. That came in for detailed consideration at the last Council meeting, and after hearing the views of the State Governments and Ministers, they came to the conclusion that it is much better to leave the matter to the States. We have limited ourselves to the work of giving them such aid as possible on the recommendation of the State Governments. Beyond that we do not at present propose to interfere.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know whether, in view of the fact that homoeopathy has attracted a number of practitioners either due to its cheapness or efficiency, the Government propose to take any steps to review this practice and to see that it is utilised in the national interests?

Shri Karmarkar: We are taking no steps. It is for the State Governments to take such steps as they deem necessary. Every State is independently free to take such steps. We do not want to interfere with the States in this matter, because different States take different steps in regard to homoeopathy and other "pathies".

Flood Control in Kerala

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- *743. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Punnose:
Shri Kodiyam:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Kerala Government seeking financial assistance for flood control in the State;

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(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the representation; and

(c) the total amount allotted to the Kerala Government for flood control during the Second Five Year Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77]

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the amount spent in 1957-58 by the State Government?

Shri Hathi: Different State Governments, or Kerala only?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to Kerala. Total amount allotted to Kerala.

Shri Hathi: A loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned for the Kerala Government during 1957-58. The actual expenditure incurred by the State Government was Rs. 0.91 lakhs only.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: So, that is the amount spent? I want to know what is the amount spent by the State Government in 1957-58.

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figures with me for the previous years.

Shri Kodiyam: What are the schemes of flood control for which financial assistance has been sought by the State Government?

Shri Hathi: The State flood control boards prepare schemes and they are being sanctioned by the Central Flood Control Board, but if it is a scheme below Rs. 10 lakhs, it is for the State Government themselves to take it up. They need not come here.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the State Government has written to the Central Government that the sum of Rs. 5 lakhs granted is inadequate for a comprehensive scheme of flood control, and therefore there is necessity for

an additional sum? What action has the Government taken on this request?

Shri Nathi: We have provided Rs. 20 lakhs for 1958-59.

Shri Tangamani: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We do not progress in the matter of questions at all.

Port of Mangalore

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*746. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether there are any plans to develop Mangalore Port for facilitating export of iron and other ores; and

(b) if so, what are the details?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether there was a proposal also that the railway line between Mangalore and Hassan should be developed? If so, what is the action taken? Will it be done during the period of the Second Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Proposals both for the construction of road and rail are to be taken into consideration while considering the schemes for the development of the port of Mangalore.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether during the Fund-Bank meetings held recently in Delhi, any discussion took place between the Government and the Italian delegation about this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any such delegation and talks between the delegation and ourselves about that.

Short Notice Question

Aroor Bridge on National Highway No. 47 in Kerala State

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S.N.Q.No. 5. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the construction of the Aroor Bridge in Kerala has been stopped recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to restart the construction works? .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The work was considerably slowed down for a few days from 1st December, 1958 onwards.

(b) Due to some misunderstanding between the labourers and the Contracting firm.

(c) The work has already been resumed from the 6th December, 1958.

12 hrs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is not a fact that the work had to be slowed down because of the financial incapacity of the contractor?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The contractor has suffered in the past from some financial difficulties, resulting in some slowing down and other labour troubles. Recently also, there was an arrear of payment by only one week, and, therefore, this trouble arose. But this has been cleared up now.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is not a fact that right from the start of the construction work, the labourers had never been paid in time, and therefore, the labourers had to wait for their wages for months and months together?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it will be too wide and general a statement to make that they have never been paid in time. There have been difficulties, and on account of those difficulties, there have been labour troubles also.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there was an agreement as to the target for finishing the project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think it was April, 1959.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Government still feel that the work will be finished by that time or whether time will have to be extended?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is lagging behind in time, by about a year.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether Government have enquired into the financial capacity of the company to execute the contract, before the contract was given?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The name of the company is Messrs. Stress Concrete Construction Ltd., Madras. They have got their own reputation as a firm of contractors. Government should have satisfied themselves to the best of their ability but then there have been some financial difficulties.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is it not a fact that this particular company which is executing the contract has not even got a bank balance of Rs. 5,000?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got no association with them, and so I have got no intimate knowledge about their bank balances.

Shri Ranga: In view of the urgency of this present construction work, if Government are satisfied with the bona fides of this company, is it not possible for Government to give them some financial assistance in order to enable them to carry out this work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The company has already executed as much as 67 per cent. of the work. We had also under our consideration a proposal to give them some advance. The proposals have been there, and they will be taken into consideration if needed. But, meanwhile, the company seems to have tided over its financial difficulties.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wood for Construction of Gliders

*724. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special type of wood used in construction of gliders is available in Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wood available in Jammu and Kashmir State is superior to the wood imported from foreign countries for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the action taken to exploit the local supplies?

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

(b) The strength properties of the spruce wood available in the Jammu and Kashmir State compare favourably with those of Sitka Spruce imported from abroad. It is not possible to say that it is superior to the imported timber.

(c) The firms engaged in the manufacture of Gliders are aware of the suitability of Indian spruce for the manufacture of gliders and are investigating the question of substituting imported wood by indigenous wood.

साहिरपुर बस्ती, दिल्ली

*७२५. श्री बीनारायण दास : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिलेमिला साहिरपुर बस्ती में दिया जाने वाला पानी खारा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उसे पीने योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(घ) क्या और कहीं से पीने का पानी लेने के बारे में ज्ञात की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री हरमरकर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में साफ किया गया पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है, । नलकूपों का पानी खारा है ।

(ग) कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, लेकिन पानी के रोजाना बाहर खींचे जाने से खारापन कुछ कम हो गया है ।

(घ) जी हाँ ।

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार इस बारे में दूसरे स्थान की खोज कर रहा है और उपयुक्त स्थान के मिलते ही पीने योग्य अच्छे पानी को प्राप्त करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

Electric Poles

*727. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to the requirements of electric poles for electrification of the country during the rest of

the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) how Government propose to meet these requirements?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) No detailed assessment has been made but broad requirements of supports for Rural Electrification Schemes have been assessed at about one million poles during the Second Five Year Plan, or an average of two lakhs per annum. The requirements for the urban schemes will be in addition to the above estimated figure.

(b) The requirements of poles are proposed to be met from indigenous procurement from forests and also by other means, viz., prestressed concrete poles, reinforced cement concrete poles, secondhand rails and rolled steel sections. The requirements will also be partly met by import of secondhand rails from foreign countries to the extent of availability of foreign exchange and suitability of prices, and also to some extent from imports under certain Aid programmes. So far as the electrification schemes in hand are concerned, no dearth of supports is anticipated.

Scarcity conditions in Eastern U.P.

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

(a) whether scarcity conditions still prevail in Uttar Pradesh specially in Eastern Districts; and

(b) the quantity of food-grains supplied by Centre during November, and the quantity likely to be supplied during the month of December, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The production of Kharif crops in Uttar Pradesh, especially in the Eastern Districts, is reported to have been good

and the prices of Kharif grains are having an easy tone.

(b) During the month of November 1958, a total quantity of about 93,000 tons of foodgrains was supplied to U.P. including the quantity of imported wheat supplied to the roller flour mills in the State. For the month of December, a total quantity of about 72,000 tons has been allotted.

Delhi Guest Control Order

*732. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of breaches of guest Control Order have taken place in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected and number of persons proceeded against for breach of the order?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No Sir, only one case has so far been detected and the person concerned is being prosecuted.

Community Development Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

*734. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) how many community development projects are at present working in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether there is any block there that has no pilot project for industries; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) There are 52 C.D. blocks in operation in the State of Jammu and Kashmir at present.

(b) There is one Pilot Project for Industries in the State of Jammu and Kashmir with its headquarters at Anantnag.

(c) In pursuance of the recommendations of Development Commissioners' Conference held at Simla in May 1955, 26 Pilot Projects (Cottage and Small Scale Industries) were initiated in the country on the basis of one in each State. Accordingly one such Project was allotted to Jammu and Kashmir.

Thefts and Robberies in N.E. Railway

*742. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of thefts and robberies have taken place over the North Eastern Railway in 1958 and extent of losses suffered by the Railway and the passengers;

(b) how many cases have ended in conviction;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the 18th September, 1958 in the Lucknow bound Oudh-Tirhut Mail train dacoity was committed by a gang of miscreants posing as sellers of cloth; and

(d) if so, the *modus operandi* adopted by them?

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

Thefts	1230
Robberies	5
Loss suffered by Railway	Rs 81,345
Loss suffered by passengers	Rs. 1,14,249

(b) 119.

(c) and (d). No such case has been reported by any of the passengers to the Government Railway Police.

Fruit Orchards in Orissa

*744. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have offered to give assistance for development of fruit orchards in Orissa;

(b) whether the State Government have submitted any scheme for the purpose; and

(c) since when this scheme has been in operation?

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

(b) Yes. A scheme was submitted and sanctioned in 1956-57.

(c) The scheme has not so far been taken up by State Government

India Sugar and Refineries, Ltd., Hospet

*745 **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sisma bonus amount has not been paid by India Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Mysore State, to the sugarcane growers for the period of 1956-57 and 1957-58,

(b) whether the Salar Jung Sugar Mill, Ltd., Munirabad, Mysore State, has not yet paid the full amount to cane growers for the cane supplied during 1957-58 crushing season, and

(c) if so, the steps the Government of India have taken in this direction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No Sisma bonus was found due for 1956-57. Regarding 1957-58, the position will be known after accounts have been finalised.

(b) Out of a total cane price of Rs 24.49 Lakhs due for 1957-58 season, only Rs 30 thousand remain unpaid

(c) The State Government has been asked to get the arrears liquidated very early.

Panchayat Elections in Tripura

*747. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state what steps are

being taken to hold panchayat elections in Tripura, under the Panchayat Act?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): Panchayat elections would be held after necessary Legislation in this regard has been enacted. The matter is under consideration

Intensive Production of Potatoes Crop in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given for the intensive production of potato crop in Himachal Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan so far;

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) whether any such financial assistance has been extended to other States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The Administration has not asked for any financial assistance specifically for intensive production of potato crop as such. A Short Term loan of Rs 500 lakhs during 1956-57 and a long term loan of Rs 500 lakhs during 1957-58 has, however, been given for marketing of seed potatoes

(c) No Sir. No other State has approached the Government of India for such assistance

Use of Turbine Power by Air India International

*749. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the Air India International is gradually turning to the use of Turbine Power, and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Air India International have on order 3 turbine powered aircraft, viz., Boeing 707 jets, which are expected to be delivered early in 1960.

Purchase of Rice

*750 Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of rice purchased from the South Zone by the Central Government during the current year so far, and

(b) what quantity has been passed on to Madras and Kerala States, separately?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jam): (a) In the Southern Rice Zone, the Government of India have purchased rice only in four of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The quantity of rice purchased by and actually delivered to the Central Government is about 1,69,000 tons from January 1, 1958 up to November 30, 1958.

(b) The rice procured in Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere goes to the Central Storage Allotments are made therefrom by the Cen're to the States in accordance with their relative needs. During the current year up to the end of October, 1958, about 8000 tons of rice was supplied to the State of Madras and about 68,000 tons to Kerala State.

Unity in Railway Federations

*751 { Shri Halder:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to enforce the decision of arbitration between the All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen in a dispute arising out of the Vasavada-Guruswamy agreement to unify the two organisations;

(b) whether the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen took the stand before the arbitration that there

was no valid written agreement binding on the Organisation, and

(c) if so, the stand taken by the Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). On a request made by the Federations, the services of a retired High Court Judge were placed at the disposal of the two Federations to act as an Arbitrator to settle any possible disputes that may arise in the process of implementation of the Umty Agreement between the two Federations. A stand as suggested in part (b) of the question was taken by the N.F.I.R. but the Arbitrator after giving his best consideration to the evidence on record, both oral and documentary, was of the opinion that there was a valid agreement in writing between the AIRF and the NFIR and that the objection raised by the NFIR was not tenable. The arbitration was between the two parties concerned and it is for the parties to take note of the views expressed by the Arbitrator.

Government is still anxious to see that Railwaymen have unity amongst themselves in their own interests. Efforts for unity will be revived at an opportune time.

Bi-weekly withdrawals from P.O. Savings Bank Accounts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities of bi-weekly withdrawals from Post Office Savings Bank Accounts subject to a maximum of Rs 1000 have been introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1958, and

(b) if so, whether this facility has been extended to all post offices in India?

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

Beldanga Sugar Mill

*754. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government had sent recently a proposal to re-open the Beldanga Sugar Mill in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal,

(b) whether it is a fact that a cane growers' co-operative society has been formed recently and that the said society has submitted tenders to purchase the Mill,

(c) whether the Government have not accepted the proposal to re-open the Mill at Beldanga; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, a co-operative society has been formed but it is not exclusively of cane growers and no share capital has yet been raised

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Non-availability of sufficient sugarcane in the area, but the West Bengal Government had made a representation which is under consideration

Radio-active Tracers

*755 { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia.

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to use radio-active tracers to study silting of important ports and rivers

(b) whether any experiment has been conducted so far; and

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

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 Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) Arrangements have been made to conduct radio-active tracer experiments at Bombay Harbour in connection with the scheme of dredging the entrance channel to the harbour. The object of the experiments is to study the movement of silt and select a suitable site for dumping the dredged spoil. There is no proposal to conduct similar experiments at other ports or in the rivers

(b) No, Sir

(c) The details of the proposed experiments at Bombay harbour are as follows—

Artificial silt comprising scandium 46 fused in glass and ground to the same size as the clay particles obtaining in the Harbour bed, will be activated in the reactor at Harwell, UK to about 30 curies and the activated silt will be mixed with the natural bed material and dumped at the selected dumping ground by means of a special apparatus. The movement of this activated silt under the minimum tidal conditions will be observed by measuring the radio activity by means of geiger counters and rate meters, which will be placed or moved along the bed of the sea. By this means the movement of the activated silt will be watched for a period of 3 months at intervals and if it is found that the material does not return to the channel, the dumping ground will be accepted as suitable

Travel By Jet Aircraft

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

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision on the advisability or otherwise of levying surcharge on travel by Jet Aircraft; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

P. and T. Standing Committee

*757. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee appointed for P. & T. is functioning at present; and

(b) whether the grievances of the staff are being expeditiously attended to by this Committee?

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

गन्धी बस्तियां

*758. { श्री नवल प्रसाद :
श्री अक्षय शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार गन्धी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिये मार्गस्थ शिविर स्थापित करना चाहता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये शिविर कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे;

(ग) कितने शिविर स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन गन्धी बस्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) (१) पुरानी रोहतक रोड (सराय रोहिल्सा) से परे बाग भन्वा क्षेत्र ।

(२) बाग भन्वा (सराय रोहिल्सा) के सामने पद्म चन्द की जमीन ।

(३) भन्वा मुगल ।

(४) नजफगढ़ रोड पर मोतीनगर के निकट औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ।

(ग) चार शिविर जिनमें ३८८ घर होंगे ।

(घ) नवी करीम क्षेत्र की गन्धी बस्तियों से हटाये जाने वाले लोगों को ये घर दिये जाने का विचार है । परन्तु "दूजना हाउस" के निवासियों में से यदि कोई इन में से किसी स्थान में जाना चाहेंगे तो उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ।

Cashewnut Cultivation in Bombay State

*759. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented any scheme for cashewnut cultivation in Bombay State;

(b) if so, in which part of the Bombay State;

(c) whether any aid has been sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, total amount sanctioned?

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

(b) (i) In the Reserved Forests of Kolhapur Division, and (ii) in the

non-forest areas of Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts.

(c) Yes.

(d) A grant of Rs. 1,930 and a loan of Rs. 12,500 were sanctioned during 1957-58. Sanction for the amounts due for the current financial year will be issued at the end of the year.

Training of Civil Pilots

*760. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 444 on the 25th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the recommendations of Raha Committee for the better training of pilots, which have been accepted by the Government; and

(b) the progress so far made in implementing the same?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information. [See Appendix I.I, annexure No. 78.]

Clash Between Railway Police and Ticket Collectors

*761. { Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Halder:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news which appeared in the "Ananda Bazar Patrika" dated the 21st November, 1958 that two groups of Railway Police and Ticket Collectors fought among themselves at Howrah Station on the 20th November, 1958, as a result of which many persons were injured;

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

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The incident was on 19-11-58 and 11 persons were injured

(b) According to the T.T.Es. a police constable in plain clothes was detected travelling without a ticket but as he declined to pay the due charges he was being taken to Head Ticket Collector's office when other G.R.P. constables came to his rescue and assaulted the Ticket Collectors. According to the police subordinates, this constable in plain clothes detected a Ticket Collector allowing a ticketless passenger to pass the gate after taking a bribe on which the constable arrested the Ticket Collector and while he was being taken to the Platform Inspector's office, other Ticket Collectors came to his rescue resulting in a scuffle between the two groups

(c) Local Railway and Police officers arrived on the scene immediately and set up a committee of railway officer and a police officer to make a joint enquiry into the incident. Their enquiry is expected to be concluded presently and on their report further action will be taken

Report of Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

*762. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Supakar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to the starred question No. 1006 on the 5th September 1958 and state the progress made in examining the report submitted by the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Ministry of Transport and Communications have accepted in principle six of the eight main recommendations made by the Hotel Committee. The recommendations pertaining to financial assistance to hoteliers and relaxation in prohibition rules are being examined in consultation with other Ministries of the Government of India, the State Governments and the representatives of the Travel Trade etc.

हिमालय प्रदेश में सहकारी बेरी

*७६३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या पद्म तथा श्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार हिमालय प्रदेश में सहकारिता के आधार पर बेरी कराने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

सहकारी बेरी मंत्री (श्री प्र० रा० शर्मा) : दूररोपवर्धन योजना के अन्तर्गत पांच सहकारी बेरी को रोसाइटियों की स्थापना के लिये रु० लाख सार्वा का उद्घरण किया गया है। इस चालू वर्ष में एक सोसाइटी का संगठन हो सकता है।

Eight-Wheeler Wagons

*764. { Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight-wheeler wagons are being constructed which will carry loads of 55 tons;

(b) if so, the number of such wagons proposed to be constructed in 1958-59;

(c) whether bigger wagons are proposed to be constructed for metre gauge lines also; and

(d) if so, the carrying capacity of these wagons?

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

(b) 1,750 such wagons have been ordered against 1958-59 Rolling Stock Programme.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Ship Repairing Facilities

*765. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 795 on the 2nd September, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to investigate into the existing ship repairing facilities in the major ports in the country has completed its enquiries in the matter; and

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to Government for consideration.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Committee have practically completed their enquiries and their report is expected to be received by Government very shortly.

Hostel for Children of Railway Employees of Southern Railway

*766. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 439 on the 25th August, 1958 and state the progress since made in setting up of subsidised hostels for children of Railway Employees on the Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The location of the subsidised hostels is on a linguistic basis and the children of employees of a particular Railway can avail themselves of the linguistic hostel of their choice wherever it be located. To cater to Kannada, Malayalam and Tamil, three subsidised hostels are to be set up on the Southern Railway one each at Mysore, Olavakkot

and Trichinopoly and to cater to Telugu, the hostel will be at Secunderabad on the Central Railway. This covers the major linguistic groups of employees on Southern Railway.

Sanction having been conveyed in August, 1958, it will take some time before the buildings for the hostels are constructed. In an endeavour to get the subsidised hostels started from the next school and college session, Railway Administrations have been advised to hire suitable buildings at places where the hostels are to be established to cover the intervening period until the buildings are constructed.

डाक-तार परिमण्डलों का पुनर्गठन

*७६७. { श्री भक्त बर्तन :
श्री नवल प्रसाद :
श्री बोडयार :
श्री महगुली

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १० सितम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११०४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मैसूर राज्य के लिये एक नये डाक तथा तार प्रशासनिक परिमण्डल बनाने व देश भर के परिमण्डलों का पुनर्गठन करने के प्रश्न के संबंध में हम बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न परिमण्डलों तथा उन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों का विवरण सभा बटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० बाटिल) : (क) दोनों प्रश्नों पर क्रियात्मक रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। समीपस्थ परिमण्डलों का पुनर्गठन किये बिना मैसूर परिमण्डल नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। इस विषय में सविस्तार विचार करना आवश्यक है और इसे अन्तिम रूप देने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सभा-घटेन पर एक विवरण पत्र रखा गया है। [देखिए पारेलिम्बा १, अनुसूचक संख्या ७६]

Chemical Fertilizers

*768. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quality of chemical fertilizers produced in India during the years 1957 and 1958, so far, by the various production units in the country;

(b) the quantity of fertilizers imported from abroad during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of the fertilizers sold to the agriculturists has increased; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 80.]

(c) and (d). No Sir, there has not been any increase in price since April, 1957

Norwegian Cargo Ships

*769. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to buy Norwegian cargo ships or advance money to Indian Shipping Companies for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A Norwegian broker has offered a resale contract of a new building cargo vessel on deferred payment terms.

(b) The offer is being examined by the Eastern Shipping Corporation.

Remodelling of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Water Works

*770. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for any financial assistance for the remodelling of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Water Works and Drainage system;

(b) if so, when was the request received; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this purpose?

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

(b) The request was received in July, 1958.

(c) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allocated for payment during the current financial year. This sum is being released on monthly basis as ways and means advances

Air Agreement

*771. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether India has signed Air Agreement with Italy; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The draft bilateral air transport agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Italy which was initialled in New Delhi on 22nd August, 1958 by the leaders of the Indian and Italian delegations appointed for the purpose, has now been approved by the two Governments and will be signed shortly in Rome. Till the agreement is signed, it will not be appropriate to make it public.

Organising of P. and T. Department

*772. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Damani:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri V. C. Shukla:
Ch. Ranbir Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 272 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made in organising the Posts and Telegraphs Department on the pattern of the Railway Board; and

(b) the time by which the decision is expected to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The question of re-organisation of the Department is under active consideration but in view of the many problems involved it will take some time before the matter is finalised.

Ground Water Exploration Project

*773. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme as 'Ground Water Exploration Project' undertaken with T.C.M. aid; and

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

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

(b) The objective of the project is to survey the groundwater potentialities of selected areas in order to ascertain the possibilities of large-scale tubewell construction for irrigation. Fifteen promising areas have been selected by the Geological Survey of India on the basis of geological and hydrological information already available. During exploratory drilling, additional information about the

quantity and quality of water available is collected. Bores yielding adequate quantities of water are converted into tubewells and transferred to the State Governments. The cost of such tubewells is treated as a long-term loan to them.

गङ्गा नदी पर पुल

*७७४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गङ्गा नदी पर के निकट मेरठ और मुरादाबाद के बीच गंगा नदी पर पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) देर से देर यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) मांगी गई सूचना के बारे में एक विवरण मन्त्र-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [विशिष्ट परिशिष्ट ३, अन्वय संख्या ८१]

(ख) लगभग १९६० के अन्त तक।

Western Shipping Corporation

*775. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 644 on the 20th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the total cost of the tanker for which order has been placed by the Western Shipping Corporation; and

(b) when this will be delivered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Japanese yen 815,500,000 (approximately Rs. 1.08 crores).

(b) The tanker is expected to be delivered sometime in the third quarter of 1959.

Sewage Treatment Plants near Coronation Pillar and Keshopur

1116. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 393 on the 16th August, 1958 and state the progress made so far in the production of gas for commercial purposes at the sewage treatment plants near the Coronation Pillar and Keshopur in Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): The required information is as under:—

Coronation Plant

Enquiries were made by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the locality to assess the number of possible customers for the gas. As the response was poor, the proposal has been abandoned.

Keshopur Plant

This plant has not so far started functioning. The gas energy is proposed to be converted into electric energy which will be utilised for running the plant.

Extension of Postal Facilities

1117. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 382 on the 16th August, 1958 and state the further progress made so far in reviewing the basis of extension of postal facilities during the Second Five Year Plan period as recommended by a Committee appointed for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The matter is under active consideration and the final orders are expected to be issued shortly.

Major Irrigation Schemes

1118. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) total additional area in acres to which irrigation facilities were proposed under major irrigation schemes since 1956; year-wise; and

(b) the actual area in acres which had actually been benefited by these facilities during the same period, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power: (a) The targets of additional area to which irrigation facilities were to be provided under major irrigation schemes during 1956-57 and 1957-58 were 1.66 million acres and 0.72 million acres respectively.

(b) The area which was benefited by these facilities during 1956-57 is 0.71 million acres. Complete information for 1957-58 is not available.

Train without Guard

**1119. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 13th October, 1958 the Ferozepore bound passenger train from Delhi ran for one station without Guard and Assistant Station Master of Golehwala acted as guard for the onward journey; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 13th October, 1958, 369 Up passenger train (Delhi to Ferozepore) ran without a Guard between Piplipaki Kalan and Golehwala stations on Northern Railway, as at the time of leaving from Piplipaki Kalan, the

Driver started the train without obtaining the Guard's signal, in consequence of which the Guard was left behind. Station Master and not Assistant Station Master Golehwala station acted as Guard for the onward journey from Golehwala.

Bhakra Dam

1120. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the storage capacity of the Bhakra Dam on its completion;

(b) whether it is a fact that the water of the Sutlej will be insufficient to fill it to its full capacity and feel its linked canals;

(c) whether the Government propose to remedy it by linking river Beas with the Sutlej by the construction of a tunnel at Pandoh, District Mandi (H.P.); and

(d) if so, when will it be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) The designed gross storage capacity of the Bhakra reservoir is 7.4 million acre feet.

(b) On the basis available hydrological data, the Bhakra reservoir is expected to be full in only 8 out of every 20 years.

(c) The Government of Punjab are investigating a scheme called "Sutlej Beas Link" to augment the supplies for Bhakra reservoir.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

रेलवे लाइन पर नहर के पुलों का निर्माण

११२१. श्री मरजू पाण्डे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग को बन्ध प्रभा नहर विभाग से दिलदार नगर-तारी डाट ब्रिज लाइन पर नहर के दो पुल बनाने

के बारे में कोई सम्भावित प्राप्त हुआ है;
धीरे

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब
तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंडी (बी स० ब० रामस्वामी):

(क) जी हाँ। नहर के ऊपर से पुल उन
के डबों पर बनाये जायेंगे।

(ख) एक पुल का अनुमानित खर्च
मंजूर किया जा चुका है और उस पर काम हो
रहा है। दूसरे पुल के मुद्दाब पर जांच की
जा रही है।

Reserved Quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1122. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserved quota for the years 1955 to 1958 in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes grade-wise has been filled up in Railway Board's Office; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the position is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 82.]

Tube-well Organisation

1123. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Exploratory Tube-well Organisation conducted any test in the Bombay State;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the number of exploratory bores drilled in Bombay State during 1956-57 and 1957-58 with particular reference to the districts and their places and with what results?

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

(b) and (c). Eight out of the 50 exploratory bores drilled yielded appreciable quantities of water. The remaining bores were abandoned. Particulars of the places where the bores were drilled and the results obtained are given in a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 83.]

Corruption Cases

1124. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of corruption cases pending on the Central Railway as on the 31st October, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): 152.

Fruit Production in Bombay

1125. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the programme chalked out for the development of fruit production in Bombay for the year 1958-59; and

(b) the amount of assistance to be given therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It is proposed to have a separate organisation to render technical advice to fruit growers, arrange for the production and supply of plant material and to assist the growers in various horticultural operations.

1500 acres are proposed to be planted under new orchards.

(b) A grant of Rs. 40,000 and a long-term loan of Rs. 4,50,000 have been allocated to Bombay State for 1958-59.

Antibiotics

1126. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any work has been done in India in the use of antibiotics

like Aureomycin, etc. in the preservation of fish; and

(b) if so, the conclusions derived from such work?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Considerable amount of work is being done in the use of antibiotics, like Aureomycin, in delaying fish spoilage, both at the Central and State Fisheries Research Laboratories.

(b) Aureomycin is usually incorporated in the ice, which in turn is applied to the fish. It has been found that 5 p.p.m. when incorporated in ice retards the progress of spoilage. The effect of Aureomycin is felt only when the period of storage is prolonged, that is to say, if the fish is in contact with ice for periods exceeding a week.

Commercial Sea-Weeds

1127. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey has been made regarding commercial seaweeds in India's coastal water; and

(b) what is the quantity of seaweeds now consumed as food for human beings and animals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No detailed survey has been made. Experiments on a laboratory scale are being carried on at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, regarding the utilization of sea-weeds.

(b) Information is not available.

Shoaling Fishes

1128. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any detailed study of the formation of post-monsoon mud banks in coastal waters, characteristic of Malabar Coast from Alleppey to Calicut, has been made in relation to the availability of certain varieties of shoaling fish like sardines and mackerels?

276 (A1) LSD-3.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The study is part of the programme of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam. The hydrographical conditions are being studied in relation to the fisheries. Certain scientific correlations between the mud-banks, the productivity of waters and particular type of fisheries have been established and work is proceeding.

Oil Sardines

1129. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of Oil Sardines (*Sardinella longiceps*) landed on India's coast during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) whether it is a fact that the export of oil extracted from these is on the decline; and

(c) steps, if any, taken by Government of India to promote exports?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The total landed value of oil sardine for the last three years is given below:

1955	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
1956	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
1957	Rs. 115.00 lakhs.

(b) The export of oil has not declined. There is a good export market, especially to West Germany for refined oil.

(c) The Government of India and the State Governments are disseminating better methods of handling Oil Sardines and encouraging the setting up of processing units.

Fruit Preservation Industry

1130. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

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

(a) how far the target set in the Second Plan for the export of fruits and fruit products has been realised so far; and

(b) the nature and quantum of total financial aid so far given under the Second Five Year Plan to the Fruit Preservation Industry by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No target for the export of fruits has been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan.

The exports of fruit products during 1957 are estimated to be 1760 tons valued at about Rs. 31,13,500 as against the target of 11,000 tons to be achieved by 1960-61.

The financial assistance given to the industry is indicated below:—

1. Loan Rs. 16:19 lakhs.
2. Subsidy of Rs. 1,81,600 (upto 15-10-1958) on tinplates used for the manufacture of open top sanitary cans for fruit products.

Fish Yield

1131. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the fish yield from the reservoirs of the River Valley Projects; and

(b) the steps taken to increase such yield?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Information available shows that fish production in some of the large reservoirs of the River Valley Projects during 1956-57 was about 3095 tons.

(b) Steps have been taken for increasing production in the D.V.C. reservoirs by stocking operations.

Prices of Fish in Calcutta Market

1132. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Central Government's responsibility to supply

foodgrains to meet the full requirements of Calcutta city, the Government of India have taken any positive steps to bring down the prices of fish in the Calcutta market; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The regulation of marketing and prices is the responsibility of State Government. The Government of India have assisted the State Government in the following ways:—

- (i) A detailed survey on the subject of marketing of fish in Calcutta has been made available,
- (ii) Steps have been taken to augment supplies from Orissa and other States besides imports from East Pakistan,
- (iii) Fish production programmes undertaken by the State Government are given financial assistance as a part of the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The above steps have an indirect bearing on prices of fish in Calcutta but there may be many other relevant factors.

Damage due to Floods on Southern Railway

1133. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of Railway lines washed away and the number of Railway bridges damaged in Southern Railway in the months of September and October, 1958 as a result of floods;

(b) the places and the period for which Railway traffic was consequently dislocated; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the repairs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In all about 1450 feet of Railway track was breached and 4 bridges damaged.

(b) Train services were suspended from 30.10.58 to 27.10.58 between Yellamanchilli and Waltair stations in Tuni-Waltair Section and from 7.10.58 to 25.10.58 between Reddipalli and Krishnapuram stations in Renigunta-Guntakal Section.

(c) The cost of restoration of the permanent way is Rs. 60,000 and the cost of temporary restoration of the bridges is Rs. 2,80,000. The cost of permanent repairs to the bridges is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 14 to 15 lakhs.

Sugar and Gur

1134. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the production of the following varieties of Sugar and Gur in the year 1957-58;

(i) Sugar produced in the big factories with a break up of private and co-operative sugar factories and the number of sugar factories in operation;

(ii) Khandsari sugar;

(iii) Crystal sugar produced in the small scale units with a break up of each State;

(iv) Gur, with a break up of each State;

(b) what was the quantity of the above varieties exported during the same period and to what countries;

(c) what was the amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(d) what was the target of export

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84.]

Irrigation Facilities for Delhi

1135. Shri C. K. Nair: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the extension of irrigational facilities in

the area of Delhi during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the amount so far spent; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 49.86 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 9.81 lakhs.

(c) The progress of expenditure has been slow mainly on account of the following:—

(i) It was originally proposed to utilise the water collected in the Najafgarh Jheel for irrigational purposes. But in view of the experience gained in the last three years, it is now proposed that the water should be drained out as it damages the Khariff crops of the surrounding villages every year. In view of this, the original scheme is being revised.

(ii) No expenditure could be incurred on the scheme for the extension of the Western Jumna Canal, as the Gurgaon Tunnel Project, of which it is a part, has not yet been finalised by the Government of Punjab

Post Offices Opened in U.P.

1136. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch and Sub-Post Offices, Telephone and Telegraph Offices opened so far during the Second Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh Circle (Postal-Division-wise);

(b) the number of such offices to be opened during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the reserved quota in service for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes had been filled in this Circle; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 85].

(c) and (d). Information in respect of the posts in the cadres of Clerks, Telegraphists, Telephone operators, Mechanics, Postmen etc. and Class IV reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and filled by them during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 (upto 30-11-58) in U.P. Circle, and the reasons for shortage, if any, has been called for from the Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle, Lucknow and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Waiting Rooms on N. E. Railway

1137. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and the number of waiting rooms constructed during the year 1957-58 on North Eastern Railway and the cost thereof; and

(b) the number of waiting rooms repaired and the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 9 new waiting rooms were constructed during 1957-58. The names of stations with costs thereof are as follows:—

Name	Cost
	Rs.
Sardarnagar	7,280
Sursaimanpur	11,150
Dobhi	5,980
Bhatni (2 waiting rooms)	20,000
Deoria Sadar (2 waiting rooms)	36,000
Kanpur Anwarganj (2 waiting rooms)	16,000

(b) No separate records or accounts for repairs to waiting rooms are kept as they form a part of station buildings, the repairs and maintenance ex-

penditure of which, is again bulked with Service Buildings in general.

National Highways

1138. Shri Liladhar Koteki: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of national highways with their mileage state-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 86].

Health Projects in U.P.

1139. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to U.P. from the aid received from U.S.A. under the following projects in 1957-58 and 1958-59:

- assistance to medical colleges and allied institutions;
- assistance to orientation training projects;
- assistance to national water supply and sanitation programme;
- assistance to National Malaria Control Programme; and
- assistance to National Filariasis Control Programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (i) In 1957-58 Rs. 1,87,587.

In 1958-59 Rs. 268.00

(ii) In 1957-58 'NIL'
In 1958-59 'NIL'

(iii) In 1957-58 'NIL'
In 1958-59 'NIL'

(iv) In 1957-58 Rs. 54,85,206
In 1958-59 Rs. 62,43,364

(v) In 1957-58 Rs. 11,29,878
In 1958-59 'NIL'

TOTAL: In 1957-58 Rs. 68,02,531
In 1958-59 Rs. 62,43,622.

Train Halt Between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru

1140. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 802 on the 25th August, 1958 and state at what stage is the proposal for providing a train halt between Charkhi Dadri and Manheru Railway Stations on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): It has been found that there is no financial justification for opening even a train halt at the site. The opinion of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee is, however, being elicited in regard to the proposal being justified on grounds of passenger amenity and further action will be considered in the light of the Zonal Committee's recommendation.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मछली व्यापार

११४१. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या लाहल तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में मछली के व्यापार की योजना के बारे में, जिस के लिये वर्ष १९५७-५८ में लगभग ११ हजार पये का अनुदान स्वीकार किया गया था, अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

लाहल तथा कुबि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): यह योजना अक्तूबर, १९५७ में समाप्त कर दी थी, क्योंकि उत्पादन इतनी प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा में नहीं हुआ था, कि योजना के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध शीघ्र यातायात की सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जा सके। राज्य प्रशासन ने इस योजना को बरीत की तरीत उत्पादन योजना से बदल लिया है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भू-संरक्षण

११४२. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या लाहल तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भू-संरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में क्या काम किया जा रहा है और वह काम कहाँ-कहाँ किया जा रहा है;

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत नियत की गई निधि में से अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय हुई है; और

(ग) इस काम के लिये अब तक कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित किये गये हैं ?

लाहल तथा कुबि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन): (क) और (ख). वन रोपण का कार्य, जिसमें क्लोजर (Closure) और फेन्सिंग (Fencing), उपयुक्त जमीनों की लगाना, स्थान स्थान पर बीजों का बोना और बल्लेरना, रुकावटी बन्ध बनाना, गुल्ली प्लगिंग (gully plugging) और टरेसिंग (Terracing) आदि कार्य शामिल हैं, निम्न स्थानों पर जारी है :—

- (१) लम्बा दग नदी के जलप्रह में मंडी हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक वर्क्स के हैब-वर्क्स बरीत के आसपास का क्षेत्र।
- (२) एलगन नाल-कटुम्रीला खंड के जलप्रह।
- (३) रावलसर झील के जलप्रह का क्षेत्र।
- (४) चम्बा वन विभाग के भरमौर रेंज के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र।
- (५) चुराह वन विभाग, भण्डाल रेंज, चम्बा जिला।
- (६) सुकेत रेंज, तहसील सुन्दरनगर।
- (७) सिरमौर सतिल के नहान, राजगढ़ और जम्बल वन विभाग।
- (८) शिमला सतिल के महासू और बिलासपुर जिला।
- (९) चम्बा और चुराह, सुकेत।

अभी तक ऋपशः २५६२ एकड़ भूमि का उपयोग और २.६४ लाख रुपये का व्यय किया गया, जबकि दूसरी योजना के लिये सकय और एलोकेशन ऋपशः ६,६०० एकड़ भूमि और ५.७० लाख रुपये थे।

(ब) केन्द्रीय भूमि संरक्षण बोर्ड द्वारा स्थापित केन्द्रों में ४ बफसर और १४ सहायकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है और दो बफसर और चार सहायक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। १६५ महुतेजों को, प्रशासन द्वारा स्थानीय रूप से प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है।

Use of Sal Timber for Railway Sleepers

1143. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for utilising the Sal timber available in this country for railway sleepers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Railways are already obtaining the maximum available quantity of sal sleepers through the respective State Forest Departments. To conserve the use of sal for sleepers the Railway Ministry has restricted its use for coach and wagon manufacturing purposes on the Indian Railways. Export of Sal has also been banned.

Transport of Iron Ore

1144. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to transport the Iron ore lying at Gundrati Margoo station on the Central Railway;

(b) the quantity of iron ore lying at this station; and

(c) the quantity transported from the 1st January to the 31st October, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Loading of this traffic is controlled entirely by the State Trading Corporation with effect from July, '57 and the supply of wagons is arranged on indents registered by the consignors against permits issued by the State Trading Corporation. During the 12 months ending 30.6.58, 13420 tons of iron ore were despatched from Gundrati Margoo station to Kakinada port against the programmed movement

of 12484 tons. In addition 462 tons of iron ore were also loaded from this station to Vizag port against the programmed movement of 6,000 tons. Similarly, 3128 and 2377 tons were loaded from this station to Kakinada and Vizag ports respectively during the period July, '58 to October, '58 against the programmed movement of 30,000 and 15,000 tons respectively during the year from 1-7-58 to 30-6-59. The shortfall in loading as compared to the programme was due to less indents placed by the consignors. From this, as also from the answer to part (b) of the Question, it will be seen that the Central Railway Administration have taken adequate steps to transport the iron ore as offered for despatch at Gundrati Margoo station both to Kakinada and Vizag ports.

(b) Although 1500 tons (approximately) of iron ore were awaiting despatch on 30.10.58 from Gundrati Margoo, there were no indents for supply of wagons outstanding at this station on that date.

(c) The figures of actual loading of iron ore from Gundrati Margoo station from January to October, 1958 are given below:—

To Kakinada Port	11739 tons.
To Vizag. Port	2839 tons.
Total:	14578 tons.

Remodelling of Delhi Main Yard

1145. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2282 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the work of remodelling of Delhi Main Yard has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet.

(b) About 46 per cent work on B.G. remodelling and 82 per cent on M.G. remodelling has been completed

so far. A statement showing the details of works proposed and those completed so far is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 87].

Water Power Resources of Yamuna

1146. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2011 on the 15th September, 1958 and state at what stage is the scheme for construction of a project at Yamuna?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Haihi): The Project report is still under preparation by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Lady Hardinge Medical College

1147. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government award scholarships to the M.B.B.S. students of the Lady Hardinge Medical College; and

(b) if so, how many such scholarships are awarded every year and how are the students selected for this award?

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

(b) Four scholarships of Rs. 75 per mensem each are awarded annually to the students of the First M.B.B.S. class in the Lady Hardinge Medical College. These scholarships are tenable for the entire period of the M.B.B.S. Course. To be eligible for the award of these scholarships the income of the guardian-parents of the candidates must be less than Rs. 500 per mensem. The selection for the award of scholarships is made from among the eligible candidates on the basis of a competitive test.

Bridge over River Tons at Mau

1148. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Umrao Singh:

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

(a) whether the site of the bridge over river Tons at Mau in district Azamgarh on Varanasi-Dohrighat National Highway has been finally approved;

(b) if so, the site thereof;

(c) what is the area of arable land which requires acquisition by Government for the new road and bridge;

(d) whether any site to the west of old Tons bridge was examined and rejected;

(e) if so reasons for rejection of that site; and

(f) how Government propose to utilise the old abandoned road and bridge site;

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

(b) The site is at a distance of 1450 ft. down stream of the existing Railway bridge and about 2000 ft. downstream of the old road bridge.

(c) 51.5 acres.

(d) Yes.

(e) On the west of the old bridge, the limits of Mau town extend right upto the bridge and there are pucca buildings and temples abutting the old approach road, so that a new approach road to a bridge located to the west of the fallen bridge will involve difficult and costly acquisition. Also from the general security point of view, this site is not considered suitable.

(f) No decision has yet been taken.

Shifting of Offices

1149. **Shri L. Esharan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of offices to be shifted from Podanur to Olavakkot; and

(b) the time by which the transfer will be effected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) (i) Divisional Medical Officer's Office

(ii) Wireless Office.

(b) (i) The shifting of Divisional Medical Officer's Office depends upon the construction of Hospital Building at Olavakkot.

(ii) One Low Power Wireless Station is operating at Olavakkot. The shifting of Medium Power set is expected to be completed shortly.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जंगली जानवर

११५०. { श्री भक्त वंशन :
श्री भवन प्रसाद :

क्या साहब सवा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार गढ़वाल जिले में जंगली जानवरों की सुरक्षा तथा विकास के लिये श्रीर विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षण का एक केन्द्र बनाने के लिये एक विशाल भूग उपवन की स्थापना करना चाहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस उपवन के ठीक स्थान, क्षेत्रफल, अनुमानित व्यय तथा उक्त उपवन में उपलब्ध की जाने वाली सुविधाओं का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) उस उपवन की स्थापना करना व उसके संचालन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(घ) उस मांग पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

साहब सवा कुबि मंत्री (श्री स. व. राम) :

(क) गढ़वाल जिले में उत्तर गढ़वाल वन विभाग के गीना झील क्षेत्र में एक भूग उपवन की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है। अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस मामले पर कोई भी निश्चय नहीं किया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने अभी इस योजना का ज़्यादा तैयार नहीं किया है, लेकिन लगभग ४३,००० एकड़ भूमि के क्षेत्र को इस्तेमाल करने का प्रस्ताव था।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

Committee to Review the Minimum Wages of D.T.U. Employees

1151. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a six-man inquiry committee to go into the revision of the minimum rates of wages of the employees of the Delhi Transport Undertaking;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee; and

(c) the nature of work done so far by the Committee?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as under:—

1. Director of Industries & Labour, Delhi.—Chairman.

2. Shri S. V. Ramulu, Chief Accounts Officer, Delhi Transport Undertaking, Representing employer's—Delhi Transport Undertaking.—Member.

3. L. Durga Dass—representing Delhi Provincial Motor Transport Union Congress.—Member.

4. Shri Shakil Ahmad, representing Delhi Transport Service Workers' Union.—Member.

5. Shri M. L. Mittal, representing Delhi Motor Workers' Union—Member.

6. Labour Officer, Office of the Director of Industries & Labour, Delhi—Member—Secretary.

(c) The Committee has so far held only one meeting on the 28th October, 1958, wherein the procedure to be adopted for carrying out its review work was discussed.

Ayurveda

1152. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Oza:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for development of Ayurveda during remaining period of Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) The scheme for the development of Ayurveda, including the Homoeopathic, Unani and Nature Cure Systems of Medicine, included in the Second Five Year Plan, is being implemented and will continue upto the end of the Plan period.

(b) Central assistance is given on the following basis during the Plan period—

- (i) to meet the recurring cost of maintenance of research beds in selected institutions for approved research schemes upto a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per bed per annum.
- (ii) for ad hoc research schemes on merits of each scheme, and
- (iii) for improving the existing teaching institutions and for the establishment of new teaching institutions in States. Central assistance is given for the improvement of

such teaching institutions which have been included in State Plans. The pattern of Central assistance for this purpose is 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure (including the cost of expansion of college buildings) subject to a ceiling and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure on the college (and not the hospital) during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Bridge Between Ranipet and Arcot in North Arcot District

1153. Shri N. E. Muniamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workmen who died during the construction of Palar over-bridge between Ranipet and Arcot in North District, Madras State;

(b) whether the work is proceeding according to Schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the estimate underwent any change; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The work is not progressing according to original schedule. The original target date of completion of the bridge work was 9th November, 1958. It is expected that the work will be completed by end of July, 1959. About 78.8 per cent of work has so far been completed upto 31st October, 1958.

(c) The laying of foundation was delayed by floods till November, 1956 and later, the progress of foundation work was hampered due to heavy springs. Also, the design for

the super-structure had to be changed to accommodate 5 ft. wide foot-paths on either side for use by pedestrians. The foot-paths were not provided in the original estimate. This extra quantity of work also accounted for an increase in the time of construction.

(d) and (e). Yes. The original estimate was for Rs. 19,75,000 and it has been revised to Rs. 28,90,000, the excess being partly due to additional works namely providing footpaths on either side, and forming short approach roads and partly due to an increase in prices of steel and cement and in labour charges.

Train Services during Puja Rush

1154. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in press reports that during the phenomenal Puja rush of passengers in train starting from Howrah, saloons were attached to certain trains and many hundreds of intending passengers were prevented from making the journey; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for allowing a few privileged people special travelling facilities at the peak period of the Puja rush?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shanawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The haulage of Inspection Carriages by passenger carrying trains from Howrah was restricted during the Puja rush period. However, a few such carriages had unavoidably to be hauled by certain trains as journeys had to be performed by the Railway officers on urgent official business. Maximum provision was made by the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways for the clearance of extra rush of passengers by utilising all available resources and the haulage of Inspection Carriages referred to above, did not affect the clearance of the passenger traffic during the Puja rush period.

रेलवे की भूमि

११५५. { श्री जगन्मोहन सिंह :
श्री मोहन स्वयं :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विभिन्न रेलवे विभागों के पास लाइन के किनारे इस समय कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि है तथा इस में उपजाऊ भूमि कितनी है;

(ख) बिहार राज्य में रेलवे लाइन के किनारे कितनी उपजाऊ अतिरिक्त भूमि है;

(ग) इन जमीनों को किसानों को स्थायी पट्टे पर देने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) विभिन्न रेलवे महाखण्डों की कितनी जमीन पट्टे पर दी गई है और उससे रेलवे प्रशासन को कितनी आमदनी होती है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० जे० रामस्वामी):

(क) शायद माननीय सदस्यों का यह मतलब है कि स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ कुल कितने एकड़ जमीन है और उसमें से कितने एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिसमें खेती की जा सकती है। इसके बारे में पिछली जांच-पड़ताल १९५५ में की गयी थी जिसकी सूचना १९-६-५५ के तारांकित प्रश्न १९२७ के उत्तर में जो बयान सभा-पटल पर रखा गया था, उस में दी गयी है (कुल जमीन लगभग ५,३०,००० एकड़ है)। स्टेशनों के बीच खेती करने लायक जमीन लगभग ६८,००० एकड़ है।

(ख) इसकी सूचना अलग-अलग रेलों और उनके डिवीजन/डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अनुसार उपलब्ध है, विभिन्न राज्यों के अनुसार नहीं।

(ग) रेलवे की फालतु जमीन राज्य-सरकारों को दी जाती है और उनसे कहा जाता है कि इसे किसानों को पट्टे पर दे दें।

(घ) किसानों को पट्टे पर देने के लिये विभिन्न रेलों में जितनी जमीन राज्य-सरकारों को दी गयी है वह लगभग २८,००० एकड़ है।

रेल-प्रशासकों को पिछले पांच वर्षों में इससे जो ध्यानवनी हुई है, कुल मिलाकर यह लगभग ७,८८,६७६ रुपये है।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

११५६. श्री कमिषड्ड सिंह : क्या परिचालन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य के दरभंगा जिले में मधुबनी सब-डिवीजन में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज नहीं बनाया गया यद्यपि संचार विभाग द्वारा नियत सब शर्तों को पूरा कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिचालन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). मधुबनी में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर तथा छः चन्दा-दाताओं के संयोजनों (connections) सहित बीस लाइनों का एक चुम्बक-स्विच बोर्ड (magneto switch board) पहले ही विद्यमान है। इस बोर्ड को ५० लाइनों वाले केन्द्रीय बैटरी टेलीफोन केन्द्र (central battery exchange) से बदल दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। स्टोरी की अधिकांश वस्तुएं प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं। फिर भी, इस उपस्कर (equipment) को रखने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थान के प्राप्त करने में कुछ कठिनाई है। ऐसे स्थान के मिलने पर तथा स्टोरी के पूर्ण रूप से प्राप्त होने पर टेलीफोन केन्द्र के स्थापित किये जाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायगा। इस कार्य के आगामी वर्ष के मध्य तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

Oyaria Station

1157. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1504 on the 23rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) what is the number of inward and outward passengers in 1949-50,

1950-51, 1955-56, 1957-58 and 1958-59 at Oyaria Station near Durgapur, Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Oyaria Station is nearer to the coke oven, Blast furnace, Rolling Mills, Melting shop etc. than Durgapur Station;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Oyaria Station has not even a raised platform; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) The number of inward and outward passengers at Oyaria Station is as under:

Year	Outward	Inward
1949-50	25,248	12,644
1950-51	31,183	17,349
1955-56	30,534	27,637
1957-58	1,51,830	1,29,122
1958-59 (upto 31-10-1958)	1,84,856	1,67,534

(b) The Coke Oven Plant is nearer to Durgapur than Oyaria while the Blast Furnace, Rolling mills, Melting Shop etc. are nearer to Oyaria.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An examination was recently undertaken to assess what amenities (including raising the level of the platforms) was required at this station. The results of the examination will be placed before the Users' Amenities Committee for their consideration and recommendations.

Under-bridge at the Level Crossing near Devangere

1158. Shri Mohammed Imam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that City Municipal Devangere have made representations to provide an under-bridge at the level crossing near the Railway station at Devangere on Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken to construct the under-bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the request of the State Government, the level crossing at mile 8/17-18 near Devangere Station was proposed to be replaced by an under-bridge, and an estimate was also sanctioned. However, before starting the work, another proposal was received from the Municipal authorities to convert an existing culvert at the eastern end of the Devangere Railway Station into an underbridge. The Municipality was thereupon asked to clarify which of the two proposals should be followed up. In October 1958, the Municipality informed that the second proposal may be kept pending, but desired that in the original proposal the site of the road underbridge be shifted to a distance of about 1,000 ft. further east of the level crossing because of certain difficulties in the construction of approach roads. The feasibility of this proposal is under investigation, and an estimate will be prepared and submitted to the Municipal authorities as soon as it is finalised. The actual work of construction of the under-bridge will be taken up after the approval of the plan and estimate along with the acceptance of the cost of construction, as per rules, is received from the Municipal authorities.

Kandla Township

1159. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether a deputation of citizens from Kutch have recently represented to the Central Government in respect of the "acute economic depression" in the new townships around Kandla port;

(b) if so, the main difficulties and demands enumerated in the representation; and

(c) the action taken in respect thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A deputation from Kutch led by Shri Bhawanji Khimji, M.P., met the Minister of Transport and Communications at Bombay in October, 1958 and made a representation regarding the migration of people from the township of Gandhidham near the major port of Kandla.

(b) The main points made in the representation were as follows:

- (1) It was anticipated that the development of Kandla as a major port would solve the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan who had settled down in the area. The four cargo jetties constructed and brought into commission over a year ago were not being fully utilised with the result that employment opportunities for persons in the township had not materialised to the extent expected previously.
- (2) The port was faced with difficulties on account of silting of the bunder basin, want of sufficient cranes for the cargo jetties, and lack of adequate electric power for using the cranes already installed.
- (3) Ships of deep draft could not enter the port without lightening because of the inadequate depth of water over the bar at the mouth of the Kandla creek and no arrangements had been made for dredging the bar.
- (4) The work on the construction of the two additional cargo jetties sanctioned by Government had not progressed satisfactorily.

(c) The action taken is indicated below:

- (1) Two out of the four cargo jetties were opened to traffic

in March, 1957 and the remaining two in July, 1957. Even in 1957-58, the first (incomplete) year after the four cargo jetties were brought into commission, the total trade handled at the port was 8.27 lakh tons. On the basis of the traffic figures for the first seven months of 1958-59, the traffic in the current year is estimated at about 1 million tons. This will be well above the estimate made at the time of approving the Kandla Port Project regarding the traffic likely to be handled at the port in the first five year period after the completion of the four cargo jetties, viz 8.5 lakh tons per annum.

With the completion of the major part of harbour works and the railway, the total labour force employed on the works came down by about 5,000 persons who returned to their homes except a few who settled in the township. The present traffic of the port provides employment for about 500 workers in addition to about 2,000 employed in the various construction works in the port and the township. The present optimum capacity of the port is about 1.3 million tons per annum and, even if all the cargo jetties are fully utilised, only about 1,000 additional workers will get employment. The only solution to the problem facing the township is the establishment of suitable industries which will provide employment to the population. The initiative for this purpose must come from the private sector.

In order to give a fillip to industrial development in the area, the Kandla Administration will construct an industrial estate in the township, as an

agent of the Bombay Government. To start with, the estate will cover an area of about 9 acres and will ultimately extend over an area of about 52 acres. The agreement of the State Government to the terms proposed for the construction of the estate was received recently and work will commence shortly.

- (2) (i) *Silting of bunder basin:* There is a dispute between the Port Administration and the contractor as to whether the basin was dredged to the required depth by the contractor and handed over to the Port Administration. This dispute is proposed to be referred to arbitration. In the meantime the question of the Port Administration carrying out the dredging at the expense of the contractors is being considered. However, the working of the port is not affected, as the cargo berths are available for handling all traffic.
- (ii) *Want of sufficient cranes for cargo jetties:* Four 6-ton quay cranes had been erected by March, 1958. Twelve 3-ton quay cranes are also practically complete. The remaining four 3-ton cranes are under construction and are likely to be completed within about four months. No difficulty is experienced in the landing and shipment of cargo on this account because, wherever necessary, the ships' derricks are used for the purpose.
- (iii) *Lack of adequate electric power:* The Central Thermal Power Station (for which the civil engineering work is being carried out by the Kandla Port Administration) of the Bombay State Electricity Board is under construction. It is expected to be ready by

March, 1955 when sufficient power will be available for all the quay cranes.

- (3) There have been frequent changes in the depths over the Kandla bar. The channel now in use has a minimum depth of 8 ft. only and the permissible drafts of ships have been reduced from a maximum of about 31 ft. to a maximum of about 28 ft. at spring tides. Ships with drafts exceeding the permissible limit are lightened outside the bar and then brought into the port. A dredger for dredging the bar is being sent to Kandla from Vizagapatam Port. The question of procuring a dredger for use at Kandla as a permanent measure is under active consideration.

- (4) Pile foundations have been completed over a length of about 800 ft. of the two additional jetties. Difficulties have been met with in regard to the foundations in the remaining area because of the different nature of the soil. A decision on the design of the piles in that area is expected to be reached at an early date. The construction of superstructure over a length of 375 ft. of the extension is in progress. The question of taking up the work of superstructure on the rest of the area, where foundations have been completed, is under consideration.

Monthymen in Indian Agricultural Research Institute

1160. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India ordered in June, 1949 that all employees paid from the contingencies shall be paid compensatory and other allowances like other

class IV employees on the regular establishment;

(b) if so, whether the monthymen in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, who are paid from the contingencies, are being paid any house rent allowance;

(c) whether they have been paid compensatory allowance with effect from June, 1949; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement is given below:

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir, with the exception that casual employees who are paid at market rates will not be entitled to dearness or any other allowances.

(b) and (c). 1. From 1-4-1948 to 31-12-1951, they were paid increased rate of wages which included the element of house rent.

2. From 1-1-1952 to 23-4-1957, they were paid other allowances except the house rent.

3. From 24-4-1957 most of the monthymen were brought to regular establishment and were accordingly paid all the allowances admissible to them including the house rent, but the remaining casual labour, who were paid from contingencies on monthly basis, were not paid house rent allowance whereas they were given other allowances.

(d) The question of payment of house rent allowance to the remaining monthymen is being looked into and such of them as are entitled to house rent will be paid house rent as admissible under the rules.

Assam Agartala Road

1161. Shri Dasaratna Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road Transport Reorganisation Sub-Committee, during

their recent visit to Tripura, received any representation for extending Assam Agartala Road to Subroom and for declaring it as a National Highway; and

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

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

(b) As the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee has not yet submitted its report to Government, the question of taking decision in the matter does not arise at present.

Reduction of Freights

1162. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government demanding the reduction of freight rates for the transport of Tripura goods to and from Calcutta via Assam; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) A reduction of 20 per cent. in the freight rate by rail for jute from Tripura to Calcutta has been granted from 20th April, 1958, whether any reduction should be allowed in the case of other commodities is under examination.

Khas Lands in Tripura

1163. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notices served in Belonia, Amerpur, Udaipur and Subroom in Tripura, on Tribal and non-tribal people, asking them to vacate Khas land; and

(b) if so, whether these people would be provided with alternate plot of land?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Railway Officers

1164. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of officers working at present in the Delhi and Bikaner Divisions of the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): 43 in Delhi Division and 27 in Bikaner Division, as on 1st November, 1958.

सर्वदलीय साध समिति

१६५. { श्री सरजू पाण्डे :
श्री कुशवन्त राय :

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में देश की साध समस्या को हल करने के लिये स्थापित की गयी सर्वदलीय साध समिति ने साध समस्या के हल के लिये कोई सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जावेगा ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) :

(क) और (ख). इस समिति द्वारा विमर्श तथा स्वतन्त्र विचार विनिमय का अवसर प्राप्त है। शासकीय प्रबन्ध में सुधार की आवश्यकता से सम्बन्धित कुछ सुझाव दिये गये हैं, जैसे, केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को माल देने का कम रखना, आप्रति वाले क्षेत्रों में पर्वीय भण्डार इकट्ठा करना, तथा नियमपूर्वक बाजार भाव, बाजार में माल का आना, भण्डार इत्यादि विषयों की सूचना का इकट्ठा किया जाना और उन की जांच करना। इस विषय में राज्यों को लिख दिया गया है।

Amritsar Railway Workshop

1166. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota reserved for the period from 1955 to 1958 for scheduled castes and tribes in the Amritsar Railway Workshop has been filled; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken to fill up the reserved quota in the workshop?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, after 1-6-1956 the date of transfer of the Workshop, except in the categories of Basic Tradesmen and Trade Apprentices.

(b) Recruitment of Basic Tradesmen is in hand. Trade Apprentices also are proposed to be recruited.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

1167. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of money given to Orissa for minor irrigation schemes in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The financial assistance given to the State for Minor Irrigation Schemes in 1957-58 was Rs. 31 lakhs as loan and in 1958-59 a loan of Rs. 41.90 lakhs has been agreed to.

Telephone Lines

1168. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the telephone lines in Kumaon Division in U.P.; and

(b) if so, when the telephone line which was to be fixed at Pithoragarh in District Almora will be fixed?

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

(b) The work of extending the telephone line for about 38 miles in the section from Tanakpur to Lohaghat is expected to commence shortly. A Public Call Office at Pithoragarh by extending the trunk line for about another 25 miles from Lohaghat to Pithoragarh is likely to be opened during 1959-60 provided the project is found justified.

T.B. Colony at Kingsway Camp, Delhi

1169. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of setting up a T.B. Colony at the Kingsway Camp Delhi has been postponed and it will not be implemented during the current Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Delhi Administration proposed to set up a T.B. Colony by utilising the accommodation at the Kingsway hutments near the Silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital. These hutments are occupied by the displaced persons and it has not been possible to make alternative arrangements for the occupants. It is not therefore possible to implement the scheme during the current plan period.

Shahganj Junction

1170. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme by which transhipment of goods capacity from Broad Gauge to Metre Gauge is being increased at Shahganj Railway junction on Northern Railway;

(b) how much goods traffic is likely to be diverted from Manduadih to Shahganj;

(c) how many more goods trains are likely to run each way on the Shah-

gauge—Mau branch line due to increase in goods traffic;

(d) whether old rail track between Shahganj and Mau is being relaid; and

(e) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The following facilities are being provided at Shahganj to increase the transshipment capacity from 25 to 60 broad gauge wagons per day:

Metre gauge side

- (i) 7 additional lines,
- (ii) 3 short loops,
- (iii) Additions and alterations in the loco shed yard, and
- (iv) 2 narrow coal transshipment platforms with broad gauge line in the middle and one metre gauge line on either side.

Broad gauge side

- (i) One additional line.
- (b) About 15 broad gauge wagons of general goods and 20 broad gauge wagons of coal are expected to be diverted from Manduadih to Shahganj when the capacity at Shahganj is increased.
- (c) About two extra goods trains each way are expected to be run on Shahganj—Mau section as a result of increase in goods traffic via Shahganj.

(d) and (e). Relaying of the existing 41½ lbs. rails with 60 lbs. 'R' rails on existing sleepers is under consideration for inclusion in the 1959-60 Works Programme.

Loans to Manipur Tribal People

1171. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal people of Manipur have not received any loan for agricultural and industrial development from the N.E.S. blocks and the administration;

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(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) how the difficulties of applying the rules in the matter are being removed?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the rules framed recently under the Agriculturists Loans Act 1884, small loans for agricultural development can be advanced to individuals on production of a surety owning immovable property or loan can be given to a body of co-villagers on their personal property, if they bind themselves jointly and severally to Government for repayment.

Remodelling of Jaipur Station

1172. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the expenditure incurred so far on the remodelling of Jaipur Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Approximately Rs. 16,00,000.

Tobacco Cultivation in Bombay

1173. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cultivation of tobacco in some regions of Bombay is on the increase; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to decrease the cultivation of tobacco?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Amalgamation of Community Department and Panchayat Departments

1174. Shri M. C. Jain: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been addressed to the State Governments suggesting them to amalgamate

their Community Departments and Panchayat Departments into one; and

(b) if so, which of the States have taken action on the above-mentioned suggestion?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes.

(b) This is under consideration by State Governments.

भोजन व्यवस्था

११७५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेस्तरां के लिये ठेके देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ;

(ख) क्या विभागीय भोजन-व्यवस्था से लाभ हो रहा है अथवा हानि ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे द्वारा चलाये गये कुछ रेस्तरां में गो मांस भी दिया जाता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जिन होटल संचालकों और खान-पान की कर्मों की क्वालिटी अच्छी होती है और जिन्हें पश्चिमी ढंग के खान-पान का काफी अनुभव रहता है, उनसे अजिजात मांग कर रेस्तरां चलाने के ठेके दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) विभागिय खान-पान व्यवस्था (departmental catering) से सरकार को इस समय कुछ नुकसान हो रहा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । वर्तमान हिदायतो के अनुसार रेलवे के भोजनालयों में गो मांस बेचना मना है ।

Health Personnel in Himachal Pradesh

1176. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors, health visitors and sanitary inspectors available in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of students sent for training or deputed for study of each

course by the Himachal Pradesh Administration during the last two years?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) There are 109 Doctors, 48 Health Visitors and 28 Sanitary Inspectors available in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The information is given below:

	During 1957-58	During 1958-59
(i) M.B.B.S. Course	19	18
(ii) Health Visitors' Course	19	20
(iii) Sanitary Inspector's Course	3	..

Fish Market Survey in Manipur

1177. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fish market survey was carried out in the important markets in Manipur;

(b) whether an approximate assessment of fish production was made by the survey;

(c) if so, the quantity of production in a year and the varieties of fish available in greater quantity; and

(d) how does it compare with the total requirements of the population?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No thorough survey has been carried out so far.

(b) No.

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

Railway Freights

1178. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the effect on industrial products, particularly textiles and coal, due to the increase in railway freight for goods introduced from October, 1958; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the prices of industrial products have been affected due to this?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. No such assessment has been made since 1st October, 1958. But an assessment was made prior to the introduction of the revised rates structure, and two statements are laid on the Table of the House, showing the incidence of the increase in freight on the prices of certain selected industrial products, as evaluated at that time. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 88.]

In the first statement, the increase in freight on the finished goods only has been taken into consideration, while in the second, which covers three industrial products, the increase in freight for the raw materials also has been taken into account.

(b) It is not possible to say to what extent prices have actually been affected.

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर

११७६. श्री अक्षत बर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २५ फरवरी, १९५८ के प्रताराकित प्रश्न मध्या ५४७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर इस बीच सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर खोले गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : अभी तक निम्नलिखित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन-घर खोले गये हैं —

१. औराय
२. छटमलपुर
३. चिरगाव
४. दोघाट
५. दोमरियागंज
६. होलीपुरा

७. सम्भरिया

८. खातिमा

९. मोर्याहु

१०. मोठ

११. पटियाली

१२. शाहपुर

१३. सितारगज

१४. टनकपुर

यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाएँ

११८०. श्री अक्षत बर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १५ नवम्बर, १९५६ के प्रताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में रेलवे उपभोक्ताओं की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने की जो योजनाएँ विचाराधीन थीं उन में से कौन कौन सी १९५६-५७ व १९५७-५८ के वर्ष में वास्तव में कार्यान्वित की गयीं ;

(ख) १९५८-५९ के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये इस प्रकार की कौन कौन सी सुविधाएँ कहा-कहाँ पर देने का विचार है ; और

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक पर कितना-कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) १९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर जो काम किये गये उन की सूची अनुबन्ध 'क' में दी गई है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई]। देखिये अनुक्रमिका संख्या एल० टी० ११०५/५८]

(ख) १९५८-५९ में विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर जो काम करने का विचार है, उस की सूची अनुबन्ध में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई]। देखिये अनुक्रमिका संख्या एल० टी० ११०५/५८]

(ग) हर काम का अनुमानित खर्च उस के सामने दिया गया है।

Atta Prices in Delhi

1181. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Atta prices in Delhi have risen during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to lower the prices?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the prices of Atta in Delhi had risen in the month of October and in the first half of November. The flour mills in Delhi were prohibited from buying wheat in the open market and the Central Government started supplying imported wheat to them for grinding from the middle of November. The Atta produced by these mills is now being sold ex-mill at Rs. 38.12 nP. per bag of 2½ maunds (gross weight) and in retail at 2 seers and 8½ chhataks to the rupee.

New Railway Lines in Punjab

1182. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired so far for the construction of new Railway lines in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No land has been acquired for new line construction but 2.2 acres were acquired for the doubling of Delhi-Gari Harsaru Section.

(b) Rs. 13,306.

Dak Bungalows on National Highways

1183. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dak Bungalows proposed to be constructed on the National Highways during the Second Five-Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for their maintenance during 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Nil. Dak Bungalows are not constructed or maintained as part of National Highways.

Youth Congress at Baroda

1184. { Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession in railway fares was given to delegates and others to attend the Youth Congress recently held at Baroda in November, 1958; and

(b) if so, how many availed of the concession and the loss suffered thereby by the Railways?

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

(b) No statistics are maintained in respect of the number of persons who avail of concession in connection with each of the conferences separately and the time and labour involved in the collection of this information is not likely to be commensurate with the results that may be achieved.

Grant of rail concession does not necessarily lead to a loss to the Railways, as passengers who otherwise would not have undertaken the journey, may have travelled because of the grant of concession. In other words, whether in a particular instance

there has been loss or gain cannot be stated with any certainty.

Co-operative Societies in Manipur

1185. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1080 on the 28th August, 1958 and state:

(a) how much the Central Government has contributed as share capital of the Apex Co-operative Societies in Manipur during 1957 and 1958; and

(b) the amount contributed to the Apex Handloom Co-operative Society in Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 1.03 lakhs during 1957-58.

(b) The All India Handloom Board sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh as loan for the working capital of the Co-operative Societies and a sum of Rs. 22,810 as working capital for marketing of handloom cloth.

Welfare Board for P. & T. Employees

1186. Ch. Ranbir Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 408 on the 16th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the amount placed at the disposal of the Welfare Board for P. & T. employees; and

(b) the number of schemes sponsored and approved by the Board so far since its inception?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Board is advisory in character and no funds are placed at its disposal.

(b) The Board has recommended six schemes, out of which Government has already approved one and the others are under consideration.

Training Course in Medicine and Surgery

1187. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the names of Medical Colleges in India where facilities exist for the condensed M.B., B.S. Course?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Facilities exist for the condensed M.B., B.S. Course in the following medical colleges:

- (1) S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
- (2) M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
- (3) G.R. Medical College, Gwalior.
- (4) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
- (5) Medical College, Nagpur.
- (6) Medical College, Trivandrum.
- (7) Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

फलों का उत्पादन

११८८. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में देश में फलों के उत्पादन में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार फलों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग के लिये भी प्रयत्नशील है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में मांसाहारियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है अथवा शाकाहारियों की ; और

(ङ) भारत का प्रत्येक राज्य का फल उद्योग से कितना वार्षिक लाभ उठाता है ?

साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) सन् १९५५ में फल का कुल उत्पादन लगभग १६०० लाख मन हुआ था । बाद के वर्षों में इस के उत्पादन की

बढ़ोतरी के सम्बन्ध में कोई ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि दूधरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में फल उत्पादन के विकास के लिये एक योजना स्वीकार की गई है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक ५५,०५० एकड़ भूमि में नये फलों के बाग लगा दिये गये हैं और मौजूदा फल के बागों के ३२,३५० एकड़ भूमि को अभी तक पुनरुज्जीवित कर दिया गया है। ये नये स्थापित किये गये फल के बाग पीछे लगाने के ४ व ५ साल बाद फल देने लगेंगे। जो फल के पुनरुज्जीवित किये गये बाग हैं (सन् १९५६-५७ में ७,६०० एकड़ सन् १९५७-५८ में १८,७१४ एकड़ और सितम्बर १९५८-५९ तक ५,७३६ एकड़) उन से आशा की जाती है कि वे कम से कम १० प्रतिशत का अधिक उत्पादन दे सकते हैं। इस आधार पर उत्पादन में वर्षों के अनुसार निम्न बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है :—

	अन
१९५६ . . .	४०,०००
१९५७ . . .	१,३५,०००
१९५८ . . .	१,६४,०००

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) फलों को पूरक खाद्य के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये स्वस्थ प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम के द्वारा प्रचार किया जाता है।

(घ) इस विषय पर कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ङ) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

डाक-घर

११८६. श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : क्या परिचयन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तहसील किस्तवाड, जिला डोडा (जम्मू और काश्मीर) में कितने डाक-घर तथा तार-घर काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विवित है कि किस्तवाड में डाक पहुंचने में बहुत देर लग जाती है और वहां के डाक-घरों में मनी-आर्डर, प्रपत्र और अन्य डाक-सामग्री प्राप्त करने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिचयन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० क० पाटिल) : (क) १ नवम्बर, १९५८ को काम कर रहे—

डाक-घर . . .	६
तार-घर . . .	२

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं ; किस्तवाड में उपलब्ध होने वाली संचार-संबंधी सुविधाओं का विचार करते हुए डाक के वहां पहुंचने का पार-गमन (transit) समय सामान्य सा है।

मनी-आर्डर फार्मों तथा डाक-सामग्री की कमी के विषय में मुझे यह निवेदन करना कि किस्तवाड में २५०० मनी-आर्डर फार्म १८ जून, १९५८ को उपलब्ध कराये गये थे। वहां के डाक-घरों में इन फार्मों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में दिये जाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। अन्य प्रकार की डाक-सामग्री का संभरण (supply) सन्तोषजनक है।

साखाना का यातायात

११९०. श्री भ० वी० मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७-५८ में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बहराइच से साखाना के यातायात के लिये कितने बन्द और खुले माल डिब्बे दिये गये और प्रत्येक प्रकार के डिब्बों में कितना साखाना भेजा गया ;

(ख) ईधन के यातायात के लिये कितने बन्द और खुले माल डिब्बे दिये गये ;

(ब) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि कुले डिब्बों में साधारण के मातायात के अभावप्रति प्रति वर्ष साधारण की काफी मात्रा खराब हो जाती है और व्यापारियों को साधारण के संरक्षण और उसे तेजी से आने के जाने पर अधिक व्यय करना पड़ता है? और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो साधारण के मातायात

साल	बन्द माल-डिब्बे		कुले माल-डिब्बे		जोड़
	तादाद	मन	तादाद	मन	
१९५७	४२४०	१५३२८५५	६१७	१९९२५१	
१९५८					
(१९५८-५९ तक)	३९१५	११६४५६९	८८१	२६००३३	
जोड़: १-१-५७ से					
२५-११-५८ तक	८१५५	२६९७४२४	१४९८	४५९२८४	

(क) —

साल	बन्द माल	कुले माल
	डिब्बों की तादाद	डिब्बों की तादाद
१९५७	३८९	७०५
१९५८	४८९	७८३
(२५-११-५८ तक)		
जोड़: १-१-५७ से		
२५-११-५८ तक	८७८	१४८८

(ग) जी नहीं। यदि माल लादते समय बूथ और बारिश से बचने के लिये उसे अच्छे तिरपाल से ढक कर पूरी सावधानी बरती जाय, तो कुले माल-डिब्बों में भेजा गया भनाज खराब नहीं होगा। वास्तव में व्यापारी लोग कभी कभी स्वयं कुले माल-डिब्बों में माल भेजना पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि बन्द माल डिब्बों के बजाय कुले माल-डिब्बे प्रायः सड़के और धातानी से मिल जाते हैं। यह सच है कि कुले माल-डिब्बों में माल भेजने पर माल भेजने वालों को डिब्बों को ढकने

के लिये कुले माल डिब्बे देने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (जी सें० बें० राम-स्वामी): (क) बहुराष्ट्र जिले के स्टेशनों से भनाज के जितने डिब्बों का लदान किया गया और उन में जितना माल भेजा गया उन का औसत इस प्रकार है:—

और उन की निगरानी रखने के लिये कुछ ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है, लेकिन उन का माल जल्द भेज दिया जाता है जिस की वजह से यह ज्यादा खर्च प्रायः सन्तुलित हो जाता है।

(घ) कुले माल-डिब्बों में भनाज लादने के लिये रेलवे माल भेजने वालों पर कोई दबाव नहीं डालती। भनाज लादने के लिये ऐसे डिब्बे केवल उन्हीं को दिये जाते हैं जो अपनी मर्जी से इन में माल भेजना पसन्द करते हैं। इस के अलावा जलाऊ लकड़ी के लिये जिस तरह के भी बन्द डिब्बे दिये जाते हैं, वे प्रायः भनाज भेजने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं होते।

National Highways*

1191. Shri B. C. Prodhan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways constructed so far in Orissa State; and

*Note: Total mileage to National Highways in Orissa is 851 miles.

(b) the total mileage to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 113 miles.

(b) 49 miles.

Post and Telegraph Offices

1192. Shri B. C. Prodhan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph offices opened in Phulbani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa State during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the names of the proposed places

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

(a)

Name of Distt.	No. of post offices opened during		No. of Telegraph offices during	
	1957-58	1958-59 upto 31-10-58	1957-58	1958-59 upto 31-10-58
Phulbani	16	6
Kalahandi	8	2

(b) Proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Second Plan.

Name of Distt.	No. of post offices	No. of Telegraph offices (including combined P & T Offices)	
		1957-58	1958-59
Phulbani	50	6	
Kalahandi	32	4	

(c)

Name of Distt.	Names of places where Post offices are proposed to be opened	Names of places where Telegraph offices (including combined P & T Offices) are proposed to be opened
Phulbani	1. Telibandh 2. Badabandh 3. to 50 Location not yet finalised	1. Ghanta-para 2. Harbhanga 3. Kajuripada 4. Phiringia 5. Purana Katak 6. Manmunda
Kalahandi	1. Khaira 2. to 32 Location not yet finalised	1. Kashipur 2. Lanjigarh 3. Legan 4. Sinapalli.

Export of Wheat from Punjab

1193. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wheat exported from the Punjab during the months of August, September and October, 1958; and

(b) the names of the States and total quantity exported to each State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The following quantities of wheat were despatched to other States (for seed purposes) from Punjab on Government account during the months of August, September and October, 1958:

(Figures in maunds)

Rajasthan	1,50,000
Madhya Pradesh	1,00,000
Uttar Pradesh	2,75,000
Bihar	25,000
TOTAL	5,50,000

There is free movement of wheat from Punjab to Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The details of movement by trade to these areas are not available.

Failure of Engines

1184. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engines which failed during 1957 and 1958 month-wise at Bhatinda and Fazilka Station on the Northern Railway;

(b) the reasons for such failure; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent failure in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Only one at Bhatinda on 6/7th August 1957 during the period 1st January, 1957 to 31st October 1958, and none at Fazilka Station.

(b) Due to bad coal.

(c) Every case of failure is investigated and where bad coal has been established as the cause—

(i) the matter is taken up with Deputy Controller of Coal, if the supply was below quality, or

(ii) staff responsible on the railway taken up if it was a case of loading rejected coal, or coal mixed with ashes and earth, or coal meant for inferior service.

Late Running of Trains

1195. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times during 1958 when trains from Delhi to Ferozepur on Northern Railway ran late;

(b) reasons for such irregularities; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

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

the period from 1st January to 28th November, 1958, Nos. 37 Up Punjab Mail, 341 Up and 369 Up Passenger trains ran late on 205 occasions out of 987 occasions.

(b) The running of the above-noted trains between Delhi and Ferozepore was comparatively satisfactory during the period from 1st January to 31st May, 1958. There was, however, some deterioration in the punctuality performance from June to November, 1958 mainly due to—

(i) Unprecedented heavy rains and floods causing breaches and consequent cautious driving in the interest of safety;

(ii) Overhauling of West Cabin at Delhi Mail during October, 1958; and

(iii) Operational causes, such as accidents, displaced crossings, engines losing time etc.

(c) Every effort is being made to improve the performance of these trains. The performances of Nos. 341 Up and 369 Up Passenger trains have improved in November, 1958.

Sugar Production

1196. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in the production of sugar in the factories in the state of Punjab in 1956-57, 1957-58 season as compared to the sugar produced in 1939-40 season; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The production of sugar in the factories in the Punjab during 1956-57 and 1957-58 seasons was substantially higher than in 1939-40 season. From 16,299 tons in 1939-40, it rose to 57,767 tons in 1956-57 and 82,358 tons in 1957-58.

Assistance for Health Schemes in Punjab

1197. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given to Punjab from the aid received from U.S.A. under the projects in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the names of heads for which it has been given?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) In 1957-58—Rs. 15,28,171.

In 1958-59—Rs. 18,75,980 (Allotted).

(b) (i) National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (ii) Assistance to Medical Colleges and Allied Institutions and (iii) National Malaria Control/Eradication Programme.

12:02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1957-58

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): I beg to lay on the Table under article 338(2) of the Constitution, a copy of the Annual Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1102/58.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION AND AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION FOR 1957-58

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, a copy of each of the following Reports:—

(1) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1957-58 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1103/58.]

(2) Annual Report of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1104/58.]

12:03 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 8th December, 1958, namely:—

“That the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, be taken into consideration.”

along with the substitute motions that had been moved.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate yesterday on this motion dealt chiefly with Indo-Pakistan relations, and more particularly, with border disputes. There were many other matters also referred to undoubtedly. I should like, therefore, to say something again about these border disputes and about that agreement which is sometimes referred to as the Nehru-Noon agreement. But before I do so, I shall deal with some of the broader questions again.

The hon. Member, Shri Jaipal Singh, used language which created a good deal of confusion in my mind, and perhaps in other people's minds too. He began by saying that he was in general agreement with our policy, our foreign policy, but he did not agree with the policy of non-alignment. It was rather an odd thing to say, after saying that he agreed with our policy, that he did not agree. Then he said that yet he agreed with the Nehru policy. About this, I am not quite clear in my mind, if he was speaking seriously or was just—what is called in French—*jeu d'esprit*.

I do not know myself the various distinctions and differences between

our general policy, the policy of non-alignment and what might mistakenly be called the Nehru policy. I thought they were much the same,—all these three.

Anyhow, I would submit, in order to clear up any misapprehension that, first of all, when we say our policy is one of non-alignment, obviously, it means non-alignment with military blocs. You cannot have a negative policy. The policy is a positive one, a definite one, and I hope, a dynamic one, but in so far as the military blocs today and the cold war are concerned, we do not align ourselves with either bloc. That is all. That itself is not a policy. It is only a part of the policy. And that is clear enough, and we have to lay stress on that because, unfortunately, in the world today, countries talk and act so much in terms of this cold war and in terms of military blocs and of fear of one or the other, that one has to lay stress on the fact that we are not parties to the cold war and we are not members of or attached to any military bloc.

Having said that, of course, the policy can only be a policy of acting according to our best judgment, and furthering the principal objectives and ideals that we have. Every country's foreign policy, first of all, is concerned with its own security, with its own progress, and one has tried to protect that. Now, security can be protected in many ways. The normal idea is that security is protected by armies. That is only partly true; it is true, no doubt, but security is protected by policies; if you have friendship, you, to some extent, gain security; if you have hostility, you are slightly or somewhat endangered. Therefore, a deliberate policy of friendship with other countries goes further in gaining security than almost anything else. It may not succeed, of course; that is a different matter.

Apart from this, from the larger point of view of the world also, we have laboured to the best of our abi-

lity for world peace. We realise that our influence in such matters can only be limited. Naturally, because we are not in possession of, nor have we the capacity to possess, weapons like the modern atomic nuclear weapons. But still our influence has not been negligible not because, as I said, we ourselves are influential—in such matters, we do not make such a claim—but because we do believe that what we have said in regard to peace has found an echo in people's minds and hearts in all countries, because, in fact, it was the right thing. And in spite of governmental policies and cold war and the like, people have appreciated what we have said and reacted to it favourably.

As to what our influence has been on governments, I hope we have been able to impress them with the urgent necessity of this matter. Anyhow, I cannot say definitely about it, but I can say with some assurance that our influence on peoples generally all over the world in regard to this particular matter of peace has been very considerable, and any hon. Member who happens to go to any part of the world, in Asia, Europe, America, Africa or elsewhere will always find India's name associated with peace. That brings a great responsibility upon us. It is a privilege to be associated with peace, but it brings, as I said, a great responsibility, that we should not only try to live up to it and function so that we may advance the cause of world peace but in our domestic sphere also we should work on lines which are compatible with peace. We cannot obviously have one voice for the world outside and another voice and another action internally which conflicts with that.

Therefore, our foreign policy has this positive aspect of peace. It is obviously the positive aspect of an increase, of an enlargement of freedom in the world, of colonialism being replaced by free and independent countries, of a larger degree of co-operation and all that. So I hope

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that Shri Jaipal Singh on further reflection will see that there is no conflict between the various appellations and various descriptions of our policy that he gave. But anyhow, it is completely incorrect, if I may say so, to call our policy 'Nehru' policy. It is incorrect because all that I have done is to give voice to that policy. I have not originated it. It is a policy inherent in the circumstances in India, inherent in the past thinking of India, inherent in the whole mental outlook of India, inherent in the conditioning of the Indian mind during our struggle for freedom and inherent in the circumstances of the case today. I come in by the mere accidental fact that during these few years I have represented that policy as Foreign Minister to foreign countries and in this country, and I have spoken about it many times. Personally, I am quite convinced that whoever might have been in charge of the foreign affairs of India and whatever party might have been in charge of the foreign affairs of India, they could not have deviated very much from this policy. Some emphasis might have been greater here or there because, as I said, it represents every circumstance that goes towards making the thought of India on these subjects.

I say this because some people in foreign countries imagine that this policy has suddenly grown out of nothing and it is merely a policy, as Shri Jaipal Singh himself described it—I hope not very accurately—of sitting on the fence. I do not know what fence he had in mind. There is no question of sitting on the fence or trying to woo this person or that person or this country or that country. Or, if you like, we are always wooing every country. We want to be friends with them. We avoid, as far as possible, running down countries, even though we might differ from them, although we do not hide our sentiments, because we have felt that there is far too much running

down of countries one by the other and creating bitterness so that people's minds are closed. You do not open a person's mind, normally, by running him down. He reacts violently in thinking or action.

So we avoid doing that. There are many things happening in this world which we dislike very much. We do not talk about them except sometimes as a moderate expression of opinion. If they affect us intimately, of course, we have to talk about them. But generally we avoid talking about things which do not affect us intimately or which do not affect basic causes like world peace etc. Then we have to talk. So that I have no doubt that this House, barring perhaps Shri Jaipal Singh, has no doubts about this matter.

But this talking of sitting on the fence does involve an attitude of mind which, I think, is not correct. It is said there are only two ways of action in this world today. One must come down this way or that. Now, I repudiate that attitude of mind. If there are only two ways—if you accept that—then you certainly have to join the cold war, and, if not a military bloc, at least a mental military bloc—if not an actual armed bloc. I do not understand that attitude at all. I just do not see—I speak with all respect to the great countries—why the possession of great armed might or great financial power should necessarily lead to right decisions or a right mental outlook. I do not see how that follows at all. They may be right, they may not be. But the fact that I have got the atom with me does not make me any the more intelligent, wiser or more peaceful than I otherwise might be. It is a simple fact, but it needs reiteration.

The greater a country in armed might, the wiser it must necessarily be in action—I do not think it follows. I said that with all respect to

the great countries. I am not criticising anybody, but I am not prepared even as an individual, much less as the Foreign Minister of this country, to give up my right of independent judgment to anybody else in other countries. That is the essence of our policy.

It may be, as Shri S. A. Dange said, 'Oh, you are friends with all, but sometimes you are more friendly with some people than with others'. That reminds me, of course, of that famous saying that 'all men are equal, but some are more equal than others'. It is true; it may be that occasionally because of some of our activities or some of our expressions, people, who themselves feel strongly about these matters this side or the other, feel that we are inclining too much on this side or that side. The fact of the matter is that we follow our own course of action as we judge right and incline on every side, whenever an opportunity offers itself, to be friendly with them. But it is true that in various matters—let us take economic matters and some other matters, to which I shall refer—we have past contacts which we certainly carry on. In the past, our economic life, rightly or wrongly, in trade, commerce etc., has gone in a certain direction. We have not tried to uproot it. We have tried to develop other directions too, but we have not tried to uproot the old directions, old contacts, old trade ways; we have tried to develop them as well as new ones, and that may give an impression that we have emphasised one and not the other. But, that is the point which Shri Dange laid stress on. He objected to our Chiefs of Staff going to England for certain conferences of military officers there and he thought that that meant some kind of lining up with the military apparatus of some countries of the Commonwealth. He also objected to our Navy joining in manoeuvres with some Commonwealth Navies, or chiefly the British Navy.

I do not think he is justified in objecting to that even, if I may say

so, from his own point of view. I think it must be due to some misapprehension of what is done and what happens. We send our Chiefs of Staff to London occasionally to participate in what is called a joint exercise. We send them because it is a very good opportunity for gaining wider knowledge of modern methods in so far as one can get them there. I do not say that there are no other places where you can get that. But, it is not taking part in manoeuvres; it is not thinking of defence policy vis-a-vis other countries.

For instance, whenever there is a Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference and I attend it, there is, usually, side by side with it a conference about defence matters. We do not attend it. I forget now whether there is any other Commonwealth country which has not attended. I think Ceylon does not attend it. Certainly, it has not attended it. We have not attended because we have nothing to do with the defence approach or the peace and war approach of the United Kingdom or the Commonwealth countries.

But, it is quite another matter for us or for our representatives to see an exercise. An exercise means really discussing modern methods of war, usually in a room, how old methods have been affected and so on. We have not got too many of those opportunities to do that by ourselves in this country. Where an opportunity offers itself as it sometimes happens in a limited way, we have to take advantage of that—even in other countries apart from Commonwealth countries. But, in the main, here is an opportunity; we come into touch and we take advantage of it.

Then for the Naval manoeuvres. A Navy or an Army must have some kind of practice. You cannot keep a Navy or anybody in trim without active practice, of mock battles, mock wars. Manoeuvres are mock battles. Our Navy is not big enough to be divided up into two forces fighting a mock battle, one with the other; it is not

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big enough for that purpose. Maybe the British Navy, maybe the American Navy or the Soviet Navy can do that internally; we cannot. So, we take advantage of these naval manoeuvres and participate in these mock battles, try to reproduce very very imperfectly, of course, the conditions of warfare and our people learn from them. It is of the highest importance that our sailors, or for the matter of that our soldiers, should have practical experience in so far as it can be given; and we take advantage of that, whenever an opportunity comes our way.

Then the question—a question almost always mentioned in the past—of our Commonwealth relationship—on this occasion was hardly mentioned. If I remember correctly, it was rather a Member from the Congress side that mentioned it and not from the opposite side. That is, the desirability of our continuing as a Member of the Commonwealth. I have tried to explain our viewpoint many times. I will just say a few words about it.

The House knows that our membership of the Commonwealth has not led us to forsaking any policy of ours being proceeded with. It has, in fact, rather helped us occasionally to put that policy more strongly and more impressively, if I may say so, on others, whether they are members of the Commonwealth or other people. It has helped us, therefore, in trying to put across our policy more, perhaps, than otherwise it might have been the case. Of course, this does not take us very far, I admit, to other factors. The argument that is advanced is that because South Africa, for instance, is functioning in a particular way, a racial way, apartheid etc. and South Africa is a Member of the British Commonwealth—I am sorry for the use of the word 'British'; it is an old word and it came in connection with South Africa—therefore, it is somewhat below our dignity or not in keeping with what we should do to remain in the same group of nations to which South Africa belongs.

I can very well understand that sentiment and that feeling against the racial policy of the South African Union. It is I believe among the many questions that trouble the world today. It is, I think, more basically wrong and dangerous for the future than for anything else. You can talk a great deal of other conflicts, ideological conflicts, communism, anti-communism and so many other things. It surprises me that those countries, particularly those who stand for the democratic tradition, those who voted for the United Nations Charter and for the Human Rights Convention—may I remind this House that tomorrow happens to be the tenth anniversary of the passing of the Human Rights Convention—it surprises me that those great countries express themselves so moderately or do not express themselves at all about this racial policy of the South African Union. It is not a question of policy only. I say it is the greatest immorality, international immorality for a nation to carry on in that way. We have no desire or reason to interfere with what a country does. The South African Government can do what it likes in its internal policy. But, I say, even apart from the fact that in South Africa people of Indian descent are concerned and these people went under certain guarantees and that therefore we have a special concern, even apart from that, even if we do not have that special concern, nevertheless, we would have held these strong views about the racial policy of the South African Government.

As I said, it has been a matter of some distress to me that from others who stand for the democratic tradition, who stand for the dignity of the individual, who have condemned this South African policy, not a voice can be heard elsewhere. Some do. The House will remember that the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Diefenbaker, when he was here spoke strongly and effectively against this racial policy. But some other countries do not do so.

It is this to which I referred in another context yesterday. It was the context of Pakistan. And, I wish to make it clear again that I am not criticising the internal affairs of Pakistan or martial law. It is up to any people to have the kind of government they choose and it is not our concern unless that government threatens us or unless that government functions, as I say the South African Government functions, against the canons of recognised international morality. That is a different matter, and we have to do it. But what, naturally, has been a matter of some concern to me is how the democratic outlook, the democratic tradition is gradually disappearing or is being gradually converted into something, shall I say, a matter of some verbiage or words, and not of a dynamic view of life and action. It is from this point of view that I have watched carefully the reactions of other countries to what had happened in Pakistan. When I found a constant apology in these other countries for what had happened in Pakistan and almost an attempt to show it as something not far removed from democracy, it really amazed me. There can be no greater, well, attempt to delude oneself, and it showed me how far this type of mentality which the cold war is developing has gone.

We are not interested really in any principle which we hold dear; we are interested only in knowing whether this country is with us in a cold war or not, or is in a hot war. That is the chief test.

Take the case of Goa. Take the case of Portugal. What government Portugal has is none of my business or none of the business of this House even. But everybody knows that Portugal has, what is termed, a very authoritarian government—some kind of a dictatorship. Let them have a dictatorship. But Portugal again becomes the strong pillar of peace and democratic principles from another point of view. It does not fit in my mind, it does not tick in my mind—this kind of thing. It shows that we

have all, whether in the Communist countries, whether in the non-Communist countries, become so apt to use words in meanings which are not the dictionary meanings; we simply distort them in some way to fit in with our approach to a particular problem. Here is Portugal—quite apart from the question of Goa; Goa we know well enough and what they do there. There is not the remotest question of any civil liberty or freedom in Goa. Nobody—well, I won't say 'nobody'; I am talking about not 'nobodies', but important bodies, important people and important countries—they say little about Goa or Portugal, and what they have said in the past has been rather an encouragement to Portugal in Goa. We saw recently, some months ago, an election in Goa—I am sorry there are no elections in Goa; it was in Portugal. It was one of the most odd elections that one has read about. We have seen criticisms of other elections in other countries, but the Portuguese election, apart from some newspaper scribes, was calmly passed over.

So the point is not what policy, what programme, what the objectives and ideals of a nation are; but, in this present cold war conflict, where does this nation stand, is it with us or not with us.

Again, a simple fact is forgotten, that it does not necessarily follow that a government of the day in these matters, major matters, has popular will behind it. Whether it is war or peace people count. Today even people who are not free, even in colonial countries, count. In war they will count still more. And, deals are made with governments forgetting that the deal may be worth nothing at all unless the people of that country approve of that deal or, at any rate, do not resent it. So, all these confusing situations arise.

One of the major examples of this kind of thing is what happened in Iraq, one of the chief founder nations of the Baghdad Pact. In fact, the

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very name of the Pact was taken from the capital city of Iraq. Suddenly the country changed, because all that was superficial, because all the deals were with a group at the top which did not represent the country, the people, and the people threw out the group at the top; and, there you are, the Baghdad Pact high and dry, one day thrown out from the mansion it had built for itself. Where it is I do not know, except in speeches and writings.

So we live in this odd world where, to use another phrase, there is so much double-thinking, so much use of language in a double way, that if one is confused it is not surprising. I do not pretend to possess any peculiar wisdom or intelligence, but I do try to avoid to be wholly confused by this situation. I cannot lay down what the future will show. So far as we in India are concerned, I should very much like not to stray too much from the right path and to serve the cause of peace in India and outside, not only from the larger viewpoint of the world but from the narrowest, opportunist viewpoint of my own country.

We try to do that, and in doing that take the question of our neighbour country, Pakistan I have tried to be fair. As this House knows, I have acknowledged often enough what I thought was wrong on our part. I have said only yesterday that in regard to these border troubles sometimes we are in the wrong, sometimes we emphasise things which should not be emphasised. I have said all that in my attempt to be fair—I do not know if I can be fair because nobody can be perfectly fair in matters which affect us so intimately; but I have tried to be fair—and it has been a matter of grief to me that in spite of all these efforts not too much change is visible on the other side. I did not make those efforts waiting for a change; whether a change comes or not I think we should function in the right way.

That is not only the right way, but it is a way of strength not of weakness—whether it is Pakistan, whether it is South Africa, whether it is some other place.

Hon. Members sometimes ask me, why don't you act with strength. The hon. Member, Dr. Subbarayan, said that in South Africa and Ceylon we must do this and we must do that. Where do these 'musts' come in, I should like to know, in international politics? I do not understand it. Where does 'must' come in in regard to South Africa. Am I to declare war against South Africa? Obviously not. I can only take the matter up in the United Nations or I can express my opinion, that is all. So, why all these fine gestures of defiance which you cannot give effect to? It has no meaning, and ultimately it becomes a sign of weakness if we talk in that way.

Ceylon—of course, Ceylon is in a completely different category. It is a friendly nation. It is our neighbour, and it is very closely aligned to us in cultural and other matters. We want to be friends, and I am quite certain the people of Ceylon want to be friends with India. Yet, we have inherited this problem of a considerable number of people of Indian descent in Ceylon, apart from the Indian nationals. There it is, one of those problems which with all the goodwill in the world is not easily solved. Essentially, it should not be treated as an Indian problem or a Ceylon problem, but as a human problem affecting a large number of human beings. I am not arguing that point. But I say, what is the good of telling me "Go and solve it immediately"? How am I to solve it immediately? I cannot. Am I to threaten Ceylon and make the lot of those people and everybody much worse? It might satisfy some kind of ambition on our part to display the strong hand, the fist. We do not normally, when we are in the right

mood, display the fist to anybody. So, one has to see this matter in that context. One has to see the Pakistan matter in this context. One has to see the border troubles in this context.

It is true; I think Acharya Kripalani said yesterday that these border troubles will continue. That is to say, so long as there is friction between India and Pakistan, it is likely to be reflected on the borders. To some extent, it may become a little less, but it will be reflected, because it is the basic atmosphere, the basic relationship between India and Pakistan that is wrong. That is taken advantage of not only sometimes by good people, but certainly by bad people on both sides. On the Pakistan side specially and sometimes maybe on our side too, the bad people are protected; they are not stopped from doing it, because there a feeling of nationalist pride comes in: We must protect our men. The same thing happens somewhere in the middle of Rajasthan. It is only some evil-doers misbehaving.

Coming to these border matters, Shri Jaipal Singh talked about Chittagong hill tracts. I must confess that when I first went through Justice Radcliffe's award, in which he awarded the Chittagong hill tracts to Pakistan, I was considerably surprised, because according to any approach of principle. I saw no reason for that. But there it was; it was a clear decision and not a question of interpretation. I could not interpret it in any other way. What were we to do? We had accepted soon after partition Radcliffe as arbitrator, in a sense, arbitrator. However much it went against my thinking, against our interests, against India's interests. I could not break it; we could not break our word. We had to accept it, although we thought it very unreasonable and devoid of any approach of principle. There it was and that has been the position till then.

The matter has been raised from time to time, notably by Shri Jaipal Singh. I can very well understand

his feeling in that matter. I share that feeling. But what am I to do? I cannot denounce the Radcliffe award, which definitely, deliberately, in a clearly defined manner, gave that to Pakistan. We can negotiate with Pakistan if a proper atmosphere is present and consider it. But the House can well realise what the answer would be, if we suggested negotiation about the Chittagong hill tracts, which have been given to them precisely and definitely by the Radcliffe award. It would lead us nowhere, when there are difficulties about much simpler matters with Pakistan.

We could hardly raise this matter previously in the United Nations. I do not see how we can raise it in the United Nations. The obvious answer is there: The Radcliffe award and all that. So, there it is. I do not know what I can do about it, however much Shri Jaipal Singh or I may feel about it.

There is a calling attention notice from Shri Premji Assar. In that notice, he has said that a spokesman of the West Bengal Government had said that it would be physically impossible to prevent the exchange of enclaves by the target date. There is some misapprehension about this matter. So far as the Cooch-Bihar enclaves—enclaves in the old Cooch-Bihar State—are concerned, there is no target date at all. There can be none, because their exchange can only take place after legislation has been passed by this Parliament. There was some doubt as to the method we should pursue. It was clear that this required at least legislation by Parliament. Some people said that it might even require an amendment of the Constitution. But all the legal luminaries we consulted have agreed that this does not require an amendment of the Constitution, but it does require legislation by Parliament. Naturally, we will come before this House sometime or other with proposals to pass that legislation and the House will consider it. So, there is no question of target date there.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

The target date was fixed for the other exchanges, not the enclaves. That target was fixed some months ahead so as to allow for demarcation and settlement to avoid any confusion afterwards. That demarcation was started and then it was interrupted. According to us, it was the fault of the Pakistani people. However, it was interrupted. Now, lately it has started again. The West Bengal Government approached the East Pakistan Government and they agreed to start it again. The West Bengal Government has suggested to them now that in order to expedite this matter of demarcation, more than one survey party should function and there should be several survey parties. To that, we have had no answer, so far as I know. But one party is functioning now.

A great deal was said yesterday from both sides of the House about the Berubari Union. May I give the facts? One hon. Member enquired when this question arose about the Berubari Union becoming a matter of dispute. In the Radcliffe award, the boundary for the Berubari Union was not very clearly described. There was a map too. But the matter at that time was not referred to Justice Bagge, which came soon after. Bagge finished his work in 1950, but in considering the second Bagge award, then fresh problems arose and there were two interpretations.

It was in 1952 that this question of the Berubari Union became a matter of dispute and discussion between India and Pakistan, that is, about six or seven years ago. It is true that so far as possession is concerned, it had been in our possession since independence. The House may remember that although possession was ours, Pakistan claimed a large part of the area round about Sylhet-Karimganj as an interpretation of the Radcliffe award. It is amazing how much difficulties this Radcliffe award has caused us in interpretation. They claimed huge

areas and Justice Bagge had to deal with this matter together with an

Indian judge and a Pakistani judge. The decision of Justice Bagge plus the Indian judge in regard to a large piece of territory in Karimganj was in our favour. That part was disposed of. But, nevertheless, after the Bagge Award again difficulties arose in interpretation of what Bagge had said and what Radcliffe had said. The difficulties arose chiefly because first of all they laid down a rule that we shall accept, broadly speaking, the boundaries of districts or taluks or administrative areas. Now the administrative areas inside a country does not matter. But when the boundaries become international frontiers, it makes a difference. Sometimes it is said as the other side of the river. Then they attach maps to the description, and the map does not tally with the description. Sometimes they name a river and there was doubt as to which river was meant.

Anyhow, my point is that after the Bagge Award several other matters arose on interpretation and we have been holding to certain interpretations of our own and Pakistan to some others. It was after the Bagge Award, after at least 1952 that Pakistan raised this question about Berubari Union. We contested their claim and in our opinion, we said, the whole Union had been awarded to India. The dispute has gone on. I am merely referring to it. It is not a new dispute. This was finally considered at the Prime Ministers' meetings. I may as well say that the Prime Ministers did not consider it, because I am not an expert on revenue boundaries, but we considered it at the official level, with Secretaries and revenue authorities advising us. And the whole agreement that was arrived at between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, which was really arrived at the official level by various parties advised by Secretaries and revenue officials, was accepted by us after closely examining it. One of the parts of that

agreement was that this Berubari Union, which both claimed as an entirety, should be broadly divided into two parts, northern and the southern, the northern remaining with India and the southern going to Pakistan. I cannot obviously enter into the merits of the case. Large maps and charts and revenue records of what this meant and what that meant becomes highly complicated. I am merely venturing to place before the House the procedure that was adopted. So, we accepted the advice chiefly of the revenue authorities and others of West Bengal that this might be done.

Now I should like to point out that in these various matters of interpretation and dispute, well, there were some matters in which one could say with confidence that our case was strong. In some matters one felt that our case was not very strong. Naturally when we have a dozen such matters, some points are strong and some weak, and we had to take all these matters into consideration in coming to a "give and take" agreement.

A great deal was said even by Shri Jaipal Singh and other Members that we show weakness in dealing with these matters, our case goes by default and we accept everything that Pakistan says. Well, that is not correct. Even in the present case, it might interest the House to know that as a result of the so-called "Nehru-Noon Agreement"—I want to give the figures; I have got them here—as a result of the agreement in regard to the exchange of territories the total area which comes to India is 42.4 sq. miles; the total area that goes to Pakistan is 4.8 sq. miles. And when I say coming to India, a part of it is in India now, but that is taken out of the area of dispute and agreed to that this is India. The total area in dispute in this area was 47.2 sq. miles. As I said, of this 42.4 sq. miles definitely comes to India. So, it is not a question of handing over territory to Pakistan and accepting what they say. The total area of Berubari Union is 2.75 sq. miles, and the agreement was

that about half of it should go to them and about half of it should come to India.

Reference was made to Hili. As a matter of fact, the whole area, a large area of 34.88 miles comes to India, and Pakistan admitted that it should go to India, although they have been claiming it.

Shri Ramga: What about the population? How many are there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: You mean Berubari Union? The total population of Berubari Union is 10,000 to 12,000. I think half of it remains there. Roughly half of it goes there. But I do not know the density of population in each part. About 5,000 to 6,000 may be affected by this.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ में इस वक्त जो इलाका है उसमें से कितना जायेगा । May I know the area occupied by India now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give the exact figures. But, as I said just now, this includes some parts which are at present in the possession of India. Now, if you go into the details about this, it is a highly complicated matter in which for months and months our experts have been struggling with revenue records, maps and all that, and finally in regard to these particular matters they felt that it would be advantageous, not only from the national point of view but from the point of view of the people of those areas, who were subjected to this constant indecision and conflict, to recommend this settlement of these particular disputes, and we accepted that, rightly.

It is a fact that whatever you may decide, it causes some inconvenience, some upset to some people. We wanted to see that it is as little as possible.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

One thing more about Tukegram. Tukegram has been all the time since independence in India's possession. The dispute about Tukegram as such only arose this year, that is, Pakistan raised this question. In another sense, Tukegram is part of a larger area about which there was some dispute, a continuing one. But by itself there is no dispute about this and it was undoubtedly, according to our thinking, our territory. I say this because some statement made on our behalf in answer to a question, I think in the other House, has slightly led to some misapprehensions. In fact, our Deputy Minister made a statement in the other House, clearing that misapprehension, today.

13 hrs.

Some Hon. Members suggested that a Joint Judicial Board be constituted to deal with these problems and that the chairman of that Board should be neither an Indian nor a Pakistani, but some outsider and I believe he suggested someone from another Commonwealth country. That kind of proposal, I say, is a completely wrong one and we are not at all prepared to consider it. We are prepared to consider a Tribunal to take up such matters; some matters can be referred to it, because after all finally there is no way of settling these matters except either by agreement or by an arbitrator or by a tribunal.

We suggested this in regard to some other matters to Mr. Feroze Khan Noon, but he rejected that. He did not accept that. I think some hon. Members actually read out yesterday from what he said on that occasion when he went back to Karachi. I do not see any other way of settling them. It is our misfortune that two tribunals, the Radcliffe and the Bagge, still left matters vague.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Nothing was vague about Tukegram. They did not leave anything vague about Tukegram.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Tukegram is not mentioned at all. The question of vagueness is not there. Normally it is in India.

An hon. Member—I think it was probably Shri Dange, or maybe someone else—said that it was not safe for our pattern of armaments to be linked up with one particular power. Broadly speaking, I agree with that statement. We should not be tied up to any big power. To some extent it becomes a little difficult for us to spread ourselves out all over the world and the real answer to this question is to produce things oneself in one's own country, except any special thing which we may buy here or there; broadly speaking to increase our defence production capacity. We are trying to do that to the best of our ability. It is not an easy matter and we cannot, however much we might produce things ourselves, build up that enormous equipment for research and advance which the great powers have. We do not intend doing it; we do not want it. We are not aiming at any kind of competition in this matter. But we want to be self-sufficient in this respect in regard to our normal defence equipment.

Finally, Sir, I should like to say something in regard to some remarks which Acharya Kripalani made. First of all he said that our Military Department must be above a suspicion in regard to contracts, etc. I entirely agree with him, of course. And not only the Military Department, but all Departments should endeavour to do that. I cannot say honestly that every department of Government here, or in fact anywhere else, is hundred per cent. perfect. There is trouble, there is misappropriation and all that sometimes. But I do believe that the kind of opinion that is sometimes held apparently about so-called corruption etc. in Government departments is much exaggerated.

As I said, we are functioning today as Government over a sphere which

is probably a hundred times bigger than in pre-independence days. It is a tremendous domain and new territories are being included—I mean to say the public sector and all that. Everything is tremendous. If I may use a word each department of Government, each Ministry, is an empire in extent! Now this very extent raises difficult problems and we are constantly struggling and endeavouring to make our apparatus of Government more efficient, more economical and to have people of integrity. I think that marked progress is being made in this direction.

Remember today how many eyes are on Government departments. Every Member of this House or the other House—if not every Member, a large number of them—are vigilant guardians. They are vigilant to see and if anything happens down they come upon them: quite rightly, they should. There are so many people looking at them. In previous days nobody looked upon them. If a mistake happened, it just happened. Our newspapers also are eager to pick up anything that might savour of some scandal. So that there are enough eyes and ears at work and the smallest thing that happens is brought out either by question or in newspaper, or otherwise. One must remember also all this background and see the enormous range of governmental activity. If you pick out something and if something happens, you must see it in relation to it. And do not—if I may say so with respect—because of one case or two or ten cases think that 10,000 other cases are wrong. We must have some perspective in view.

My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani mentioned defence. And defence, remember, is in such a matter the most difficult department of all, difficult, that is to say, so long as it deals with foreign firms. If we produce our goods ourselves then it will be on the same level as others. Nothing is more difficult than purchasing armaments from the big firms abroad and elsewhere. There is no

real competition in that matter. Deals are not done normally in public. They can more or less fix their own prices and we try to argue with them and accept them or not. So defence is always a dangerous thing and in every country it is in deals connected with defence that wrong things happen. I entirely accept that in defence we have to be very careful.

Unfortunately, the first year after independence, 1948 was a very critical year for us. Soon after independence the Kashmir trouble started and nobody knew in 1948 at what time the Kashmir trouble might not extend to an all-out war with Pakistan. Those who held responsibility then found it rather a heavy burden to carry, i.e., about our security, about a possible major war as to what might happen. A little later came the Hyderabad problem. It was a small affair as it happened. But we saw it in terms of all this, i.e., what was happening in Kashmir, what was happening in Pakistan—and just soon after Partition when we had very few arms, very few vehicles and all that in proper condition. We were anxious to buy and certain contracts were made.

The first contracts were made—the very first—by the new department at India House. Till then every contract was made through the India Office, i.e., through the British agency. The early contracts were made when no proper establishment was built up and all that and here we had a violent hurry because of this acute dangerous situation which might result in sudden war with Pakistan and we would not have this or that. Certain contracts were made then which led ultimately, as the House knows, to enormous trouble and still pursue us, i.e., what is called the jeep scandal and all that. So, see the context of it.

We have gone into this matter very, very thoroughly and we are convinced—I cannot say honestly that some people in England or some people elsewhere did not make money out of

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it; some people did because we have lost the money and obviously it has gone somewhere, but I am simply speaking after all the long enquiries that have been made—that people in India House were by these circumstances and not by anything else hustled in agreeing to certain terms, etc., which normally they would not have agreed to or to deal with certain firms which they might not have dealt with. Considering everything we thought that it was our misfortune that we have got caught in that way and not that any person is deliberately at fault. That was our firm opinion and of those who examined it

Now, remember again the enormous scale on which Defence purchases things from abroad. It is a very big scale and I beg you to consider that dealing in this big way how few instances have arisen which have been challenged in this House. Maybe, of course, some misappropriation was not caught. That is quite possible. It does not necessarily follow that because it was not challenged it was all right. But still what I am venturing to point out is that by and large if you look at this picture it has been a picture of straight dealing and care-taking. Sometimes a mistake has been made. Even now we are enquiring into some matters which really go back to—I think the story goes back probably about four or five years—1954. We are enquiring into it. We have taken action to occasionally dismiss some high-ranking people and all that. So, we are trying to do what we can. But, again I would beg this House to consider one aspect of this. We have to be vigilant, we have to be careful and we have to take action—and firm action—whenever necessary. But it is a wrong thing—and a dangerous thing—to create an atmosphere.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I must submit that firm action is lacking.

Shri Braj Singh (Ferozabad): It will always lack.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, knows about these matters and his advice is always valuable. He may be right. He may be right that firm action is lacking but what I am venturing to say is that wherever necessary or when it is proved we come down with a heavy hand. But one thing is dangerous as it is wrong and that is, first of all, to condemn large numbers of people—fine Services—because somebody had erred. The person who has erred—cut off his head, if you will. Certainly, but do not colour the whole Service with that. It is a bad thing. It is bad anywhere whether it is civil or anybody. It is worse when the military and those people are concerned

Secondly, do not do anything which discourages the bright people—the scientists, the technicians and others. Thus far they had no chance or very little chance of doing anything special—they had to work in routines, in grooves. The best of them become affected by this and become dull. That unfortunately is sometimes the result of too much bureaucracy. People are promoted by virtue of years of service and not that they have got greater intelligence in their heads. They go on being promoted one after the other and at a certain stage they are asked to quit, whether they are good or bad. I think it is quite illogical and insensible. This may be all right for your lower grade clerks but for intelligent men, when you spend a large sum of money and when you get them trained, to be asked to quit when it is the best time of service, it is quite absurd. Of course, in the educational field it is fantastic. In other countries I have seen the professors reaching the hundred years standard and nobody kicks them out—they are 95 or 92 years of age—because they all are respected, whatever be their age. It is not a civil

service kind of thing—the rotation of coming and going.

So, with this bureaucratic approach the brilliant person is treated like a mediocre, on the same level. That may not matter so much in the normal governmental administration. It does matter, of course, but not so much. But it matters ever so much where you have to deal with scientific and other discoveries and progress. The scientist cannot function in that atmosphere. It is possibly, if all the time he is pulled up and told not to do this and not to do that, just a madness for a man of acute intelligence who is trying to do a bit of high intellectual work. We have got some very fine men in our Defence installations—good scientists and good technicians—and they have been doing particularly fine work in the course of last year or two, and you have seen some examples. Why? Because they are enthusiastic now. They have been given free play—do something I do not want this House to create an impression on them, “We do not approve of your doing them”

Now, Acharya Kripalamb mentioned Kashmir and said that it is not safe to rely completely on one person and he referred to certain previous incidents. We should rely on the people.

Shri Tyagi: That is what they are doing in India too.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think, for once I completely disagree with Shri Tyagi. So long as there are many Shri Tyagis in this country that cannot happen and fortunately there are many such persons.

But about what Acharya Kripalamb said—and he said it in all earnestness—I should like to remind him that one has to see these things not in a vacuum but in particular situations. Here is Kashmir. It has gone through such an ordeal for many years, which

today has armies on the cease-fire line on either side and which in the last year or two, as the House knows, has had to face a secret and deliberate campaign of sabotage. Schools—and I speak with some knowledge—being started to teach people how to commit sabotage and people sent across just to commit that sabotage—on the other side of the border it started not in our territory—sent deliberately. This is difficult situation to face. It is not a normal situation. And difficult situations have to be faced sometimes in abnormal ways. Nevertheless, in spite of all this elections have been held in Kashmir twice. You may say—and you may perhaps be right—that the elections are not of that high standard as we would like them to be or as they have been held in the rest of India. Nevertheless, whatever be the standard, it does give a great opportunity to the people there. It has given them that opportunity. There are those difficulties. We cannot have it in ideal conditions anywhere. In these conditions, the situation throws up men to deal with those situations. And the present Prime Minister of Kashmir, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, is a person who undoubtedly has shown quite remarkable qualities of organisation and leadership. He has done something. I am quite free to confess here that sometimes he has acted in ways which I have not liked at all—just as all of us may act in some ways—and I have ventured to draw his attention to these too. But the fact is that here is this great problem and this great responsibility which he is shouldering, and carrying this burden

Now, Acharya Kripalamb referred also to the case of Mridula Sarabhai. I do not think it would be proper for me, since he has referred to her case, to pass it by and say nothing. That would be unfair to the House. Well, all of us or nearly all of us have known her well. I think I have known her for a trifle over forty years, since she was a child, a girl. And there are few persons in India, men or women, whose courage I have

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admired so much as hers. She is a brave, courageous young woman. But there are also few persons whose judgment I have disputed and thought wrong, often enough. I mean that wrong judgment is alike to courage. It often produces very wrong results, because she has the courage to go wrong, and repeatedly wrong, and not to be cowed down by anybody into any other course of action. Speaking for myself, I can assure Acharya Kripalani or anybody else, and for myself I have never doubted her own motives, her *bona fides*. But I have been amazed to see how she can persist in wrong doing and harmful doing to her country. Almost every member of this House has received no doubt vast bundles of papers from her frequently. It is amazing that type of propaganda being carried on—and I had that examined repeatedly—much of it baseless, without foundation. I do not say that she deliberately tells a lie. But she believes every liar that comes to her and puts it across to the people with her own imprint and gives publicity to that. We talked to her, tried to reason with her and tried to explain to her but it had no effect.

So it is not a question of Midula Sarabhai being guilty of high treason. I do not say that at all. But under an unfortunate set of circumstances her courage and her capacity is being utilised and exploited for wrong and dangerous purposes. She got far greater publicity in Pakistan than in India. That is no argument, I know but I merely say that her whole activity—not that she meant it—became so anti-national, so harmful to India that it became rather difficult to leave it where it was. In fact for months and months, in fact for a longer period, we did allow matters to remain where they were. I do not think we would have acted in this way with any other person in India for so long, whoever he might have been. But because of our high regard for her and because of her known courage we did that, and if I

may quote some lines that come to my head

And to be wrath with those we
love
Doth work like madness in the
brain

Now, one thing else. He referred to the case of Mr Balraj Puri, his treatment. I enquired into this matter. I cannot say what the exact facts were except to say that the lengthy reports that have come to me after enquiry did not wholly support Mr Balraj Puri's own account in the sense that—and it is quite possible occasionally that varying reports may come and people are excited—here was a crowded court room and this is in Jammu when Mr Balraj Puri entered it and rather threw his weight about.

Shri Goray (Poona) Mr Balraj Puri is the last man who can throw his weight

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) Sir, you have seen the man. He is not a man who can throw his weight. All that he did was that he raised his hands.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not in the physical sense. I am not complaining, I mean to say that even the Magistrate noticed this pushing about and he commented upon it and he was asked I think, by a police officer to go out. I am not for a moment judging this incident. All that I say is that here is a crowded room where a person comes in, and he said something and I am sorry that he suffered any inconvenience. But the conditions were peculiar. In a crowded room this kind of thing happens.

Shri Nath Pai I may be excused for interrupting the Prime Minister, because Mr Balraj Puri won't be having a chance of defending himself and the Prime Minister's version will go before the country. There is a medical certificate that he has produced of the beatings he has received in the police

lock-up, which he has brought to the notice of no less a person than the Prime Minister himself. Mr. Balraj Puri will not be having an opportunity of saving his honour. He was ill-treated and maltreated and beaten up for the offence that he raised his hand in the court when Sheikh Abdullah was being tried in the court.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said it is difficult for me, I have spent some time over this enquiry and I have no doubt that some things that Mr. Balraj Puri says are correct, but I do get the impression that some other things that he has not said are also correct, and there are exaggerations on all sides.

That is all, Sir. I am thankful to the House for the patient hearing it has given me.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): On a point of order, Sir. There is some confusion in my mind on your speech. How do you think that non-alignment and Commonwealth can go together? That is one thing. And how do you explain that non-violence and the preparation for war can go together? It means that non-violence cannot protect us, army is needed.

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As regard the amendments to this motion, I am prepared to accept one of them, Shri Jaganatha Rao's. I do not particularly mind if there is no amendment. There is no necessity for an amendment. But, naturally in sheer self-defence I have to accept that amendment.

Mr. Speaker: There are the other amendments.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): I press my amendment.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I press my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely —

"This House, having considered the present International situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, places on record its dissatisfaction with the present posture of India's relations with Pakistan and the manner in which the Government of India have hastened to conclude with Pakistan in the month of September, 1958, the Border Re-adjustment Agreement (known as the Nehru-Noon Agreement) and have agreed to transfer under terms thereof, certain territories of the Indian Union, particularly a part of the Berubari Union of the district of Jalpaiguri in West Bengal, without obtaining the prior consent of the Indian citizens numbering about 10,000 living there or their elected representatives, and also to make other concessions to Pakistan without obtaining any dependable guarantees or assurances that these concessions would lead to any change for the better in its attitude on these borders and that border violations and other depredations from Pakistan side would cease and that the Agreement would be respected.

(2) The House also deplores the fact that the Government have so far failed to take any effective steps for obtaining the resolution of the outstanding problems concerning our vital interests nearer home, such as the question of the status of Indians in Ceylon and that political repression still continuing in Goa against the freedom fighters, and express its concern at the way the Government is moving step by step into the economic and financial orbits of Western powers like U.S.A., Britain and such other countries.

[Mr. Speaker]

and are allowing the latter to strengthen their influence and stranglehold on the economy of India.

(3) The House is of the opinion that the Government should, in view of the renewed tensions in international relations prevailing at present, take quick steps to allay all misapprehensions about its foreign policy in this country or abroad, arising from the reasons indicated above."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, is of the opinion that—

- (a) the implementation of Nehru-Noon Pact and exchange of territories between India and Pakistan scheduled to be completed by January 15, 1958, in pursuance of the pact, be postponed until an overall agreement is reached between India and Pakistan regarding border disputes;
- (b) issues over which the two Prime Ministers could not reach an agreement be referred to an impartial tribunal for arbitration;
- (c) pending that overall settlement, mutual guarantees be offered, for putting an immediate stop to border raids and shootings; and
- (d) Commonwealth connections be severed, in view of the changing pattern and character of the Commonwealth."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Jaganatha Rao's substitute motion.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House having considered the international situation and the the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves the said policy.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: All other substitute motions are barred.

13.32 hrs.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CONSTITUTION AND PROCEEDINGS) VALIDATION BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. N. Datar on the 3rd December, 1958, namely:—

"That the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Home Minister.

Some Hon. Members: We do not have the Bills

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandsesh): On the Bill itself, we want to speak.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): None of us have spoken on the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I am not calling the hon. Home Minister to reply. I am calling him for this purpose. The other day, the proceedings were interrupted by a suggestion that this matter, so far as the Bills and others are concerned, might be looked into privately, or at any rate, some copies were said to be

not available in the Library. Now, we have met again to proceed with this Bill—for the further progress of this Bill. The hon. Home Minister wanted to say something in regard to this matter. Of course, on the Bill itself, right of reply will come in after other Members have an opportunity of speaking on the motion for consideration.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, when this Bill was moved on the 3rd of December, a point of order was raised and the Chairman then gave a definite ruling in unambiguous terms holding that this House has full jurisdiction to deal with this Bill. I find that the provisions of this Bill are still being wrapped in a haze.

The Bill by itself is very simple. The circumstances which led up to this Bill have been clearly stated here. Himachal Pradesh had a legislature of its own. In 1954, about the middle of the year, Bilaspur was attached to Himachal Pradesh. Then a Bill was passed by virtue of which the legislature was to consist of the old Members of Himachal Pradesh who were, I think, 36 in number with five more from Bilaspur. The new legislature so constituted was to function from the 1st July, 1954 till the 1st of November, 1956 when the States were reorganised and Himachal Pradesh was again given the status of a Central Territory. Many Bills were passed by this legislature. Recently a decision was given by the Supreme Court to the effect that the Himachal Pradesh legislature was not only duly constituted as the Notification required under the Representation of the People Act had not been published. I may submit that, in fact, so far as practical purposes go, there was no reconstitution of the legislature, but only the addition of five members because it was said there that the old members who had been elected some time ago would continue as members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): They were deemed to be members.

Pandit G. B. Pant: of the reformed legislature. Five were to be elected from the Bilaspur area. The terms would be counted from the time when the old members had been elected so that the new members were to serve only for the remaining part of the term of the old legislature. So that, for our practical purposes, it was a continuance of the old legislature with the addition of a few members, the term remaining as it was, the original election being regarded as being valid and the members of the old legislature who were 36 in number continuing as members without any fresh election.

This legislature passed a number of Bills and, as I said, a case went up to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court held that as the requisite notification under the Representation of the People Act had not been issued, there was a flaw. So, we are faced with a situation which can be easily appraised by everyone. Between 1st July, 1954 and 1st November, 1956, a number of Bills were passed, budgets were passed, grants were voted, a number of other resolutions were adopted and action was taken in pursuance of those resolutions by the State of Himachal Pradesh. If all these Bills, all these resolutions and everything that was done by the legislature there is to be regarded as invalid, then, we are faced with a very queer position. That is, the money has been spent, laws have been passed, they have been acted upon and that legislature has ceased to exist.

Under the Constitution, the entire power with regard to Himachal Pradesh, as it is, is vested in Parliament. The Parliament has the right to exercise powers not only under List I, but also under List II and under List III and also if anything remains over, the residuary powers. So that, Parliament has absolutely plenary and complete powers with regard to the affairs of Himachal Pradesh. It is

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

obvious that such a technical flaw cannot be allowed to upset anything that has been done and to create anarchy and chaos in Himachal Pradesh. So, a remedy has to be found. What can that remedy be? It is a simple remedy and it is this. This Validating Bill in pursuance of the Ordinance has been introduced here. It says that the Himachal Pradesh legislature in spite of the flaw that there was, should be regarded as having been a valid legislature. The Himachal Pradesh legislature was a creature of this House. It was by virtue of a law passed by this House that the Himachal Pradesh legislature was brought into existence. It was by virtue of another law passed by this House that a few more Members were added to that legislature. At that time Himachal Pradesh had its own legislature, when the new Act was passed by this House, but now Himachal Pradesh has no legislature. The entire power is vested in this House. We have time and again passed laws here validating Acts which were passed long ago and which had been in operation, but which had been declared to be invalid. Because a certain notification that had to be issued after the passage of that Act had not been issued, we hold here that although a notification had not been issued, yet we should validate the Act and all that had been done under the Act. That is all that is being said now. This House has ample powers. It can pass any law, but here is something which is obviously within its authority and competence, and for which there is a compelling necessity. I do not see how there can be any objection. In fact, I had never anticipated, or even dreamt that there would be any objection to this Bill.

There is one point. Some suggestions have been made that the Acts should be examined and then some may be adopted and some may not be adopted. That is not possible, because you have to decide today whether this legislature is to be regarded as being

a duly constituted legislature in spite of the flaw that has been revealed in the course of the proceedings, and whether the acts that were done by this legislature are going to be validated now or not. This Bill does not go beyond that. If you kindly refer to clause 4, it clearly says

"No court shall question any Act passed, or any grant, resolution, proceeding or thing made, passed, adopted, taken or done, by or before the new legislative Assembly merely on the ground that the new legislative Assembly had not been duly constituted or on the ground that a person who was not entitled so to do presided over, sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings of the new Legislative Assembly."

The only thing that we cure by virtue of this Bill is the defect that has crept in on account of the failure of the issue of the required notification. It is merely on that ground that these proceedings are not to be questioned. If any person has any grievance on any other ground, if it can be proved that the law was vulnerable not on this but on other grounds because it goes against fundamental rights, because there is something which cannot sustain the law, it is open to any one to take objection to that, and it does not cure those defects. It only places these Acts in the same position in which they would be if that legislature had not been the subject and the victim of this small technical flaw. So if there is any Act to which there is any objection on the part of any one on any other ground, he can go to the Supreme Court, to any other court, to whichever court he likes, but there cannot be any distinction between one Act and another. Either this legislature was competent, or is now going to be declared to have been competent, or we are not going to make such a declaration, but nothing more is going to be done. If there is any defect, if there is any shortcoming, if it is assailable on any other ground,

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that ground will still be available in the same manner as it would have been otherwise. In the circumstances, all that this House is being requested to agree to is the removal of the difficulty that has been created by the decision of the Supreme Court, and I do not see how this House can possibly refuse to accede to this request for everything would be thrown into a cauldron.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Do we know the contents of the Acts?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The contents of the Acts are altogether immaterial and irrelevant.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is your way of parliamentary democracy?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is my approach, and I hope that you will agree to a reasonable approach though I know sometimes you can be unreasonable too, and most unnecessarily, but I hope you will be reasonable enough to accede to my request and to appreciate the reasonings that I have ventured to place before you.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I appreciate your embarrassment.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not see how there can be any objection to a Bill like this. I say the compulsion, of facts by itself would leave no option to any one, but in law it is a perfect Bill and there can be no objection to it. So, I submit that the Bill be approved and passed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Before we proceed further, may I enquire from the hon. Home Minister of his reaction to the suggestion thrown out by you the other day of sending the Bill to a Select Committee?

Pandit G. B. Pant: My submission is this, that so far as this Bill goes, it seeks only one remedy from this House, and it is to say that the flaw that was created by the non-issue of the notification be kindly removed. You remove the flaw, and all the Acts

and other things become valid of themselves. You do not remove the flaw, and then everything falls to the ground. Having done that, it is not possible for us to examine every Act and say this amendment be made in this Act, or that this Act be rejected or that Act be accepted. I say all these Acts should be treated as though they had been passed by the Himachal Pradesh legislature on the assumption that that legislature was duly constituted. If you do not accept that, then the whole thing falls down.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): May I ask for a clarification? I am also as anxious as the hon. Home Minister that some of these very vital enactments are validated, particularly the progressive land reforms contained therein.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is really the thing which people want to kill.

Shri Easwara Iyer: For my part, I am only asking for a clarification of this question. The legislature has been declared to be not duly constituted by the Supreme Court a decision with which, with great respect, I do not agree, and now we seem to be validating with retrospective effect matters contained in the State List as it then was. As to how far Parliament can derive that power under the Constitution is a matter which requires investigation.

A similar condition arose when we had to deal with the acquisition of zamindari estates and we had to bring in article 31B of the Constitution, whereby the Constitution itself gave power to Parliament to validate those laws, and a schedule was attached to article 31B of the Constitution, so that the validation was given constitutional sanction by attaching a schedule of the State laws that had been enacted.

I am really serious that these laws have to be validated and I certainly agree with the hon. Home Minister that these laws have to be validated, but finding that even the very ordi-

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nance has now recently been questioned before the Supreme Court,—that is what I am told—is it not necessary for us to examine very anxiously whether we should amend the Constitution so as to put beyond doubt the validity of these enactments and so that Parliament may have constitutional power also and do away with this doubt. This is a matter which I humbly placed before the hon. Home Minister for consideration.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I may submit that we have obtained the highest legal advice. We have consulted the Attorney-General after the point had been raised here, and he is fully satisfied that Parliament is competent to pass this law. He also knows that there is a petition pending in the Supreme Court, but he feels that there is absolutely no ground for questioning the validity of this Bill.

As to the question put by the hon. Member, I may tell him that this Parliament has today plenary powers. I think that cannot be disputed. Whatever powers the Himachal Pradesh Legislature as a Part C State Legislature had till the 31st of October, 1956, have now vested in this Parliament. So even with regard to State matters this Parliament is now competent to legislate in relation to the affairs of Himachal Pradesh. So, whether it was a State or whether it was a territory or whether it was a piece of another State is immaterial.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I leave it to the Home Minister. Of course, I have also got great respect for the opinion of the Attorney-General, but I do not certainly agree with him, because the validation cannot be with retrospective effect with respect to matters enacted by the State Legislature and within the absolute competence of the State Legislature. Of course, I leave it to the Home Minister. But we are also naturally anxious about this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Let me dispose of one thing first. The whole thing has arisen on account of some remark which was made here the other day, that copies of the Acts were not there in the Library of the House and were not available for hon. Members to look into. Five copies have been kept in the Library, and notice also has been issued accordingly. So that matter is over.

Inasmuch as a number of Bills were the subject-matter of legislation there, I thought then, in pursuance of the desire of hon. Members that since we were thirsting for time and this Bill sought to replace an ordinance and this should go before the other House also, and this whole matter has to be disposed of within this Session, therefore, hon. Members might sit together either in a Select Committee or privately with the Home Minister and then look into this matter. But in view of what the Home Minister has said just now that we are not going into the details of anyone of those Bills, the only point is whether this House has got a right, and whether it is proper to validate. These are the only two points that have to be decided.

Today when we are passing this legislation let us say, the other legislature is still continuing. Then, today are we competent to say that we are entitled to validate that legislature, in spite of the arguments or the decision of the Supreme Court? That is the first point. Secondly, if so, if it is in existence today, and if we are entitled to validate it, the constitution notwithstanding, and treating that portion as an irregularity that the notification has been issued under section 9 of the previous Act, are we entitled to push it in point of time a little earlier and then say, from its inception, it is valid? If it is valid, then not only the Bills but the other things also would become valid. If this related only to Bills, I would certainly have suggested once again to the Home Minister to go into this matter. But

mere validation of the Bills alone is not enough; there is the question of validation of every proceeding, including the passing of the budget and every other act; there are many other acts which might have been done. We cannot go back now. Therefore, by this legislation, it is sought to validate not individual acts of that legislature, but the late legislature as a whole.

Validating that legislature, and validating all that it has done must be kept separately. Validating one piece of legislation or any act done by that legislature is one thing, and validating that legislature as a whole saying that it is legally constituted and that it must be deemed to have been legally constituted is another thing. If the latter is passed, then the other things will flow from it. Therefore, these must be kept apart. And if the House agrees with the Home Minister's statement that individual cases do not arise for consideration here, then the main thing is whether we are going to validate the legislature or not, whether we are right from the constitutional point of view, and whether it is proper, that we should do so or not.

These are the only two things that the House has to take into consideration. Therefore, I thought it was unnecessary to press on the Home Minister to go into the details of these Bills. Bills alone are not the acts done by them; there are many other things also.

In view of this, I would allow the previous proceedings to go on. Whoever has spoken already need not speak again. Whoever else wants to speak now may do so, and I shall give him an opportunity.

Let this matter go on. It is for the House to decide. It is not for me to decide this as a point of order.

Now, Shri V. P. Nayar. We have already exceeded the time. So, I shall give ten minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You said.....

Mr. Speaker: All right, he will have fifteen minutes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have not discussed anything up till now.

Mr. Speaker: There are three or four Members who have spoken already.

Hon. Members will have ten to fifteen minutes each.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I appreciate the anxiety of the Home Minister, and I do feel.....

Mr. Speaker: What I have said will apply to the amendments also.

13.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do feel that something is necessary in order to clear the position. I am conscious also of the fact that Government are in an embarrassing situation. There is no doubt about it.

But that does not mean that in order to save Government from an embarrassment, we should put ourselves into a greater embarrassment, because I feel that if the matter is again decided by the Supreme Court that some of these Acts are *ultra vires* of the Constitution, none of us will be saved from an embarrassment. We want to make that position clear. Although we have raised the point of order from this side of the House, it was only with the intention of cautioning Government about possible difficulties. None of us for a moment thought that we should delay the passage of this Bill for the reasons which the Home Minister now seems to attribute. We are always anxious, and especially when we know the contents of certain laws, to pass this Bill.

But this raises a very different proposition altogether. The Home Minister cannot say that because we

[Shri V. P. Nayar.]

have plenary powers or because this parliament has enough powers, we can pass this revalidating Act

In this context, the provisions of the Acts which he was kind enough to place at least in the Library need to be looked into, because I find that Parliament, in so far as the power to revalidate is concerned, must distinguish between revalidation of Acts which have criminal provisions and Acts which create civil rights. I submit that in the matter of civil rights, this House has unfettered powers. But what is the position in so far as we revalidate an Act which has certain provisions imposing penalties? That is a question which we have to consider. Here, I might say that my reading of the various provisions in the articles of the Constitution suggests that this House has no power to pass a legislation which violates the Fundamental Rights.

I shall read out some of the provisions of the Acts in question, because I need not go into all the penal provisions—and this is exactly why Dr Krishnaswami and I wanted to have copies of the Act. Unfortunately, some of the Acts are only in Hindi, and although I have a reading knowledge, I cannot understand them properly. From the English copies which we have, I have certain doubts

Here is an Act called the Himachal Pradesh Livestock Improvement Act. I never thought that that will have a penal clause. Section 162 prescribes a penalty.

If any person without lawful authority brands or causes to be branded any bull with any mark prescribed under this Act or with any mark resembling such prescribed mark, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months or with a fine which may extend to Rs 500 or both."

So, the question whether at the time this was passed this was an offence or not is not the question before us.

I want to read out some other provisions also, because they are very relevant when we consider whether we have powers, and whether the plenary powers can be used in such a way as to create criminal responsibilities or criminal liabilities at a time when it was deemed to be.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I might say one thing. The Speaker has just now said that we cannot go into those Acts or the contents of those Acts, and that it would not be necessary to place in the hands of Members those Acts. So, should we again continue to labour the same point now? He has given his ruling.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not think there was a specific ruling on the point. It was only an obiter dictum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was in the nature of a ruling, and I take it that he was delivering a ruling. I was hearing him. He has given a ruling.

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, Sir.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has given a ruling that we should not go into the details of those Acts that are involved in this revalidating Bill.

Then again, he has said that even if there were a flaw, he would not take it upon himself, that is, the Chair, would not take it upon itself to decide whether this also would be invalid or not, but he would leave it to the House to decide whichever way it liked. This is what he said just now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Therefore, I am submitting certain difficulties so that the House may come to its own conclusions whether in the exercise of those powers we are justified. I am not going into details of the provisions of the various Bills.

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Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak) What is the point?

Shri V P Nayar: In several other Acts, there are certain provisions which impose punishment. Let us look at article 20 of the Constitution and try to distinguish whether the words used in that article are different from other articles. Article 20 says

"No person shall be convicted of an offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force "

The words used are 'law in force'. The words 'or deemed to be in force' are not used. The Constituent Assembly wanted to make a distinction between law in force and law which has to be deemed to be in force. Later on in article 31A(1)(e), for example, we find the expression being used 'shall be deemed to be void'. It was enough to say 'to be void'. But why was it necessary for us at that time when an amendment was brought, to say that 'it must be deemed to be void'?

Then again in article 31B we find

"Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void "

Why does the Constitution make this distinction? Because, this being a fundamental right, the Constituent Assembly in its wisdom chose to use this particular expression, because it did not also want to create a criminal responsibility or liability with retrospective effect. If it was a case of a similar law in U.K. or in any one of

the Dominions, I could have understood it because there they have enough powers to enact a statute with retrospective effect even as regards a criminal matter. I find there were two or three cases in which the Privy Council held that during war-time certain Acts which were passed by the British House of Commons could be justified because they had necessary authority. In India, even before the passing of the Constitution, this was justified because the 1935 Act did not exclude the exercise of such power in the matter of retroactive legislation. But after the coming into force of the Constitution, my submission is that we have not the power to do so. It is not as if I do not appreciate the difficulties of Government. I do appreciate their difficulties. If it were said in article 20

"No person shall be convicted of an offence except for violation of a law in force or deemed to be in force ",

I would not have any argument

Therefore, Sir, examining the various provisions of the various Acts which are now sought to be invalidated, some of them being penal provisions which impose a punishment of six months to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1,000 or Rs 2,000, I feel that if we revalidate them at this time in the manner it is sought to be done it will necessarily have to be held *ultra vires* of the Constitution, because it constitutes a specific infringement of the provisions of article 20.

I appreciate the stand of the hon. Home Minister. But the trouble is that when a lawyer becomes a Minister, he conveniently forgets what he has learnt in law and is keen only on administrative matters. There is perhaps an exception in the case of the Law Minister.

[Shri V P Nayar]

For, Shri Datar knows that it is unusual that any legislature passes any law with retrospective effect in the matter of crimes. Here we are faced with this very difficult position that despite a strict prohibition in the Constitution, we are now seeking to revalidate certain Acts which prescribe certain penalties and punishments when it has been held by the Supreme Court that the legislature which passed these Acts did not have the status of a legislature.

I submit that this position needs looking into, because we on this side do not want that the legislation which we pass now should be challenged again.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: What about penalties already undergone?

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would they not be entitled to sue for damages?

Shri V P. Nayar: That is a moot point. But my difficulty is this. No one can say that all the trials that have been going on for acts committed in contravention of an Act would have been completed at a particular time. I do not know—it is for Government to say—whether every act in respect of which a punishment has been prescribed under the various Acts has been inquired into and the trials are all over. But I feel that some cases will still be pending. In such cases, the plea could be raised, and very justifiably too, because there is a complete restriction on the exercise of our jurisdiction in passing laws which offend fundamental rights. In so far as the Constituent Assembly did not choose to have in its wisdom the words 'deemed to be void' or something like that to distinguish one from the other, I submit that this will create greater conflicts especially in view of the fact . . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Even assuming that the penal provisions are invalid, there are other separable

provisions. So, the whole of the Act would not be invalid.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In so far as civil rights are concerned, I do not at all question the power that is exercised by Parliament. But I was referring to the impact of the legislation on other rights than civil rights and I was trying to distinguish between what is in force and what is deemed to be in force.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: But the hon. Member knows that even there the actual content of the provision has been held to be *ultra vires* the Constitution.

Shri V P. Nayar: In case the law as in force on that particular date had also to be deemed to be valid, the Constituent Assembly would not have forgotten to use those words specifically.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If these Acts or any one of them are declared invalid or *ultra vires* the Constitution again by the Supreme Court, perhaps we might require consideration again.

Shri V P. Nayar. I submit that it need not again go to the Supreme Court. The hon. Deputy Minister of Law raised the question of legal fiction. Under legal fiction, we can understand a civil right being created. But I cannot understand for a moment a criminal responsibility or liability being created by legal fiction. As far as I know, none of the systems of jurisprudence would tolerate such a creation of a statute with retrospective effect, fixing people down to certain acts which normally would not have been crimes, long after such acts were committed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There are judgements of High Courts to the effect that the legislature has power to create penal offences retrospectively. It is held that this is undesirable, but there are judgements to that effect.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not think there would be any such judgment after the Constitution come into force. I have got two cases noted down here in which retrospective effect given to statutes especially with regard to crimes has been upheld. I would like the hon. Members, *Shri Naushir Bharucha*, to go through them. They are *Gnan Prasanna vs West Bengal (AIR 1949 Cal)* and *Gadia vs Emperor, (AIR 1943, Patna)*.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am going to point out more defects.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Those questions were considered on the basis of powers derived under the Government of India Act, 1935, which did not have a stipulation like this. The point is that this Parliament, unlike the British House of Commons or the Australian Parliament or the Canadian Parliament, functions under very strict limitations in regard to passing legislation with retrospective effect in so far as criminal liabilities are concerned. That is a very important proposition which I want the House to consider, because I do not want or desire or wish that the matter is again agitated in a court of law. It need not go to the Supreme Court again. What is the test which has to be applied by a court? The test will only have to be whether on the particular date on which the offence was alleged to have been committed the act was justified or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member had concluded.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There are other points also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen minutes were given to him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: True, Sir; but I happen to be the only spokesman from my party. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to examine this. The hon. Law Minister is also here.

I want to distinguish the conduct of the Government in so far as this Bill is concerned from what we in this House have been told by the hon. Minister on a previous occasion. This raises the question of the functioning of an Assembly. You know that when the new State was carved out, a certain portion of another State also had to be merged with that and five members had to be chosen from that portion. All the trouble has started from that. You can visualise the situation when the Kerala Assembly was defunct. Here in this House, from these very places we said that if Parliament have powers then they should reconstitute the Assembly so that the Assembly can function as on the date of the reorganisation of the States. Then the hon. Home Minister said that Parliament has no power, although it was clear that in this House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, at least the hon. Member should stick to his old position.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am sticking to my old position. That is a different matter altogether. In that case he objected to the creation of an Assembly merely on technical grounds because there were political considerations. I do not want to go back to that. It was not at all bad in so far as we were concerned. But I only want to impress upon the House that at that time when it was open to the House to exercise powers under the Constitution no step was taken despite that being urged from this side of the House. Now, we want to give a status to this Legislative Assembly. There may be political reasons for this also. I do not worry about it. The point is that when we apply our mind and pass this legislation—about 32 or 33 Acts are to be revalidated....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Thirty-seven.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is very dangerous to take this course. I cannot suggest because I am not competent to suggest to Government in

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what way it ought to be done. But we are very keen on this side that something should be done. If there is any technical defect we should not be told later on by the Supreme Court that Parliament did not apply its mind to these provisions and therefore, once again, this is held invalid. Probably, the Constitution may have to be amended, as suggested by Shri Easwara Iyer or a Schedule added to it. I do not know, I cannot suggest that also.

In concluding, I would request the hon. Minister once again to examine this position. I would assure him that we are all as eager, perhaps more eager than the hon. Minister himself, in seeing that at least some of the enactments are put through and that there should be no difficulties in so far as matters referred to therein are concerned.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr Deputy-Speaker, I really pity the position in which the hon. Home Minister finds himself today. I am sure I would not like to be in his shoes. He is under the impression that if the Bill is passed now all the technical difficulties are solved. I am going to point out to him that even if the Bill is passed, even if it is held valid by the Supreme Court, still, he does not get over the difficulties and the difficulties which I desire to point out are as follows:

In the first place, let us look briefly into what happened. Whatever might be the view which the Lieut. Governor of Himachal Pradesh held when he summoned the new Legislature or purported to summon the new Legislature, today the fact is that according to the judgment of the Supreme Court there was created a completely new State. Therefore, a new State Legislature came into being. If a new Legislature came into being, it is immaterial whether the personnel constituting the Legislature was mainly the same or even exactly the same. The first point was

that the legislators had to take an oath under article 188. That is a mandatory provision of the Constitution which this Parliament has no right to gloss over or violate. Therefore, even if you assume that the Legislature is deemed to have been validly summoned, what about the oath? What the Bill says is that in view of what has happened—without taking the oath that is constitutionally provided—let us validate the session. I say you can validate anything you like but not against specific provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, your first stumbling block will be that the members have not taken the oath, and until oath is taken which is a mandatory provision of the Constitution you cannot validate anything that that Legislature has done. That is the first point.

Secondly, under article 178 it is obligatory that a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker must be elected. Nobody can say, 'Oh, never mind, whether they were elected or not, we shall validate all the proceedings without that election.' Both Articles 188 and 178 are obligatory and mandatory in the Constitution. I will read article 188. It says:

"Every member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule."

Even if any other type of oath is administered that is invalid. There is no administration of any oath whatsoever and you cannot subsequently validate that part of the proceedings.

Then under article 178 the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker have to be elected.

"Every Legislative Assembly of a State shall, as soon as may be, choose two members. . . ."

You cannot ignore that provision either. Until the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are constitutionally elected, the Legislature cannot come into being. What you purport to do by this Bill is this —

"the body of persons summoned to meet from time to time as the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly shall be deemed for all purposes to have been duly constituted"

You cannot do that for the simple reason that it violates particular articles of the Constitution and this House is not sovereign so far as the Constitution goes. The Constitution is sovereign and not this House. Therefore, a statute of Parliament cannot override the Constitution. These are the difficulties.

The third article it contravenes is article 193 which refers to Money Bills. It relates to the special procedure in respect of Money Bills. There is no doubt that in these 37 Bills there are any number of Money Bills. What is the pre-requisite of a Money Bill? The Governor of the particular Legislature must recommend consideration. The recommendation must be there. Therefore, by passing this Bill, what you purport to do is, 'Never mind recommendation or no recommendation we do say that this is valid'. Could you validate a Money Bill passed either by yourself or by any other legislature without the recommendation of the President or the Governor? It just cannot be done. So, in passing this Bill, you are violating a third article of the Constitution, namely, article 198.

Then, we are violating article 199. As you know when a Money Bill is passed, the Speaker has to certify that this is a Money Bill. What the present Bill seeks to do is whether the Speaker certifies or does not certify, it is a Money Bill. That cannot be done. The procedure laid down by the Constitution has got to be followed, because these are things enjoined by the Constitution itself.

That is not the whole thing. Apart from this article 200 comes in. That is also violated. When a Bill is passed it has got to go to the Governor for assent. That is why I say this. Even if the Supreme Court holds that this piece of legislation is valid all may not be well, all that the Bill says is

"any grant made, resolution passed or adopted, proceeding taken or any other thing done by or before the new Legislative Assembly shall be deemed to have been made, passed, adopted, taken or done in accordance with law"

But it is not in accordance with the Constitution because after a Bill is deemed to have been passed by the legislature it has to go to the Governor for assent, till then it does not become law. It is an obligatory provision which this House cannot scrap. What the hon. Home Minister wants us to do is to scrap all constitutional provisions relating to passing of Bills and then say all the Bills or Acts are validated.

Now, let us see the provision in clause 3(c)(i). It says

"(i) any Bill passed by the new legislative Assembly (whether the Bill was introduced in the new Legislative Assembly or was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh functioning immediately before the 1st day of July, 1954) and assented to by the President shall be deemed to have been validly enacted and to have the force of law."

Sir, I should like to know, how can you take it for granted that the assent of the President is there? What they want us to do is to take it for granted that the assent of the President has also been given. What you are validating today is the assent of the President. You have got no right to touch the assent of the President. It is his exclusive prerogative.

An Hon. Member: It has been given.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has been given and it has been nullified by the judgment; nothing exists in the eyes of law now. Therefore, what the Bill seeks to do is that it also presumes the President's assent on it. Can that be done? Sir, this Bill is full of difficulties, and even if it is held valid there will be other difficulties.

In the present case also we have been asked to validate many Bills. There are many money Bills in that, but there is no President's recommendation even now for this Bill. Sir, we are told by the hon. Minister—and that is a correct statement—that this House has full power to enact any legislation in connection with Himachal Pradesh. I have no dispute with that proposition. But does that imply that this House has got power to dispense with President's recommendation under article 117 also? The President's recommendation under article 117 is also not here. How can this House pass any money Bill or Bills some of which may impose a liability to spend out of our Consolidated Fund?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not quite appreciate the point of the hon. Member with regard to the assent of the President.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Bill presumes that the assent has been given. Even for introduction of this Bill there is no recommendation of the President. What I submit is that even for introduction of this Bill in the Lok Sabha there has got to be a recommendation of the President, because what we are validating includes some money Bills some of which definitely entail probably some expenditure from our funds—I am not sure....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In cases where that recommendation was required, that has been obtained.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: When?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At that time.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not referring to that. There is no recommendation obtained for this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been obtained.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: For this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, it has been circulated.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not know how it has been circulated. Here I may say that the procedure of circulating through our Bulletins is incorrect. If a Bill has got the President's recommendation....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a different matter, but here it has been brought to the notice....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: But unless that recommendation forms part of the proceedings of Parliament that is no recommendation. So long as the recommendation has been given and kept in the pocket of the President, it is no recommendation; if it is communicated to the Secretary it is no recommendation; if it is published in newspapers it is no recommendation; only if it is produced before the House it becomes a recommendation and it becomes part of the proceedings of the House. The Bill, as it has been circulated, does not contain the recommendation of the President. I do not know whether it has been circulated through the bulletins.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, it has been.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Bulletin does not form part of the proceedings of the House, let it be understood.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was included in *Bulletin-Part II* dated Monday, November 24, 1958. Here it is said:

"The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill, 1958:

was introduced in Lok Sabha today. The President had recommended the introduction of this Bill under Article 117(1) of the Constitution."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Still, legally, there is no recommendation of the President here. May I point out, Sir, that in the Bombay Legislative Assembly whenever a Bill requires a recommendation, as soon as the Minister introduced the Bill he read out the recommendation in the open Legislature, because till then it does not form part of the proceedings of the House. Our Bulletin does not form part of the proceedings. That contains so many information on a variety of interesting subjects. They do not constitute part of the proceedings here. Therefore, even today the Bill suffers from that infirmity, and I would request the hon. Home Minister at least to declare on the floor of the House that the recommendation is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As a matter of fact, it has to be seen whether that recommendation has been made or not, whether it is in the bulletin or elsewhere.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has to become part of the proceedings of the House; at least that is what I feel.

Now, assuming for a moment that we say here that any Bill passed by the new Legislative Assembly and assented to by the President shall be deemed to have been validly enacted, it brushes aside, as I said, so many articles of the Constitution. It cannot be regarded as validly enacted and to have the force of Law. Then, sub-clause (c) (ii) says:

"any grant made, resolution passed or adopted, proceeding taken or any other thing done by or before the new Legislative Assembly shall be deemed to have been made, passed, adopted, taken or done in accordance with law."

The words are: "grant made, resolution passed, proceeding taken". It may be proceedings which relate to Demands for Excess Grants, Demands for Supplementary Grants and so on. If that happens, the question will again be, can a House presume an assent to a sort of omnibus proceedings or is a recommendation or assent required for individual cases? In this list there are 37 Bills. If there are 10 money Bills in this, we are presuming that the recommendation shall be given to all those 10 money Bills at one stroke. Could you presume that? What the Constitution requires is recommendation in respect of specific Bills, assent in respect of specific Bills. This omnibus business is not permitted under the Constitution.

Therefore, Sir, taking all these things into consideration, I have not the slightest doubt that this Bill will be sent back by the Supreme Court.

There is another aspect of it, which I think I can raise in the form of a point of order, namely, whether this House can be invited to validate any Bill the contents of which the House does not know. Why? It cannot be done for this reason, that under various rules of procedure I have got a right to raise points of order even at the introduction stage of a Bill. Formerly, when it was the habit of this Government first to introduce the Bill and then circulate copies to Members, I raised a point of order in this House and said that unless the Bill is in the hands of the Members of Parliament, unless they know the contents and from there find out whether there is legal competence of the House to begin with or not, no Bill can be introduced in the House. The Chair was pleased to uphold that point of order and order that Bills should be circulated at least two days before they are introduced. Why? Because my right under rule 72, by this sort of procedure, is taken away. Rule 72 reads thus:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question:

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

So, this procedure of not supplying us the Bill is effectively taking away my right under rule 72 to raise the question of legislative competence of the House in respect of each Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But copies were supplied when this Bill was introduced.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is true, but it validates 37 other Bills. I am, therefore, asked blindly to validate 37 Bills, the contents of which are not furnished to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he contend that in validating the Bill, the Members would be authorised to accept some portions of it and throw out the others?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In the first place, they cannot validate so many Bills by an omnibus clause in this Bill. They have got to put down the titles of the Bills and the clauses. However, since we are looking into the constitutional aspect of it, let it not be said outside that though there were 150 lawyers in the House, nobody took objection to a piece of legislation which, on the face of it, is thoroughly unconstitutional. That is the reason why we are opposing the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
() , se—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to take up the other discussion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It means that when this Bill comes up next time, we will be entitled to speak on this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; I am not closing it.

14.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: REPORT OF OR-
GANISATION AND METHODS
DIVISION

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Fourth Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1957-58 laid on the Table of the House on the 4th September, 1958, be taken into consideration."

I am so grateful to you for allowing me to raise this discussion, which is of far-reaching consequence to the administrative machinery. It was sometime in January, 1953 that Dean Appleby had recommended to the Government, while submitting his first report, the establishment of some sort of an organisation which will look into the administrative structure of the present set-up and also advise the various Ministries regarding the administrative methods and manners. This division was created in March, 1954, about a year after that, as a part of the Cabinet Secretariat with this aim: I would like to draw attention to what has been stated in the first report as the aim of this particular division:

"(1) Initiating and sustaining a concerted effort to improve administrative efficiency in all branches of the Government of India".

I think this is wide enough scope, though it does not take within its purview what was also recommended by the originator of this idea, so far as we are concerned, and that is the

administrative structure of our Government.

The plan and programme which was envisaged by this division was to supply leadership and drive to the services and by a co-operative effort to build up a common fund of information, experience and competence in the O. & M. Division.

The importance of this division, even as it is, can hardly be over-emphasised, because it has to take care and advise the Cabinet in respect of efficiency, economy as well as integrity of the services, particularly in view of the growing responsibility and importance of the administrative machinery, to which the hon. Prime Minister referred today in his concluding remarks on the foreign affairs debate. As a matter of fact, it is inherent in the very nature of our policy and programme, even in the nature of our Plan, that this machinery must grow, because of the socialist State. If we are going to have a socialist State, there would be certain social controls and regulations. The Welfare State also envisages all kinds of welfare activities and as we know, a developing economy does envisage a great spurt of activities in all fields. Again, industrialisation and urbanisation also mean a lot of administrative activity. As a matter of fact, this administrative machinery is now coming into contact with us at almost all levels and at every step. It is almost becoming a part of our life. So, I submit it is extremely necessary that our administration is in good health.

Four years have elapsed since this division was set up with this purpose. I think four years is a good enough time when we can take stock of the situation. This division claims some achievements. I do not deny that this division, particularly at the initial stages, proceeded on correct lines and it has certain achievements to its credit. What it claims is a measure of improvement in the speed of disposal, development of organisation

and methods, consciousness, preparation of certain reference manuals, etc. and some elementary rationalisation. I will take them one by one and assess how far they have succeeded. I will not only offer barren criticism, but I will also be giving at the same time my suggestion in respect of each item I am discussing.

Let us take the first claim regarding a measure of improvement in the speed of disposal. If you were to look at this report, you will find that in at least 14 departments, even after these four years, the number of arrears has gone up as compared to the last year. The arrears are such that it should cause some concern to us.

The office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs leads the other offices with 53.1 per cent of arrears, followed by the External Affairs Department with 44.3 per cent., Education 38.5 per cent, C.P.W.D. 37.2 per cent and Finance and Revenue 36.1 per cent. 14 of the 42 departments had arrears ranging from 6 to 20 per cent and 28 departments from 20 to 35 per cent. I do not think we can draw any reasonable conclusion even from these statistics provided to us. They give a very superficial picture, but even accepting these statistics as they are, the position is unsatisfactory. But the fact that there is this chronic ailment of inordinate and vexatious delays cannot be denied by anyone.

I think I need not go out anywhere to search for evidence. Even the Prime Minister found it expedient only last September to issue a circular that something must be done about the irritating arrears. It was issued just before he went to Bhutan and he has said that something radical must be done. He pointed out that the various files—even the unimportant ones—passed through too many hands and there are so many references and cross-references.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

Even this Report makes a particular reference to this tendency of delaying the decisions by making references to outside agencies. It also refers to the intellectual dishonesty to shirk responsibility and all that. So far as I could feel, the causes which are there for the delay are too many hands, unnecessary references and unnecessary objections. Just because you want a paper to be disposed of, you raise some unnecessary objection which, as a matter of fact, if the officer was to take a helpful attitude, would not be there—the desire to shirk responsibility. Then we have now devised a very new technique of appointing various committees. These various committees are, as a matter of fact, unfortunately utilized only in the first instance to delay matters and, in the second instance, just to shirk responsibility. It is nobody's responsibility, as it has been decided by a committee. It is quite handy and easy. So, it leads to enormous corruption. Because of the Prime Minister's circular they have given certain thought to this matter and I understand that certain steps are proposed to be taken, or possibly are being taken.

In this connection I would like to refer to what is officially called "level-jumping". The Section Superintendent will not take the paper to the Under Secretary. He will cut out that process and the paper will go direct to the Deputy Secretary. The Under Secretary's papers will not go to the Deputy Secretary but will go directly to the Joint Secretary. That is cutting out one authority. But I wish the hon. Minister gives second thought to this matter. This level jumping, as it is called, is bound to bring about a certain amount of indiscipline and lack of morality. If you want to be frank and if you want to be honest the best way out is to take a calculated devolution of authority. Authorise those persons to take decisions. Let the Deputy Secretaries dispose of the papers. You are paying them enormous salary. Let them be

disposed of at the Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary level. We have an army of officers, and they are responsible officers. Why can't we delegate proper authority to them? I think the jumping level is no answer. The proper answer is the delegation of proper power to proper persons.

In this Report particular reference has been made to delays in pension cases, and some cheer has been held out that certain steps are being taken. Now after four years the step that has been taken is this: a certain proposal has now been formulated. That proposal has not been given effect to so far. I understand that proposal—I just gathered from an answer given to the other House yesterday or day before yesterday—will now be discussed between certain officers. It is really unfortunate that after four years we are just at this stage. As a matter of fact, they should have taken up this case or question during the first year and done something about it. But now it is the fourth year and what they are doing is just considering the proposal to be discussed.

As we all know, recently there was a case in Mysore where the retired forest officer had to go on hunger strike, because he was not getting the pension for a year. The case was reported in the press. Since I asked a question to the Railway Ministry only a week back, I have received half a dozen letters from persons asking me to get their pension cases settled. Those persons who have been in your service and who have given such faithful and loyal service to you, after retirement some of them die before their pension cases are disposed of, and we have not been able to do anything. They are now considering the proposal and they have appointed certain welfare officers to chase these pension cases. One is very much distressed at this approach. What I would suggest is that in the case of pensions it should be made incumbent on the administration to finalise the

documents regarding the retirement benefits and all that before the person retires. At the moment he retires, he relinquishes his charge, those papers should be handed over to the proper authorities. Why should those persons suffer? If the administration cannot finalise these papers in time let either the administration suffer by retaining this man for another six months or let those people who are responsible for these delays suffer. I cannot just understand it. If even in such a simple matter the delays have not been cut out it is really a matter for some concern to all of us.

In the Report reference has been made to certain other delays also. It has happened particularly in the case of assurances to Parliament. Reference has been made in the Report that these delays have occurred because proper answers were not given on the floor of the House, because fuller information was not given. They have advised that in future it would be much better if fuller information is given, because otherwise it multiplies work. I hope some attention will be given to this matter.

Delays are not only due to these reasons. They are inter-related also with the structure of the administrative machinery on the one hand and the number of persons working in the administration on the other hand. I think you are aware of the famous Parkinson's Law which mentions that in spite of the fact work goes on decreasing, by a certain law, still the staff goes on increasing. I am not accusing this particular Government alone. He referred to this law in connection with the UK Government. There in the Admiralty though the number of ships were reduced and the number of workers was reduced, still the Secretariat went on expanding.

Not a single word has been said in this Report as to whether any attention has been paid to this particular issue or not. I do not know whether we have got any norms to judge the

expansion that is taking place in the Secretariat today. I particularly wish to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that this expansion in the Secretariat is not commensurate with the volume of work. It does not balance the expansion in the field, where the whole work is being done. The expansion in the Secretariat is much more than the expansion in the field where the actual work has got to be done. This law has been very lucidly mentioned here in the *Indian Journal of Public Administration* in a book review by Shri Siddhanta. He gives certain figures about expansion of our administrative machinery, of our Secretariat. He says that in 1937 we had about 37 Special Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, *ex-officio* Secretaries and persons equivalent to Secretaries, in all. Now we have 46; not much of a rise. We can understand it. I can very well understand that from 37 to 46 is not at all a rise. It is only 30 per cent. But now what I am going to tell the House is that this law comes into operation. When the officer at the top multiplies, he has habit of multiplying his subordinates, and the subordinates have the habit of creating work for each other. That is how the law works. Now see what happens at the lower level.

Take the case of Joint Secretaries. Here I owe an apology to the hon. Home Minister. The other day when he was answering a question I interjected and said that the number was 142, when he said it was about 82 or 88. Technically he was right. But substantially I was correct, because Joint Secretaries, *ex-officio* Secretaries and the officers working as Special Officers, they all put together, the number comes to 142.

Now, this number has gone up from 79 to 142, i.e., in the case of the Secretaries the percentage of increase is only 30 per cent. but here it is 90 per cent. Now, you go from 30 permanent and 49 temporary Joint Secretaries to 142. They were temporary hands because that was a legacy of the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

War and those people, who were supposed to be retrenched, were absorbed in due course. So, these figures are also very misleading. The rise is much more as a matter of fact, but still the rise is 90 per cent.

If you come to the Deputy Secretaries, the number was 220. In 1956 it has gone to 572. The increase is 150 per cent. The same applies to the Under Secretaries. The number was 463 and now it is about 1,006. I think some attention should be paid and I at least expect that the Organisation and Methods Division will make certain reference to this particular problem and say as to what attention they have paid to it, whether they have examined this problem or not and what are their views about it. But I think it is very difficult for a poor Organisation and Methods Division to comment on the expansion of the Joint Secretaries and the Deputy Secretaries. It is very poorly constituted so far as its real work is concerned. I think absolutely no harm will come if there is a cut of 25 per cent straightaway.

I am not speaking just out of any vague ideas. I was just reading a report in which it is stated that in the United Kingdom the union of the clerical establishment, i.e., people parallel to our clerical establishment, came to the conclusion that at least 25 per cent of their staff could be reduced if there was a proper reassessment of duties.

Shri Goray (Poona): That sort of courage is rare.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now, I am talking only of the Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and the Under Secretaries. We can definitely cut down their number by 25 per cent. I am not saying this only because of economy. This will increase the efficiency. I have no doubt about it. The delays will be cut out. Otherwise this will go on multiplying.

I have referred only to two points here. But while referring to the staff I must say that it is really callous that more than 300 per cent of the staff in these higher levels is temporary. What can you expect from the temporary staff? What is their feeling? How do they work? If we are convinced that we have an expanding economy, at least let us have some sense of proportion. I can understand 20, 25 or 30 per cent of the staff being temporary but I cannot understand 300 per cent of the staff being temporary. I cannot understand that. Are we running a temporary Government? It gives a temporary nature to the Government itself. You have got 45 permanent and 97 temporary Joint Secretaries. You have got 136 permanent Deputy Secretaries and 336 temporary Deputy Secretaries. You have about 299 permanent and 707 temporary Under Secretaries. Just think of what impact it can have on the efficiency of the administration.

I have got very little time and many a point to cover. So, I will very briefly state that this Division has done little or no work. It has not done any work which is far more important for this Division than these petty matters to which it has attended. About work simplification nothing has been done. Regarding organisational studies very little has been done. About effective utilisation of personnel very little has been done. Problems of co-ordination have not been tackled. Regarding reforms of hierarchical structure no attention whatsoever has been paid. About the elimination or the diffusion of responsibility nothing has been done.

Regarding review of administrative decisions at higher level nothing has been done. I want to refer particularly to this aspect because even Mr. Appleby in his Report has said—he has said in a very dignified manner—that it is the noting at the lowest

level which goes right through and which prevails. He said that this is the failure of many Governments and particularly in respect of this Government. He has said—he has mentioned it—that it requires special attention and special correction. This is what we in general language call a rule by the lower division clerks or Baburaj or whatever you may like to call it. Now, there is not a word about this Baburaj business in this Report and whether they have paid any attention to this matter or not.

Regarding improving Government procedures and forms for greater public convenience nothing has been done. And what is very regrettable is that even what is legitimately the duty of this Organisation has been wrested out of its hands now, i.e., the Re-organisation Division in the Finance Ministry or what you call the Economy Division. It is doing exactly what falls within the purview of the Organisation and Methods Division. It has been wrested out of its hands as a matter of fact. The unfortunate fact is that the Organisation and Methods Division has not only lost the momentum but has gone stale and sterile and, as it stands, is incapable of fulfilling the purpose for which it was set up. It has degenerated into one of the routine departments or one of the routine divisions of the Secretariat and instead of making studies of the problems, finding solutions, simplifying procedures and giving effect to them, it is doing the policing. It is doing the *jemadaring*. It is a very cheap type of job which it is doing. So many returns have to be prepared and in every Ministry, in every Section one week in a month is wasted over the preparation of these returns, which are not attended to by anybody. This is the state of affairs. This is what it has degenerated itself into.

Now, what should be done? I would suggest that it is expedient that a high level committee of direction consisting of the hon. Prime Minister, the hon.

Home Minister, the hon. Finance Minister and two non-officials—I emphasise the words 'two non-officials'—should be set up if this Organisation is to function properly. It must meet every quarter to give guidance and direction to the Division and to examine its progress report. I emphasise it again because there is a particular approach. Simply because of the virtue of their office, they are not in touch with what is happening. They are not in touch with the feeling of the Services. They are not in touch with the feeling of the people as a matter of fact and if those feelings are to be respected I think such a committee of direction is necessary if this has to serve any purpose and two non-officials are absolutely necessary to give them direction.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I am afraid they cannot find time to devote to it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now, there are two other matters which I would like to refer to. This Division will never be able to function properly if there are certain matters in regard to which Government acts in a particular manner. If Government itself acts in such a manner that it demoralises the whole Services or it creates a sort of a feeling of discontent in the Services, what will this organisation do? How can it instil any feeling or any awareness of their duty towards the people? People all the time are thinking of their own personal problems.

Now, they tried to improve the emoluments of the lower division clerks and in trying to improve the emoluments of the lower division clerks they decided that increments are to be given to those people who have put in more than three year's service. It is very much welcome. But this is confined only to what they call "the participating Services". I do not know what these participating Services are except those that are under the patronage of the Home Ministry. Now, it creates a very great discontent and frustration.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur] in all other sections and all other departments. How is it that the lower division clerk who is in this particular Ministry is different from the lower division clerk in the Defence Ministry?

Shri Tyagi: It is not particularly for one Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is only for the Ministries that are participating. Defence Ministry is a class by itself. That is why I named Defence. How is it that a lower division clerk working in the Secretariat of the Parliament is different from them? But they do not get this concession. There is bound to be discontentment. The Defence Ministry was excluded because it has its own rules and regulations, but the Defence Minister was powerful enough to wrest this concession from the Home Ministry after the orders were passed and after all sorts of objections were raised. It was an exception in the case of the Defence Ministry, creating further discontentment among all other services.

15 hrs.

It is a very recent occurrence. Even those people who want to improve their lot through sheer examination and by their own merit are not permitted to do so. Certain Assistants wanted to appear for the I.A.S. but they were not permitted. I wrote to them about it in 1956. But who listens to these things? This required the intervention of the Prime Minister to see that these restrictions and these bars on those people who want to improve their lot are removed. This was done only after his intervention. That is why I have recommended a high-power committee; because this Organisation and Methods Division will certainly fail to be effective if the Government functions in this manner. And that is why I further emphasise the association of two non-officials who will bring a fresh outlook to bear and who will be able to tell

the Ministers at the highest level as to what is expected of them and where they are going wrong.

I know the Prime Minister referred this morning also to the morale of the services and all that. It is none of my purpose here to say anything about the state of affairs, which is as a matter of fact not a very happy one so far as the administrative machinery is concerned. We know there are many officers for whom we have great admiration, small and low, but their moral tone has got to be raised. There is the least doubt about it. No greater harm can come to any country than when people start losing faith in the administration and when they start losing faith in the politicians of the Government. All the troubles all over the world are due to this. I do not go to that length and say that people have no faith in our administration. But I do definitely want to warn this Government that their respect and faith in the administration is definitely on the decline, and we must take definite steps to see that there is respect for the administration and there is confidence about the administration in the public mind. Whether it is right or wrong there is this growing feeling among the people and this growing feeling must be checked. If you are in the right you must tell the people that here is the correct situation, and a greater respect and confidence must be created for the administrative machinery in the country.

I will only add a word. In dealing with these receipts and in preparing statistics we have got two types of categories: one is the primary receipts and the other is the secondary receipts. Primary is the one received from outside or arising out of the Ministry, and secondary is the one arising out of the primary receipt itself. What I wish is that there should be a third category. And that third category should have a different statistics. It should find a separate place by itself. And that third category should pertain to

those communications which are from the public to the Government and which want a reply; so that in this confusion we can at least sort out what is happening, what is the response of the administration to the communications from the people, whether they are properly attended to or not. Let there be a third category for this and let there be separate statistics for it. I would also give this advice to the hon. the Home Minister. Before he relies very much on these statistics, I would request him to ask this Organisation and Methods Division to set up a small team to study these statistical collections to see what their effect is, whether the story which they tell is to be relied upon or not.

We know how these statistics are prepared. We also know how the papers are disposed of. My hon. friend knows that even in the judicial courts what happens is that on the last day six or seven cases on the civil side are dismissed on default, so that we show that so many we have disposed of. And the next month they are again reinstated and they are taken back on the file. It also swells the number of the institutions as well as the disposals. I am fully aware that typically similar things happen when these statistics are prepared. They give no true picture of the state of affairs, and because you lay a greater emphasis on these statistics all sorts of things happen and it only increases the delay; because just for the sake of making the maximum number of disposals, the man makes a further reference to somebody and disposes of the paper or he raises an objection and sends it to audit.

Instead of collecting these statistics, the best thing is to study the problems and find solutions for them and see that they really give true relief to the people. At the governmental level as well as at this level I think it requires proper attention. I am afraid this Organisation and Methods Division has to be reorientated completely, given fresh vitality and assigned a certain task. Let it do something and let us

hope that there will not be this delay and this demoralisation in the services.

Sir, I have touched only two points. I have as a matter of fact touched only the aspect about efficiency and a little bit about economy, but I have not touched the third aspect, namely intellectual morality, to which reference has been made. If proper help is to be given to the services, adequate attention must be paid by Government to this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Fourth Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division for the year 1957-58 laid on the Table of the House on the 4th September, 1958, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is only proper and appropriate that the House sits up to discuss this report which is a very important report. We are generally in the habit of talking so much, and now we are trying to examine to what extent things are actually being done in this country. We are all anxious that the inordinate delay in the disposal of cases before every department should be reduced as far as possible, if not completely eliminated. But what do the figures give us as contained in the 1957-58 report?

At the outset I would like to make it very clear that I was not at all disappointed with this report; because I did not expect very much. I am quite sure that this Organisation and Methods Division, as it is set up today, cannot do much in this direction. They are expected to do two very important jobs: one is they are there to see that delay is reduced as far as possible and, secondly, they are expected to see that as much economy as is possible is effected in the expenditure.

As far as economy measures are concerned, we do not get very much from this report, except that there is a reference in one paragraph to certain

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steps taken and certain advices given by this Division to certain Departments. There is not much about economy. For the last two years there has been a lot of talk about economy, and we are told that we also have contributed our lot in this direction. Some hon. Members effected certain cuts in their salaries, but the cuts were withdrawn after some time. Some such attempts were made, of course not very substantial. Previously we used to get two or three copies of our speeches. But that has now been reduced, we get only one copy. There are some such steps. Apart from such things, I do not know whether any serious steps are being taken in the direction of economy drive. On the other hand, things are being told in this very House of wastage of lakhs and crores of public money. I do not go into those questions just now. I will confine myself to the report as far as it relates to the attempt in reducing delay.

I have tried to tabulate certain facts and figures given in this report with regard to reduction in the delay of disposals. I do not want to repeat what the hon. Member Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has said. I would like to draw the attention of the House that it is really distressing to note that in almost all the departments and Ministries except the Food department the percentage, the proportion of arrears to the total receipts in 1957-58 is, in certain departments more than 10 per cent, in certain other departments 20 per cent and it goes up to 50 per cent in certain departments. Between 10 and 20 per cent, there are eight departments: Atomic Energy, Agriculture, Information and Broadcasting, Law Ministry, Public Service Commission, Development Wing, Directorate General of All India Radio, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. With regard to Commerce and Industry, Defence, Scientific Research, Revenue, Home Affairs, Irrigation and Power, Steel, Mines, and Fuel, Transport and Communications, Works,

Housing and Supply, what is the position? The proportion of arrears to total receipts is 30 to 40 per cent, which is really a staggering figure. In External Affairs, Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs and most important, the CPWD, it is more than 40 per cent. The Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs gets the first prize, that is, more than 50 per cent. I do not want to go into more details. I have tabulated the entire thing. It is really a disappointing picture.

There is another Table given in this report comparing the achievements in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58. There is nothing very much to compare between 1955-56 and 1957-58. That is the position. I do not want to go into that also. So the position is this with the Organisation and Methods Division. I do not complain that they have not done their lot. They might have attempted to do something. But, they have signally failed in reducing the delay in the disposal of receipts that come before the various departments.

Apart from the figures that are before us, we have got our own experience. I am quite sure, you yourself will have your own experience. Members of this House will have their own experience. Why should we speak about the Members of this House? I will quote the Prime Minister himself. In Hyderabad when he was there for the Congress AICC session this time, he made a speech and he cited the instance of his own attempt in forming a co-operative society. He was very angry when he referred to his experience and he said that all these old rules and regulations—I will quote his own words:

"These laws appear to have been devised by some genius to prevent the co-operative movement from developing. I have been myself a sufferer, and therefore I speak with some feelings."

Last year, I came across an experience. A doctor in our State—he is not an ordinary man; he is quite influential—happened to rent out one of his buildings for a Government office in 1951. It was in 1957 that he told me that the rent—not a substantial amount; it is only Rs. 150—had not been paid. The rent of a building that was rented out in 1951 had not been paid to him in 1957. It is a short period; only six years. There may be many other instances like this. I need not go into all these instances. In a way, this is a very serious problem that the people of this country are facing. Imagine the condition of an ordinary man, a man in the rural areas, a peasant, an ordinary human being in our country. What will be his plight? If Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, if even the Prime Minister of this country is not able to get things done, what will be the position of an ordinary citizen in this country, we can imagine.

Sometimes I feel that all this talk about a Congress Government or a Communist Government or a Socialist Government is meaningless if the people are given a good Government, an effective Government, an efficient Government, by any party. Let the party be any party. Let it be Socialist, Communist or Congress. The ordinary people will be very happy and they will vote for that party for all time to come if this inordinate delay is reduced, is completely abolished. If the Party that runs the Government succeeds in that, that party will be blessed by our people. That is the situation today.

The hon. Member Shri Harish Chandra Mathur referred to the cases of pension. I know actual cases where people, after retiring from service, have waited for years and years and have died without receiving their pension. It is not just an exaggeration. There are cases like that. I will refer to the occasion when there were lots of questions fired on the Railway Minister last time during the Question-

hour. Every party in this country, every citizen in this country, irrespective of the creed of his party, is interested in seeing that things are being done as quickly as possible.

What is the difficulty? To me, the first and foremost difficulty is this. We have inherited a system of Government, a State machinery, a system of working of Government and officials also from the British. It was an alien Government. It had its own practices. It had its own aims and objectives. Its aims and objectives were quite narrow: collection of revenue, maintenance of law and order; nothing more than these things. We have inherited that State machinery. I beg to submit that we have failed till now to overhaul that machinery, to make a fundamental departure from the old ways of functioning and instil a new spirit in our services from top to bottom. Unless that is achieved, unless such a re-orientation is made, I am quite sure we are not going to succeed. You may create a thousand Divisions in the name of Organisation and Methods, Vigilance or Anti-corruption. There is close connection between corruption and this delay. If there is no delay, if we get things done quickly, there is no question of giving bribes to the officers. That question does not at all arise. These two questions are closely linked up. Unless a new spirit is instilled in our services and unless the relationship between the people and the services is re-orientated in a new way, we are not going to make much headway. I know the leaders of our Government will agree with this principle as a principle, but when the question of real implementation of this principle is taken up, there are practical differences of opinion. As far as the principle is concerned, I am glad that even our Home Minister, while replying to a debate on home affairs, has himself said that there should be a difference in outlook as far as our officers are concerned. I do not go into the quotation just now. It was in 1956, I read it today. It was in 1956 while

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replying to the debate on home affairs, and he said that a new approach, a new outlook should be instilled among our services.

I was going through the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee appointed by the Government of Kerala, and they have produced a very substantial report, I should say. The recent debate in the State Assembly of this report was a very happy occasion, because, in spite of the differences between the various parties, they all agreed, and they all welcomed this report, and they all said it should be put into effect as soon as possible. In that report, on page 21, a very important statement is made. They refer to the momentous changes that have taken place in the country, viz., the achievement of freedom from foreign rule in August, 1947, the Constitution of the country into a sovereign republic in January, 1950, the coming into operation of the First Five Year Plan in 1951 and lastly the decision of the nation that its goal shall be the establishment of a socialistic Welfare State in the country, and then they say:

"These momentous changes fundamentally altered the objectives of Government, its method and the manner of functioning of its machinery. Shortly stated, the objectives were not merely to collect revenue and maintain the peace, but to promote the welfare of all classes of people, particularly the poorer sections; the method was to be democratic and the machinery, which until the attainment of independence owed allegiance ultimately to an alien Power, had henceforth to be responsible to the people's representatives. These changes have created new tasks and new responsibilities for the services, requiring a thorough re-orientation in their attitudes, outlook, skill and training. It was to be expected that in the wake of these important changes will fol-

low suitable changes in the administrative systems and procedures so as to enable the smooth and efficient functioning of the machinery and the early achievement of the objectives mentioned above."

Now, what have we done to instill this kind of a new outlook, to give a new orientation to our services? We have done very little.

In this report, there are certain references to the training schemes for the clerks and other personnel in the services. I would urge upon the Government to have a regular re-education scheme for the entire services of our country, from top to bottom. None can be exempted from this regular re-education scheme, and they should be made to know what the objectives are, to which this House, this Government and this country are pledged today.

What is the meaning of the socialistic pattern of society? I know, there may be difficulties, because even today it is just a mystery to many of us. It is not clearly defined. To me it may be one thing, but to another Member it may be a different thing. It may be just like the blind man trying to ascertain the form of the elephant. There are difficulties like that. All the same, let us have some general principles laid down and let us try to have a re-education scheme for the entire services as far as our objectives and new developments in our country are concerned. Unless we make such a change, we will not be able to make much headway.

I have got one or two more practical suggestions to be taken up seriously by the Government. I feel the Government should set up a time-limit for every petition or paper on file that comes before any department. It should be disposed of, say, within two months, at the utmost two months, and an explanation should be

asked for if a paper or file is not disposed of within that period.

Shri Tyagi: Two months is too long

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Two months is the maximum period. You can reduce to one month, I also agree. I do not stand by two months, but my point is that we should have a time-limit and we should stick to that, and strict action should be taken if there is delay even after that.

There is another very important point. There is so much of concentration of power in certain officers of the secretariat. There should be bold delegation of power. In this report, there is a suggestion that a large amount of power that is now concentrated in the secretariat should be delegated to heads of departments. Now a file goes up from the lower division clerk to the upper division clerk, then to the Superintendent, Joint Secretary etc. How many kinds of secretaries we have I do not know—Deputy, Joint, Additional, Assistant Under, all kinds of secretaries are there, and a file goes from one secretary to another, from the lower division clerk to the upper division clerk etc. We should think of some device to reduce all these various stages through which a file has to pass, and we should have bold delegation of powers.

Thirdly, I would recommend to the Government a scheme of incentive awards as far as our services are concerned. There also, I would read out a paragraph from the report of the Kerala Administrative Reforms Committee, where they make a concrete suggestion as far as incentive awards are concerned. On page 108, the committee says

"We have considered the suggestion recently made by Shri D G Karve recommending the institution of a system of incentive awards based on a similar practice obtaining in the United

States of America. It consists of making a cash or honorary award to a Government servant for any outstanding performance or useful suggestion made by him to reduce the cost of administration or to simplify its procedure or to improve its efficiency. Rules of promotion in Government service are generally rigid and would not enable immediate and suitable recognition of individual acts of merit. The hope for promotion will not, therefore, furnish sufficient incentive to encourage originality and initiative in the rank and file, which awards of the kind mentioned are likely to do. They will also influence promotions indirectly because the acquisition of a number of awards by a person will, by itself, constitute proof of continued efficiency justifying permanent promotion. We recommend that the suggestion of Shri D G Karve may be adopted here."

The O & M Division has got cells in almost all departments and if in a particular department they show better performance they should be given some such incentive award. Let there be competition, let it be a socialist competition or a socialistic pattern of competition, let us have some kind of competition in the services also in disposing of the files that come before them.

I hope the Home Minister will pay attention to the various suggestions made in this House. If these suggestions are accepted and put into practice, I hope a day will come when we will be in a much better position than we are today.

Shri Jamal Khwaja (Aligarh): I listened with great attention to the opening speech by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, and I congratulate him for the very frank and outspoken manner in which he has spoken. Yet, I cannot also help feeling that he has been rather unkind to the O & M Division. If the O & M

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Division had made great claims in their report and the state of affairs had not been so, the criticism would have been valid. But I find that the claims that have been made by the Division in the fourth report as well as in the first report—I could not get the second and third ones—are very modest claims. And they have pointed out all the features and given all the statistics. They have not tried to conceal anything. So, I think that that criticism has not been very fair. It might be very correct, but surely in evaluating the performance of any organisation, any individual or any country, the total situation should be taken into consideration. This, I think, is intellectual justice.

The previous speaker referred to the large number of Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and all that, and to a very large number of them being temporary. As far as the very high percentage of temporary personnel is concerned, I think there can be no two opinions. That is basically wrong. That has a very bad psychological effect on the people. But from his statement, I thought that he wanted that the temporary hands should be dismissed because he thought that they were too many.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, no. You should never dismiss them. Even one dismissal will mean so much of trouble. I know it.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: He emphasised that there were too many Secretaries, and too many officials at the top, and they tended to multiply their subordinate officials. I would say that instead of their number being reduced, it should be increased. I am not a protracted student of public administration or a very senior student of public administration as Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is. I have great respect for him, but from what I have been trying to find out for myself on the basis of personal experience, and from informal talks and chats with the officials at various levels and also

from a perusal of the Appleby report which, I think, is a masterly report and a brilliant survey, I think there can be no doubt that the officers are overworked. There might be a few officers here and there who may not have sufficient to do.

Take, for instance, our district officers, as, for example, the district collector, the superintendent of police, the Secretary and the Joint Secretary. I have had a few occasions to talk to them also. I have visited them in their offices, and I have found that they do a lot of work; constantly, files and papers and other things are coming, and other interruptions are also there.

So, I should think that in view of the limitations of personnel and the limitations of money, what the O. & M. Division has been doing is really creditable.

To my mind, as I view the matter, the dimensions of a sound administration are four or five, namely speed, equity, uniformity, accountability and democracy. They are all important. We should not over-emphasise one at the cost of the other.

Many things might happen with much greater speed in China or in the various other countries with a different administrative set-up. But that is only one value. Speed is only one value. It has a very great value. I grant that today in the context of the international situation, where there is terrific competition for achieving these material values, speed is of the essence for success. But we should not forget that there are other values. They might not be so readily ascertained; they may be more imponderable, but they are there.

Therefore, I think it is one of the great virtues of our effort and of our administrative philosophy that we have tried to bring about a synthesis of all these values. For example, accountability might suffer, if there

were undue emphasis on succeed. Similarly, democracy might suffer. I do not want to go into those details now. But I grant that in the context of today, speed is the most important dimension. And this report shows that Government are not averse to it. It is true that not much improvement has been made, as the figures and the statistics show. But the very fact that the Government of India invited Dr. Appleby, an expert of international fame, on whose advice this organisation was set up, the Institute of Public Administration has been set up, and the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad has been set up, shows that attempts are being made. If, in spite of all this, administrative delay continues to rage in an epidemic form, as was pointed out very correctly—I agree—it shows the magnitude of the task we have to face, and the difficulties we have to overcome. I should say, after listening not only to this debate, but generally, to the other debates that I have had the privilege of listening, that we as a people are forgetting the art of admiration, or the art of admiring. We develop a craft of crudely criticising and condemning. I would submit that the assessment should be made in the light of the total situation and not in an isolated way.

It was very well said by Shri Vasudevan Nair that the problem of eliminating delay became all the more important because that is one of the chief causes of creating a temptation among the public to offer what he called as bribes; I do not call them bribes, but I would call them tips, because bribery implies that one pays in order to divert the course of justice. I do not think that is very often the case. Of course, that might be done, and that is done, but generally speaking those sums of money are not paid to divert the course of justice, but they are paid to expedite matters. And that is quite understandable. So, we cannot accuse the man who does it. Many of my constituents and others have related to me their experiences. Suppose a man

from outside Delhi comes to Delhi, and he has to wait for two or three days or a week, naturally, the cost would be prohibitive for him; he has to get a right thing done, not a wrong thing done, but because it becomes prohibitive for him to stay in Delhi or even in Lucknow or in any other State capital, for that matter, he is tempted to offer these tips, and not bribes. However, it has a very bad psychological effect.

In my speech last, I had occasion to point how great the damage is. The moral idealism disappears. The man from the public thinks that his work has been done because he has paid Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 as the case may be, and not because it ought to have been done, or the clerk has done his duty or the officer has done his duty. He feels that the officer has just done it, and he has done it out of consideration. Then, it is quite natural for him to feel disillusioned, and this moral idealism disappears. And that has disastrous consequences for everyone.

The diagnosis which has been made by Mr. Appleby is a correct one. Many suggestions have been made by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and also by Shri Vasudevan Nair. I do not want to repeat them. They are correct. There can be no two opinions. The O. & M. Division also has said so.

As for the system of noting, I am inclined to call it the 'notistic' pattern of administration. We are hearing of the socialistic pattern of society; of course, we have not reached it. But the 'notistic' pattern of administration is already here.

Shri Tyagi: Call it notorious.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: That seems to be correct. Mr. Appleby has analysed why it is so. He has pointed out that it is because there is not enough delegation of power. The Under-secretary has to write a note, because he cannot

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take the decision himself. So, the file goes to the Deputy Secretary or the Joint Secretary as the case may be, and he has to write a further note, and so on. So, the 'notistic' pattern of administration is here. It must be done away with as far as is possible and compatible with sound administrative procedure.

The O & M Division's Report itself has referred to the vertical and lateral movement of files which, I think, is a very refined and subtle expression. Evasion of responsibility has already been touched upon by speakers who have preceded me. All these things are true. But the question is, why is there evasion of responsibility? I think this requires probing into in some greater detail. I was told a story about evasion of responsibility by a very eminent person of all India fame. He had a relative here, a young man, in some Ministry or department, and he being a new man made an order. A few days later, the Joint Secretary or Deputy Secretary called him and gave him friendly advice and said 'Young man, I have been here for the 15 or 20 years and I would like to give you a piece of advice. Never make an order. Just write a note and pass it on. Otherwise, God knows what may happen. If you make an order, you become responsible. You can never know what is going to happen.'

So evasion of responsibility is there. But why is it so? There also Appleby's Report is highly relevant. I do not want to go into the various suggestions he has given because that Report was discussed in the Rajya Sabha in 1956 and probably also in the Lok Sabha—I was not here then. It is painful that such a brilliant Report as Dr Appleby's was severely criticised. There might have been some flaws here and there. But I found from the debate in the Rajya Sabha that it was severely criticised by a large number of Members, and the Prime Minister very aptly remarked in his reply that after all,

what the Members had discussed was Dr. Appleby rather than his Report. There were so many personal criticisms because he had something to say about the negative influence which is exercised by Parliament. Sir, I am myself a Member of Parliament, but we must face facts, we must see things, we must have objectivity of judgment. It is patent that very often negative influence is exercised. Of course, that does not mean that that influence is bad or anything like that. But it is there.

There is another factor connected with it. Not only is there the negative influence of Parliament, but the negative influence of superior officers is also present. I have been told stories—true stories, I must say—during my informal chats which I purposely held with various officers from the highest to the lowest rank, from ICS Secretaries to clerks and chaprasis. What happens is that a superior officer is very often afraid to take action against a subordinate officer, because the latter might start indulging in various machinations; he might approach somebody else and there might be some other intervention or something of that type. In the result, the subordinate officer might have the upper hand.

There is the fear of being overruled by the superior officer.

I have no idea of the time I have actually taken.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I myself had no idea of the speakers. But now I find there are many fresh names being sent in.

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I would not go into details, but would confine myself to a general principle which, I think, is of crucial importance, the principle whether the rate of growth of our civil expenditure and our expansion of our administrative personnel is proper, or high or too high or too low, I have heard several speeches during the budget

session and at other times when criticism has been made that the civil expenditure is mounting. I do not have the figures here, but a perusal of the Appleby Report would show that this objection is completely unfounded. Economy does not mean that we just try to keep our staff at the minimum level. Economy means efficiency. If there is no efficiency, there can be no economy in the long run.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Might I inform my hon. friend that the Comptroller and Auditor General has condemned the scale of this expenditure?

Shri Jamal Khwaja: I have not read the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, but I did go through the Appleby Report and I found this idea was very strongly opposed by that brilliant and wellknown expert.

But apart from this general principle that there must be a steady and corresponding growth in the administrative machinery—because that constitutes the very foundation; there can be no developmental progress; our developmental schemes are all there, but if there is administrative delay or if there is lack of law and order and other basic considerations which are very important our schemes cannot fructify—apart from that, here I think an analogy can be drawn between the relationship of heavy industry and consumer industry and that between civil expenditure and developmental expenditure. These days we have become so much production-minded that we think that any schemes which do not lead to direct production are useless or at least not so important.

Lastly, I would say that apart from this general and basic consideration, there is another basic thesis. I have no time to develop it now. That is my favourite thesis. I am a student of philosophy and ethics. I would have to have a full hour to develop

that thesis, but I would be content to finish it in just one minute. It is the thesis of the primacy or at least the equal, inherent necessity of the moral dimension, as compared with the economic or political or any other dimension. In this age where there is more technique rather than of vision, in this age where there is more emphasis on doing rather than on being, I think it needs to be reminded again and again that we can never over-exaggerate the importance of the moral dimension. It is not moralising, it is not sermonising. It is as scientific a statement or proposition as any other scientific proposition that can be verified by observation and experiment. Unfortunately, I do not have the time to dwell on this point. But I would say that this is the only way for a poor country like ours, to make up for the lack of funds by this moral capital, as somebody has very aptly said.

श्री १० वं० जैन (कैथल) : मान्यवर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस आरगेनाइजेशन एंड मैथड डिवीजन की चौथी सालाना रिपोर्ट पर जो बहस श्री माथुर साहब ने शुरू की है मैं उन को इस के लिये बधाई देता हूँ। साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने आज सबेरे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच जरूर सुनी होगी जिस में उन्होंने ने यह कहा था कि आज हमारी मिनिस्ट्रीज बड़ी बड़ी एम्पायर्स हो गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह हालत है तो ग्रह आर्गेनाइजेशन एंड मैथड डिवीजन इन एम्पायर्स को कैसे कंट्रोल कर सकता है।

श्री हरिचन्द्र माथुर : यही तो मैं ने कहा था।

श्री १० वं० जैन : तो जब यह मिनिस्ट्रीज बड़ी बड़ी एम्पायर्स बन गई हैं तो इन को कंट्रोल करने के लिये क्या तरीका अस्तित्व में आना चाहिये यह एक बहुत गहरा सबजक्ट है।

मैं इस सिलसिले में अपने तजुबों की बिना पर चन्द छोटी छोटी चीजें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है कि

You can take a horse to a pond but you cannot make it drink.

बहुत सी अच्छी अच्छी तजवीजें और स्कीमें बनाई जा सकती हैं और आर्गेनाइजेशन और मैथड डिवीजन कायम किये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि उस परसोनल को जोकि मुस्तलिफ लेविल्स पर हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में काम करता है किस तरीके से उस स्पिरिट से आगाह किया जाये जिससे कि हम उन को आगाह करना चाहते हैं। मेरे से पहले यहां पर कहा गया कि यह जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल रहा है यह तो पुराने जमाने की पुलिस और रेवेन्यू स्टेट के माडल पर चल रहा है। पिछले दस प्यारह साल से हम चाहते हैं कि यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वेलफेयर स्टेट के पैटर्न का होना चाहिये। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इस पर जोर दिया गया और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इस पर जोर दिया गया है, यहां तक कि इस पर अलग से एक चेप्टर भी लिखा गया है। लेकिन उस पर किस हद तक अमल हो रहा है या कहां तक उस में कसर है, यह बात सोचने की है। इस पर भी कई रायों का इजहार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन एक बात की कसर में देखता हूँ, जिसकी तरफ नायर साहब ने भी इशारा किया है और मेरे प्रिडेसेसर ने भी उसका जिक्र किया है। क्या यह आर्गेनाइजेशन एंड मैथड डिवीजन या हमारा होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह बतलायेंगे कि पिछले दस वर्षों में डिफरेंट लेविल्स पर जो हमारे आफिसर्स काम कर रहे हैं उनको उस सोसलस्ट पैटर्न के मुताबिक बनने के लिए जो कि हम कायम करना चाहते हैं क्या ट्रेनिंग दी गयी है, इस तरफ क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं? क्योंकि जब तक इन अफसरान में यह स्पिरिट पैदा नहीं होगी

जो कि हम चाहते हैं, तब तक महज इन टेक्निकल चीजों के करने से ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि अफसरान में यह स्पिरिट पैदा करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मैं ने इस बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का भी यही हाल है। वहां भी पढ़ने वालों में सही स्पिरिट पैदा करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस सिलसिले में कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक हम ठीक सुधार नहीं कर सकते। हम लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में रिपोर्ट पढ़ते हैं, ए० आई० सी० सी० की रिपोर्ट पढ़ते हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ते हैं। उन रिपोर्टों को पढ़ कर हैरानी होती है क्योंकि जिन लोगों के हाथ में इस देश के ३६ करोड़ लोगों की हुकूमत है उनकी तरफ से इन रिपोर्टों में कहा जाता है कि हम मुस्तलिफ स्टेट्स में कानून पास करते हैं लेकिन जब उन पर अमल का सवाल आता है तो मालूम होता है कि ५० फीसदी मुजारे बेइखल हो गये। ऐसा इसीलिए होता है कि जो हमारे अफसरान हैं उनको उस आइडियल से आगाह नहीं किया गया है और हम देखते हैं कि आज तक किसी अफसर को इस वजह से सजा नहीं दी गयी कि उसने उस स्पिरिट के खिलाफ काम किया है। हम सुनते हैं कि रिश्वत की वजह से, डिले की वजह से, इनफोर्शेसी की वजह से अफसरान को सजा दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम इस वजह से भी सजा दे कि किसी अफसर ने हमारी स्पिरिट के खिलाफ काम किया है।

आज से जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब करप्शन का जिक्र कर रहे थे तो उनको श्री महाबीर त्यागी जी ने इंटरजैक्ट किया था। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कह रहे थे कि हम एक तरफ से सारे अफसरान को कंडेम नहीं कर सकते, उनमें कुछ काली भेड़ें हो सकती हैं, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ हम फर्म ऐक्शन लेते हैं।

इस पर त्यागी जी ने कहा था कि आपकी गवर्नमेंट फर्म ऐक्शन नहीं लेती। इस बारे में मैं त्यागी जी से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ। हमारे यहां ईश्वर के तीन रूप बताये गये हैं, एक ब्रह्मा है, एक विष्णु है और एक महेश है। ब्रह्मा का काम है पैदा करना, विष्णु का काम है परवरिश करना और महेश का काम है संहार करना। तो यही तीनों चीजें एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में होना चाहिए। हुकूमत भी जन्म देती है, पालन करती है और संहार भी करती है। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि जब हम कभी अपने बोटी के नेताओं से मिलते हैं और इस बात का जिक्र करते हैं तो हमसे कहा जाता है कि साहब यह डिमांडेसी है, इसमें हम सलाह करते हैं और रिफार्म करते हैं? मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह हम कब तक रिफार्म कर पायेंगे। यह सही है कि हमारे यहां डिमांडेसी है लेकिन डिमांडेसी में भी फर्म ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है और जब तक यह फर्म ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता तब तक आफिशियल या अनआफिशियल लेवल पर सुधार नहीं हो सकता।

तो पहली बात तो यह है कि डिफरेंट लेविल्स पर हमको पब्लिक सर्वेंट्स को खास ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए ताकि उनमें जो हम चाहते हैं वह स्पिरिट पैदा हो सके, और दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सजा दी जाये तो किमी किस्म का रहम या मेहरबानी न की जाये। अगर हमको अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को और देश को आगे ले जाना है तो हमको यह जरूर करना चाहिए।

जैसा कि श्री माथुर साहब ने कहा था कि हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बहुत बदनामी है। शायद यह मुबालगा हो। लेकिन यह कहने में कोई मुबालगा नहीं है कि हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की नैक नामी दिन पर दिन कम होती जा रही है। पिछली १०, ११ सालों में गवर्नमेंट ने पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय

योजनाओं में करोड़ों अरबों रुपया खर्च किया। हम अपने जिलों में और कांस्टीट्यूएंसीज में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि जहां तक बेंनीफिशेंट कामों का ताल्लुक है काफी काम हुआ है, जितने स्कूल अस्पताल सड़कें वगैरह अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के सौ डेढ़ सौ साल में नहीं खुले उतने या उनसे ज्यादा इन दस सालों में खुल चुके हैं। लेकिन फिर भी क्या वजह है कि पब्लिक इतनी क्रिटिकल है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में गड़बड़ है। मिसाल के तौर पर आप कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के काम को लें। इसमें काम इस तरह में हो रहा है कि जो लोग अनडिजराइंग हैं, जिनके पास पहले से पैसा है, उनको ही रुपया दिया जाता है, उनको ही लोन और ग्रांटें मिलती हैं। कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट मुहकमे के मारफत बहुत सारा रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। लेकिन उसका देहात वालों पर क्या असर है। वहां यह हाल है कि जिन लोगों के पास पहले से है उनकी ही जेबें भरी जा रही हैं, और जो भूखे और रूखे हैं उनकी वही हालत बनी हुई है। एस सिलसिले में मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि सब को दस दस मिन्ट का वक्त ही मिल रहा है, इसलिए वह ज्यादा कहानियां न कहें।

श्री मू० च० जैन : तो मैं इस कहानी को छोड़ता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे दो एक और बातों पर जोर देना है।

एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां यह सही है कि जिन अफसरों की गलती पायी जाये उनको सजा दी जाये, वहां यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि जो अफसरान अच्छा काम करते हैं उनको reward बढ़ाई मिलनी चाहिए। आज हाल यह है कि जो लोग अच्छा काम करने वाले हैं, जो इनीशियेटिव दिखा सकते हैं उनको यह डर होता है कि पता नहीं कि क्या नतीजा हो। मैं चाहता हूँ

[श्री म० च० जै.]

कि इस बहस का जवाब देते हुए होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह बतलायें कि भ्रष्टाचार काम करने वाले किन किन भ्रष्टाचारों को इनाम दिया गया। अगर ऐसी कोई चीज उन्होंने की होगी तो उन्हें उसके लिए मुबारकबाद मिलेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में सारा हाउस इस काम की तारीफ करेगा।

इसके बाद मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यों तो रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर मिनिस्ट्री में एक सेक्शन ऐसा होता है जिसमें बड़ा करप्शन होता है। वह सेक्शन है, जो सबॉर्डिनेट आफिसर्स की ट्रांस्फर और एपॉयंटमेंट को कंट्रोल करता है। हर मिनिस्ट्री में—रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में—यही हालत है, उस सेक्शन का पट्रिकुलर नाम कुछ भी हो। अगर हम किसी भी सबॉर्डिनेट आफिसर से बात करें, तो हमें मालूम होगा कि उन को सब पता होता है कि कैसे ट्रांस्फर कराना है और कैसे उस को फंसल कराना है और किस तरह से रिश्तों से दे कर काम कराया जाता है। इस की वजह से बड़ा हैजान फैला हुआ है। यह एक ऐसा सैल है, जिस की वजह से हर एक मिनिस्ट्री के सबॉर्डिनेट आफिसर्स में बेचैनी पाई जाती है। इस की वजह से हर जगह करप्शन का शोर मचा रहता है हर एक आदमी कोसता है कि यह क्या हो रहा है और हुकमत यह करती है और वह करती है।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह जिक्र किया गया है कि जब कोई पब्लिक कम्प्लेंट्स आयें, पब्लिक एन्क्वायरीज आयें, तो उन का जवाब दिया जाय। मैं इस बात पर सख्त हैरान हूँ। मैं ने एक वक्ता पहले भी जिक्र किया था कि हमारे महकमे और मिनिस्ट्रीज पब्लिक एन्क्वायरीज का जवाब क्या देंगी, जब कि उन की तरफ से एम० पी०, को भी जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री पर बहस

के दौरान मैं ने कहा था कि मेरे पास मुस्तलिह मिनिस्ट्रीज के साथ कारेसपांडेंस का रिकार्ड है कि वे जवाब नहीं देते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर की हैसियत से उन को कोई चीज भेजते हैं, तो फिर वे लम्बी बीड़ी रिपार्ट दे देते हैं। पंजाब में एक छूटे से मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से मेरा तजुर्बा है कि जब हम किसी Minister के पास कई चीज भेजते हैं, तो कुदरतन वह अपने मातहतों से रिपोर्ट लेता है और मेरा तजुर्बा है कि मातहत आफिसर हमेशा अपने एक्शन को डिफ्रेन्ड करता है। मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जब फाइल आती है और उन को नोट "पुट अप" होता है, तो वह उस पर मक्खी पर मक्खी मार देते हैं और शाबों-नादर ही एक क्रीसदी केसिज में ही वे इन्टरफीयर (Interfer) करते हैं। अगर कोई मिनिस्टर दिलचस्पी लेता है, तो कुछ काम बन सकता है। एक केस का मुझे पता है, जो कि अस्पताल की नर्स के ट्रांस्फर के बारे में था। मैं ने हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा। मेरे पास सारी की सारी कारेसपांडेंस है। मैं ये सब बातें इस लिए बता रहा हूँ कि कैसे सुधार हो सकता है, जब कि मिनिस्टर और सेक्रेटरी के लैबल पर इस तरह की बातें हों। मैं ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी, उस का जवाब आया। दूसरी चिट्ठी लिखी, उस का जवाब आया, लेकिन जहां तक भ्रम का ताल्लुक है, डाक के वही तीन पात। कुछ नहीं किया गया। किसी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने मिनिस्टर को कहा कि यह बात करनी है। जो चीज मैं चाहता था, वह मेरे कहने पर नहीं की गई, लेकिन जब डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा, तो फौरन कर दी गई। अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करना है, तो मिनिस्टर साहबान को इस का भ्रष्टाचारी तरह से ध्यान रखना होगा, क्योंकि यही कसौटी है, जिस पर कि हमारी जनता, हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारी पार्टी को देख रही है।

16 hrs.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon friend, Shri Mathur, has very ably covered all relevant and pertinent points arising out of the Fourth Report of the Organisation and Methods Division. Sir, so far as details are concerned, I cannot do anything better than to emphasise some of the points that he has already made out. Therefore, I would like to confine myself to the basic issue pertaining to the Indian Administration.

The purpose and the objective behind the creation of the Organisation and Methods Division was to streamline and rationalise the administrative organisation of the government departments. It was designed to secure the increasing output of qualitative disposal of primary receipts and efficient performance of the tasks undertaken. I shall come to the review of the performance of the Division later on, meanwhile, Sir, if a little indulgence is permitted, I would like to engage myself with the basic issues, that is, the personality and the character of the Indian Administration.

The present-day Indian Administration as such was designed and created by a Government, a regime which is no longer here. The regime has passed, but the legacy of the regime still continues. What has astounded me most is that none of my hon friends who have spoken on the subject has given any indication of the fact whether they acquiesce in the present-day Administration, whether they approve of it or whether they reject it, if they approve of it, to what extent, and if they reject something of it, to what extent. That has not been made clear.

"Sir, with the emergence of independence and the change in conditions and situations all over the world, we had been faced with a new task, a new assignment unknown and never

experienced in history so far. We had a backward economy. We professed, announced, undertook to have a socialist society, and thereby we developed on ourselves a responsibility to create an administrative structure which will fit in with our requirements and would give an account of itself which will meet the situation squarely prevailing around us.

Take the instance of America, Britain or Russia. The administration in those countries was evolved, it was not taken or transplanted from elsewhere. As the experience warranted, as the situation desired, step by step, gradually, the administration was evolved to meet the situations, the needs and conditions arising from time to time. But in our country, Sir, the fundamental task which was to have been done with the emergence of independence has been relegated to the limbo of oblivion, and today we are acquiescing in the present-day administrative structure.

I think, if at all the House will remember, it was in Para 3 Chapter XVI of the Second Five Year Plan that this problem of administration was mooted out. Eight categories were listed. If, in the light of experience, I start to review one by one those categories, I am sure time will not permit me to do justice to the subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. He has ten minutes in all.

Shri Rajendra Singh. Eight categories are there.

Sir, it needed courage and determination to have gone ahead with the design and the fabrication of a new administrative organisation which could meet the demands of an underdeveloped economy through the door way of democracy. But our Prime Minister though so many times he has given expression to his views regarding the present-day administra-

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

tion, could not persuade himself that the reorientation, the reorganisation of our administrative system is of paramount necessity, and he has suffered the present administration as others have.

My hon. friend, Shri Jamal Khawaja, paid a tribute to the report of Mr. Appleby, and in that context he has reminded the House of the observation of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister sometime back observed that the Members of Parliament are more keen on discussing Appleby himself and not his report. I respectfully submit, Sir, that a man, however eminent a scholar he may be, however vast and extensive ideas, knowledge and experience of his own country he may have, when he comes to pass on lessons to others, those lessons could not be swallowed up without evident danger to ourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has only two minutes more.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I have taken only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken eight minutes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Other Members were allowed 15 to 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That was my mistake; I realised it only late

Shri Rajendra Singh: That mistake may kindly be extended to me also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is no time. I had warned him in the beginning that he would get only ten minutes.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Everything that was in my mind still remains unsaid.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can avail of some other time.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Be kind to me this time at least.

As there is no time, I will skip from one point to another as quickly as possible. The first problem is that of demarcating clearly the role which the administration has to play in our national efforts to achieve our objectives. The role can be briefly defined as that of implementing the policy decided upon through democratic processes. Policy-making has to be delegated to the policy-making machinery, but the implementation aspect of it is given to the executive.

But in our country, as is evident from many speeches, no matter who is the Minister and at what elevated place he is, it is the executive which wields the power from A to Z. The character of the executive is quite clear. Shri Mathur recited one sentence from that report. He said that there is a persuasive intellectual dishonesty all round our executive. They shirk their responsibility and they believe in a limited philosophy of their responsibility and obligations to the country and to the people with the result that we have vertical and horizontal passing of files from one place to another and things getting delayed, people feel a sense of frustration and will become, I am afraid, prone readily to the counsel of despair. I submit with a sense of restraint and responsibility that I have known the officers and with a few honourable exceptions, they are not simply intellectually immoral, but they are physically immoral inside their office and in their homes also. The whole climate is so vitiated, so full of frustrating and disappointing elements that unless we undertake to transform the whole system, I think our objective of having a society of prosperous and equal people can never be achieved.

Our administration can be really termed as caste hierarchy. Of course, it is a heritage from foreign rule. The principle of hierarchy is also responsible for the narrow view of responsibility accepted by the philosophy of

our administration. The only responsibility expected of our civil servants is that obeying the orders of the superior. If one is able to answer satisfactorily for his actions in the light of the orders from higher quarters, he is free from all further responsibility. Whereas this type of responsibility is very essential for the successful functioning of the administration, it is not enough. In a positive State, initiative is as important a qualification for the public servant as obedience. This entails delegation of authority with proper safeguards. But so far no safeguards have been provided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might conclude his remarks in a minute.

Shri Rajendra Singh: My whole contention is that, as Shri Mathur has said, a very poor organisation has been set up as a corrective to this gigantic and monolithic administrative organisation. It is just like a rabbit being sent out to correct a jackal. So, this Organisation and Methods Division is superfluous. I am one with him in demanding from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs a thorough-going enquiry into the pattern of administration that we have and let us analyse how far the present administration is suited to the needs and requirements of the country.

Our Prime Minister is very much averse these days to public scrutiny. The other day when Shri Bharucha just mooted a suggestion that our financial procedures in the military should be examined by the Members of this House of course with the co-operation of certain experts, our Prime Minister was prompted to say that such a roving enquiry cannot be made as because it will demoralise the administration. Similarly, if the Home Minister says: "No, no enquiry against our administration. It will demoralise them. It will create in them a sense of diffidence. They will never pick up any amount of initiative, which is so urgently required . . ."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I want your indulgence for a minute. I think Shri Mool Chand Jain has rightly said that our administration should be like the Caesar's wife hundred per cent., even if it means making changes all the time. More than anything else, the essential requirement is to have a full public scrutiny, wherever there is suspicion. It is not enough that Caesar's wife is chaste. She must be above suspicion. He has rightly said that wherever you go in the country, everywhere the people feel that there is something wrong with this Government somewhere. He may not pinpoint it or spotlight it. But, nonetheless, this suspicion is there all over the country; even in this Parliament it is there, though not to that degree. Therefore, if you want this country to have full-fledged democracy, if you want to set an example to other defaulting countries like Pakistan, Sudan, Egypt and other countries, then the first and the primary task that the Home Minister should attend to is not merely to see that there is initiative and imagination in the administration but also the requisite honesty and integrity also to the satisfaction of Nation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member has trespassed his own limitation. His time is up.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Organisation and Methods Division has completed four years of its existence. It should be remembered that it was started on the recommendations of Dr. Appleby, who was invited by the Government of India and who submitted his report. He was asked to make administrative studies and to make recommendations about the improvement that is necessary. The purpose of establishing such a Division was that the Central office of the O. & M. Division should be invested with the responsibility of giving extensive as well as intensive leadership

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

in respect of structure, management and procedures of public administration in India. We suggested that technical things like work measurement, work flow, office management, the filing system and accommodation should be dealt with at one level and at another level general procedural matters and proposals should be studied. When we study the Report we have to judge it in the light of all these recommendations.

The Report of the Organisation and Methods Division is quite complacent about the speed of disposal. The statement shown on page 2 clearly indicates the progress made by the application of the O. & M. measures. Except in the Department of Revenue, Railway Board and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, no appreciable progress has been made. Furthermore, the Third Report, i.e., for 1956-57, is more faithful in emphasising that no progress has been made, that there is a great scope for improvement, and that unnecessary and repetitive notings and unnecessary reference to other branches, sections and ministries are defects which would still persist.

Our main programme is to adjust the democratic procedure to the economic and social changes brought about by the successive Five Year Plans as well as by the international situation. Dr. Appleby again said that there are two defects in our administrative system. One is the lateral defect, i.e., too many cross references are made and unnecessary notings are also made. References are made to other ministries, other departments and other branches. Another is the vertical defect, i.e., too many details are taken at the upper or the higher level and that prevents a speedier disposal of the work. In fact, the result is that disposal or clearance is rather very slow as well as laborious. Moreover, these cross references defer and delay the execution of work. So, from a close scrutiny of the Report,

it is found that little progress has been made to remedy the above defects.

The heavy load of old pending cases hinders the progress of the current work. The Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs continued to have the highest carry-over in spite of efforts made to reduce the arrears. Para 12 of the Report says:

"In spite of repeated steps taken from time to time to eliminate the evil of repetitive and unnecessary noting, it was found that the evil had tended to persist."

It is very good that the O. & M. Division has realised that a good deal of the notings consisted of recapitulation of facts about a case every time it goes to the upper level and every time it goes to other departments for concurrence or for advice. In the Report they have suggested the method of 'running summary'. I hope it would help in speedier disposal of cases. But the malady lies deeper and a revolutionary reform should be demanded from the Cabinet Secretariat as well as the O. & M. Division.

The creation of the O. & M. Division has not achieved its purpose. Now we have a Central office and then we have its sections under an Under Secretary or a Deputy Secretary to function in the Division. The main duties of the Division are to prescribe monthly, fortnightly . . .

Dr. Krishnaswami (Chingleput): Is there any quorum?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the hon. Member's opinion?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I do not think there is any quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question should not be asked. If he wants to bring it to my notice, he should say so.

Dr. Krishnaswami: I say there is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will have the bell rung.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): The quorum has come, Sir!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, there is now quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: The main duties of the Division are to prescribe weekly, fortnightly and monthly reports from the different departments, to consolidate the statistics, and also to conduct quarterly inspections. All the labour and expenditure spent on the Organisation and Methods Division has not resulted in improving the day-to-day work, in removing the deficiency, in facilitating the disposal of the work or even in removing the secretariat red tape. The innovation of submitting reports has added to the burden of the lower staff. They are in constant fear that they would be warned by the Organisation and Methods Division, and they have to prepare new statistics, new returns at the cost of their legitimate and normal work. They always try to close a case on the slightest pretext, and those cases are again reopened. That is the danger. In many cases the attempt is to deal with the cases in a lighter fashion or in an easier way with the result that these cases are not done proper justice. They do this in order to bring down the number of pending cases.

The mere collection of statistics entails more work on the Assistants. The work has not been comparatively reduced or facilitated by the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry. Within the four years of its existence it is regrettable that the Organisation and Methods Division has not published a single book for the guidance of the workers or for the improvement of the work in the different Ministries. The Organisation and Methods Division in other countries do not confine themselves to the theoretical side only; they always look to the practical side also.

There is great scope for improvement in its working. So far as provision of accommodation is concerned we find that the Assistants have to work in a very inconvenient way. They have to sit in a very crumpled-up way and it will be surprising for you to know that it takes about five minutes for them to go to their seats and to come back from their seats. They are supplied with very ordinary type of furniture and that does not facilitate easy working. As regards typists in these offices, they are not supplied with standardised chairs and tables, and this causes much inconvenience to them. As regards accommodation, you will find that the big officers are occupying spacious rooms which would accommodate fifteen or twenty of these workers.

Lunch is generally observed for one hour. Though it is only half an hour that is allowed, instead of half an hour we observe one hour. Any surprise visit to the secretariat between one and two will show this; you will find that many officials are standing outside and sometimes playing cards in the outskirts of the South Block or the North Block. You will find that lots of man-hours are lost. Half-an-hour for thousands of workers would amount to hundreds of working days. This is a great wastage. The O. & M. Division has not done anything to strictly enforce the working hours.

I have only one more point and that is about the psychological approach to be made by Ministers and Secretaries. It will be very good if Ministers and Secretaries have weekly interviews with the staff so that they may study the difficulties and grievances of the workers. If they have the co-operation and help of the workers, most of the work will be facilitated and the great expenditure on the O. & M. Division would be saved.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I am thankful to Shri Harish Chandra Mathur for

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

the pains he has taken over this subject and also for initiating this debate. I wish matters relating to Administration could be discussed in a constructive way in this House from time to time.

Nobody can claim that the system of administration in any country, at any time, can be or is perfect. We have to continue the process to review the position from time to time and to see that the standards of efficiency, the demands of economy and the achievement of the targets and objectives which we have placed before ourselves are constantly borne in mind. I may, however, submit that the representation of the case seems to be somewhat one-sided. Of course, he was only interested in pointing out what he thought to be deficiencies. Not that I think he does not find any point which he does not appreciate. But, he had little time to refer to them and hardly much tendency to dilate on it. I can appreciate that but we have to bear certain facts in mind when we deal with the administrative problem.

The Central Government is charged with many onerous responsibilities. So far as the States go, their respective spheres are more or less circumscribed. Here, the Centre has to cater to the needs of the entire country and of an enormous population, a population which, since the achievement of Independence, is growing more and more self-conscious and also, I hope, developing a sense of civic responsibility. We have, whether we like it or not, inherited a system, a system which had many advantages but which was not free from drawbacks either. So, when we apply our mind to the complicated problems and assess the present position as judiciously as we can, we should also give thought to the various aspects which are intimately related to this problem.

We have an organisation of about 17 lakhs persons serving under the Centre. Ultimately, the responsi-

bility for every one of them rests on the Ministers, and they have to function through the secretaries. So, the Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Joint Secretaries have to be here in an adequate number so that the Ministers may be able to render an adequate and accurate account of what they do or what they fail to do to Parliament.

There is one other point which may also be perhaps borne in mind. The standard of efficiency in our country is not very high. I include in that myself as a Minister, and others too who do not possess that degree of efficiency which we find in other countries. Perhaps we require three men, sometimes four men, to do the work which is turned out by two in other places. So, with this growing consciousness, there is naturally a desire to be fully informed about every matter which has a bearing on public life, I will say not only on public but also on private life, to a large extent. Our activities are growing from day to day, from an undeveloped stage we are striving continuously to build up a new social order which will ultimately blossom into abundance for every one.

So, there are these factors also, and the activities in the field of commerce and industry and of other similar constructive spheres do call for constant scrutiny and attention. So there has been any increase in the number of Secretaries, perhaps he has not much to say against the Secretaries at least so far as their number is concerned. In the case of Joint Secretaries and special officers, I should say that the number has perhaps increased to the largest extent in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Iron and Steel, and Mines and Oil. Anyone who has been following the efforts that are being made to set up new plants to rebuild the country on a new economic basis will instantly see that it is much better to have all these things carefully looked after than to stint in matters which would only lead to the saving of a pie at the cost of a pound.

Shri Mathur referred to certain matters and said that the number of Secretaries and Joint Secretaries has gone up. That is no new discovery. Every one has been saying that for the last two years, but every effort is being made to reduce the number of existing hands in the Secretariat.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): In consequence, the number goes up

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, the number goes up in higher ranks, but we have stopped all recruitment to classes III and also almost in class IV. New men are not being taken. In my opinion, I must say—I would like to make it clear—so far as my own attitude goes the number of responsible officers should be increased.

If you want devolution, if you want decentralisation, if you want the work to be done speedily, then you will have to appoint a larger number of officers whom you can charge with the responsibilities which they can be reasonably expected to discharge efficiently and honestly. You cannot but have five or six or seven stages, unless you reorganise the thing on a rational basis.

So, if there has been an increase in the number of Joint Secretaries, it must be due to the exigencies of the situation. Before any new post is sanctioned, due care is taken.

As hon. Members are aware, we have adopted a number of measures for ensuring economy. There is an Economy Reorganisation Unit in the Finance Ministry. There is an economy unit in every Ministry, which works internally. Besides, we have the teams on plan projects which go about and study and then report, one of whose main functions is to tell us where economies can be effected, and we have been making economies like that. Then there are also other measures taken for ensuring this objective. I do not say that every man who is there is absolutely necessary. It may be possible to make 276(A1) LSD—8.

some reductions here, and perhaps, it may also be desirable to make some increases elsewhere.

When we talk of the increase in the numbers, we forget that our activities have multiplied hundredfold. The number of receipts in the Secretariat today, as compared with what it was five years ago,—I cannot say definitely—must be at least three hundred or four hundred or five hundred per cent more. So, you have to look at the thing in a national way.

The question that one should consider is to what extent a clerk or an officer can be expected to deal with the work that is to be allotted to him. The O and M Division has been making a close study of this problem. Work-studies have been made. Work-Groups have sat together. Forms of work have been determined. If anyone says that the work allotted to a particular person is less than what he should do, then we should revise that standard. But if for the performance of the work that is to be done, you need a man, then either the work should suffer or the man has to be provided. As I said just now, I do not claim that there is no room for any sort of scrutiny in this matter.

During the war-time and for some time thereafter, recruitment, especially in the lower ranks, was made in a somewhat indiscriminate way, with the result that we have to carry on our work with the aid of some of the persons who are not quite up to the mark. We cannot turn them out. We do not want to retrench them. We have to keep them on. The work has to be done. I think no one in this House stands for retrenchment. I think no one in this House would like a single hand to be turned out. If that is so, we have to work with the tools that we have. If those tools are such that instead of one, two are necessary, then you have to bear with us for working in accordance with your wishes. For that we alone cannot be held to be responsible.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

I would also like to mention here that when hon. Members examine the figures of the clerks who are serving in the Secretariat or in any other office, they should also take account of the vast increase that has taken place in our budget. Our activities here have to deal not only with the recurring day to day administrative work but also with the entire Plan; everything that comes within the ambit of it, whether of development or of administration or of reconstruction has to be guided, controlled, regulated and supervised from the Secretariat. So when you take that into account, our expenditure today per year—the public expenditure—inclusive of the current expenditure and the Plan expenditure and the capital expenditure, you will find that it has grown into enormous dimensions. So when you have got that, you should also have adequate machinery for carrying out all this work. Merely comparing figures would not yield a satisfactory, reliable and dependable sort of result. But if you take all these factors together, I hope it will be conceded that situated as we are, we have not been extravagant. We have taken every good care. We have set up a number of economy committees and efficiency committees. We have this O. and M. Besides these, we have the Manpower Directorate. We have set up an administrative pool of officers. We are going to have another pool for managerial and industrial men, another one for economic service and so on.

This is a continuous process which has to be followed relentlessly and ceaselessly so that the standard of efficiency may be raised and at the same time, work may not suffer. In fact, we have sometimes been taken to task for not preparing people in advance for the activities that will have to be carried out later. If this is also to be borne in mind, there will have to be still further increase.

In the circumstances, I should say that what we have today does deserve scrutiny, but what we have is but adequate for the needs. Look at the questions we have to answer in Parliament alone. All those questions are not reached every day. There are a number of written answers that we give. For answering one question, we have to consult a number of officers. The thing has to go down to the bottom and then it has to come up. All these things take time and we have to do them in the course of a few days, sometimes even three or four.

So this democratic system does involve expenditure in administration. We often think that we must re-organise our system. I have also often thought of it, and I do not say there is no room for improvement. We must give thought to the matter. But, it should be consistent with the basic fundamentals of a democratic system. And, when that fact is borne in mind, then, we have to make due concession for the obligation which such a system inevitably involves.

We have also been continuously examining the procedure that is in force in the offices. Shri Mathur did not quite like the idea of level jumping. Well, I do not know whether he would like to jump down. But, there is nothing like jumping down here; one has to jump up. We have eliminated some of the intermediate stages so that work may be done more quickly, and everyone may understand that he is responsible for his part.

Formerly a paper had to pass through 5 or 6 hands before it reached the Joint Secretary. Now, the man at the bottom has only to collect the papers; the section officer or the superintendent writes the note and it goes direct to the Deputy Secretary or the Joint Secretary so that a lot of superfluous noting is avoided and also time is saved.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With respect, may I submit that my suggestion was also to eliminate. I was only wanting delegation of powers instead of level jumping and no jumping down.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I quite agree that power should be delegated and that is the reason why there are now more Joint Secretaries because if you have to delegate power to others, you must have men who are fit enough to exercise such power. So, you do not like the power to be delegated to class IV officers; power has to be given to a man who, in your opinion, is competent to discharge the functions which are entrusted to him.

Similarly, in other matters too we have improved the procedure and there is a continuous effort to improve further. We have also set up a pilot project in order to see whether only with the aid of assistants we can function. The assistant prepares the case and it goes directly through the section officer to the Deputy Secretary or the Joint Secretary. I would like to have the assistance of whosoever is prepared to help me in this matter because we are all interested in administrative efficiency, in ensuring speed and economy and in creating an administration in which everybody may feel satisfied with the work of those who are associated with us in administration. It is in the interests of every single officer that he should be trusted and the entire machine and mechanism should have the confidence of the people at large. For, if it is not so, then, it recoils on every one of us. So, we have continuously to make an effort like that.

I would also like the hon. Members to remember that the per capita expenditure on administration in our country is much less than in any other country, not only absolutely but also relatively. If one is to compare with others, our administrative expenditure is very low. So, we cannot say that we are extravagant in this way.

If the standards of other countries are compared with our own, then, I think, we would not fall in any sort of examination or comparison.

Even Mr. Appleby, to whom reference has been made by Shri Mathur, it might be remembered, has expressed his admiration for our administration and for the officers who are conducting it.

You must also remember that big jobs have been done and our people have been coming forward. It is necessary that there should be more of co-operation between the people and the services. They should also fully imbibe the mission and spirit of service and all should devote themselves to the service of the country regardless of any other consideration. That is what we all have been emphasising.

I may state here that Shri Mathur said that there has been no improvement so far as the disposal of cases is concerned. He has read the report. I think there he must have seen that out of 34 Ministries at least in more than three-fourths there has been an improvement in disposal. He referred to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. There too he must have noticed that there has been a distinct improvement. And, as to the disposals, if he will refer to Appendix II he will find that month by month the disposals have been almost 99 or 98 per cent. In respect of the Atomic Energy Department, which is first on the list, the figures are: 95.6, 99.4, 104.4, 100.1, 104.1, 99.3 and so on. This is a big list covering several pages, and you will not find any case in which the disposals in a month are less than 90 per cent of the primary receipts. So, that is not I think a very disappointing record; that is something which shows that things are being done speedily.

I myself have given strict instructions that every case should be disposed of within three months. But you have to remember that we have

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

a vast country and references have often to be made not only to attached offices, subordinate offices and other offices, but also to State Governments. We have no control over them. We have to send reminders to them occasionally. They are also hard-pressed for time. But we get what we need from them. So the delay is not dismal, but the delay should be eliminated even where it is.

He referred to pension cases. Well, I am sorry that still pension cases are not being disposed of as quickly as they ought to be. But it is not only a matter concerning government servants who are directly under us, the Auditor-General and the Accountant-General also have to examine these cases very thoroughly. Then, in every case where a man goes out a preliminary estimate is made and pension to that extent is sanctioned at once; it is only for the final sanction of the exact amount in rupees, annas and pies—well, there are no annas and pies now, it is now naye paise—that he has to wait. Even this, I agree, should be eliminated, but it does take some time.

He also referred to the aspect of training. There too we are doing a lot. After all, how are the services to be improved? We have to give them training so that those who join government service may be of the proper standard. For that, we are now going to establish our National Academy of Training. It is my idea that all those who are recruited, whether for IAS, IPS, Central Services or for Accounts and Audit, should first receive a ground work for four or six months in the fundamentals of our Constitution, of our objectives, of the principles of social justice, equality, liberty etc., which are enshrined in our Constitution, and of the directive principles that are there. We have thought over the matter, and we want to have more of the Gandhian philosophy

introduced in the syllabus, so that people may at least be able to realise what we were told we have to work for, even if we are not able to act up to all the ideals and objectives.

17 hrs.

So, there is a continuous effort in every direction. I would like anyone, if he is interested in this, to help me in this task. If it is so desired, one or two or three Members can be associated in discussing administrative problems. I would be glad to discuss this matter with Mr. Mathur and others who may be interested as to how far we have got scope for work in this field. That has to be examined, because ultimately it is essentially an administrative problem and so, the matter has to be examined by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the practical operations in this field. There may for example, be very good doctors; they may be well versed in theory, but they may not yet have attained that skill which makes a great doctor. So, it will have to be considered whether we can by associating together help the purpose which we all have in view.

There are a number of matters to which I would like to refer, but I do not want to encroach upon the time of the House, especially when the exact time has been fixed.

17.02 hrs.

*SHARAVATHY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to read rule 55, because I have received two chits and two hon. Members have asked me to give them five minutes each in this half-an-hour discussion.

"The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to

*Half-an-hour discussion.

the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

So, Mr Imam may have 10 minutes and the Minister may take 10 minutes for the reply. The intervening 10 minutes may be given to two or three Members.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug) Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am raising a discussion on this question with a view to appraise the Government and more particularly the Minister for Power, to consider the urgent necessity of implementing and completing the Sharavathy Valley Project in Mysore, which is of vital importance to the State of Mysore but also to the adjoining States around it.

This is not the first time this question is raised in this House. Repeated representations have been made to the Government and to the Minister both within this House and outside. It is true that successive Ministers for Power have expressed abundant sympathy and some have expressed their admiration for the scheme. **Shri S. K. Patil** when he was Minister for Power—I think he inaugurated the scheme—expressed in this House that this is one of the fine projects and deserves all help. But before fulfilling his promise he had to switch on to another Ministry. I think the present Minister also expressed his appreciation and admiration in similar terms. When the question was raised during the last session the Deputy Minister was pleased to state that the scheme and the project would be brought within the core of the Plan. So we all expected that after the return of the Finance Minister from his foreign tour due consideration would be given to this scheme and necessary foreign exchange would be allotted. What was our surprise and disappointment when we received the reply to the question. I tabled that the Government have not provided the foreign exchange and that they are still exploring the possibility of providing the foreign

exchange. This raises very serious misapprehensions in my mind whether the Government will be generous enough to come and render all possible help.

The State of Mysore is a pioneer in this field. Mysore was the first to start hydro-electric works in the whole of India. Sivasamudram valley project was harnessed and that project provided about 64,000 kw power, which was the basis for industrial development in the State of Mysore. Realising the need and the increased demand for power in Mysore, the then Government in Mysore constructed the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro electric Works, which provided additional power of 1,20,000 kw. But, on account of the increased demand this power was fully utilized in the course of three or four years. This extra power was utilized by the iron works of Bhadravathi, by the defence factories that were started by the Government of India at Bangalore and other industries. The increased demand was necessitated by the enlargement of the State and the need to supply power to the underdeveloped portion of the State of Mysore. So much so, the present position is that there is not a single horse power of power which can be utilized for other purposes. The State has been suffering from starvation of power. Both for domestic consumption and for industries power is not available. There are instances where companies have imported machinery and material from abroad but they cannot put them into service because of want of power. In fact, I can say that an industrial crisis has set in, all developmental work, both industrial and agricultural, has come to a stop.

Realising that there would be a shortage of power very soon the Government of Mysore started the Sharavathy Valley Project. In fact, the Government of Mysore prepared a scheme in the year 1949 and the Minister held out hopes about this scheme. I remember it very well, because I was a member of the

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

Assembly at that time. Even a small provision was made in the State budget. Now eight years have elapsed and still we do not see any response from the Central Government.

Now I may say something about this scheme. I have no hesitation in saying that this project is one of the most economical ones in India. I can even say that it is the most economic scheme in India. The estimate is a modest one. I think it has come to about Rs. 40 crores. The total power that will be generated after completion will be 9,00,000 k.w. and it can be stepped up to nearly one million k.w. The cost of production per k.w. will be about Rs. 450 or Rs. 500 per k.w. I would like to know if there is any other project in the whole of India which can be compared to this scheme and whether anything has been constructed at a cheaper rate.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): No project.

Shri Mohammed Imam: What is more, this project is meant not only for the State of Mysore but for the adjoining States also which are neglected. The Mysore Government have started the civil portion of the work. They have started construction of the dam. The canal work is going on and ten thousand people are working on this site. The Mysore Government have already called for tenders for the machinery. Quotations have been received, but they cannot accept the quotations and cannot place an order because the Government have not made available the foreign exchange. This is a very deplorable position. After all, we do not want foreign exchange for the full scheme. We want to execute the first portion of the scheme and if we fulfil the first phase of the scheme we will be generating power to the extent of 1,82,000 kilowatts. Perhaps the foreign exchange that is needed will be about Rs. 2 crores or even less because now we want only two generators at this stage. It is expected, taking the

present circumstances into consideration and taking into consideration that the hon. Finance Minister has succeeded in his mission and has secured much foreign exchange, that it will not be difficult for the Government of India to set apart a small portion of the foreign exchange that is so much needed.

I may point out to you that the target contemplated under the Plan is about 3.5 million kilowatts and the amount set apart is about Rs. 900 crores. If you complete this scheme, one-third of the target contemplated in the Plan will be realised within Rs. 40 crores. I find from the core of the Plan that you have added a number of hydro-electric projects like Bhakra, Chambal, Rihand and various other projects which are in the Plan, which consume a lot of money and the cost of production is very high, whereas in the core of the Plan you have included only two schemes, i.e., Tungabhadra and Bhadra. The Bhadra scheme was started long ago and it was practically complete. In fact, you want to say that you have included two schemes from the South also. But I may point out that the Tungabhadra multi-purpose scheme and Bhadra were started in the year 1950 and they are completed. They did not need much foreign exchange. In fact, this is the life blood of the State of Mysore and we want this to be completed with various works.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I want two minutes more.

It is needed firstly to develop our iron industry. Because there is no coal, we need electric power for starting a furnace in the Bhadravati Iron Works. We need power to start more industries and for agricultural purposes. We need power because the State has enlarged in its size and population. It has nearly doubled than what it was ten years ago.

The rest of the Mysore State is undeveloped and they are clamouring for power. So, I submit and I pray that the Government will readily announce their willingness to set apart the foreign exchange that is needed for the scheme. I assure you that you will not be sorry for setting apart the foreign exchange for the scheme because it is one of the finest and most economical schemes. So, I pray the hon. Minister to consider this sympathetically.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Mohammed Imam, for raising this half-an-hour discussion on the vital subject of the Sharavathy Valley Project.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can ask a question or two and not make a speech and congratulate.

Shri Basappa: I want four or five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I give him four minutes and four or five minutes to another hon. Member, then maybe the hon. Minister will not be left with anything to reply.

Shri Basappa: I will not take more than four minutes.

The whole point is that since this Sharavathy Valley Project is a very cheap one, since Mysore and the neighbouring parts are starved of electric power, since the hon. Minister is fully aware of the long discussion that has taken place on the 24th and the 25th of last month in the Mysore Assembly wherein strong criticism was made against that Government for not fulfilling their promise, since the reason given by this Government that it is not connected with any of the schemes for production of steel or coal or transport facilities is not a reasonable proposal, may I ask the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole position, because, the very rationale of their

including projects in the core of the Plan is put to question.

Therefore, I insist that this Government should reconsider their position regarding the projects to be included in the core of the Plan. After all, the Plan is not sacrosanct. We have been reappraising the Plan a number of times. On the sole ground that it is not in the core of the Plan they should not exclude it.

The foreign exchange involved in the first stage, which consists of only Rs. 22 crores, is only Rs. 7 crores. I understand it is in fact less than Rs. 7 crores. The ex-Chief Ministers of the State are all here, and ex-Chief Ministers Hanumanthaiya and Nijalingappa have all spoken with one vehement voice on this matter.

May I therefore request that this Government will kindly reconsider the matter? Assurances were given by you, a number of them. What efforts have you made to implement them? What is the result of it? Is it going to be fulfilled and is it going to be taken up?

This project is needed not only for the people of Mysore, but the Central Government industries are located there. All those will be starved. May I therefore request that this may be reconsidered as it will be only a small sum that will be needed? My hon. friend here is telling me that only Rs. 1 crore is required. I therefore request that an assurance may be given that this will be included in the core of the Plan or in any case that the Sharavathy project will be fulfilled.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): I will put only a question. In view of the fact that when I recently went there several works were under construction and about ten thousand people were employed, and in view of the fact that previously assurances were given to us that topmost priority would be given for this Sharavathy project outside the core of the Plan,

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

and in view of the fact that the balanced regional development of that area would be absolutely impossible without undertaking and completing this Sharavathy project, and in view also of the fact that....

An Hon. Member: Very clever:

Shri T. Subramanyam:that taking the figure for construction of civil works and other things, the amount required by way of foreign exchange is absolutely negligible inasmuch as that for the first phase of the project it is only just one crore or a little below one and a half crores of rupees that is required, in view of all these facts may I ask the hon. Minister....

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Only a question.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Yes, I am putting the question. In view of all these facts may I put this question to the hon. Minister whether Government is seriously considering it and whether they have decided to provide the foreign exchange for this important project?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Melkote. A question only.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, I want only one information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should have put it earlier. What has he been doing?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Was not the hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply the Chief Minister of Mysore at that time?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is true that the project was initiated when I was Chief Minister of Mysore. But what has that to do with this discussion?

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Is it impossible to spare just a crore for this project? That is my question.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): May I ask the hon. Minister to let me know whether Mysore is not running short of electricity acutely; secondly, whether it is not a fact that the amount needed in the Second Five Year Plan is a very meagre sum which can be easily allotted; thirdly, when we met the Minister and a few Members of the Planning Commission about two months back whether the Minister has not assured us that as soon as the Finance Minister returned from America and the position improved this will be given first priority?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Dasappa

Shri Mohammed Imam: Another Mysore Minister!

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know whether the terms that the Mysore Government has secured for the purposes of purchase of plant and machinery for this are not extremely advantageous and no such favourable terms could be had anywhere else? That is one question. The second question is, since coal is included in the core of the Plan, why have they excluded white coal which is electricity, because coal generates power and hydro-electricity is also generation of power. I would like to have an answer on the point.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Members of this House to have reminded again about the necessity of the Sharavathy project. As far as Mysore is concerned, in the old Mysore and in Mysore which is constituted after the re-organisation of States, there is acute shortage of electricity at present. I know that very small loads have to be refused today. So, there is no doubt that the Mysore State, as it is at present, needs, rather badly needs, provision of electricity at the earliest moment.

As far as the Sharavathy Scheme is concerned, about which you have

heard so much during this discussion, I can say that I am probably more enamoured of this scheme than any other Members of this House here may be.

Shri Keshava: Show that affection in action.

Some Hon. Members: He will.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This ought to be sufficient for the hon. Member.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I desire and really I assure hon. Members, I am not speaking for the sake of speaking or deceiving hon. Members, I am speaking the truth and only the truth that my desire is that this scheme may be completed within the shortest possible time. One of the merits of this scheme, which makes it a unique scheme throughout the whole of this country, is, lakhs of k.w. of electricity will become available at damn cheap cost. This is one of the merits, which is the most prominent merit and no one scheme in India compares with it in regard to this. It is for this sake also very dear to me as well. As I said I am most desirous of seeing it through. But, as it is already known....

Shri Keshava: No 'but', Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The 'but' has come; hon. Members ought to be more patient.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I will say this is a very favourable 'but'. A very favourable 'but' it will be.

Shri Keshava: Then it is welcome.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Not only I. I assure this House on behalf of those also who are not present here—the Members of the Planning Commission of this country—they are also very desirous of pushing through this scheme and they have been also putting their efforts and their sympathy with it.

As far as the 'but' is concerned, it is too well known that we are short of foreign exchange. In the core,

which was being spoken about just now in some speeches here, fortunately or unfortunately, whatever it may be,—at least I am not responsible for that core—this scheme does not come in.

Shri Basappa: It was included in the B Class projects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: If I forget anything, afterwards, it may be pointed out by hon. Members.

Leaving aside the core, this scheme has got the highest priority in all the schemes relating to electricity and power in this country. Still, in spite of that difficulty which is a real difficulty at present in the way of all progress we are making at present, we are making an earnest effort that anyhow we should be able to achieve this object and we must begin it just tomorrow. As to what we are doing for it at present, I shall, to be very exact, read two or three lines from my note which is a very short one.

The possibility of procuring the plant and machinery required for this project by utilising the Export and Import Bank loan, the yen credit and the D.L.F. loan to the extent possible is being explored. The possibility of procuring some equipment from the USSR under the Indo-Russian Trade Agreement for which negotiations are in progress, is also being explored.

This is what we are doing at present, and I assure the hon. Members that our efforts for it will continue till we succeed, and we hope to succeed not very late. I am not disappointed, I am hopeful that we will get something, and this scheme will be put through.

With these words I finish. I need not say anything more.

17.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday the 10th December, 1958.

[Tuesday, the 9th December, 1958.]

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730	Railway Sleepers	3853-54
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733	Remodelling of Kazipet Railway Yard	3864-65
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5. Construction of Aroor Bridge (Kerala) 3878-80

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770	Remodelling of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Water Works	3899
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773	Ground Water Exploration Project	3900-01
774	Bridge over River Ganga at Garhmukteshwar	3901
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1116	Sewage Treatment Plants near Coronation Pillar and Keahapur	3902
1117	Extension of Postal Facilities	3902-03
1118	Major Irrigation Schemes	3903
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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3957

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

1. A copy of the Annual Report (Parts I and II) of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58 under Article 338 (2) of the Constitution.
2. A copy of each of the following Reports under subsection (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 :—
 - (i) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1957-58.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Air India International Corporation for the year 1957-58.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION 3958-90

Further discussion on the Motion re: International Situation and the Policy of the Government of India in relation thereto and on the substitute motions continued. The

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debates. Substitute motion moved by Shri Jaganatha Rao was adopted and discussion was concluded.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 3990-4018

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill continued. The discussion was not concluded.

DISCUSSION RE: REPORT OF ORGANISATION AND METHODS DIVISION 4018-24

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur raised a discussion on the Annual Report of the Organisation and Methods Division. The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 4074-84

Shri Mohammad Imam raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 1st December, 1958, to Starred Question No. 414 regarding Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project, Mysore State.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) replied to the Debate.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1958:—

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Bill and consideration and passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill.