

Second Series, No.12

Tuesday, February 24, 1959
Phalguna 5, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 24, 1959/Phalgun
5, 1880 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Economy Measures on Railways

+
*569. { Pandit D. N Tiwary:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that working expenses on Railways have risen disproportionately high as compared to traffic and railway earnings,

(b) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to cut down the expenses,

(c) the result thereof,

(d) the number of persons retrenched or likely to be retrenched; and

(e) whether the All India Railwaymen's Federation observed the 6th January, 1959 as "Retrenchment Day"

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Though there have been increases in the number and emoluments of staff and in the cost of materials particularly of coal, of which the railways consume about a third of the country's total production there has not been disproportionate increase in

350 (A) L.S.D.—1

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the working expenses as will be seen from the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 26] A strict control over expenditure has all along been exercised as a result of which the working expenses have been kept under control having due regard to the needs of traffic

(d) Nil

(e) Some reports to this effect have appeared in a section of the press

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there are any proposals to retrench, if not already retrenched, a very great number of temporary employees who are working for the last several years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): There is no proposal to retrench any single railway employee. So far as the casual workers are concerned, it has always been the practice that when the work or the project is completed their services are dispensed with.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the hon Minister can give me an idea as to what is the number of temporary staff who are working for the last five years but who have not been confirmed as yet, and whether there is going to be any retrenchment of those people?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I said, Sir, there is no intention or any proposal to retrench any railway employee. As regards the casual workers, the number of casual workers at present engaged in the various projects under the Railways will be more than 2½ lakhs, and as and when those projects are completed they will naturally be retrenched.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that orders have been issued by the Railway Board not to fill up any vacancy for one or two years more?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise out of this question?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: As a matter of economy, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Does not the hon Member want economy?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Economy cannot be had there. We do want economy but, the question is, at what place?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, Sir. Where the posts were sanctioned but have not been filled up for the last six months, or where the particular job for which staff was recruited temporarily has been completed, naturally those posts will not be filled up.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that the General Managers have been instructed not only to exercise strict scrutiny in sanctioning permanent posts but also to undertake a review of even the existing cadres with a view to attain maximum economy, and, if so, may I know whether it will not lead to some sort of retrenchment?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, instructions to that effect have been issued, but I may again assure the House that not one single railway employee who is in service is going to be retrenched.

Shri Damani: There was a proposal to use superior quality of coal to be purchased directly from the coal mines in order to make savings. May I know whether such a scheme has come into practice, if so, what savings have been made?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that some casual workers are likely to be retrenched

after the completion of the jobs. May I know the definition of casual labour, and whether a casual labourer is likely to be declared temporary after six months?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Whatever the existing practice is, that practice continues.

Shri Bose: May I know whether an enquiry was held to find out the possibilities of achieving some economy in the use of coal?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes. A committee was set up for that purpose and the report has been received.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Will that report be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Tangamani: In view of the expansion programme that we have launched, may I know how much of these casual labourers—2½ lakhs—will be de-casualised?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no such thing as any scheme of de-casualisation, but it has been the practice in the various Ministries of the Government of India that whenever any particular project is completed a list of the names of the workers working on that project is circulated to the different employing Ministries to absorb as many of them as possible.

Some Hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the next question. The Railway Budget will be discussed.

Trunk Telephone

+
*570. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to speed up Trunk Telephone working in the Trunk exchanges;

(b) whether any new device has been evolved to speed up the work; and

(c) whether this device has worked successfully?

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

(b) Yes. A new scheme is being progressively introduced whereby the Trunk Operator will be able to dial directly the called subscriber at the distant end provided the latter is connected to an Automatic Exchange. The scheme is being introduced on major routes connecting automatic exchange systems which are connected by direct trunk circuits. Under this arrangement the call is being handled more expeditiously.

(c) Yes. The system has been used on a limited number of routes with promising results.

Shri S. C. Samanta: To cope with the increase in trunk telephones, may I know how many new exchanges have been opened and how many existing exchanges have been expanded?

Shri S. K. Patil: This question, Sir, refers to the special scheme that has been introduced. If the hon. Member wants such general information, he may table a separate question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether direct dialling has been experimented; if so, where and with what result?

Shri S. K. Patil: Direct dialling is now being experimented in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, but there is a scheme that in the next few weeks, judging from the results of these four circuits, it will be extended to as many as 24 other circuits.

लेड चौबिन्ध बास : यह जो नई प्रणाली प्रचलित की जा रही है, क्या वह उन बार जगहों के सिवाय कहीं और भी प्रचलित की जायेगी, जो कि अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बताया है, और

शहर की जायेगी, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चय किया गया है कि कितनी छावादी के स्थानों में की जायेगी ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : इस का निश्चय छावादी के आधार पर नहीं किया जायेगा । जहाँ प्राटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज है और जहाँ हम इकानामिकनी काम कर सकते हैं, वहाँ इस को लागू किया जायेगा । मेरे पास एक बड़ी लिस्ट है—उस में चौबीस जगहों के नाम हैं । अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी पर्टिकुलर टाउन में इंट्रेस्ट हो, तो मैं बता सकती हूँ ।

Some Hon Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi—I find that he does not want to put a supplementary—All right, Shri Tariq.

An Hon Member: Shri Tyagi.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi rose earlier but when I called him he did not get up.

Shri Tyagi rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, no; I do not want him to put a question. He did not even care to respond when I called him. When hon Members get up, I note down who are all the Members who want to put supplementaries. Hereafter I won't call hon. Members who do not even respond when I call them. If his question has already been put by another hon. Member, courtesy requires that he should inform the House and inform me that the question which he wanted to put has already been asked.

श्री स० सु० तारिक : क्या हुकूमत को यह इल्म है कि घरजेंट और इमीजिएट काल्स की रस की बजह से आडिनरी काल करने वाले लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये हुकूमत क्या कदम उठा रही है ।

(क) क्या حکومت کو یہ علم ہے کہ
ارجنٹ اور امیجھٹ کالس کے دھ کی
وجہ سے آرٹھری کال کرنے والے لوگوں کو
بہت تکلیف ہوتی ہے - میں یہ جاننا
چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کو فائدہ پہنچانے
کے لئے حکومت کیا قدم اٹھا رہی ہے -)

س. 50 کا. 50: میں نہیں جانتا کہ
یہ سوال اس سوال سے اٹتا ہے۔ یہ سوال
جو نیا سسٹم، ہڈوڈیس کیا گیا ہے،
اس سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔ کام کے ساتھ اس
کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔

س. 50 کا. 50: میں یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں
کہ ڈیٹیلری ٹرک کال کرنے میں، چونکہ
اور ڈیٹیلری کالس کی تعداد بہت زیادہ
ہوتی ہے، مگر نہیں ملتا ہے، لوگوں کو
تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ان کو سہولیت دینے کے لیے مینسٹری
کے کیا اقدام ہیں۔

(میں یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں کہ آرٹھری
ٹرک کال کرنے میں چونکہ ارجنٹ اور
امیجھٹ کالس کی تعداد بہت زیادہ
ہوتی ہے موقع نہیں ملتا ہے - لوگوں
کو بہت تکلیف ہوتی ہے - میں جاننا
چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کو سہولیت دینے
کے لئے مینسٹری کیا کر رہی ہے -)

س. 50 کا. 50: میں یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں
کہ ڈیٹیلری ٹرک کال کرنے میں، چونکہ
اور ڈیٹیلری کالس کی تعداد بہت زیادہ
ہوتی ہے، مگر نہیں ملتا ہے، لوگوں کو
تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ان کو سہولیت دینے کے لیے مینسٹری
کے کیا اقدام ہیں۔

Shri Dasappa: In view of the fact
that the efficiency of the personnel
operating the exchanges is as important
as the devices, has it come to the
notice of Government that very
often considerable delay occurs in the
operators giving us the information?

Shri S. K. Patil: We know it and
we are making every effort to see
that the delay is as much eliminated
as possible and the efficiency of the
workmen improved.

Rice Producing Methods in China

+

Shri Bhakt Darghan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
*571. Shri D. V. Rao:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-
culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is
proposed to send a delegation to China
to study rice producing methods;

(b) if so, whether such delegations
would contain only farmers who
actually do farming in rice, and

(c) if so, the number of delegates
and the States to be represented
thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr
P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) No final decision has
yet been taken regarding the composi-
tion of the delegation

س. 571 کا. 571: میں یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں
کہ ڈیٹیلری ٹرک کال کرنے میں، چونکہ
اور ڈیٹیلری کالس کی تعداد بہت زیادہ
ہوتی ہے، مگر نہیں ملتا ہے، لوگوں کو
تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ان کو سہولیت دینے کے لیے مینسٹری
کے کیا اقدام ہیں۔

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will take
some time if I were to describe the
difference between the two systems

س. 571 کا. 571: میں یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں
کہ ڈیٹیلری ٹرک کال کرنے میں، چونکہ
اور ڈیٹیلری کالس کی تعداد بہت زیادہ
ہوتی ہے، مگر نہیں ملتا ہے، لوگوں کو
تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں
کہ ان کو سہولیت دینے کے لیے مینسٹری
کے کیا اقدام ہیں۔

डा० रं० सा० देसमुख : हमारा इरादा इस को मार्च में भेजने का था। मगर बाहरीज लोगों का कहना है कि वह जुलाई में जा जाये तो ठीक रहेगा। शायद हाउस को विदित है कि एक तो शिष्ट मंडल जिस में एक्सपर्ट्स हैं भेजा गया है माइनर इरिगेशन के अध्ययन के लिये।

Shri Tyagi: The Japanese system was propagated in our country only recently. May I know if it has failed and why we are now trying to switch on to another system?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It has not failed; it has yielded excellent results. But we want to learn good things from anywhere in the world; we do not want to confine ourselves to any one system.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister recently went to China and praised the Chinese system. What is the difference between the Japanese system and the Chinese system?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The main difference is that the Chinese resort to deep ploughing and they fill up the space layer after layer with compost and soil. The other difference, which is a contradiction, is that whereas the Japanese method requires very few seedlings, the Chinese use seeds profusely going up to 680 lbs. per acre as against 6 to 8 lbs. in the Japanese method. They say they use so much seeds on experimental plots where they want to get a big yield.

Shri C. D. Fande: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a statement in the Chinese papers that the yield is about 350 tons per acre? Does Government believe in such fantastic figures?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have seen that news item referred to by the hon. Member. We do not want to express any opinion on it.

Shri C. D. Fande: I want to know whether that was the temptation for

Government proposing to send this delegation or is there any other factor?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not only for that reason, but we have good information that the Chinese have made progress. We wanted to know how they have progressed, so that we may benefit by it.

Shri Tyagi: Have we any Ambassador in China?

Shri C. D. Fande: Even in this country, there is a wide range of difference in the production per acre, from 10 maunds to 100 maunds. May I know whether Government have exhausted the possibilities within our own country to get at least to the 100 maunds level?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are trying our best to increase the production. Of course, there is a wide margin between the production of the poor farmer and the rich farmer. We are trying to make the best use of such information as we can gather inside the country, but nonetheless, we also want to gather information from outside.

श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने का निर्णय करने से पूर्व सरकार ने अपने किसी अधिकारी को चीन भेजा था जिन्होंने जाबब बोन की पद्धति का स्वयं निरीक्षण किया है और यदि भेजा है तो उन की रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

श्री ए० प्र० जैन : इसीलिये तो भेज रहे हैं।

श्री बाबूदेवी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने से पहले किसी अधिकारी को भेजा गया था देखने के लिये या पूरा प्रतिनिधि मंडल ही अध्ययन करने के लिये भेजा जावेगा ?

श्री ए० प्र० जैन : चुना जायेगा कि कौन कौन भेजे जायें और कौन निरीक्षण करना है, इसीलिये तो हम भेज रहे हैं।

Shri Kodiyam: I understand that Government are going to try this Chinese method of cultivation at some selected places. May I know if these places have been selected finally?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir; they have not been selected. This matter was referred to the Rice Committee which met at Cuttack.

Shri Tyagi: What about the Korean method? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on allowing questions, but evidently it seems to be in the back of the mind of hon. Members that for rice and for every small thing, we are only drawing from other countries and this country is always put up so as to follow the example of some other country and it never gives anything of its own to other countries. I would like to allow as much discussion as possible. That seems to be the motive behind all these questions.

Shri A. P. Jain: The primary field from which we can benefit is inside the country, but, some other countries have also made progress in certain directions and we want to benefit from that. We do not want to copy blindly either from Japan, China or any country in the world.

Mr. Speaker: Some time ago in the crop planning, about 8000 lbs. were produced by some Salem rice agriculturist

Shri Tyagi: I suggest we have a Japanese Minister in the Cabinet. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Transport Co-operative Societies for the Educated Unemployed

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Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
 *572. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Kodiyam:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 590 on the 4th December, 1958, and state:

(a) whether the reactions of the State Governments to set up Transport Co-operative Societies for the educated unemployed have since been received;

(b) whether any concrete shape has been given to the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Governments of West Bengal and Kerala and the Delhi Administration have agreed to set up the societies subject to certain modifications. Details of financial assistance required by them from the Central Government are still awaited. The Governments of Bombay and Madras have not so far communicated their reactions to the scheme.

(b) and (c) The selection and training of the personnel required to run the Co-operative Societies in the three States mentioned above, which is the first phase of the scheme, is expected to start within the next two or three months. Pending their training, other details will be finalised with the State Governments concerned. If no replies are received from the remaining two States by the end of March, the Co-operative Units will be allotted to other States.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know at what place the training centre will be located, how many persons are going to be trained there and of what category?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is for the State Governments to choose the locality for setting up this particular society. The machinery for training, of course, will be evolved in consultation with them.

Shri Osman Ali Khan: May I know whether the Government is aware of the existence of the ex-servicemen transport co-operative society and

whether its working has been found to be satisfactory?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have not got further information about the ex-servicemen's societies to which the hon Member just now referred. But I will make enquiries as to how they are functioning.

Shri Rami Reddy: The main object, as I understand, is to put more vehicles on the road to provide more employment to the educated unemployed. The other day the hon Railway Minister said that he is facing severe competition from road transport. May I know the reactions of this Ministry to the observation of the Railway Minister?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The object which the Planning Commission had in view in recommending the co-operative societies was two fold—firstly, the employment of educated unemployed and, secondly, the development of road transport. I think there is nothing that runs counter to the objective of the Railway Ministry in that.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether Government have any idea as to the number of educated unemployed who might come under the ambit of this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These co-operative units which we propose to set up are of an experimental nature. They are some sort of pilot schemes and 50 members would be required for each of these units.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the respective State Governments have made any survey in regard to the employment potential of these schemes?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said just now, as it is, the scheme visualizes a membership of 50 educated unemployed under each one of these societies.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many pilot schemes have been proposed for Madras State? I would also

like to know how many passenger transport buses will be run by each unit and the help that would be given to each pilot scheme by the Centre.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have offered one of these co-operative societies to the Government of Madras. We have not received any response from them so far. The offer was made as far back as August 1958. Each unit would be given 10 vehicles.

Shri Dasappa: What is the kind of educated that we expect in order to bring them under this category of educated unemployed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have advised that so far as possible they should have matriculates for the membership of the co-operative societies.

Mr Speaker: For drivers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They will do all types of work, from the work of managers, clerks, store-keepers to that of drivers, mechanics etc.

Mr. Speaker: These persons will be workers. They are not going to be the proprietors who will get work done. Is it expected that the matriculates will go as drivers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The co-operative society will be composed of educated unemployed. They will do the job of manager, clerks, store-keeper, driver and so on.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*573. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have cancelled the assignment given to a British Firm of Architects or Consultants for the construction of the buildings for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi,

(b) what is the total amount paid to the firm, and

(c) the reason for the cancellation of the assignment?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 10,95,591 81 nP.

(c) The assignment has been cancelled with a view to ensuring economy and speedy execution of construction work

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether after payment of Rs 10 lakh and odd the firm had fulfilled all the duties for which the money was paid?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir They have an additional claim of Rs 3 lakhs and odd, which is now being finalised in a departmental meeting

Shri V. P. Nayar: What was the percentage of the architectural fee on the total cost of construction? May I also know whether Indian architects were also consulted?

Shri Karmarkar: These architects were chosen from among the most successful in a competition held for submitting architectural plants. That is how they came to be consulted. The various demands come to about a page. In short, the first item was Rs 50,000 to be paid immediately it being a payment "on account", then, a payment bringing the total payments to 1½ per cent, calculated on the allotted figure of Rs 172 lakhs, the original estimate of the building, thirdly, on submission of sufficient information for the CPWD to get the project estimate, a further payment of ½ per cent, based upon the amount of the estimate, fourthly 2 per cent calculated on CPWD estimates of cost for each based upon ½" skilled drawings etc and the remaining 1 per cent to be paid *pro rata*. The actual expenditure will be paid on half-yearly instalments as the work proceeds

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know the amount specifically paid for architectural design? May I also know how much of the total amount was paid in foreign exchange?

Shri Karmarkar: So far as the architects were concerned, I think the payment was made in rupees.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the percentage basis, on which the architect was paid, has resulted in a tremendous increase in the cost of the whole project and, secondly, is there any other parallel of such increase with the Government of India in connection with any other construction work?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not say that the payment of this commission has led to the bulging out of the estimates. The estimates rose on account of many other reasons. I have not studied this problem from the point of view of finding out parallels. So, I have no information on that point. I should like to have notice

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: By cancellation of the assignment, may I know whether the Government is the loser by making an overpayment to the British firm?

Shri Karmarkar: We have actually paid a little less than what was due. So, there is no question of overpayment. The agreement has been terminated as I said, with a view to introducing economies

Shri Dasappa: Was the negotiation done directly by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences or through the CPWD?

Shri Karmarkar: This agreement was between the Ministry of Health and the architects concerned. The Ministry of Health was dealing with this matter. This was done as early as 1953 or 1954. The termination came last year.

Shri Dasappa: Was the other Ministry also consulted?

Shri Karmarkar: We are taking all Ministries into perfect confidence before we deal with any matter. In this particular matter the CPWD is the relevant Ministry and in every one of our meetings their representatives were present. That is how we function.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if this firm was employed for the purpose of obtaining from them advice on archi-

tectural beauty of the building or for any medico-technical advice?

Shri Karmarkar: It was meant to be a hospital as also a medical institute. Since it was a hospital, the medico part was taken into account, since it was a building, the architectural part was taken into account, since it has to be graceful, the beauty part was taken into account.

Shri Tyagi: Now after the agreement has been terminated and the firm has gone out, may I know if the building will not suffer on account of being deprived of the advice from them?

Shri Karmarkar: Surely not.

Shri Kodiyani: May I know whether after the cancellation of the present assignment this work has been entrusted to any new firm and, if so, what is the fee for the new architects?

Shri Karmarkar: A Sub committee is in charge of it who will decide whether it is advisable to give it piecemeal to contractors and so on. I have no personal information. But the committee is in charge of all the building operations.

Shri Joachim Alva: Why was this foreign assistance taken in the construction of the building? Was it because there was a foreign donation for the project itself? Why was foreign assistance taken when there is plenty of talent in architecture available for building construction in this country?

Shri Karmarkar: The original competition held in 1953 was open to everybody provided they had an office in India. Among those competitors this firm was declared to have presented the best design. So, later on they were entrusted with this work.

Shri Tyagi: I wonder if the Government has realised that this Parliament is not well inclined towards these foreign consultants.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member should not and ought not to speak when the hon Minister is on his legs.

Shri Tyagi: It is terrible. Foreign consultants are still being employed. We are not very happy about it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. His righteous indignation is all right. But he ought not to interrupt the hon Minister when he is on his legs.

Jamuna Hydel Project

*574. { Shri S. M. Banerjee.
Shri Bhakt Darsan

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer the reply given to Starred Question No 448 on the 1st December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the second stage of the Jamuna Hydel Project is likely to be completed within the Second Five Year Plan period,

(b) if so, whether the work has already been started, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project report is not yet ready. It is, therefore, too early to say if its execution will be taken up and completed within the Second Plan period.

(b) and (c) The Uttar Pradesh Government have reported that survey and investigation of the scheme have been completed and that the project is under the examination of the State Government.

The project can be taken up for execution only after it is scrutinized by the Central Water and Power Commission, cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects and finally approved by the Planning Commission for implementation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the total estimated cost of this project and the amount which the Centre is likely to contribute?

Shri Hathi: The total estimated cost as at present envisaged is Rs. 1,081-00 lakhs. The financial allocations will be determined after the project is sanctioned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the reason for excluding this project from the core of the Second Five-Year Plan and whether it is likely to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: There is no question of excluding this project from the core because it has not yet been sanctioned.

श्री भक्त बर्मान मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा, और क्या यह धाशा की जा सकती है कि द्वितीय धायोजना की समाप्ति तक इस का काम कम से कम शुरू तो कर दिया जायेगा ?

Shri Hathi: It all depends upon our getting the final project report from the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know if the State Government had intimated to the Central Government its difficulties regarding the completion of investigation or taking up of this project?

Shri Hathi : No difficulty has been represented to the Central Government by the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that this will be considered as to whether this project is to be included in the core of the Plan. Out of the three projects in U.P. only one has been included. So, I want to know whether priority will be given to this project.

Shri Hathi: It is too early to say, but a provision has been made for this in the Second Five-Year Plan.

श्री भक्त बर्मान इस योजना के दूसरे चरण, यानी दूसरी स्टेज, के बारे में बातचीत की जा रही है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पहला स्टेज बिल्कुल समाप्त

हो गया है या अभी उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ किये जाने की धाशा की जा सकती है ?

Shri Hathi: The first stage has been postponed, but in lieu of that the Central Government has sanctioned another power house at Harduaganj which will generate 30,00 kilowatts of power. For that financial assistance as well as foreign exchange is being given.

श्री भक्त बर्मान मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि इस को समाप्त कर दिया गया है या भविष्य में, पांच दस साल बाद भी उस के लिये जाने की उम्मीद की जा सकती है ?

Shri Hathi: It is suspended, as I said.

Salem-Bangalore Link

*575 **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 173 on the 16th August, 1958 and state

(a) whether the examination of the report of engineering survey of the Salem-Bangalore rail link has since been concluded,

(b) whether the Railway Board propose to order a final location survey, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The report is still under examination.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reason for this delay because the report was received nearly eight or nine months ago?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is somewhat complicated because there are three alternative routes. Also, the question of BG or MG has to be decided. Therefore it is taking such a long time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What are those three alternative routes that are

under examination by the Railway Board?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The three routes that have been proposed are one via one place, second via another place and third via a third place

Mr. Speaker: Could the hon Minister not give the names of those places?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is via Anakkal or Surjapur or Bayyanappa Halli

Shri Narasimhan. In view of the fact that this link and the restoration of the dismantled lines are within the same alignment, may I know the book value of the existing portion of the dismantled lines? What is their present book value?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will require notice for that. The fact is that the old embankment is still there and the buildings of the old railway are also still there. But about the book value I will require notice.

Shri Narasimhan. In this connection, do Government remember the assurance given by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Railway Minister, on the 26th February, 1953, in his speech while replying to the Railway Budget, viz,

" after the work on the first twelve lines has been completed Morappur-Hosur, Truppattur-Krishnagiri, Akbarpur-Tanda and Madhoganj-Auhadpur lines come under the second category. Their case for restoration will be put up before the Central Board of Transport when the work on the lines already in hand has been completed "

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. Government has always got a very good memory and the hon Member keeps on reminding the Government also lest we forget.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that the aluminium plant is going to be set up at Salem and also that there is going to be expansion of

the manganese and bauxite mines, will the Railway Board expedite the examination of this report?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All these factors are being taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister himself comes from Salem.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He should take interest.

Shri Dasappa: It is in my constituency.

Has there not been a very express assurance given that this line will be taken up as soon as the engineering survey is concluded? That is what I want to find out.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As soon as the engineering survey is completed, the traffic survey has also got to be taken into consideration. Also, in the context of our limitations of finance, this has to be considered.

Shri Dasappa: May I know why this line has not been set out in the Budget Speech of the hon Minister of Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram). There are so many railway lines which the people of the area or the State Governments want to be constructed and which have not been included in the budget estimates.

Shri Tangamani: This Bangalore-Salem link will connect Poona with Trivandrum, if it is going to be metre gauge. If it is any gauge, it will connect not only Salem with the manganese site but also with the lignite site and Neyveli. But in view of the importance of this

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is giving a suggestion.

Shri Tangamani: Why has there been such a delay of eight months?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that.

Railway Wagons in Ferozepore Division

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 *577. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Nagi Reddy:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shri Barrow:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether six hundred railway wagons are lying idle at various stations of the Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway from the beginning of November, 1958; and

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made to find out the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is a fact that during November and December 1958, there was a daily surplus of nearly 600 wagons on Ferozepore Division

(b) Yes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What steps were taken to put these wagons into operation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Those were exceptional circumstances. Normally, the inward traffic towards Ferozepore is much more than the outward traffic. There is no surplus now.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: What is the exact reason for leaving these 600 wagons surplus during the whole of November and December?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a slack period. Generally the empties are moved towards the Eastern Railway but the Eastern Railway themselves had a surplus and these wagons could not be moved.

Shri Barrow: Is the surplus due to the fact that there is this keen competition from road transport?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not think that this particular thing is due to that. There was no off-take.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether during this period there was

any demand for wagons from other Divisions of the Northern Railway? If so, why were these wagons not sent there?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said, normally the empty wagons move towards the Eastern Railway and as there was a large holding, that is, surplus, there was no demand and the wagons could not be utilised.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: During November and December, which the hon. Deputy Minister claims was a slack period, were limitations on the movement of goods traffic from various stations lifted? May I know whether during this period, which is supposed to be a slack season according to the hon. Deputy Minister, restrictions were removed on movement of goods traffic?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, subsequently removed.

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know whether restrictions were removed during the period when these wagons were available in surplus.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Subsequently all these wagons were utilised. It is only during those two months because of certain difficulties, for instance, in Lucknow there was a derailment in the Lucknow yard or in Moghulsarai, that these wagons were not utilised. There was no demand for these wagons elsewhere.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: The hon. Deputy Minister very categorically stated that the reason for this surplus was that it was a slack season and there was no demand for wagons. My question is whether, in view of the fact that there was slackness in the season and there was no demand, restrictions which are normally placed on booking of goods from various stations were removed so that more people could utilise the wagons.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Regarding the imposition of restrictions on bookings, these are governed by various factors. One very major factor is the

line capacity on the way to the destination station. Actually we may have surplus of empties in one division. But, at the destination station there may be restriction on line capacity or track restriction on account of this, restriction on bookings cannot be removed for these particular areas.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. If hon. Members do not find time to speak on this during the Railway Budget, I will waive delay and they can take up the matter "Best utilisation of wagons", and I am prepared to give half an hour any day.

नई दिल्ली में श्रमिकों के लिये भवना

*५८१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में इमारतों के निर्माण कार्य में लगे श्रमिकों को निवास-स्थान की सुविधा प्रदान करने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन्हें दी गई जमीन और सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) और (ख). निर्माण कार्य में लगे श्रमिकों में से कुछ लोगों को जो इस समय असोक होटल क्षेत्र में अनधिकृत रूप से बसे हुए हैं, फिर से बसाने के लिये नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने किचनर रोड और गिंग रोड के जंक्शन पर लगभग १४ ५ एकड़ भूमि का विकास कर लिया है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये सरकार ने अभी तक कोई दूसरी योजना नहीं अपनाई है।

चीफ कमिशनर की अध्यक्षता में गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा एक समिति बनाई गई थी जिसे दिल्ली के नगर क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों की बस्तियों, शौचालयों और भूमियों की वृद्धि तथा मौजूदगी की समस्या पर विचार करने तथा इस के हल करने सम्बन्धी ठोस सुझाव प्रस्तुत करने का

कार्य सौंपा गया था और साथ ही समुचित स्थानों के चुनाव पर सुझाव पेश करने को कहा गया था जहाँ उचित रूप से तैयार की गयी योजना के अनुसार इन अनधिकृत ढांचों में रहने वाले लोगों को हटाया जा सके।

इस समिति की रिपोर्ट को अभी हाल में ही प्राप्त हुई है और वह सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस सम्बन्ध में भागामी कार्यवाही उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों की दृष्टि में रख कर की जायेगी।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मंत्री महोदय न जो अभी कहा कि किचनर रोड के ऊपर भूमि ली गई है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस भूमि के ऊपर नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी इस तरह के कितने श्रमिकों को बसायेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : शायद कोई ६००, ७०० श्रमिकों को बसाया जायेगा।

राजा महेंद्र प्रताप. सरकार को यह बात मालूम होगी कि १६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को मैं एक बहुत बड़ा जलूस इन्हीं बर्सेस का, करीब २५०० मजदूरों का प्रोसेशन ले कर आया था और उन्होंने उस मौके पर अपनी कुछ डिमांड्स दी थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उन के बारे में क्या फैसला किया है ?

श्री करमरकर : प्रोसेशन किस बारे में था ?

राजा महेंद्र प्रताप. १६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को एक बहुत बड़ा जलूस इन्हीं बर्सेस का ले कर मैं पालियामेंट के दरवाजे पर आया था। उस समय उन्होंने कुछ अपनी डिमांड्स पेश की थीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे डिमांड्स मिनिस्टर साहब तक पहुँची कि नहीं और अगर पहुँची तो उस के बारे में क्या फैसला किया गया ?

जी करमरकर : केरे सभ सो नहीं बाई
कहा नहीं कनाब ने उन को कहा निजवावा ?

जी कबल प्रभाकर : रीडिंग रोड के पास
जो भगी बस्ती है और वहां पर जो बहुत सारे
इस तरह के मजदूर पड़े हुए हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध
में सरकार क्या सोच रही है और
क्या उन को भी वहीं किचनर रोड में
बसवह दी जायेगी ?

जी करमरकर : किचनर रोड में सब
बसवह आबादी नहीं बसा सकते । इस के बारे
में समिति की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और इस समय
यह सरकार के विचाराधीन है । इस सम्बन्ध
में आगामी कार्यवाही उक्त समिति की
सिफारिशों को दृष्टि में रख कर की जायेगी
और उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार पूरा हो जाने के
बाद जहा मुनासिब समझेंगे वहा बसाया
जायेगा ।

Mr Speaker: Next question

जी नवल प्रभाकर : मेरे कहने का मतलब
यह है कि . .

Mr. Speaker Hon Members are
shooting their questions even if I do
not call them I have proceeded to
the next question

Beggar Nuisance on Railways

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

(a) the steps taken to check the
beggar nuisance on the Railways,

(b) whether State Governments'
co-operation has been sought in
intensifying the drive against beggars,
and

(c) if so, the response thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) (1)
Special drives with the aid of Rail-
way Police especially at bigger
stations;

(ii) Formation of special squads con-
sisting of Travelling Ticket Exam-
iners and Sainiks of the Railway Pro-
tection Force for combating beggars;

(iii) Special attention by station
staff including Railway Protection
Force to prevent the entry of beggars
in railway premises;

(iv) Seeking public co-operation
through exhibition of posters, an-
nouncements over the loud-speakers,
etc., requesting the public to refrain
from giving alms to beggars; and

(v) As a long term measure, replac-
ing all old types of passenger coaches,
having foot-boards or exposed frames
along their full length, by new coach-
ing stock having foot-boards only at
the entrance, to prevent beggars mov-
ing from compartment to compartment
or running trains along the outside

(b) Yes

(c) The response from the State
Governments has been in the form of
establishment of beggar homes, enact-
ment of legislation for control of
beggary and co-operation by the Gov-
ernment Railway Police in tackling
the problem of beggars

Shri Vajpayee. May I know the
approximate number of beggars who
were arrested and against whom pro-
secutions were launched during the
years 1957 and 1958?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan During 1957,
10,14,224 beggars were apprehended;
during 1958-59 9,44,114 The number
of prosecutions launched is not known

Raja Mahendra Pratap: What
arrangements you are making for the
beggars

Mr Speaker: Order, order If the
hon Member goes on like this, I am
afraid I will have to take disciplinary
action against him

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Members
put questions like this You only
object to my speaking

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I take
objection to that Many many times...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I can go if you like.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: But, I tell you you take objection only to my speaking.

Mr. Speaker: Most reluctantly I will be obliged to ask the hon. Member, if he still persists in interrupting the proceedings. I will always call him whenever he catches my eye. I will give him his turn. He cannot at every turn get up and go on asking questions irrespective of the fact that I had not called him then. I will call him later on. But, he cannot have a special rule in this House. Whatever might be his age, I cannot show him special preference so far as he is concerned.

Shri Panigrahi: What happened to those 9 lakh beggars who were arrested? May I know whether they were sent to the States or to beggar home?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: There are not adequate number of beggar homes to accommodate this number. Generally they are apprehended, taken out and let off.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I only want to ask you what arrangements you are making for these beggars. It is not very nice only to arrest them and harass them. It is necessary to make some arrangement for these beggars. That is what I want to know.

Shri Shahnawas Khan: I fully agree with the hon. Member. But, to make arrangements for accommodation and feeding of the beggars is not the responsibility of the Railway Ministry. The State Governments are opening some beggar homes where they try to give them some sort of employment.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know the number of beggar homes so far established and the number of beggars so far accommodated in these beggar homes?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: The number is not very large.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion we were informed that in the quarter ending September, 1957, 2.63 lakh beggars were apprehended. After the five-point measures were taken, I would like to know the number of beggars apprehended during the corresponding period in 1958, if he has got the figures.

Shri Shahnawas Khan: I do not have the figures.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Forest Research Centre

*585. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary raised on Starred Question No 394 on the 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for the Forest Research Centre, Southern Zone, has been fully approved;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether the Research Centre at Coimbatore has started functioning; and

(d) the amount that is proposed to be spent on each of these two Centres during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 27]

(c) Not yet

(d) It is proposed to spend a sum of Rs 25 lakhs on the two units at Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: It is said that the expenditure incurred during the first two years of the 2nd Five Year Plan period for running the Forest Research Laboratory at Bangalore will be adjusted against the overall amount of Rs. 25 lakhs. May I know what amount has been spent for these two years?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is given in the statement. I think the hon. Member has got it.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Twenty-five lakhs is allotted. May I know what amount has been spent for the first two years of the Second Plan?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The amount actually spent is given in the statement. For 1959-60, for the Bangalore unit, it would be Rs. 9,83,250. For 1958-59, so far, it is Rs. 70,000. Actually the expenditure that we will bear comes to Rs. 2,48,412 for 1956-57; for 1957-58, Rs. 42,000.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is reading from the same statement.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The other figure I am reading from my file.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister reading all this from the statement?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. The other figures I read from the file.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: May I know when the Research Centre at Coimbatore is likely to function?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Now that the sanction is available, it might start functioning as early as possible.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the terms and conditions of service of the staff have been finalised after taking over by the Centre; if not, why is it that they have not been finalised?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole proposal has been just approved. So, all these things are bound to take some time.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Coimbatore Forest Research Institute be upgraded like the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I could not say about upgrading, but it is evident that the research that we will carry on would be of similar status as the Dehra Dun Institute.

Bridge Across Gandak River

*586. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the proposal for construction of a bridge across the River Gandak at Guthni in Saran District of Bihar approved in the First Five Year Plan for the purpose of connecting Bihar with Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction was to be undertaken in collaboration with the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments; and

(c) if so, the reason for the delay in constructing the bridge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of Bihar have prepared a detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 13.06 lakhs and it is under technical scrutiny.

(b) The construction has to be undertaken by the Bihar Public Works Department but the Uttar Pradesh Government who are contributing Rs. 15 lakhs have also to approve the site and design of the bridge.

(c) The original estimate prepared in 1954 needed some modifications. Also, the negotiations regarding the sharing of the cost of the bridge between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Governments have taken time.

The modified estimate was received in December 1958 and is now under technical scrutiny.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if the importance of this bridge as a link between the two States and as a means of inter-State communication has been substantially realised, and whether in this view of the matter attempts will be made to expedite the construction of the bridge?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The importance of the bridge as an inter-State link is fully realised, and that is why we have been taking interest ever since the proposal was first mooted, but

then the question of finances as also other technical questions have got to be ironed out

Nagarjunasagar Project

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*588. { Shri D. V. Rao,
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Centre for increased assistance for the Nagarjunasagar Project,

(b) if so the amount so requested, and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Centre?

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

(b) The amounts provided in the Budgets for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 were 3, 5.5 and 7 crores respectively while the Andhra Pradesh had asked for Rs 5, 8 and 8.5 crores respectively

(c) The Central Government gave loan assistance of Rs 3.96 crores in 1956-57, 7 crores in 1957-58 and Budget provision for Rs 7 crores exists in 1958-59. Thus a total of Rs 17.96 crores has been provided as against original provision of Rs 15.5 crores in the Budgets for three years

Shri D. V. Rao: In view of the fact that the project needs more money and there is no need of foreign exchange, why are the Central Government withholding or not giving the amount which is necessary for carrying out the project?

Shri Hathi: Financial assistance is being given having regard to the overall financial resources. It is not only a question of foreign exchange, it is also a question of internal resources

The second point is that in the whole Plan we have provided Rs 32.3 crores. Out of that Rs 17.96 crores have 350A1 LSD-2

already been spent, and the remaining Rs 14 crores have to be spent in the next two years

Shri D. V. Rao: In view of the fact that at this rate the project is going to take more time, is it not necessary that the Central Government give more funds to the State Government?

Shri Hathi: Planning means that we plan the construction of projects according to the resources available. This Nagarjunasagar project has been planned so that the first stage will be completed by 1963-64, and the financial allocation made for the project during the Second Plan period is Rs 32.3 crores. It is all according to the Plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that the funds provided for this project have been fully utilised without any lapse, may I know whether there cannot be any revision of the target for completion of this project by giving more assistance?

Shri Hathi: In fact, we are trying to give as much assistance as possible. In fact, instead of Rs 3 crores we gave Rs 3.96 crores, instead of Rs 5.5 crores, we provided Rs 7 crores. So, if there is any surplus, we are diverting that, looking to the progress of the project.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the provision for the budget year 1959-60?

Shri Hathi: That will be known later on, not now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it a taxation measure or what?

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that work is being held up because of paucity of funds and non-participation of the State Government?

Shri Hathi: No. The work is not being held up. I think it is progressing very well.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Government of India is satisfied with the reason shown by the

Andhra Government while asking for more funds?

Shri Hathl: I think the project is progressing very well, I should say so, and they are doing the work well. We are trying to assist them as well as we can. The Andhra Government is also trying, and they will provide Rs 1.74 crores extra from the State Government.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: In view of the fact that the amount so far allotted has been fully utilised, will the Government find out any other amount from any other source, and divert it to this project, so that this may be completed before the scheduled time?

Shri Hathl: That is what we have been doing during the last three years. Whatever was available, we have diverted to this project.

School Health Service

*589. **Shri Snpakar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed scheme for a comprehensive school health service, to be started in the Third Five Year Plan, has been formulated; and

(b) the likely cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A comprehensive school health service scheme for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई पत्र मित्र मित्र राज्यों को भेजा गया है और क्या इस विषय में उन की कोई सिफारिश मांगी गई है ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी यह काम चल रहा है ।

एक जलनीय सदस्य : कौन सा काम ?

श्री करमरकर : यह काम कि यह फाइव बीयर प्लान में किस किस को रखना है ।

जो बकिंग सुप्त मिलते हैं, उन में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से भी राय ली जायेगी ।

Shri Snpakar: May I know if the scheme will cover all schools including the primary schools?

Shri Karmarkar: Already some type of scheme is in operation, and if I remember aright, for the Second Five Year Plan an amount of Rs 85 lakhs has been provided in the plans of the States. In fact, for instance, the Madras Government is going ahead with the scheme; some other States also; and the primary schools, in so far as it is possible, are also being included.

पान के कीड़े

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*५९३. { श्री ज्ञानीबाबा :
श्री क० भ० जलनीय :

क्या ज्ञान तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि गवेषणा संस्था मेगोमिलविग (megomilvig) कीड़े को, जो कि पान की फसल को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, मारने के लिये कोई विधि खोज निकालने के लिये प्रयत्नशील है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो संस्था को इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कहा तक सफलता मिली है. और

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि ये कीड़े मध्य प्रदेश में पान की फसल को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देवमुक्त) : (क) से (ग) पान की फसल के सम्बन्ध में मेगोमिलविग (megomilvig) नाम का कोई ऐसा कीड़ा नहीं है । मंगा मीली (mango mealy) नाम का एक कीड़ा है परन्तु यह पान की बेल पर नहीं होता है । केकिन बहुत प्रकार के कीड़े हैं जिन को

कि मीली बग्स (mealy bugs) कहा जा सकता है और इन कीड़ों में से एक कीड़ा जो पान की बेल पर होता है, फेरिसिआना (Pezomachus Sp) किस्म का कहलाता है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धानशाला में बहुत से मीली बग्स पर अनुसन्धान किये हैं परन्तु ऐसे मीली बग्स पर नहीं जो पान की बेल पर आक्रमण करते हैं। इस कीड़े पर अनुसन्धान तथा कंट्रोल करने का कार्य स्टेट एन्टोमोलोजिस्ट (Entomologist) द्वारा किया जाता है, जहाँ इन कीड़े की समस्या स्थानीय किस्म की है।

मीली बग्स की एक किस्म भ्रमो ग्वालिघर में पान की बेल पर पायी गयी है और ग्वालिघर के कृषि कालिज में एन्टोमोलोजिस्ट्स द्वारा इस कीड़े पर कंट्रोल करने के तरीके मालूम कर लिये गये हैं।

स्टेट के कार्यकर्ताओं ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि आर्गेनिक (organic) कीटाणुनाशक, पैराथियन (Parathion) या मालाथियन (malathion) छिड़कने से इस कीड़े पर सफलतापूर्वक नियंत्रण किया गया है। ब्रूमस सुटुरालिस (Brumus Saturalis) नाम का एक शिकार करने वाला कीड़ा, जो इन मीली बग्स पर गुजारा करता है, भी देखने में आया है।

श्री सादीबाला : क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पान की काफी खेती होती है, और वहाँ उन पानों में कीड़ा लगने से काफी नुकसान होता है ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : चन्द जगहों में इन कीड़ों के बारे में हमारे पास इतिला आई है। उन के बारे में रिसर्च का भी कुछ इतिजाम किया गया था। इस की इन्फार्मेशन अगर मेम्बर साहब को चाहिये, तो मैं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री सादीबाला : कितना बक्त हो गया है इस बात को ?

डा० पं० शा० देशमुख : यह नहीं कह सकता।

लेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बात जानते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी और वहाँ की जनता ने भी बार बार लिखा है कि हर वर्ष वहाँ पर हजारों नहीं, लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इस कार्य के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से बहुत देर हो रही है और क्या यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी हो ?

साधू तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० खेन) : इस प्रकार का अनुसन्धान राज्य सरकार का काम है और वह यह कार्य कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में उस को केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी और वह जो कर रही है वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा कर रही है।

श्री सादीबाला : राज्य सरकार ने ता लिखा है आप का।

श्री प्र० प्र० खेन : मैंने कहा कि यह काम उन का है और वहाँ कर रहे हैं। यह एक मुकामी दिवकत है। उस को दूर करने के लिये वह रिसर्च करेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Accident at Mahaluxmi

*576 { Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether on the 18th December, 1958 two goods wagons ran off the track and crashed into a hut killing two men and injuring two others in a fodder yard at Mahaluxmi on Western Railway,

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the accident;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased and the injured; and

(d) what was the total amount of loss due to this accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 18th December 1958 at about 05.45 hours while a load of nine wagons was being backed to be placed on line No. 3 in the Grass Yard at Mahalaxmi station on the Western Railway it entered line No. 9 and collided with a load of fifteen wagons already placed on that line. As a result of the impact, three wagons which were near the 'Dead end', smashed the Dead end, overshot and derailed. Four persons who were sitting beyond the 'Dead end' sustained grievous injuries. One of them died on the spot while another on the way to Hospital.

(b) Yes.

(c) Pending consideration of the Claims received an *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 150 to each of the two injured has been made and a similar payment of Rs. 350 to the dependents of each of the two deceased is under consideration.

(d) Rs. 900 only to the Railway property.

बालोमी रेलवे की डलान पर दुर्घटना

*५७८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ को प्रातः सात बजे देवरिया से २२ मील दूर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लार रोड और मलीमपुर स्टेशनों के बीच के रेलवे लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर एक रेलवे मालगाड़ी के इंजन और भागलपुर से देवरिया जाने वाली एक बस की आपस में टक्कर हो जाने से बस के पांच यात्री मर गये और दर्जनों अन्य व्यक्तियों को चोटें आईं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का ब्यौरा क्या क्या है ?

रेलवे उपलब्धी (बी. सें. बें. राजस्वानी) :

(क) और (ख). २६-१२-५८ को सुबह लगभग ७ बजे वर १५ मिनट कर इंजन नं० ४२ से ८२ बाईं जी० अपने कूलन के साथ एक पब्लिक बस से टकरा गया। टक्कर लार रोड मलीमपुर स्टेशनों के बीच मील ११।३ बी० ए० पर बने हुए सम-पार (level crossing) पर हुई जिस पर कोई चौकीदार नहीं रहता। यह सम-पार सड़क के रास्ते देवरिया से लगभग २३ मील के फासले पर है। टक्कर की वजह से बस के ४ मुसाफिर वहीं मर गये और १५ को चोटें आयीं, जिन में से २ बाद में मर गये।

Conversion of Metre Gauge Line

*579. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the metre gauge line from Poona to Miraj on Southern Railway was sanctioned to be converted into broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, when the work of conversion will begin?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Only a reconnaissance engineering and traffic survey was sanctioned in Jan. 1957 which have since been completed but the reports are still awaited.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Bombay-Kanya Kumari Road

*580. { Shri V. Eacharan:
Shri Jinachandran:

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

(a) whether construction of the Bombay-Kanya Kumari Road has been completed; and

(b) if not, where it is held up and why?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Presumably the Members are referring to the West Coast Road. This is a large project estimated to cost nearly Rs 11 crores, and expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Rail Link with Tripura

*582. { Shri D. C. Sharma.
Shri Raghunath Singh.
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 159 on the 12th August, 1958 and state the latest position with regard to the construction of rail link between Tripura and the rest of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Attention of the hon. Members is invited to para 27 of the Railway Minister's Budget speech, wherein it has been mentioned that the possibility of construction of the line Patharkandi-Kharamanagai is under active consideration.

Storage of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that great damage is done to foodgrains on account of non-availability of storage facilities, and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken for better storage of foodgrains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Information is not available in respect of private stocks. In Central Government godowns the damage is negligible in view of the Scientific methods adopted for storage and preservation.

(b) To improve storage of private stocks, a Foodgrains Storage Advisory Committee has been constituted to study the problems. A Grain Storage Training and Research Institute at Hapur is being set up to train official and non-official personnel in better methods of storage.

Procurement of Rice and Paddy

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

(a) whether co-operatives have been entrusted with the work of procuring rice and paddy in all the States where such procurement is going on, and

(b) whether the State Bank of India has advanced any loans to such co-operatives for procurement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) In those States where procurement is being made through purchasing agents, the co-operatives, if available, have also been entrusted with the work of procuring rice.

(b) Loans have been advanced in certain cases by the State Bank either direct or through the State Co-operative Bank. In other cases, loans are advanced by the State Government or the State Co-operative Bank.

Derailment of Goods Trains

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of derailments of goods trains have taken place on the Bangalore-Poona Section of the Southern Railway during 1958-59, and

(b) if so, the causes of these derailments?

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

(b) The causes of these derailments are—

- (i) Failure of Railway staff and
- (ii) Failure of Equipment:—
 - (a) Mechanical
 - (b) Track

Fishing Resorts

*591. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any new scheme for development of new fishing resorts near Delhi is under consideration of the Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir There are 12 fishing resorts in the area of Delhi territory already

Rural University in Orissa

*592. Shri B C Mullick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has requested the Central Government for the establishment of a rural university in that State,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the T.C.M. experts have recently expressed their views that the conditions for setting up a rural agricultural university in Orissa are quite favourable, and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No

(b) Government are not aware of the views expressed by the T.C.M. Experts in the matter

(c) Does not arise

National Highways in the Andamans

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

(a) whether Government propose to connect all the islands in the Andamans by a National Highway;

(b) if so, when the road construction will be completed; and

(c) the approximate cost of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). It is the intention of Government to provide ultimately a trunk road connecting North, Middle and South Andamans. The trunk road is not to be constructed as a single project. During the current and subsequent plan periods, the road construction programme will be so correlated with the colonisation and settlement programme that the main colonisation roads will ultimately form the trunk road. It is not, therefore, possible to give any idea, at present, about the cost of such a road and the time by which it will be completed

गन्ने की कीमत

*५९५. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को दी जाने वाली गन्ने की कीमतों में से प्रति मन दो नये पैसे की कटौती की जा रही है

(ख) यदि हा तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कटौती के लिये अनुमति दी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस प्रकार इकट्ठी की गई रकम किन किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री डॉ० प्र० जैन) : (क) यह प्रश्नवान विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये स्वेच्छा से दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) चूँकि यह प्रश्नवान स्वेच्छापूर्वक दिया जा रहा है इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस प्रकार एकट्ठी की गयी राशि बीबी मिल क्षेत्रों के चारों ओर सड़कों के विकास में खर्च की जायेगी।

Price of Paddy

*596. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the price of paddy per maund fixed in Andhra, Mysore and Madras States; and

(b) whether these prices are based upon regional conditions of production or on any arbitrary basis?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement showing the maximum controlled prices fixed for paddy in the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 28]

(b) These prices were fixed after taking into consideration all the relevant factors such as the post-harvest prices during previous years, prevailing market prices, and the prices in other States.

Panniar Project

*597. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kadiyan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India have received a request for the inclusion of the Panniar Project in the core of the plan;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange required for the project; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on it?

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

(b) Rs. 120 lakhs.

(c) It has been decided that the project should be implemented during

the Second Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made to secure foreign exchange required for the Project, by examining the allocations made in different Sectors. Release of foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 78 lakhs for purchase of equipment required immediately has been agreed to

State Electricity Board for Orissa

*598 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have brought to the notice of the Central Government the difficulties experienced by them in constituting the State Electricity Board; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The Government of Orissa had sought clarification on certain points in connection with the formation of an Electricity Board. The position was explained to the State Government

Wagons for Jute Transport

*599. { Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Barman:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average supply of wagons for Jute lifting from the different centres of Purnea and Saharsa during the last three years including the current one.

(b) in which period of the year the demand for wagons is very acute.

(c) whether there was a short supply of wagons for jute in Bihar during the period from October to December, 1958; and

(d) if so, whether it affected the prices of Jute?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Seven important jute loading stations which fell, within the jurisdiction of Purnea Civil District of Bihar State in 1956 were subsequently merged with West Bengal. The average daily supply of wagons for movement of jute from the different centres of Purnea Civil District as it existed during 1956, 1957 and 1958 were 75.1, 69.7 and 67.6 respectively, and that from Saharsa District during 1956, 1957 and 1958 was 16.5, 25.2 and 18.1 respectively.

(b) The demand of wagons for movement of jute generally becomes acute when the fresh jute crop comes in the market in September and lasts till the end of April.

(c) Due to a bumper jute crop as also inability of the mills in Calcutta area to cope with arrivals necessitating imposition of restrictions and quotas from time to time, there were heavy outstandings during October to December, 1958 in spite of wagons being supplied for loading to the maximum extent possible consistent with the clearance capacity available by the various routes. Such outstanding registrations during the busy season as compared to the actual loading cannot be interpreted as short supply of wagons.

(d) It cannot be said that the prices of jute were affected by short supply of wagons.

Bailadilla-Raipur Rail Link

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey for the construction of a new line to link Bailadilla with Raipur in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it will be started?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subsidised Hostels for Children on Northern Railway

***601. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** 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 Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): Plans and estimates for the construction of a new building for the subsidised hostel on the Northern Railway at Lucknow have been prepared and are under verification. Meanwhile arrangements are being made to start the hostel temporarily in an old grain shop building by making minor additions and alterations from the next session which starts in the month of July.

Punctuality Awards Schemes

***602.** { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that encouraged by experience in Bilaspur region in S.E. Railway, the Railway Board have approved in principle the extension of the "Punctuality Awards Scheme" to all Railways.

(b) the principles and practices evolved and worked in this region coupled with extensive prizes which have resulted in improving percentage of punctuality, and

(c) the nature and the extent of "Punctuality Awards"?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) The Punctuality Award Scheme introduced on Bilaspur Region of S.E. Railway has been brought to the notice of other Railways, as the matter is within the competence of General Managers.

(b) and (c) On account of the extensive Engineering works and the pressure of traffic which is sometimes a little beyond the capacity of the section punctuality suffered. It was necessary to ensure punctuality despite these adverse factors and it was considered by the South Eastern Railway that a scheme of incentive cash awards may produce results. The running crew of the train, i.e. driver, firemen and guard, are formed into teams and qualify for the award of a cash prize under the following condition:—

- (i) A minimum of 80% of the trains worked by the winning team during the period must be brought to destination without loss of time
- (ii) No attempt is made to make up time on the run by undercutting the existing minimum inter-sectional times given for the various coaching trains or exceeding the permanent and temporary speed restrictions imposed from time to time
- (iii) Guards do not refuse to perform the loading and unloading of packages. Any over-carriage of parcels or unnecessary refusal to load is also liable to disqualify the team for the award.

The score of each team is recorded for every day that they run and the prize is awarded on the basis of the monthly score. Three cash awards are given every month for the following services:—

- (1) Important mail and express trains;
- (2) Other passenger and mixed trains; and
- (3) Suburban local trains

The award is valued at Rs. 30,- for the guard and Rs. 60,- for the driver and his two firemen. In addition, publicity is given to the winning team in the Railway's Newsletter.

Lockers at Big Stations

*608. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to provide suitable lockers at big stations on each Railway for keeping valuable belongings in these lockers at reasonable charges; and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme is?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are under examinations.

Kharif Campaign

Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
*604. } Shri Ram Krishan:
 } Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 } Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether Government propose to follow the rabi campaign by a more intensive Kharif campaign in the coming Kharif season in all the States; and

(b) whether details of this proposed scheme have been finalised?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. An outline of the Kharif Production Campaign, 1959, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1242/59]

Sleeping Coaches in Janata Trains

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

(a) whether much difficulty is being experienced by the passengers in Janata trains because of three-tier sleeping coaches;

(b) if so, whether two-tier coaches are likely to replace these coaches, and

(c) if so, how many two-tier coaches have been running in the Janata trains between Delhi and Howrah?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Some complaints have been received that difficulty is experienced in climbing to the uppermost tier of the 3-tier coaches by old persons

(b) The facility of sleeping accommodation in III class and the type of coach to be used are still in an experimental stage. There is no proposal to replace the 3-tier coaches at present

(c) Nil

Remodelling of Kazipet Railway Yard

*606. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 733 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the scheme for the remodelling of the yard at Kazipet Railway Station has since been finalised and

(b) if so when the work is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The revised plan is being finalised

(b) The work will commence after the plan is finalised and the revised estimate sanctioned

Foreign Exchange for Sugar Co-operative Factories in Punjab

*607. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign exchange essential for the implementation of the Second Five Plan target for Sugar Co-operative Factories in the Punjab, and

(b) the amount to be sanctioned for the purpose during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Rs 50 lakhs

(b) This is under consideration

Use of Indian Airports by B.O.A.C. for Jet Operation

*608. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether B.O.A.C. intends to use Indian Airports for the round-the-world jet service and

(b) if so, the conditions on which the Government have accorded approval to the above scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) According to a public announcement made by the B.O.A.C., B.O.A.C. will be introducing Comet IV Jet services on the London to Tokyo route via India with a frequency of four services in a week in each direction with effect from 1.4.59. The point of halt in India will be Calcutta

(b) All Scheduled air services of the B.O.A.C. to and across India are operated under the India-UK Air Services Agreement

Sugar

*609. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loss incurred due to failure of the contractors to supply 57,000 tons of imported sugar in 1954,

(b) whether the recoverable amounts from the firms have been finally realised; and

(c) if not, the amount still pending and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) Offers for supply of 57,000 tons of imported sugar were accepted from 4 Indian firms at £ 4 to 5 per ton below the then prevailing market prices. These firms could not fulfil their contracts and Government levied liquidated damages on them. An amount of Rs 51,055 recoverable from three firms has been recovered in full. In the case of the fourth firm, a sum of Rs 10,000 has so far been recovered.

Glider Crash in Delhi

*610. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 19th January, 1959 a glider while taking off from Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi, crashed, thereby resulting in the death of the pilot;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into this mishap; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The accident is under investigation

Kathua Feeder Canal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kathua Feeder Canal, taking off from the Madhopur Headworks on the Ravi is going to be extended for providing irrigation facilities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up;

(c) the estimated expenditure on this project; and

(d) the Central assistance proposed to be given for this project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Jammu & Kashmir Government have prepared a scheme for the construction of Kathua Feeder. It is designed to replace irrigation from the old Basantpur Canal which was badly damaged in 1955 floods. Kathua Feeder will also provide assured supplies for the areas on the right bank of the Ravi and its tributaries which in the past got inadequate and precarious supplies through Zamindari Kuhl.

(c) Rs 66.6 lakhs

(d) The Scheme is under consideration and has not yet been sanctioned. The question of providing Central Assistance will be considered after the scheme has been approved.

Indian Airlines Corporation

*612. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have issued any instructions to the Indian Airlines Corporation regarding the promotions to be made from grade to grade among the staff; and

(b) whether a copy of the instructions in force will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The promotions of the staff are governed by the Recruitment and Promotion Rules framed by the Corporation, with the approval of the Central Government, under Section 45 of the Air Corporations Act. These rules stand amended on the basis of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the Indian Airlines Corporation and their workmen.

Tourism in Kerala

*613. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kodiyan:

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

(a) the number of tourist schemes submitted by the Government of Kerala during the last 3 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that no Central aid has been given to Kerala for tourist development; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to develop tourist facilities in Kerala?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The State Government submitted proposals for the expansion of the Mascot Hotel at Trivandrum and improvement of the rest house known as Aranya Nivas at Thekkady. The Central Government is meeting half the actual expenditure on the expansion of the Mascot Hotel at Trivandrum. A subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh was offered to the State Government cover the Central Government share of the expenditure during 1958-59. The State Government have now stated that they will not be able to utilise more than Rs. 45,000 out of this during this year. As regards Thekkady, the State Government was asked to furnish plans of the portions of the rest house proposed to be modified and the age of the building on the 18th August 1958. This information is still awaited.

Bridges on Pipli-Konarak Road

*614. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 438 on the 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the construction of three proposed bridges on Pipli-Konarak

Road in the district of Puri in Orissa has since started;

(b) if not, whether preliminary arrangements for starting construction work have been completed;

(c) what is the total financial assistance given to Orissa, so far for completing the all-weather road to Konarak; and

(d) the reasons for delay in constructing this all-weather road?

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

(b) Yes Sir. The State Public Works Department has invited tenders for the Bhargavi and Khushabhadra Bridges. An estimate for the Dhanua Bridge was sanctioned on the 24th December 1958.

(c) Grants aggregating Rs. 18 lakhs have so far been sanctioned.

(d) It is understood that there has been some delay in the work of road construction due to difficulty of land acquisition and in bridge work due to time taken for collecting hydraulic data. The State Government have been requested to supply full information.

Indian Pharmacy Act, 1948

*615. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the provisions of the Indian Pharmacy Act, 1948 for the establishment of Pharmacy Councils in different States in order to exercise effective checks on spurious and sub-standard drugs and medicines have been given effect to; and

(b) if so, in what States and with what results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) The provision of the pharmacy Act, 1948 regarding the establishment of the State Pharmacy

Councils have been given effect to, in States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Punjab and West Bengal. However the functions of the State Pharmacy Councils are the registration of Pharmacists under the Act and regulation of the profession of Pharmacy and not to exercising control over spurious and sub-standard drugs and medicines

(b) This does not arise in view of reply under (a) above

Sugarcane Prices

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

(a) whether the price of sugarcane for the year 1959-60 has been fixed, and

(b) if not the reasons for delay in fixing the sugarcane price for the coming season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*617. { Shri S. M. Banerjee.
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Integral Coach Factory at Perambur has gone up in 1958;

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the number of coaches manufactured in 1958?

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

(b) To the extent of 157 coaches over the production in '57

(c) 344 shells during 1958

Production of Paper and Boards

*618 { Shri Nagi Reddy: '
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Starred Question No 1177 on the 26th August, 1957 and state whether the pilot plant for manufacture of different types of paper and boards from indigenous raw materials to be constructed under Technical Co-operation Mission Agreement with the help of a foreign firm has gone into production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Not yet Trial runs on the Paper Plant are expected to be undertaken between July and December this year and it is expected to go into full working by January, 1960.

Telephonic Lines between Chandigarh and Commercial Centres

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the important commercial centres lack direct telephonic lines with Chandigarh (Punjab); and

(b) if so, what is the policy of having direct telephonic lines between Chandigarh and commercial centres like Phagwara and others?

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

(a) No Chandigarh is connected by direct trunk circuit to important centres like Ambala, Amritsar, Jullundur, Kalka, Ludhiana, New Delhi, Patiala, Simla and Solan

(b) Direct telephone circuit between two stations is provided if it is economical and technically feasible and justified by the Trunk traffic between the two stations

Based on this policy, direct link between Phagwara and Chandigarh is not justified at present Calls from

Phagwara to Chandigarh and vice versa are transmitted at present at Jullundur.

Extension of Service of Railway Employees

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

(a) the total number of Railway employees who have been granted extension in service after 55 years of age during 1958-59 so far,

(b) whether Government have received representations from other employees against this extension, and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The total number of Railway employees on extension of service on 1-10-1958, was 25

(b) Yes

(c) Extension is only given where it is inescapable

Locusts

*621 { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three swarms of locusts have entered Pakistan and there is an apprehension of their invading India; and

(b) if so, nature of the anti-locust measures taken in view of the impending danger of invasion of locusts?

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

(b) Infiltration of locust swarms is mainly through the Rajasthan desert. All the 28 outposts set up over the desert area under the Central Locust Warning Organisation and the States adjoining such desert areas, have been alerted to take control measures if the locust swarms enter India.

These outposts are fully equipped with modern equipments and pesticides. Wireless sets, which have already been installed in the various strategic points, would also be used for locust intelligence and to maintain close liaison for control operations. Two aeroplanes have also been kept in readiness for undertaking aerial operations, if required.

Late Running of Trains

735. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times during 1958 when Express, Mail and Passenger trains on metre gauge section of Northern Railway ran late,

(b) the total time in hours lost,

(c) the reasons for such irregularities; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Mail/Express and Important through trains — 927 hours
Passenger trains (including mixed) — 3256 hours
TOTAL 4183

(b) Mail/Express and important through trains — 683 hours
Passenger trains (including mixed) — 2883 hours
TOTAL 3566 hours

(c) and (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 29]

Family Planning Clinics

736. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1361 on the 12th December, 1958 and state the total amount of grants given to Voluntary Organisations during 1958-59 so far for the opening or maintenance of family planning clinics in rural areas (State-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar):

	Rs.
Bombay	17,550
Kerala	38,400
West Bengal	6,836
TOTAL	62,786

Telephone Facilities at Stations

737. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Stations where telephone facilities exist in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the Stations where telephone facilities will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Names of Railway Stations on Bikaner Division of Northern Railway where telephone facilities exist.

1. Bikaner.
2. Churu.
3. Sri Ganga Nagar.
4. Hanumangarh Jn
5. Hanumangarh Town
6. Rai Singh Nagar.
7. Sri Karanpur.
8. Mandi Dabwali.
9. Hissar.
10. Hansi.
11. Bhiwari.
12. Rewari.
13. Gurgaon.
14. Delhi Cantt.
15. Delhi Serai Rohilla.
16. Delhi Queens Road.
17. Muktsar.
18. Gajner
19. Fazilka.
20. Laligarh.
21. Sadulpur.

(b) Names of Railway Stations where telephone facilities are expected to be provided during 1959-60 on Bikaner Division over Northern Railway.

1. Ratangarh.
2. Raman.
3. Sangaria.
4. Charkhi Dadri.
5. Sirsa.

Approach Road

**738. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision is made for the repairs and construction of approach roads to Stations on Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the total amount spent during 1958-59 so far; and

(c) the names of Stations at which the roads were constructed or repaired during the same period?

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

(b) Out of the total budget provision for the year 1958-59 i.e., Rs. 5.05 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2.95 lakhs has been spent upto December, 1958

(c) Pipar City, Mandore, Malwana, Jalore, Didwana, Raja-ka-Sahaspur, Garhmukhtesar, Bridge Halt, Dehradun, Najibabad, Rajghat, Narora, Atrauli Road, Babrala, Bahjoi, Khaga, Kanchausi, Barthana, Ferozepore Cantt, Abohar, Ludhiana, Phillaur, Goraya, Phagwara, Uklana, Jamalpur Shaikhan, Pirthala, Laluda, Jagraon, Ferozeshah, Ahmadgarh, Amritsar, Talwandi, Pathankot, Patti, Nurmahal, Delhi, Kishanganj, Hazrat Nizamuddin, Subzmandi, Tara Devi, Kalka, Jagadhri, Ganaur, Badli, Sonapat, Taraori, Tapa, Dhuri, Rohtak, Dharampur, Kherawir, Sampla, Tohana, Amauri, Unnao, Kanpur Bridge left bank, Malhaur, Barabanki, Rasauli, Safdarganj, Daryabad, Sultanpur, Baksha, Hanumangarh Town, Charkhi Dadri, Hissar, Kesringshpur, Kanina Khas, Delhi Serai Rohilla, Loharu, Gurgaon, Sirsa, Pataudi Road and Mandi Dabwali

Rural Electrification

739. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the Study Group's proposals on rural electrification and the help that should be given to the States; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals of the Study Group and what are the decisions of the Government?

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

(b) Does not arise

Foreign Exchange for Projects

740. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 246 on the 17th February, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the attempts made to procure equipment on long term deferred payments basis have been finalised,

(b) if so, what amount of foreign exchange was made available through Government to Government loans, aid schemes and barter agreements; and

(c) the names of projects that have benefited by these agreements and to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) The following equipments for the projects were purchased on long-term deferred payment basis:—

Equipment	Value in Rs lakhs
1. Insulators from Japan which were distributed to the various States Electricity Authorities (for the transmission and distribution schemes) besides Chambal Hydel Project, Rihand Project and Hira-	

**Equipment Value in
Rs. lakhs**

kud Project Authorities;	60.00
2. Generating plant and transformers from Japan for Bhakra Nangal Project;	127.40
3. Switchgear from United Kingdom for Mysore State Electricity Board;	0.76
4. Transformers from Italy for Bhadra Hydel Project;	9.14
5. Turbines from France for Bhadra Hydel Project;	52.57
6. Generators from Japan for Bhadra Hydel Project;	44.96
7. Generating plant from Japan for Hirakud Dam Project (1st Stage);	61.11
8. Switchgear from France for Paras Thermal Project (Bombay);	9.12
9. Generating Plant from West Germany for Harduaganj Power Station (Uttar Pradesh);	127.00
10. Boilers from United Kingdom for Harduaganj Power Station (U.P.);	192.00
11. One 150 tons Gantry Crane from West Germany for Bhakra Dam Project (which is being procured).	14.33

Masulipatam-Guntur Line

**741 { Shri Nagi Reddy:
 { Shri Ramam:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to have a mixed gauge from Tadepalli to Guntur has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost;

(c) when the work is likely to begin, and

(d) the amount allotted for 1959-60?

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

(b) and (c) A survey is in progress and it is too early to say.

(d) Nil.

दिल्ली के गांवों में नालियों की खुदाई

७४२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जमीनों की चकबन्दी के समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नालिया खोदने के लिये जो जगह छोड़ी गयी थी वहां नालियों की खुदाई के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन के राजस्व विभाग ने ५ से ११ जनवरी, १९५६ तक एक भ्रान्दोलन चलाया था;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी लम्बी नालिया खोदी गई;

(ग) ये नालिया किन-किन गांवों में खोदी गई,

(घ) यह कार्य शेष गांवों में कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा, और

(ङ) इस कार्य में कोई कठिनाइया अनुभव की गई हों, तो वे क्या हैं ?

साक्ष्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के राजस्व विभाग ने इस वर्ष के जनवरी महीने में नालिया खोदने का कोई प्र.दा.न नहीं चलाया ।

लेकिन अलीपुर और कलाबला ब्लाक के नहर द्वारा सींचे जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में विकास कमिशनर, दिल्ली, ने सिंचाई की छोटी नालिया खोदने के लिये एक भ्रान्दोलन इस उद्देश्य से चलाया था । दिल्ली प्रशासन से मिली हुई सूचना निम्न प्रकार है —

अलीपुर कलाबला ब्लाक

१. गांवों के नाम जिन में नालिया खोदी गई (१) बादली (१) मदनपुर (२) खेडा (२) रानी खेडा (३) पहलाय (३) साला पुर

अलीपुर ब्लाक कलाबला ब्लाक

(५) कुरैनी (५) कलाबला (५) लामपुर (५) लाठपुर (६) जाटखोर (७) बवाना (८) श्रीबन्दी (९) दरयापुर कला

२ खोदी गई सिंचाई की नालियों की लम्बाई १६२० गज ४४०० गज

३. लाभ प्राप्त १५०० बी.ग्रा २२७५ बीघा क्षेत्र

(घ) यह कार्य केवल ऊपर दिये हुए गांवों में किया जाना था और पूरा कर दिया गया है ।

(ङ) इस भ्रान्दोलन में कोई विशेष कठिनाइया नहीं हुई ।

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रसूति केन्द्र

७४३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन बादली और बवाना में दो प्रसूति केन्द्र खोलने वाला है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वे कब तक खोले जायेंगे और उन पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) और (ख) इन केन्द्रों को दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत खोलने का विचार है तथा प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर लगभग ५२,६०० रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

Telephone Connections

744. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants still on the waiting list for installation of telephones in Parbhani and Nanded districts of Bombay at each exchange;

(b) the reasons for not supplying telephones so far; and

(c) when the applicants are expected to be provided with telephones?

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

	Name of Exchange	No. of applicants on the waiting list
Parbhani District	1. Parbhani	8
	2. Hingoli	3
	3. Saulu	1
	4. Parli	2
Nanded District	1. Nanded	19
	2. Dharmabad	1

(b) Demand notes are being issued. The connections are delayed for want of materials mainly, iron wire and Brackets.

(c) The connections will be provided when material becomes available. This is expected to take not less than 6 months.

Telephone Connections

745. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of new telephone connections given in the Marathwada region of Bombay during 1957-58, district-wise?

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

District	New connections given including reconnections
Omanabad	.. 39
Aurangabad	.. 39
Parbhani	.. 24
Ndr	.. 7
Nanded	.. 65

नालियों का निर्माण

७४६. { श्री सुभाषराय :
श्री विश्वनाथराय :

क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को चालू वर्ष में नालियों के निर्माण के लिये २० लाख रुपये लिये हैं;

(ख) यह राशि किन-किन जिलों में खर्च की जायेगी, और

(ग) क्या इस से उन क्षेत्रों की दशा सुधर जायेगी जिन में पानी भरा रहता है ?

साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन):

(क) जी हाँ। २० लाख रुपये प्रलाट किये गये हैं।

(ख) सहारनपुर, मुजफ्फरनगर, मेरठ, बुलन्दशहर, अलीगढ़, मथुरा, एटा, बनपुरी, फर्रुखाबाद, इटावा, कानपुर, फतेहपुर, इलाहाबाद और मुझाब।

(ग) जी हाँ। सुधरने की आशा है।

Sugar Factories in Bombay

747. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the number of private and co-operative sugar factories in the State of Bombay region-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The no. of private and co-operative sugar factories working in Bombay State (district-wise) during 1958-59 season is given below:—

Name of District	No. of factories	
	Private	Co-operative
1. Surat		1
2. Ahmednagar	6	5
3. Nasik	1	1
4. Poona	1	2
5. North Satara	1	1
6. South Satara		1
7. Kohlapur	1	..
8. Aurangabad	1	.
9. Sholapur	2	.
TOTAL	13	11

Under-bridge at Warangal

748. Shri B. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent proposal submitted by the City Municipality, Warangal, regarding the construction of an under-bridge at the site between pole No 207/10-11 has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The proposal has not been found feasible due to inadequate head-room and difficulty of drainage. The City Municipality have recently suggested an alternative site for the construction of the under-bridge and the proposal is under examination.

Assistance to Private Schools on Northern Railway

749. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has sanctioned financial assistance to

Private Schools situated on Northern Railway during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the number of educational institutes which have been benefited by such assistance?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Monthly and Quarterly Passes

750. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of paid monthly and quarterly passes of all classes from Poona to Dehu Road, Poona to Talegaon and Poona to Lonavala and vice versa as on the 31st December, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 30].

Air-Conditioned Coaches

751. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of air-conditioned coaches which are in use in all the railways in India (first class and third class separately);

(b) the amount spent in the purchase of those coaches;

(c) the categories of officers who are entitled to travel in 1st Class air-conditioned coaches and their total number;

(d) what percentage of accommodation in air-conditioned I class coaches was utilised by the officers in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto the end of January, 1959) and what percentage by others, and

(e) the total fare collected from the passengers (of the I and III Class air-conditioned coaches separately) in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto the end of January, 1959)?

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

Air-conditioned I Class	— 209
III Class	— 15

(b) About Rs. 6,91,46,390 inclusive of 8 Generator cars.

(c) Officers of the Administrative Rank travelling on duty are eligible for air-conditioned accommodation. The total number of such officers is 442. Besides, Gazetted Railway Officers whether travelling on duty or on privilege pass can travel by air-conditioned accommodation on payment of 1/3 of the difference between the fares of I class and air-conditioned class.

(d) There is no record from which this information can be collected.

	1957-58	1958-59
(Figures in thousands of Rupees)		
I	9866	8006
III	2127	1908*

*(Figures for December 1958 and January 1959 not available)

Waiting Rooms

752. { Shri Siddiah:
Shri Elayaperumal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on which waiting rooms have been constructed during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the amount spent for the same in the above years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) The names of the stations with costs of new upper class waiting rooms built are as under:—

Name	Cost
1957-58	
Kadiri	3,760
Padugupadu	4,000
Bapatla	4,000
1958-59	
Madanapalli Road	5,300
Tiruvavur	28,000

Agricultural Schemes in Mysore

753. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government to the State of Mysore for the development of various agricultural schemes during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jahn): The allocations for Central Financial Assistance for Agricultural Sector to the State of Mysore are as under:—

	Rs. (Lakhs)
1957-58	165.68
1958-59	253.40

Bombay Harbour

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

(a) the revised allotment for the development of Bombay Harbour during the Second Plan;

(b) the progress so far made;

(c) the monetary contribution by the Central Government;

(d) contribution by the Bombay Port Trust;

(e) the expected foreign aid and prospects; and

(f) berthing capacity after completion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 25.18 crores.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 31].

(c) Rs. 77 lakhs upto the end of 1957-58 during the Second Plan period.

(d) Rs. 10 crores during the period of the Second Plan.

(e) An approach was made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1957 for a loan to cover the foreign exchange part of the expenditure relating to the development schemes of Bombay Port. The Bank could not, however, consider the loan application as two major schemes relating to the Port (viz. the dredging of the main entrance channel concerning which model experiments were in progress at the Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona, and the scheme for modernisation of the Princes & Victoria Docks concerning which the Government of India had not taken a final decision) had not yet become ripe for consideration by the Bank. The question of approaching the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for assistance will be considered as soon as final decisions have been taken in regard to these major schemes.

2. The possibility of utilising other external credits has also been explored. A limited credit of 5 million dollars (Rs. 2.38 crores) from the U.S. Export Import Bank was earmarked for purchase of port equipments. It was proposed to utilise a portion of this credit (Rs. 1.25 crores) for purchasing a Suction Dredger for Bombay but the proposal had to be dropped in view of the prohibitively high American quotations. The possibility of financing this purchase under yen Credit is under active consideration.

(f) The scheme for modernisation of the Princes and Victoria Docks included in the Second Plan may effect an improved turn-round of ships in these Docks but will not add to the number of berths in the Port. The extension of the passenger terminal at Ballard Pier will provide one more passenger berth and release No. 18 Alexandra Dock for cargo handling. There are certain other schemes in the Second Plan programme viz. electrification of cranes in the Alexandra Dock, purchase of 125-ton Floating Heavy Lift Crane which will improve the cargo-handling capacity of the Port but the extent of improvement

cannot be precisely estimated at this stage.

Paddy and Rice Exported from Punjab

755. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy and rice exported during 1958-59 so far from Punjab to other States in India; and

(b) the prices at which these are procured?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) About 37,000 tons of rice were exported from Punjab on Government account during the period 27th October, 1958 to 13th February, 1959.

(b) The prices of the different varieties are given below:—

Variety of Rice	Price per maund naked grain
1. <i>Fine</i>	Rs.
Basmati (Raw)	24.50
Sela Basmati	22.25
Parma & Hansraj	
(a) Raw	21.75
(b) Boiled	20.00
2. <i>Coarse</i>	
Begmi	17.50
Dara	16.00
Sela Joshi	16.00
3. <i>Broken Rice</i>	
Mongra	15.75
White Tota	11.75

Note: The prices, mentioned above, are for rice of fair average quality and are subject to cuts on grounds of quality at the rates specified in the Price Control Order.

Wheat with Roller Flour Mills in Punjab

756. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat requisitioned so far by the Central Government from the roller flour mills in Punjab?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Central Government have not requisitioned any quantity of wheat from the roller flour mills in Punjab.

Reduction in Running Time of Trains

757. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the time taken to travel a distance of 38 miles from Chamarajanagar to Mysore is 3 hours 15 minutes;

(b) whether representations have been received to reduce the time to 2 hours as passengers prefer to travel by buses which will cover the distance within 2 hours; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The overall time taken by trains running between Mysore and Chamarajanagar ranges between 2 hours and 50 minutes and 3 hours and 50 minutes

(b) Yes.

(c) As the trains between Mysore and Chamarajanagar run with the maximum booked speed on the various sections, it is not feasible to speed up the trains. The representationists have been informed of the position.

Incidence of Kala-Azar in India

758. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the present incidence of Kala-Azar in India; and

(b) the details of studies made recently or being made of the parasite *Leishmania donovani*?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Cholera

759. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies are now being conducted on the phage typing of organisms causing cholera;

(b) the work, if any, done so far of classifying pathogenic bacteria in respect of their behaviour to viruses;

(c) whether by such work the foci and lines of spread of infection of cholera has been traced in India; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. Studies on phage typing of organisms causing Cholera are being conducted at the Indian Institute for Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta (under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research).

The Indian Council of Medical Research is also sponsoring a study at a centre to examine again the possibility of typing vibrio strains with the aid of bacteriophages and to study the relationship between organisms causing cholera and other related organisms.

(b) Many studies are being conducted on such inter-relationships, but a general classification of either pathogenic bacteria or viruses, based on such studies, is not possible. However, the Indian Institute for Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine has undertaken classification of cholera organisms (*Vibrio cholerae*) according to their reaction to cholera bacteriophages. One hundred and sixty-eight strains of cholera bacteriophage have been isolated so far from stools of cholera patients, strains of *V. Cholerae*, Ganga water and sewage water. These are classified into four

groups by testing their ability to dissolve cells of cholera germs, the temperature at which they cease to be active and other immunological reactions. Four hundred and seventy-three strains of *V. Cholerae* have been isolated from cholera patients in Calcutta and, on being tested with the bacteriophages, classified into five types.

(c) Not as yet

(d) Does not arise

Livestock Progeny

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

(a) whether any study has been or is being made of the effects of the chorionic gonado-trophic hormone in multiplying livestock progeny.

(b) if so, the results achieved, if any, so far; and

(c) whether there are any schemes for the extensive use of this hormone in animal husbandry?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, two trials were made

(b) Results achieved were unsatisfactory

(c) Extensive use of this hormone in the present state of knowledge is not advocated as it is fraught with danger

Railway Staff at Ambala Cantt.

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Railway Staff of Ambala Cantt. (Northern Railway) stopped working for three hours sometime in the last week of December, 1955; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). There was no stoppage of work

Specialists in Construction Work

762. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 37 on the 18th November, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to prepare and maintain a panel of specialists in construction work has been finalised; and

(b) how many retired officers have been set on the panel?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The proposal has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise at this stage

Health Minister's Discretionary Funds

763. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many institutions have received non-recurring help from the Health Minister's Discretionary Funds since 1957;

(b) the highest amount that has been granted to T.B. and mental diseases sufferers; and

(c) whether the budgeted amount for 1957-58 has been fully spent?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) 160 Institutions received grants from January, 1957 upto 10th February, 1959

(b) Rs 1,000/-

(c) Yes

Message Rate System

764. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the message rate system has been extended to all telephone systems in Industrial towns in India;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce this system in other towns; and

(c) if so, when this will be done?

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

1. Agra City (Belanganj)
2. Ahmedabad
3. Ajmer
4. Allahabad
5. Amritsar.
6. Alleppey
7. Bangalore
8. Bareilly
9. Bhavnagar
10. Bihar Coal Field Exchanges
11. Bikaner
12. Bombay
13. Calcutta
14. Cochin
15. Coimbatore
16. Delhi
17. Ernakulam
18. Hyderabad
19. Indore
20. Jaipur
21. Jodhpur
22. Jabalpur
23. Jullundur
24. Kanpur
25. Kottayam
26. Kozhikode
27. Lucknow
28. Ludhiana.
29. Madras
30. Mangalore
31. Meerut
32. Nagpur
33. Patna
34. Poona
35. Quilon
36. Raipur
37. Rajkot
38. Salam
39. Simla
40. Trichur
41. Trivandrum
42. Vijayawada.

(b) It is the general policy to introduce message rate system of charging in all exchanges with capacity of 300 lines and above.

(c) This is being progressively introduced as the necessary meters

and allied equipment become available.

Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee

765. Shri R. C. Majhi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee have been fully implemented?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A number of important recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee have been already implemented by the majority of the State Governments. Other recommendations are being implemented.

Tram Service in Delhi

766. Shri N. Keshava: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal and scheme for improvement of the tram services in Old Delhi; and

(b) if so, what progress, if any, has been made in the matter so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The whole question regarding the future of Tramways is under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and its Transport Committee.

Bridge over Brahmaputra

767 { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 566 on the 4th December, 1958 and state the progress made so far with regard to the scheme for the construction of a bridge on the river Brahmaputra?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Further ancillary works, viz. construction of

Power House, erection of Crushing Plant, and construction sidings have almost been completed. Earthwork of Amingaon approach bank has been started and the work on Sinking of wells for the foundations of piers has been taken in hand.

Road Transport Corporation for Punjab

768. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 469 on the 1st December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of setting up a Road Transport Corporation by the Punjab Government for the remaining areas of Punjab?

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

Power Supply to Cement Plant at Dadri

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., Charkhi Dadri is not being supplied full power for running expanded cement plant; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to supply full power?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes. Full quantum of power could not be given because of all-round paucity of power in the State.

(b) The total requirements of this firm, including those of other industrial concerns, are likely to be met in the later part of 1960, when Bhakra Power Houses come into commercial operation and the local distribution networks are augmented, where necessary.

Tube-Well in Delhi

770. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1405 on the 12th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of arranging tube-well irrigation for Delhi?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A scheme for the construction of 25 tube-wells in five groups of five tube-wells each has been drawn up. Two of these groups will be in the Alipur Block, two in the Shahdara Block and one in the Mehrauli Block. A pilot bore is to be drilled in each of the five areas to ascertain whether tube-wells giving sufficient discharge of water can be constructed in the area. Pilot boring has, so far, been completed at Chat-tarpur in the Mehrauli Block and at two places near Bakhtawarpur in the Alipur Block. Favourable water bearing strata have been encountered in these bores and the water sent for chemical analysis.

State Bank of India

771. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the nature, scope and extent of part played by the State Bank of India during 1958 towards the needs of Co-operative institutions connected with credit, marketing and processing?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): 1 The State Bank of India provided facilities for remittance to the extent of Rs 8,428 lakhs to Co-operative Banks during the Co-operative year ended 30th June, 1958, for transferring funds to the up-country branches particularly in the rural areas

2 The State Bank continued to provide Co-operative Banks with loan-over draft facilities against Government securities at a concessional rate of interest. The credit limits current on 30th November, 1958 were Rs 1,061 lakhs

3 The State Bank continued to provide Co-operative Banks with short term credit facilities on repledge of goods at a concessional rate of interest. On 30th November, 1958, accommodation under this head stood at Rs 2 lakhs

4 The Bank made temporary advances to State Co-operative Banks against Government guarantee to enable them to finance their affiliated Co-operatives for specific purposes. As on 30th November, 1958, the Bank granted a credit limit to the extent of Rs 3 crores to two Co-operative Banks for financing Co-operative Sugar Factories and distribution of chemical fertilisers

5 During the year ended, 30th June, 1958, the State Bank had collected/purchased/discharged, bills, drafts/cheques for Co-operative Banks at concessional rates to the extent of Rs 179.84 lakhs

6 The State Bank of India continued to assist the Land Mortgage Banks by

(a) providing temporary financial accommodation (Rs 30 lakhs on 31st December 1958) against Government guarantee for carrying on loan business pending floating of debentures,

(b) subscribing to such debentures (on 31st December, 1958, the Bank held debentures to the extent of Rs 62.25 lakhs) and

(c) granting advances (Rs 32 lakhs as on 30th November, 1958) on the securities of such debentures with a view to improve their marketability

7 The State Bank finances Co-operative Marketing and processing societies directly in areas where no Co-operative Financing Agency is able to finance them. As on 31st December 1958, 46 Co-operatives had pledged limits to the extent of Rs 39.68 lakhs

8 The Bank provided interim accommodation to Co-operative Sugar Factories, on State Government's guarantee, pending disbursement of loans granted to the factories by the Industrial Finance Corporation. On 30th September, 1958, the Bank had provided accommodation of Rs. 165 lakhs to five sugar factories

9 The Bank also provided pledge accommodation to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs as on 30th September, 1958, to two Sugar Factories against sugar stocks

10 The State Bank assisted Co-operative Sugar Factories in establishing letters of credit and guaranteeing deferred payment to sugar machinery suppliers, to the extent of Rs 3.18 crores, and Rs 4.03 crores respectively upto the 30th September, 1958

Accidents

772. { Shri Tangamani
Shri S. M. Banerjee
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 214 on the 21st November, 1958 and state

(a) whether any more preventive measures have been taken to avoid accidents and derailments, and

(b) if so, what are those measures?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Apart from the numerous steps taken to minimise incidence of train accidents given in detail in Chapter VI of the pamphlet entitled 'A Factual Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways', a copy of which was given to every Hon'ble Member of the House, the Railway Administrations have been directed to undertake a sustained drive covering all aspects of accident prevention. The Safety Organisations which were set up last year on the Railways, have also started functioning in full swing.

बबलरा-रोसा लाइन

७७३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे नयी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहले सरकार के साफने बबलरा से रोसा तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की योजना थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस पर विचार किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या बबलराला में गजरोला अथवा सम्मल से गजरोला तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी)
(क) और (ग) - जी नहीं ।

(ख) मवाल नही उठता ।

हवाई अड्डों पर घोषणा करने की व्यवस्था

७७४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत के किन किन हवाई अड्डों पर, यात्रियों के साथ प्रदर्शन के लिये, लाउड-स्पीकरों पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में घोषणा करने की व्यवस्था है;

(ख) उन हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर केवल अंग्रेजी में घोषणा की जाती है; और

(ग) किन हवाई अड्डों पर अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी घोषणा की जाती है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री मुहीबद्दीन):
१. एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल कारपोरेशन

नीचे बतलाई हुई जगहों में एयर पोर्टों पर एमान करता है :—

जगहें	एयर पोर्ट
१. अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी	दिल्ली
२. अंग्रेजी	कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास ।

ii इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन नीचे बतलाई हुई जगहों में एयर पोर्टों पर एमान करता है —

जगहें	एयर पोर्ट
१. अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी	दिल्ली, गालम और सफदर-जग, श्रीनगर, जम्मू, पठानकोट, बनारस, लखनऊ, भ्रमनगर अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, नागपुर और पटना ।

२. अंग्रेजी. कलकत्ता, अगरतला, गोहाटी बागडोगरा, भुज, भावनगर, बगलौर, कोचीन, हैदराबाद, मद्रास, मंगलौर राजकोट, तिरुचिरापल्ली, और त्रिवेन्द्रम ।

३. अंग्रेजी और मीजू प्राविन्स	
जगहें	अगरतला } बंगाली बागडोगरा } भुज } गुजराती भावनगर } बम्बई } राजकोट }

Dujana House, Delhi

775. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2935 on the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the clearance of the slums around Juma Masjid Delhi;

(b) whether the scheme to build a modern fish market at Dujana House, Delhi has since been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). Government has sanctioned the scheme for the re-modelling of the Dujana House which provides for a fish market with a cold storage, besides residential units, vegetable booths and shops etc. The Central P.W.D. are ready to take up the work in hand, but the work cannot be started unless the existing structures are vacated by their present occupants. The Delhi Development Authority is using all possible methods to persuade these people to shift temporarily to any of the Transit Camps or subsidised houses of the Authority, but so far it has not been successful. The Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation has also been requested to use her good offices in the matter so that this scheme which is to the advantage of the present occupants is executed without any further delay—The reluctance on the part of the occupants to shift to alternative accommodation is delaying the implementation of this scheme.

हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क

७७६. श्री जगत वर्मान : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क के बारे में ४ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ९६३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्माण कार्य कहां तक पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) इस पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया जा चुका है;

(ग) शेष कार्य कितने समय में समाप्त होने की आशा है; और

(घ) शेष कार्य को यथाशीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिये क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क)

मोटर चलाने लायक (शिमला से आने) मील ६४

जीप मोटर चलाने लायक (इस में ११ मील लम्बी सड़क शामिल है जो कई टुकड़ों में है) ३८
६ फीट चौड़ा पैदल रास्ता १८
पैदल रास्ते के लिये ढाले गये २ फीट के निशान १३

(ख) मार्च, १९५८ तक १.८८ करोड़ रुपये। चालू वर्ष के बजट में ३८.८४ लाख रुपये सड़क बनाने में होने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये रखे गये हैं।

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक शिमले से १३८ मील दूर चिनी (Chini) तक जाने वाली सड़क के मोटर चलाने लायक बन जाने की आशा है। सीमा पर शिपकी (Shipki) तक ६२ मील लम्बी सड़क के टुकड़ों का काम तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शुरू किया जायेगा।

(घ) सड़क को और जल्दी तैयार करने के लिये चिनी में एक नया सरकारी निर्माण विभाग खोला जा रहा है।

Nagarjunasagar Project

777. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:

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

(a) whether any Agro-Economic survey of Nagarjunasagar Project area has been planned;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the plan;

(c) the time it is expected to take, and

(d) under whose direction it is to be carried?

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

(b) Rs 2.3 lakhs

(c) The survey is expected to be completed by June, 1961

(d) Broad policies will be laid down by the Technical Advisory Committee and the Development Committee of the Project, but details will be worked out by the Heads of Departments of Statistics and Economics of the Andhra University

Indian Road Congress

778. { Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Raghunath Singh.
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) what are the decisions taken at the Indian Road Congress Conference held in Hyderabad in January, 1959, and

(b) whether Government propose to give effect to all the decisions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The decisions have not been intimated to Government so far. This will be done when the Executive Committee of the Indian

Road Congress has considered the matter

(b) Does not arise

Training of Medical Scientists in U.S.S.R.

779. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some medical scientists are to be sent to U.S.S.R. for training in the production of medicine?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar markar): There is no such proposal

धनाज का संचय

७८०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिसम्बर १९५८ और जनवरी, १९५९ के महीनों में सब सरकार के पास चावल और अन्य धनाज का कितना स्टॉक था?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन): यह सूचना देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है।

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

781. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the specific subjects in cardiology in which research is undertaken at present in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar markar): The following research projects are at present undertaken in the Department of Cardiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi:—

I Category A Applied Cardiology**1 Haemodynamic Studies**

By means of introducing cardiac catheters from a superficial vein in the arm to the various chambers of the right side of the heart and by measuring the pressures and oxygen

saturation of the blood cardiac haemodynamic studies are being conducted in the catheter laboratory. This investigation is being carried out in normal persons, and patients with congenital and acquired heart disease.

2. Phonocardiography:

By this means heart sounds and heart murmurs can be recorded graphically on paper. A special study is under investigation to compare the various heart sounds and heart murmurs in different types of congenital heart disease.

3. Electrocardiography:

A new system called the ABC system is being applied here to find out if this method gives better information about coronary artery disease as compared to normal accepted system.

II. Category B: Experimental Research

A study of new blood vessels arising in the hearts of dogs after ligating one branch is being conducted in the animal experimental laboratory. Also the effect of various vasodilators on the dogs blood supply to the heart are being studied.

III. Category C. Clinical Investigations

1. Clinical investigations in Juvenile form of mitral stenosis as a result of rheumatic fever in childhood, and the incidence of a particular type of peripheral vascular disease (Burger's disease) are being studied

2. Clinical trial with a new diuretic drug Chlorthiazide and a vasodilator drug—choledyl are being employed in both the inpatients and outpatients

Left Luggage on Railways

782. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of pieces of luggage are left behind every month in railway compartments by passengers travelling on

Indian Railways through absent mindedness;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when nobody turns up to claim they are treated as un-claimed, sent to the Lost Property Office of each railway and ultimately auctioned; and

(c) if so, the total number of such articles picked up on all Railways during the period from the 1st April, to 31st October, 1958 and the total amount realised from their auction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On an average 1,926 packages per month were left behind in trains, stations etc. during the period 1st April to 31st October, 1958.

(b) Yes.

(c) On Railways other than Central and Western, about 8,700 packages were auctioned during the period 1st April to 31st October 1958 and approximately Rs. 40,000/- were realised. On the Central and Western Railways about 4,400 packages were auctioned. But figures regarding the sale-proceeds of the packages have not been maintained separately. These figures include the packages received in the Lost Property Offices prior to April 1958 but sold during April to October, 1958

हापुक (उत्तर प्रदेश) में साइलो एलीवेटर बना हुआ मोदाम

७८३. श्री नवल ब्रभाकर : क्या साइलो तथा हापुक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जेहूं का आधुनिक ढंग से संचालन करने के लिये हापुक (उत्तर प्रदेश) में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा एक ऐसा मोदाम बनाया गया है जिसमें साइलो एलीवेटर (Silo-elevator) लगा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें कितना साइलो एक समय रखा जा सकेगा और प्रति मिनट कितना धान आयेगा;

(ग) साक्षात् किसकी ज़रूरत के लिए रखा जा सकेगा;

(घ) क्या इसमें साक्षात् संग्रह करने के परीक्षण सफल रहे हैं;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का अन्य खर्चों में भी इस प्रकार के गोदाम स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(च) इस साइलो एलीवेटर (Silo-elevator) के निर्माण पर क्या व्यय हुआ है ?

साक्षात् तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० प्र० खन्ना) :
(क) और (ख). जी हाँ, हापुड़ में साइलो-कम-एलीवेटर की माल रखने की क्षमता १००० टन है। प्रति मन पर खर्च का अनुमान, साइलो-कम-एलीवेटर को कुछ समय तक प्रयोग में लाने पर और माल की भ्रामदनी और निक्कासी और उम समय के खर्च के आधार पर ही लगाया जा सकता है।

(ग) साइलो में पाश्चात्य परिस्थितियों में साक्षात् ३ से ५ वर्ष तक सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है। भारतीय परिस्थितियों में कितने काल के लिये माल सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है, इसका पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ). साइलो परीक्षणार्थ लगाया गया है। इस की सफलता पर ऐसे ही अन्य साइलो के निर्माण पर विचार किया जायेगा। एक दूसरा साइलो-कम-एलीवेटर जो टी० सी० एम० सहायता के अधीन प्राप्त हुआ है फलफलों के लगाया जा रहा है।

(च) साइलो की सज्जा जो टी० सी० एम० ने दी है, का मूल्य ४ लाख डालर अनुमान किया जाता है, और इसके निर्माण में लगभग ८.३ लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

Pilibhit Colonization Scheme

794. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1315 on the

2nd September, 1958 and state the further progress so far made in connection with the Pilibhit colonization scheme undertaken in Uttar Pradesh for the educated unemployed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Progress of work received from the State Government as upto the end of September, 1958 is indicated in the statement given below:

Statement

Roads

Survey for the construction of 13 miles of road has been completed and the estimates have been submitted and the construction of roads of about 9 miles for which estimates have been approved is being taken up.

Bridges and Culverts

Estimates for Bridges and Culverts along the 13 miles for road length since surveyed have been prepared and are under technical scrutiny.

Settlers Tenements

The estimates for the construction of 675 settlers tenements are under the consideration of Government.

Hydrographic Survey

Hydrographic survey work is in progress. A total area of 1676 acres has been contoured.

Barbed Wire Fencing

The estimates for Barbed wire fencing have been prepared and are under technical scrutiny.

Irrigation Department

Estimates for the construction Tube Wells have been prepared.

Soil Survey

The report of the Soil Chemist on detailed soil survey of Kabirganj Block and random soil survey of Hazara Block was received in the month of August and was discussed

in the meeting of the Officers connected with the implementation of the Colonisation Scheme, held at Sampurna Nagar on August 18, 1958.

Land Survey

A total area of 3000 acres has been covered by layout road

Derailments

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of derailments and the extent of loss to property and persons during 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the reasons for each derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). During the year 1958-59 (upto 31-1-1959) 10 serious train derailments occurred on the Indian Government Railways. The particulars sought for in respect of these derailments, are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 32].

Development of Ports in Andhra

786 Shri Rami Reddi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for the development of ports on the east coast in Andhra Pradesh have been finalised;

(b) if so, the developments proposed to be made port-wise;

(c) when the developments proposed are expected to be completed; and

(d) the extra tonnage that is expected to be negotiated by these ports as a result of the proposed developments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 33].

Firing at Raichur Railway Station

787. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddanarayana:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any compensation has been paid to the injured and disabled Railway staff, consequent to the firing by armed forces personnel at Raichur Station on the 26th March, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): In the firing incident at Raichur station on 26th March 1958, 18 persons received injuries, of whom 14 were railway employees, 1 licenced porter and three non-railwaymen. Only one of the railway employees injured was eligible for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. None of the others suffered disablement entitling them to compensation. However, ex-gratia payments of Rs. 50 each were made to all the railway employees except one (who had received only trivial injuries) and the licenced porter. One railway employee who was a substitute server on daily rates of pay, who was eligible for compensation as mentioned above, was paid a lump sum compensation of Rs. 504 towards proportionate loss of earning capacity under the Workmen's Compensation Act, in addition to the ex-gratia payment of 50. He has also been absorbed out of turn as a temporary server on monthly rates of pay.

National Rural Water Supply Scheme

788. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for providing drinking water in villages under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme had been sanctioned for Orissa in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) if so, whether such a scheme has been implemented by now; and

(c) the number of villages provided with drinking water facilities in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes. A scheme for providing water supply in drought affected areas of the State was approved in 1957-58

(b) Out of 1,682 wells and 600 tubewells proposed to be sunk during 1957-59 work on 1,039 wells and 165 tubewells has been completed

(c) In addition to the provision of water supply for drought affected areas, 958 villages have been provided with water supply facilities during the Second Plan period so far

Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union

789. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the registration of the Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union, Delhi affiliated to the INTUC has been cancelled by the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, the Union is incidentally not affiliated to the INTUC but to the NFIR

(b) Non-submission of the annual returns required under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926

Chlorinated Water Supply in Delhi

790. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a letter to the Editor published in the "Delhi Hindustan Standard" of January 16, 1959, from Dr V N Roy of New Delhi in which he made a categorical statement that because polluted water with a high dose of chlorine and bleaching powder is being continuously supplied for some years to the public of Delhi, almost 85 per cent of them have become victims of either mild or acute type of amoebic dysentery and consequently premature baldness among young men and near baldness in ladies has alarmingly increased;

(b) if so, what are the actual facts; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in regard to this serious matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes

(b) There is no reliable evidence to suggest that excessive doses of chlorine can cause either amoebic dysentery or premature baldness. The question regarding proper dose of chlorine and its effects on the human system has been carefully studied by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The dose of chlorine with a residual of upto 1.5 ppm is considered to have no adverse effect on human system

(c) Does not arise

National Highways in Madras State

791. Shri Sribbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of National Highways in Madras State;

(b) the amount spent so far,

(c) total mileage constructed so far, and

(d) how far the Ramanathapuram-Begapatnam Sethu Road in the East Coast National Highway Road Scheme has progressed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs 220.05 lakhs

(b) An expenditure of Rs 14.149 lakhs has been incurred upto 31st January, 1959

(c) Improvement 103 miles, new construction 2 miles. Also, one bridge has been completed and 3 more are in progress

(d) The member presumably is referring to the Nagapattinam-Ramanathapuram Road which is entirely the

concern of State Government and no Central aid has been given to develop this road.

Relief and Rehabilitation of the Handicapped

792. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature and extent of provision made so far since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan for relief and rehabilitation of the handicapped?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): In so far as the Central Health Plan is concerned a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the establishment in Bombay of a Rehabilitation and Training Project for the physically disabled. An All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation is functioning in Bombay from September, 1955. This Institute apart from treating physically disabled persons, gives demonstration in the rehabilitation technique of those persons.

Fishermen in Manipur

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

(a) whether any of the grievances of the fishermen of Thanga Island in the Loktak Lake have been redressed; and

(b) if so, the grievances redressed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No complaint on the grievances of the fishermen of Thanga Island has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Benefits to Railway Employees

794. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the class III and class IV employees of the Railways are entitled to medical benefits; and

(b) if so, how many such employees of the Eastern and South-Eastern Railways have received this benefit in 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, to free medical treatment

(b) The number of patients registered and treated in Railway Hospitals and Health Units during the calendar year 1958 is given below:

	Eastern		South-Eastern	
	Hospitals (in-patients)	Health Units (out-patients)	Hospitals (in-patients)	Health Units (out-patients)
Class III	4,442	1,39,221	2,164	1,62,001
Class IV	10,874	2,13,103	3,659	2,91,649

Pedanandipadu High Level Canal Scheme

795. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Ramam:

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent for the approval of the Centre Pedanandipadu High Level Canal Scheme;

(b) what is its total estimated cost; and

(c) whether it would be included in the medium scheme in the Second Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) There is at present no proposal to include it in Second Five Year Plan.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

796. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount sanctioned for the year 1958-59 for minor irrigation in Tripura has not been fully utilised;

(b) if so, how much amount has not been utilised; and

(c) the reason therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs 5 lakhs was sanctioned for Minor Irrigation Schemes of Tripura, but the Administration has reported that due to paucity of technical staff it will not be possible to spend more than Rs 2.00 lakhs during the current financial year.

Over-crowding on Southern Railway

797. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to relieve over-crowding in III Class compartments on the West Coast line of Southern Railway;

(b) how many Broad Gauge III Class bogies were imported and manufactured in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59, and

(c) how many of these have been allotted to the West Coast Section of Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The steps taken and proposed to be taken are indicated below —

(i) A sectional third class coach was introduced on Nos 19/20 Madras-Cochin Express trains between Madras and Salem with effect from 14-8-1958 from Madras end and from 15-8-1958 from Salem end.

(ii) The sectional third class coach running between Madras and Arkonam on No 19 Madras-Cochin Express and No. 312 Jalarpet-Madras Passenger was extended to run between Madras and Jalarpet with effect from 14-2-59, to clear the sectional traffic between Madras and Jalarpet and thus afford some relief to through passengers going to West Coast.

(iii) With effect from 1-4-59, the Madras-Jalarpet sectional third class coach referred to in (ii) above, will be extended to run between Madras and Erode on Nos 19,20 Madras-Cochin Express trains

(iv) With effect from 1-4-59, by a re-adjustment of the present train services, a through passenger train will be provided each way, between Madras and Shoranur to convenient timings

(v) During the period from 1-4-59 to 30-6-59, Nos 19 and 20 Madras-Cochin Expresses and Nos 1 and 2 Madras-Mangalore Mails will be strengthened by one additional third class coach whenever possible

(vi) Other passenger trains on the West Coast line will also be strengthened to the maximum extent possible during the summer months subject to availability of room on trains and the extent of over-crowding

(b) No Broad Gauge third class bogies have been imported during 1957-58 and 1958-59

The third class Broad Gauge coaches manufactured in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto end of December, 1958) are as under: —

	Full third class	Composite containing third class
1957-58	443	186
1958-59	406	110
(Upto December 1958)	—	—

(c) During the years 1957 and 1958, 40 third class coaches have been allotted to run on the Olavakkot Division which serves the West Coast section of the Southern Railway.

Dental Colleges

799 Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of Dental Colleges going to be opened during the next two years; and

(b) the total cost and the Central aid proposed for each of the Colleges?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

T. B. in Himachal Pradesh

800. { Shri Padam Dev:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of TB is on the increase in Himachal Pradesh, and

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) In the absence of statistics, it is not possible to say whether TB is on the increase in Himachal Pradesh

(b) A sample TB survey was conducted in Chamba and Mandi districts by the Himachal Pradesh Administration and the incidence of TB in those districts was found to be 0.55 and 0.46 per cent respectively

Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh

801. { Shri Padam Dev:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Coöperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh to which health facilities are available,

(b) the nature thereof, and

(c) the time by which such facilities will be made available to the remaining Panchayat?

The Minister of Community Development and Coöperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) 241

(b) Civil hospitals and dispensaries, rural dispensaries (including Ayurvedic dispensaries) and Health Centres.

(c) The speed of progress depends on availability of funds and technical personnel.

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा तथा सामुदायिक विकास खंडों की ऋण

८०२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंडों और सामुदायिक विकास खंडों के अधिकारियों ने प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भवन निर्माण के लिये पृथक्-पृथक् कितना ऋण दिया और इसमें कितने भवन बनाये गये,

(ख) क्या ऋणों की पूरी वसूली हो गई है, और

(ग) शेष ऋण की वसूली के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क) से (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से पूरी जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा अभी तक की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कुनिहार खंड में ऋण

८०३ श्री पद्म देव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कुनिहार खंड में अन्धे बीज, खेती के औजारों, बैलों और घरों के लिये सामुदायिक

विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितना ऋण दिया गया;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार दो गई धन राशि की वसूली हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वसूली के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सांख्यिक विकास तथा सरकार मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) (क) से (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन से सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतें

८०४. श्री पद्म देव क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतों द्वारा कितनी सड़कें, बावलिया और पंचायतघर बनाये गये, और

(ख) पंचायतों ने लोगों में कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक, अच्छे बीज, फलों के पौधे और साधान वितरित किये ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री (श्री सु० कु० डे) : (क)

सड़कें व गाव के रास्ते जो बनाये

गये २१० मील
बावलिया जो बनाई गई ४६८

पंचायतघर बनाये गये ३८ (बन रहे हैं)

(ख) यह चीजें पंचायतों द्वारा नहीं बांटी जाती ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विद्युत परियोजना

८०५. श्री पद्म देव . क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिये दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि

में अब तक ध्यात किये गये सामान का क्या मूल्य है;

(ख) जो सामान अभी बाहर से आना है उसका क्या मूल्य है,

(ग) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ अब तक पूरी हो चुकी हैं और अब तक कौन सी अधूरी पड़ी हैं; और

(घ) क्या ये सारी योजनाएँ योजनावधि में पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी)

(क) १६.०० लाख रुपये ।

(ख) ७.२ लाख रुपये ।

(ग) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में कुल २० योजनाओं को पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है । निम्नलिखित ४ योजनाएँ लगभग पूरी हो चुकी हैं —

(१) मड़ी से सुन्दरनगर तक बिजली का विस्तार

(२) नाहन-पयोन्टा घाटी को बिजली देने की योजना

(३) जोगिन्दर नगर से चोन्नरा तक बिजली का विस्तार

(४) सोलन तथा उसके बाहरी क्षेत्रों को बिजली देने की योजना

अन्य १६ योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में काम हो रहा है । इन में से कई निर्माण की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं ।

(घ) निम्नलिखित ८ योजनाएँ दूसरी योजनावधि के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेंगी और बाकी योजनाओं पर भी काफी काम हो जायेगा :—

(१) ध्योग, कोटकहाई, नरकण्डा क्षेत्रों को बिजली देना ।

(२) रामपुर, कोटगढ को बिजली देना ।

() नाहट-पयोन्टा चागी बिजली योजना में सुधार ।

(४) सोनन को बिजली देने की योजना में सुधार ।

(५) मडी-मुन्दरनगर लाइन से ग्रन्थ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये बिजली का विस्तार ।

(६) लाड भरल और उसके घासपास के क्षेत्रों को बिजली देना ।

(७) लोलन से भर्की और कुनिहार तक बिजली का विस्तार ।

(८) मण्डी से रावलसर और सरका घाट तक बिजली का विस्तार ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में फलों की पौधशालाएँ

८०६. श्री पद्म देव क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय वन विभाग द्वारा फलों की कितनी पौधशालाओं का संचालन किया जा रहा है

(ख) इन पौधशालाओं में कौन-कौन से फलों के पौधे पैदा किये जाते हैं,

(ग) ६५ में गट्टार ने जंगों को कितने प्रकार के फलों के पौधे दिये और

(घ) उनकी बिक्री से सरकार ने कितनी धन राशि वसूल की ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन)

(क) से (घ) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट फेडरेशन (कोऑपरेटिव) द्वारा जारीये गये प्रान्

८०७. श्री पद्म देव क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश स्टेट फेडरेशन (कोऑपरेटिव) द्वारा १९५८ में कितने प्रान् जारीये गये,

(ख) किसानों को क्या कीमत दी गई, और

(ग) इस सीदे में उक्त फेडरेशन को कितना लाभ हुआ ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन):

(क) से (ग) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में महुकारी समितियाँ

८०८. श्री पद्म देव क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५८ में प्रान्धों का व्यापार करने वाली सहकारी समितियों की मख्या क्या थी,

(ख) कृषकों को दिया गया उच्चतम मूल्य क्या है और

(ग) क्या प्रान्धों की बिक्री के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना महुकारिता विभाग के विचाराधीन है जिससे कृषकों को लाभ हो ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन)

(क) से (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधार की योजना

८०९. श्री पद्म देव क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधारने की योजना १९५८ में किन-किन स्थानों पर लागू की गई,

(ख) प्रत्येक नस्ल सुधार केन्द्र में कितनी-कितनी भेड़े हैं, और

(ग) प्रत्येक केन्द्र का १९५८ का बजट क्या है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० प्र० जैन)
(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के लिये १९५७-५८ में एक मेड प्रजनन फार्म, जिसके साथ उन विस्लेषण प्रयोगशाला थी और ८ मेड और उन विस्तार केन्द्र स्वीकृत किये गये। चमड़ा के मेड प्रजनन फार्म के कार्य आरम्भ करने की आशा १९५८-५९ के अन्त तक है। आठ मेड और उन विस्तार केन्द्रों में से निम्न तीन केन्द्र स्थापित हो चुके हैं —

- १ महामु जिले में दोदरा बगर
- २ चीनी जिले में सागला
- ३ चम्बा जिले में चूरी

(ख) इस मेड प्रजनन फार्म में ६०० भेड़ें होगी, जिनमें भेड़ा मेड और उनके बच्चे शामिल हैं।

प्रत्येक विस्तार केन्द्र में २०००-३००० प्रजनन भेड़ें होगी।

(ग) १९५८-५९ में भव प्रजनन फार्म के लिये १९५५०० रुपये और प्रत्येक विस्तार केन्द्र के लिये १३००० रुपये स्वीकार किये गये हैं।

पलवर्ध नस्ल के भेड़

८१० श्री पद्म देव क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के गावों को देशी भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधारने के लिये पलवर्ध नस्ल के कितने भेड़ दिये गये हैं

(ख) ये सुविधायें कितने गावों को दी गई हैं, और

(ग) इनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० प्र० जैन)

(क) १९५६-५७ में ६१ भेड़ें।

(ख) २३।

(ग) इन भेड़ों में अभी तक पैदा हुई कुल संतति लगभग ५०० है।

Irrigated Lands in States

811. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 759 on the 28th February, 1958 and state—

(a) whether the information regarding irrigated land in the States and Union Territories has since been collected, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Necessary information regarding the total acreage of land and the percentage of arable land thereto has been collected and is under examination

(b) The information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready

T.B. in Delhi

812 { Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Ram Krishan

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has made a request to the Union Government for the grant of more funds for anti-T.B. activities in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Stock of Foodgrains

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

(a) the stock of rice and wheat held in central food godowns situated in Bombay State as on 1st February, 1959, and

(b) the quantities moved from these godowns outside the State during the last quarter of the year 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It is considered that it will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(b) About 265 thousand tons.

Procurement of Rice

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

(a) the total quantity of rice procured by the Central Government

from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa State and Madhya Pradesh during the months of November and December, 1958 and January, 1959; and

(b) the places where it has been stocked?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The required information is given in the statement below:—

Name of the State	Quantity procured during November, 1958	Quantity procured during December, 1958	Quantity procured during January, 1959	Total
(Figures in thousand tons)				
Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL	17 5	17 5
Madhya Pradesh	NIL	38 8	48 9	87 7
Orissa	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	NIL	38 8	66 4	105 2

(b) The rice was taken to stock in the Central Government Depots in the States of Bombay, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

(b) A note is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 34]

Pigs in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to introduce rearing of pigs in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Government of India have recently sponsored an All-India Piggery Development Scheme under the Second Five Year Plan both for rearing pigs and improving their breeds. Under this scheme, preference for piggery development work will be given to all such C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks as offer scope for intensive development in this field.

New Railway Lines

816 Shri N. R. Muniamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many route miles of new Railway lines have been constructed since 1955 till the end of 1958 zone-wise;

(b) the cost incurred, and

(c) whether backward areas are also to be covered by such new constructions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 35].

Irrigation Rates

817 Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken to reduce irrigation rates in different States in accordance with the recommendation of Food Grain Committee Report to raise production, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b) The recommendation of the Food-grains Enquiry Committee Report in regard to irrigation rates has been communicated to all State Governments for consideration and necessary action as they are responsible for its implementation

Kangra Valley Railway

818 Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of passenger coaches goods wagons and locomotives sanctioned for the narrow gauge Kangra Valley Railway during 1958,

(b) the number of such coaches, wagons and locomotives actually used,

(c) the number of the damaged and unusable of each category, and

(d) the period for which they have been lying in this condition?

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

Locomotives	19
Coaches	66
Wagons	86

(b) Locomotives	16
Coaches	54
Wagons	75

(c) None are damaged and unusable but as on 31-1-59 the following stock were under repairs either for

periodical overhaul or normal running repairs:—

Locomotives	3
Coaches	12
Wagons	11

(d) (i) 1 coach from 3-12-58

1 coach from 12-1-59

10 coaches for one month

(ii) 1 wagon from 26-7-58

1 wagon from 4-12-58

1 wagon from 3-12-58

1 wagon from 15-1-59

7 wagons for one month

(iii) 3 loco. — one month.

The workshop to attend to the Narrow Gauge stock of the Kangra Valley Section as well as the Kalka—Simla Section is located at Kalka. Stock of the Kangra Valley Section for periodical overhaul have to be transported on BG wagons from Pathankot to Kalka shops and back and hence the period out of commission is, naturally high. Moreover, a large percentage of coaches and wagons are non-standard and are being kept in service in view of the tight ways and means position

Double Cropping

819. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal;
Shri S C Samanta
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any statistics have been taken regarding the acreage of lands which yield double crop, and

(b) if so, which State is advanced in double cropping?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. Information regarding "areas sown more than once" in a crop year are collected as part of annual Land Utilisation Statistics

(b) According to Land Utilization Statistics for 1955-56 Uttar Pradesh

has the largest area on which more than one crop is raised in a year. A statement giving the area sown more than once in each State is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 36].

Acquisition of Land in Tripura

820 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that compensation for land acquired by the Tripura Administration is being paid at the rate of valuation of land in 1946; and

(b) if so, what is the difference in the valuation of land in Tripura between the period on or pre-1946 and that of 1955 and onwards?

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.

Food Stocks in Himachal Pradesh

821. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the present stock position of foodgrains in the Central godowns in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There are no Central Government godowns in Himachal Pradesh. It is considered that it will not be in the public interest to disclose information about stocks of foodgrains held in the depots of Himachal Pradesh Administration.

Reclamation Schemes in Bhal

822 { Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

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

(a) whether preliminary survey of the reclamation scheme in Bhal (Rajkot) has commenced;

(b) if so, what is the estimate of cost of this survey and the major scheme; and

(c) what are its prospects?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Bombay Government have reported that a preliminary survey was conducted by the ex-Saurashtra Government four years ago, but the information about its costs is not available. The cost of the major scheme is Rs. 36 lakhs (revised). In collaboration with the Dutch Experts a pilot polder is to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 lakhs. The entire project including the expenditure on works already completed and in progress is expected to cost about Rs. 183 to 200 lakhs.

(c) According to present estimates, an area of 62,000 acres will be ultimately benefited.

Puri Railway Station

823 { Shri Sanganna:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any scheme before the Railway Ministry for improvement of Puri Railway Station in South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the nature of improvements proposed for the Puri Railway station; and

(c) whether the proposed improvements are expected to be completed before the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) (i) Extension of platforms No. 2 and 3,

(ii) Extension of the covering over (i) above;

(iii) A new goods shed with office and a merchants waiting room.

(c) (i) above has been completed, (ii) has been postponed for the time being and (iii) is expected to be completed within the Plan period

Varieties of Foodgrains

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

(a) what is the estimated requirements of foodgrains of all varieties of the different States and Union Territories in India at present with a break up of each State and Union Territory,

(b) what is the production of the same in the above States and Union Territories giving the deficit of each of them,

(c) what is the area under cultivation in the above States and Union Territories at present and what area can be brought under cultivation in the near future and

(d) what is the percentage of irrigated land in the States and the Union Territories at present?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) Under conditions of decontrol or restricted control it is difficult to assess properly the deficit of each State at a particular time as a State which is surplus or self-sufficient during a nor-

mal year of production, may become deficit either because of short production or excessive exports of foodgrains to other States through trade channels. Normally the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab are surplus, U.P., Rajasthan Madras and Mysore are more or less self-sufficient and other States are deficit.

Figures of production and off-take are given in the bulletin on food statistics supplied to members of Parliament

(c) and (d) Two statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 37]

Compensation

825 Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of accidents in Railways and the total amount of compensation paid to passengers involved in such accidents (zone wise) during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The number of serious train accidents which occurred on the Indian Government Railways (Zone wise) during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto 31st January 1959) and the compensation paid are indicated below —

	Number of serious train accidents		Compensation paid to passengers in respect of injuries Death & loss of property	
	1957-58	1958-59 upto 31-1-59	1957-58	1958-59 upto 31-12-58
Central	4	1	2 71 533 33	40 404 74
Eastern	6	1	59,309 31	Nil
Northern	3	2	1 26,090 16	Nil
North-Eastern		5	Nil	4 085 00
North-east Frontier		2	Nil	Nil
Southern	1	1	100 00	Nil
South-Eastern	3	1	2 385 00	1 500 00
Western		1	Nil	1 42 547
TOTAL	17	14	4 59 417 82	1 88 536 79

Claims

826. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total amount paid by way of claims for goods lost and damaged

during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far (zone-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is given below

Statement

Railways	1957-58	*1958-59 upto 31st Dec- ember, 1958)
	Rs (in thousands)	Rs. (in thousands)
Central	75.03	30.77
Eastern	43.18	51.33
Northern	52.88	38.01
North Eastern	51.23	16.08
North-east Frontier	.	15.70
Southern	20.64	16.48
South Eastern	53.65	32.54
Western	30.84	26.43
TOTAL	327.45	227.34

*Provisional & unaudited

Price Index of Foodgrains

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

(a) what was the price index of the important foodgrains in all the States and Union Territories during the last six months and up to date with a break up of each month, State and Union Territory-wise,

(b) what is the number of fair price shops at present in the various States and Union Territories separately, and

(c) in how many States and Union Territories stocks with the millers and the wholesale dealers were confiscated during the last six months in order to ensure proper supply at fair price?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The information asked for is available in the Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India a priced publication published

by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 38]

(c) Presumably, the Hon'ble member wishes to have information about the requisitioning of stocks. Stocks of foodgrains were requisitioned in the States of Andhra, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal

Sugarcane in Punjab

828 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of subsidy spent during the 2nd Five Year Plan period so far for the development of sugarcane in Punjab State factory-wise for the item of construction of pucca roads, and

(b) the total amount spent separately by the Central Government, Punjab Government, and the beneficiaries?

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 II, annexure No 39]

Price of Wheat in Punjab

829 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the present price of wheat in Punjab State, and

(b) the total number of fair price shops opened so far in the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The wholesale prices of fair average quality wheat in Punjab are ranging between Rs 20 00 and Rs 22 50 per maund, and the general trend now is downward

(b) 1,062

Hotel Industry

830 Shri Shivananjappa. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of the Hotel industry is being prepared in consultation with the State Governments and

(b) if so when it will be ready?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur). (a) and (b) That a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of the Hotel industry should be introduced is one of the recommendations made by the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee in their Report submitted to the Government of India last year. This recommendation has been accepted in principle. But in view of the fact that various other Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments, representatives of the travel trade, etc have to be consulted in the matter before any such legislation is introduced, it is difficult to

say at this stage as to when the proposed legislation will be ready for introduction in the Parliament.

Dehydration of Bananas

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

(a) how many centres for dehydration of bananas are there in the country, separately, State-wise, and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand from Russia for the dehydrated bananas from India?

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

D V C. Water-tax

832 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 462 on the 27th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the information regarding Damodar Valley Corporation water-tax has since been collected, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi). (a) and (b) The information is still awaited from the State Government of West Bengal and it will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Agricultural Schemes in Punjab

833 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government to the Punjab State for the development of various agricultural schemes in that State during the First Five Year Plan year-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The amounts allotted by the Central Government

to the Punjab State for the development of various agricultural schemes during the First Five Year Plan year-wise are given below:

	(Rs. in crores)
1951-52	0.5
1952-53	0.9
1953-54	0.6
1954-55	2.4
1955-56	4.7*

* Includes Rs 3.5 crores of loans sanctioned for Tubewells

Booklets and Brochures

834. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that booklets and brochures in English as well as regional languages containing safety rules and regulations are being supplied to different categories of Railway staff to create safety consciousness amongst them,

(b) if so, the number of such booklets and brochures which have been published in Punjab;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when they are likely to be published?

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

(b) Punjab is prevalent only in certain areas served by Northern Railway who have issued one brochure in Gurmukhi script. In addition to this one monthly accident bulletin in Gurmukhi is issued regularly.

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

Raid by Dacoits on Jindpur Railway Station

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the dacoits attacked the Jindpur Railway Station between Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit on the 6th February, 1959 and looted the railway property, including the cash;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) and (b). On the night of 5th February, 1959, 20 to 25 persons entered the office of the Assistant Station Master, Zindpura Station at about 2-15 hours by breaking open the glass panes of the door. The intruders ransacked the receptacles of the A.S.M.'s office and as help from the nearby villages approached, left with small cash amounting to Rs 12 and certain articles of clothing of small value. No other Railway property was looted nor any Railway employee injured.

(c) Armed protection by the Railway Protection Force was arranged immediately and the matter reported to Police. Officers also arrived at the place expeditiously, made necessary enquiries and restored confidence among the Railway Staff.

Medical College at Gauhati

836. **Shri Hasumatar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any scheme has been submitted by the Government of Assam for establishment of a Second Medical College at Gauhati?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Government of India have not received any scheme from the Government of Assam for the establishment of a Second Medical College at Gauhati.

Non-payment of Godowns Rent

837. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for non-payment of godowns rent by the Ministry;

(b) reasons for non-finalisation of cases; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of finalisation of such cases in the near future?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 46, in respect of godowns hired from private parties.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 40]

(c) Yes, as soon as the points mentioned against (b) are settled

Fair Price Shops in Delhi

838. Shri E Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

Area	No of wheat Shops	No of atta Shops	Total
Vinay Nagar	1	3	4
Lodi Colony	4	2	6
Gole Market	3	9	12
Dev Nagar	3	8	11
Sewa Nagar	1		1
Timarpur	1	1	2
South Avenue		1	1
TOTAL	13	24	37

Delhi Sewage Treatment Plant

839. Shri Siddananjappa: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1116 on the 9th December, 1958 and state the progress made in regard to the scheme to convert the gas produced at the sewage treatment plant near Keshopur, Delhi, into electric energy?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The sewage treatment plant at Keshopur has not started functioning so far. The gas energy produced by this plant will be converted into electric energy and utilised for running the plant when it starts functioning.

(a) number of fair price shops opened so far in various Government employees' colonies of Delhi, and

(b) what are the colonies not provided with these shops so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) In opening fair price shops this year the pattern of distribution adopted has been the same as in previous years viz dividing Delhi into 18 circles, each circle consisting of compact areas convenient from the point of view of distribution to consumers. The number of shops in some areas where Government employees constitute bulk of the population is indicated below

Embankments in Kerala

840 Shri Siddananjappa. Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala State Government has submitted a plan for construction of embankments in the State,

(b) if so, the details of this plan, and

(c) the Central Flood Control Board's reaction to the Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Bathi): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have recently forwarded a note to the Central Water and Power Commission, indicating the flood control measures con-

sidered necessary in the State. These measures envisage construction of embankments, desilting and cutting channels and flood storage works on various rivers. The note contains only tentative proposals based on a general study of the Survey of India maps and a reconnaissance of the region. The proposals which are not supported by any data, are estimated to cost Rs. 1250 lakhs as indicated below:

	Rs.
Embankments	875 Lakhs.
Storage Works	200 Lakhs
Desilting & Cutting Channel	146 Lakhs.
Miscellaneous Work	29 Lakhs
Total	1250 Lakhs

(c) The note furnished by the Government of Kerala has not been considered by the Central Flood Control Board so far. The State Government have been requested to formulate detailed proposals supported by hydrological and other data after through investigations. These proposals when ready, will have to be considered and approved by the State Technical Advisory Committee, and the State Flood Control Board. These will then be examined by the Central India Rivers Commission (Floods) and then placed before the Central Flood Control Board.

Smoke Nuisance in Calcutta

841. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee;
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been received from the West Bengal Government for combating the smoke nuisance in Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether sanction has been accorded thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Before you take up the next item, may I just ask you about my adjournment motion? You have disallowed the adjournment motion on this terrible accident that has taken place in the Indian Iron and Steel Co., namely molten iron killing several workers, on the ground that it is in a private company. You know, Sir, that Rs 10 crores have been lent for this expansion work by the Government of India. Since it is a terrible gruesome tragedy, we would like to know what the position is regarding this terrible tragedy.

Mr. Speaker: I find a report from *The Statesman* here about this accident due to molten mixture falling from a crane as a result of which one man died. Whoever it might be who has died, these are all accidents in a company where suddenly the crane breaks off. Shall I adjourn the House for that purpose? I am not going to allow this. Various accidents occur here and there, merely because we have lent Rs 10 crores, have we got jurisdiction over that company here? Many people have borrowed; life will become intolerable for any person if we enter into his household affair on this ground. I am not going to allow this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I submit that life would be intolerable to the workers also? The workers have been killed.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right; but I have no jurisdiction. This House has no jurisdiction to get into the private affairs of a company.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Life would become intolerable to the workers. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will think about this. I am not here to give advice. All that I say is that I

am not going to allow it, because it is not our concern. There may be many other matters also. Let them file a suit.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications

- (1) GSR No 62 dated the 17th January, 1959, and
- (11) GSR No 102 dated the 24th January, 1959 [Placed in Library See No LT-1241/59]

12.02½ hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL* 1959

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1958-59."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh). Before I speak on the Eighth Report of the Privileges Committee, may I seek a clarification from you, Sir, on a point of procedure? Under rule 315, first, this House has to discuss the formal issue that the report be taken into consideration, and after this House votes on that issue, then a substantive proposition can be brought forward. May I request, if the House so desires, we might skip over the first stage and take it for granted that the House desires to consider the report? That will save half an hour of the House, because I think the House is agreed on the point that it wants to discuss the report, and we need not spend the half an hour provided for in rule 315 only to discuss that formal issue

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put it straightway to the vote of the House that the report be discussed? The procedure is this. Whenever any matter of privilege or motion of privilege, after consideration by the House, is sent to the Privileges Committee and the report is submitted by the Committee to the House, the procedure that is laid down is that first of all, it has to be taken into consideration. The time allotted for this consideration motion is half an hour. After the consideration motion is carried, an amendment, or a further motion can be made by any Member to accept the report or to modify it or to suggest any other amendments, so far as the punishments are concerned, what further course of action should be taken etc.

The hon. Member Shri Naushir Bharucha suggests that we need not spend time over the first portion, namely that the report be taken into

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 24th February, 1959.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr Speaker]

consideration, but we may straightway go into the other matter as to what is to be done with this report. If the House is agreeable, I shall put the question immediately.

Shri C. D. Fande (Naini Tal): And get the approval of the House.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): I feel that a brief discussion is necessary, because before we are called upon to give our vote one way or the other, I think it necessary to know why the report needs to be discussed. I feel that for the first time, when the report was placed on the Table of the House, we were able to see the full text of the telegram. The report says, as you know, that the committee felt that only a particular sentence in the telegram need be considered. Now, some of us feel that an opportunity should be there to consider the full text of the telegram, and the Privileges Committee had not considered the full text of the telegram. The report is based upon a particular sentence in that telegram. The full text of the telegram was not before us or before this House at any time. Now that the full text is there, some of us at least feel that the House should have an opportunity of considering the report in the light of the full telegram which the committee has not considered, and that is the reason why it would be necessary to consider the report.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I move that this be dropped? Can it be moved?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, after the consideration stage is over, the hon. Member can say that the matter may be dropped.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I propose that the matter be dropped.

An Hon. Member: He can oppose this motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is not to be moved now; it is to be moved after the consideration motion is carried.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I have no objection to the report being discussed. But what I have to say is this. In the new Parliament, there have been several occasions when the Committee of Privileges has given its report on privilege motions, this is the first time where before it was sent to the committee, there was a full discussion here, and after the report also, a discussion is sought to be raised. There is the unanimous opinion of the committee that this report must be adopted. The convention has been that when the committee gives its report, we adopt it, and let it not be said and let not the idea be there in the minds of the people that this is a new thing which we are seeking to do; let not the impression be created that it is because the Kerala's Chief Minister is involved that we are again and again discussing this thing. That is what I want to say. This is the first time when after the committee has given its report, we are seeking to discuss it. I do not find any reason why there should be a discussion again. I am not objecting to the discussion, but I only wanted to make this submission.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It is a good precedent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarti (Basirhat): May I just ask one thing? We are now going to consider the report, under rule 315 (1) the consideration of the report will be there. After the consideration motion is adopted, we have again a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The only question is as to what ought to be done.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): This discussion is for half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: This discussion is for half an hour.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: After that, again, there is to be another substantive motion saying that the House agrees or disagrees or agrees with amendments with the recommendations. May we know whether those amendments have been circulated to us?

Mr. Speaker: There and then, I shall allow any hon Member to make a motion orally or move an amendment

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Normally, you never allow anybody to move an amendment without the House being seized of the amendment. Therefore, we should like to know your ruling on the matter.

Shri Bimal Ghose: No amendments can be moved unless the motion is adopted

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Let us know from the Chair

Mr. Speaker: As it is, the rules seem to be rather silent over this matter. They give the impression—this is only a first impression, so far as we are concerned—that as soon as the House takes it into consideration, any hon. Member can rise in his seat and then say that he proposes such and such amendment, as to what further ought to be done. If there is so much of complication, then we can always adjourn and then allow opportunities to hon Members to table amendments ..

I think this may be disposed of easily. What Shri Naushir Bharucha wanted was that there need not be two debates on this, but let there be only one debate, namely consideration of what exactly is to be done. Immediately, I shall put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. Why should there be two separate discussions? We can always adopt the consideration motion, and then whoever wants to say anything on this can say it on the next motion, and he can also say what he advises this House to do.

It may be said by an hon. Member that let the report be adopted, or be

modified in such and such a manner. I shall note down, and then dispose of it immediately

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): May I seek a clarification from you? You say that from the wording of this particular rule, it has to be inferred that amendments can be made. But, if you go through the entire rules of procedure, you will find that wherever amendments have scope, they have been specifically referred to. If in this particular rule, the amendments have not been referred to, I think it was due to the wisdom of the person who made the rules in having omitted it completely. You cannot make an inference, because there is no reference to amendment here, and besides, in the whole body of the rules of procedure, wherever amendments are referred to, they are specifically referred to. We cannot draw an inference from this rule at all

Mr. Speaker: After the consideration motion is carried, then if it is necessary to give some time to table an amendment—hon Members may think of an amendment even from now and hand it over to me—I will give that

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, you may put to vote the proposition that the House do take into consideration this Report. The vote of the House must be there. Then, I can move my substantive motion

Mr. Speaker: If there is unanimity so far as this suggestion of Shri Bharucha is concerned, I would accept it. The rule says that half an hour discussion ought to be allowed. Shri Asoka Mehta says that we must discuss this matter on this

Shri Asoka Mehta: With your permission I pointed out why it is necessary for us to discuss the Report. I do not want to go into the merits of it because according to the Rules I cannot go into the merits at this stage. I merely draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Commit-

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

tee have not taken the full telegram into consideration and, therefore, this House should get an opportunity to consider the telegram as a whole where there are certain sentences about which some of us may have something to say. I was trying to invite your attention and through you the attention of the House to the fact that unless such an opportunity is given to the House to discuss the Report, we shall not be in a position to say anything on the telegram as a whole which has not been considered by the Committee. I cannot go into the merits of the matter just now at this stage.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): This is what he wants. Shri Bharucha wants that the Report be taken into consideration so that he or any other Member should have the opportunity to speak on it. Therefore, he agrees to it.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will address themselves to sub-clause (2) of this Rule. It says, at this stage, such a debate shall not refer to the details of the report further then is necessary to make out a case for the consideration of the report by the House. I think the whole House is agreed that the Report may be considered. We may now proceed to the next stage as to what ought to be done with regard to this Report.

The question is

"That the Eighth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 20th February, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: Now, any hon. Member may speak with respect to the details and say what has to be done.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, I move a substantive proposition as follows:

"While adopting the Eighth Report of the Committee of Privi-

leges presented to the House on 20th February, 1959, and recommending that no further action be taken in the case, this House regrets that unfortunate expressions such as 'hitting below the belt' and 'political propagandist hoax' should have been used in the telegram dated 20th September, 1958 in connection with the legitimate expression of views by some hon. Members of this House." (Interruption).

Sir, I will just discuss it.

The broad facts of the case are that on 20th September, 1958, the P.T.I. reported in respect of a telegram purporting to have been sent by the Chief Minister of Kerala to the Home Minister which included certain phrases and in the opinion of this House it was then felt that on placing a reasonable interpretation on those phrases it amounted to attributing of certain motives of slandering the Kerala Administration to certain Members.

Sir, at that time, the whole debate in the House turned on a certain phrase, which contained the word 'slander'. And, naturally, the House was exercised by the fact that it meant that the major purpose on the part of these Members was not to mention anything about the Kerala Administration but to slander it. At that time we had not the text of the original telegram with us and, therefore, perforce, we had to proceed on the secondary evidence that was before us of the telegram, namely, the Press report. And, consequently, feeling that a *prima facie* case had been made out, this House was pleased to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee and requested the Committee whether in the opinion of the Committee that particular phrase amounted to a breach of privilege. In the circumstances of the case, and particularly bearing in mind the fact that at that time this House had not before it the telegram but only the Press report and the Press report did

not disclose anything more than that particular phrase, the whole attention of the House was concentrated on that one point

The Committee of Privileges acted in a highly judicial manner in calling for the original telegram that was primary evidence of the reports in the papers. On reading the text of the telegram, Sir, the Committee came to certain conclusions. It will be recalled that so far as the Press reports were there, the Press reports stated that in the course of the telegram Mr. Nambudripad had attributed the motive of slander to some hon. Members in this House. This was the part of the Resolution. But, actually, what transpired from the telegram was something very different. Whereas we thought that the Chief Minister used the words "tried to slander"—actually, the text of the telegram reads thus. This is the relevant portion

"PRAY PERSUADE HONOURABLE SPEAKER THAT STATE SUBJECT MAY NOT FAIRLY BE DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT WITHOUT STATE GETTING OPPORTUNITY BECAUSE EXPLANATION OF MEMBER BECOME MERE SLANDER ON STATE GOVERNMENT"

Sir the Privileges Committee, therefore, very correctly interpreted that what the Chief Minister wanted to convey was not that certain Members tried to slander the State Government but that if the State Government did not get an opportunity to represent its side of the case, then, statements made, however bona fide, by any other Members would amount to slander on State Government, in the absence of clear explanation by the State Government of its case.

To my mind, the whole thing is so very clear that the Privileges Committee could not have taken any other point of view except this that the intention as well as the wording were totally different from what we ex-

pected—and that there was no breach of privilege.

It so happened that, unfortunately, in the course of consideration of this subject by the Privileges Committee, when the telegram was produced, at least two phrases emerged from that which, in my opinion, perhaps, are from the point of view of severity of criticism much worse than the original phrase which we complained of. And, this telegram is reproduced in Appendix II of the Report and I desire only to refer to that part of the telegram which contained these phrases. It says

"ASPERSIONS ON OFFICERS BY SHRI MEHTA IN PARLIAMENT UNJUST HITTING BELOW THE BELT UNLESS ACTUAL FACTS AND THEIR EXPLANATION HEARD"

Later on, it states

"KERALA GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS SHRI MEHTA'S CHARGES A POLITICAL PROPAGANDIST HOAX"

Now, we have got to consider these two phrases. The first point to be borne in mind is that these phrases have got a legal aspect and the other an aspect from the point of view of public decency and fair criticism. But the Privileges Committee was perfectly justified in not going into this issue—this is a side issue which cropped up, a very important side issue which cropped up later on—because the Privileges Committee was strictly bound by its terms of reference.

And, if we read the Resolution, though it might, at first sight, appear that the entire telegram was referred to, the Resolution has to be taken along with the debate in the House and it is very obvious that what was referred to the Privileges Committee was that narrow and very clear issue whether this particular phrase referred to in the Resolution amounted to a breach of privilege of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Then, we go beyond it as a matter of fact

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Privileges Committee cannot go; but the House has got the right

Mr. Speaker: Order, order The hon Member will kindly hear me The House takes cognizance of a matter only on a motion The motion referred only to one point, namely, slander We are not going into other things It was open to the House then to have referred other points also to the Privileges Committee and then say, take the telegram as a whole and say whether it is slander or not

The Committee did not go into it because the House did not direct it The House itself should not have jurisdiction over matters which were not placed before it by a motion I think the hon Member may confine himself in his motion only up to the portion 'agrees and feels dropped' This motion may be split up into two parts The latter part which refers to other matters in the telegram is outside the scope of the original motion

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, it is true that originally only one particular issue was referred to the Privileges Committee and it has confined itself to this issue But this House has got various courses open to it Today it can pass a Resolution

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member can give notice separately

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is open to the House to refer back to the Privileges Committee the report with a further reference on this issue Certainly this House is sovereign It is immaterial how the fact of the breach of privilege of the House comes to its notice It may come through Press reports or through the report of the Committee It may come from any other source Whatever be the source, this House cannot be shut out from referring any additional points

which it wants to refer to the Privileges Committee

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood me properly I do not say that this House is incompetent to go into any matter This House cannot of its own accord do it Some Member must make a motion, whether he is on the left or on the right side Otherwise, we have nothing to do with whatever appears in the newspapers if nobody brings it to the notice of the House A motion was specifically made with reference to that particular part of the telegram The hon Member must give notice, as Shri Masani did, of another motion, later on we will consider whether it is necessary to go into that matter and whether this House should go into it and send the matter to the Privilege Committee It is not as if the whole telegram is before us Only one part of it was brought to the notice of the House by that motion I think this is all irrelevant Now, many other hon Members may have taken notice of many other things, some other Members may find something else in the same letter or telegram Are we to go into it like this and split it up into a number of side issues? Therefore, I am afraid, unless I am convinced otherwise, this motion is out of order Only one part of the telegram which has been referred to as bringing this House into contempt and in regard to which the Committee has found that there is no breach of privilege can be taken note of and we cannot take note of any other part of the document once it was not the subject matter of the motion adopted by the House That is what exactly the hon Member wants to do

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, rule 315(3) says as follows

"After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move

that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments with the recommendations contained in the report."

Mr Speaker. Amendment cannot relate to any other thing (Interruptions) If any other hon Member agrees with it .

Some Hon. Members. No

Mr. Speaker So, I disallow that portion as I find it out of order So far as the other portion of the motion is concerned, it may be relevant As regards other matters, the hon Member may table a separate motion It would then be for this House to consider later whether the motion is in order or not and whether in view of the time that has lapsed the motion should be admitted and so on We shall confine ourselves to this report and to this particular portion of the telegram which had been referred to the Privileges Committee to report whether there had been a breach of privilege

Shri Asoka Mehta: Sir, before you give your ruling, may I invite your attention to the Resolution which this House has adopted, it is there in the report It says

"That the attention of the House having been drawn by an hon Member on September 23 to the telegram sent by Mr E M S Namboodiripad "

Unfortunately the telegram was not before us

Mr. Speaker It is not the whole telegram.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The telegram is to be considered The telegram was not before them

Mr Speaker: The hon Member will kindly read para I

" . . on September 21, in the course of which Mr Namboodiripad has attributed the motive of

slander to some hon Members of this House "

That is the point, it goes further

" and having taken note of the subsequent telegram from Mr Namboodiripad to Pandit G B Pant which was read to this House by the hon the Speaker on September 23, this House resolves that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges "

Now, what is the matter? The matter is slander No other matter has been referred to

Shri Asoka Mehta. But the telegram was not before us at that time

Mr Speaker: Whatever information was obtained from the newspaper report related only to slander That is exactly why the Privileges Committee has said that there has been no breach of privilege If now the telegram is before the House and if hon Members want to look into that, they may by all means move this House on any other matter which may be deemed to constitute a breach of privilege but not as an amendment to this motion It should be an independent motion

Raja Mahendra Pratap. Will you allow me to say a few words?

Shri Naushir Bharucha. I have not finished my speech

Mr Speaker: The portion which I had indicated will be eliminated He may say a few words more if he likes

Shri Naushir Bharucha It is open to the House to reject my proposition, it is open to you to rule it out of order

Mr Speaker: I have ruled it out of order

Shri Naushir Bharucha. The point that I am making is this While the Privileges Committee has concentrated its attention on one thing only, there

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

are two other phrases in the telegram admittedly sent by the Chief Minister of Kerala which contained these two deprecating observations. The meaning of these two things is very obvious. In the first place, he uses the term 'hitting below the belt' which really means attributing foul play.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, he is raising a discussion which you have ruled out of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed all other matters not arising out of this motion that was referred to the Committee. The Committee confined itself only to this particular part. Therefore, I have disallowed any other reference in this amendment which has been tabled by Shri Bharucha. Therefore, he may confine himself to this: "no further action be taken in this case." Has he anything more to say on that?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My submission is this. The whole report has been placed before us. The telegram also forms part of the report. It is certainly open to me to make comments on it. I can understand you have power to rule out my resolution on technical grounds. But how can any Member be prevented from saying something which is included in the body of the report?

Mr. Speaker: But it must be relevant.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The telegram is entirely reproduced there, word for word.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is a lawyer. All that can be said in this House must have some relevance to the matter or to the proposal. He may say there shall be punishment. He ought not to refer to things which were not brought before us by the original motion. For the purpose of strengthening his argument, even if he says that a person ought to be

punished, even then it will be irrelevant. His only motion was that the report must be taken into consideration and we have already passed it.

Now, I will allow opportunities to other hon. Members. **Raja Mahendra Pratap.**

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I say that whatever the Privileges Committee has said has said very wisely and we accept all that. It was said that there has been no slander. If we think that the Committee has not pronounced a right verdict, it would reflect on the judgment and wisdom of the individual Members of the Committee. If we are not prepared to accept it that would be the meaning. This motion has been put forward by some people on the idea that some are opposing the Communist Party. It is very bad because the idea of the Communist Party then becomes stronger on this point, that is, if you take such steps. We do not want to make the Communist Party stronger. We want that we should learn to work together in the interest of the entire country in which our hon. Prime Minister also believes. I support the Prime Minister in this line of thinking also, that we should all work for the country. So, my suggestion is that we accept the verdict of the Privileges Committee as it is and we drop the matter entirely.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Granting that the Privileges Committee confined its deliberations to that one item only, which had been entrusted to it, a new situation has developed by the publication of the telegram *in extenso*, in toto. I would like to have your advice as to what the remedy is. Do we have to reject the report, and have another motion?

Mr. Speaker: I did not invite any other motion.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Then there is no discussion required in that case.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to hon. Members to move a motion. Some people may take exception to one portion and some other people to another portion. In a case of defamation, the ordinary rules of procedure in a court are, if a particular portion is made the subject-matter of the case, or suit on the ground that it constitutes a libel or slander, then the parties concerned will confine themselves only to that. The case stands or falls on that. It is open to them to file another suit and bring another case.

Likewise, if hon. Members find from the telegram any other portion to which they can take exception, and think that it is a breach of privilege, certainly it is always open to them to bring it up by way of other motions here. Now, there was a substantive motion. This was taken into consideration, and so far as the motion of Shri Naushir Bharucha is concerned, the motion for consideration has been passed. I understand Raja Mahendra Pratap to have tabled a motion by way of an amendment.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I have also tabled an amendment

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I am reading Raja Mahendra Pratap's amendment. Raja Mahendra Pratap says "that this House having considered the report, is of opinion that the matter may be dropped."

Shri Jaipal Singh: The whole thing is out of order. If Mr. Bharucha's motion is out of order there can be no amendment to the motion.

Mr. Speaker: It is an amendment to the motion for consideration of the report. It is not an amendment to the motion as moved by Mr. Bharucha.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): I am not an eminent lawyer as Shri Naushir Bharucha is. I would like, however, to place a layman's point of view before the House. A couple of hours was spent...

Mr. Speaker: What does he want? The House has passed the motion for consideration. Now, any hon. Member who speaks has to speak on the subject under consideration as per the rules. Rule 315(3) says:

"After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, ..." etc.

Raja Mahendra Pratap has said that we agree with this and that the whole matter be dropped. What does Dr. K. B. Menon want?

Dr. K. B. Menon rose—

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I seek one clarification on your ruling, Sir? I am not going into the merits of anything. But I want to be guided by you on one ruling you have given. Without any reference to the original reference made in this House to the Privileges Committee, we want to know what is before us today; we have the report of the Privileges Committee. The whole report is before us. If I want to discuss the report of any Corporation, everything that is included in it, I can bring to the notice of the House. So, in this case....

Mr. Speaker: I have already given a ruling.

Shri Nath Pai: If it is the report, is it not the whole report? If it is the whole report, to be adopted by us, can I not refer to any part of it? I am not interested in anything other than this.

Mr. Speaker: The whole report arises out of a motion here. If the Select Committee makes a report on a number of things or matters which have not been referred to it at all, certainly it is open to Members to say that this was not referred to the Committee at all, that they have gone

[Mr Speaker]

beyond the reference and that they have said new things

Likewise, here is a report that is sent and is based on a motion adopted by this House. I have already given my ruling. It is not that it prevents any hon. Member from bringing to the notice of the House and asking this House to take action on any other portion which they find constitutes a breach of privilege.

Dr. K. B. Menon: As I said, I am presenting the layman's point of view.

Mr. Speaker: On what matter? Does he want to support or oppose?

Dr. K. B. Menon: You have allowed us to speak on the report.

Mr. Speaker: The report has been taken into consideration.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Yes. We were fighting a shadow during the couple of hours that was spent on the debate on the issue of privilege, because we had not before us the original telegram. The Home Minister was reluctant, but at the same time, was willing to place the telegram before the House, if the House wanted it. The whole issue was then referred to the Privileges Committee, and the House left it to the Committee to decide whether that telegram should be obtained from the Home Minister or not. The Committee picked out the telegram from the Home Minister and some of us also were called upon to give evidence. The telegram was read out to us. I was asked whether I took objection to that telegram. I said I took stronger objection to the telegram than to the edited version of the telegram as appeared in the papers. My reason for taking objection to that telegram was because of these two expressions "propagandist hoax" and "hitting below the belt", and then with reference to me, calling me a propagandist. The Chief Minister

obviously believes that we come here with the juggler's bag, producing exhibits before the House and thus misguide the House and mislead the public with regard to the real facts. The Chief Minister's telegram I think, is a challenge to the House, using harsh expressions and humiliating the hon. Members and calling into question their integrity and independence.

The service which the Privileges Committee has done to the House is to make available to the House the original telegram. Now that the report of the Privileges Committee is before us for discussion, and because the report is placed on the Table of the House and is made available to the press,—the whole press and the public know what the original telegram is—I feel that there has been an interference with the privileges of the House. The general desire among the hon. Members, that they should have safety and security and that they will also have their freedom to express what they want to express has been shaken. Therefore I believe that that aspect also should be taken into consideration and that the House should have a discussion of the telegram as originally sent—the original telegram—and as released by the Chief Minister.

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of my amendment which may be in your hands by now. My amendment reads as follows:

That in the motion—

for the words "recommending that no further action be taken in this case"—

This House regrets that unfortunate expressions such as "hitting below the belt" and "political propagandist hoax" should have been used in the telegram dated 20th September, 1958 in connection with the legitimate expression of views by some hon. Members—

the following be substituted:

"and recommends that it be an instruction to the Committee of

Privileges to review its recommendations in the light of the Kerala Chief Minister's telegram dated 20th September, 1958 in its entirety".

Have I the leave to speak about it?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Mahanty: My first submission is that the terms of reference which were laid down in the resolution of this House passed on the 27th November, 1958, were wide enough to include the telegram dated 20th September, 1958 sent by the Chief Minister of Kerala to the Union Home Minister. I may read out the preamble of that resolution:

"That the attention of the House having been drawn by an hon. Member on September 23, to the telegram sent by Mr E N S Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala, to Pandit G B Pant, Home Minister, extracts from which are contained in a report based allegedly on official sources issued by the Press Trust of India from Trivandrum on September 20 and published in the Times of India Delhi, and the Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, on September, 21, in the course of which Mr. Namboodiripad has attributed the motive of slander to some Hon'ble Members of this House;

"and having taken note of the subsequent telegram from Mr. Namboodiripad to Pandit G B. Pant, which was read to this House by the Hon'ble the Speaker on September 23," etc etc.

Therefore, Sir, two facts emerge

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, this amendment is out of order. I hope the hon. Member will bear with me. I will explain to him the position. The rule here says:

"After the motion made under sub-rule (1) is agreed to, the Chairman or any member of the

Committee or any other member, as the case may be, may move that the House agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments, with the recommendations contained in the report."

There is no provision here for sending the report back to the Committee.

Shri Mahanty: In that case, under Rule 315(3) I am entitled to say that I do not agree with the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Shri Mahanty: That is what I am submitting

Mr. Speaker: Very good. I disallow this amendment. Let him say that he disagrees. (Interruption) Hon. Member, Shri Mahanty may say that he disagrees

Shri Mahanty: I disagree with the recommendations of the Privileges Committee, and my submission will be to refer the entire matter back to the Privileges Committee

Mr. Speaker: There is no provision for that. Here it only says: "agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments"

Shri Jaipal Singh: Earlier, Sir, I sought your guidance on this particular difficulty, and you suggested that a new motion, a substitute motion was the remedy

Mr. Speaker: Not now

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I have your permission to move that motion?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. He must give notice of the motion in the usual course. I will circulate it, and hon. Members will come prepared as to whether any other portion is a breach of privilege

Shri Jaipal Singh: I will submit it right now.

Mr. Speaker: I will take time to consider whether I should give consent or not.

Shri Mahanty: What I am submitting is this. It is within my rights, under Rule 315(3) to submit before the House that the House should not accept the recommendations of the Privileges Committee, and I can also make a further submission that the matter be reviewed once again—there can be a substantive motion later (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can hear only one at a time. I do not agree that this House, under the rules, can send it back to the Privileges Committee. Otherwise, there won't be any end to this discussion. The rule says: "agrees, or disagrees or agrees with amendments". Here and now he may say—it is said that the matter may be dropped—that he does not agree to the matter being dropped and he wants that the individual concerned should be punished. He may say anything he likes. You must agree with the report, or disagree with the report or agree with amendments. If he feels that the matter need not be dropped and the individual should be punished, let him say so. There is no provision to send it back to the Committee.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): They have not considered the telegram.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am still somewhat hazy about the guidance you have given, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There must be a separate motion.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I say, Sir, that the penultimate ruling that you have given is obviously quite correct as far as I am concerned. But the question is that a new situation has been created by the fact that we have a telegram which gives some more facts than what we had previously. I am not quarrelling with the Committee or anything of that kind. What

I am saying is that this telegram be referred back to the same Privileges Committee and let it come back with a report. It does not serve any purpose by discussing it here now.

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate motion. The original motion referred to a particular portion of the telegram, and the Committee was asked to report whether the use of the word slander constituted a breach of privilege. If any other portion is taken exception to now, by all means hon. Member may table another motion drawing attention to that portion to which he objects or which he considers as a breach of privilege. Then I will circulate it to hon. Members, and thereafter if I find that really that is a case where there is a *prima facie* breach of privilege, I will give my consent. Before giving my consent nothing can be done.

Shri Mahanty: May I say a word, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No. This is over. Does any hon. Member on this side want to speak?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, so far as the report goes, we accept it and there is nothing to be said. We agree with the recommendations that have been made by the Committee of Privileges. With your permission, Sir, I should like to say a few words.

We all hold here, and I hope the Members in the Opposition will agree with me, Shri Asoka Mehta in high esteem. He is a man of very high integrity, and we respect him for his character, his public spirit, and by his culture, by his erudition, by his usual behaviour and manner he is a thorough gentleman (*laughter*). I find that some hon. Members are laughing; I do not know if they differ from me. If they do not, then, I hope, they will endorse what I have said. So, while accepting the report, I should like to pay my tribute to him, and if there is any remark anywhere which

is inconsistent with what I have said I would express my regret that such a remark should not have been made.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is my motion. Why don't you accept it?

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of a motion similar in terms to the first part of Shri Bharucha's motion from Shri Radha Raman and a number of other hon. Members. I will put that motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That after taking into consideration the Eighth Report of the Committee of Privileges the House is of the opinion that the matter may not be proceeded with"

The motion was adopted

12.47 hrs.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Morari Desai on 23rd February, 1950

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 be taken into consideration"

Shri N. R. Munisamy may continue his speech

Shri N. R. Munisamy (Vellore)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was making certain references about the Finance Act of 1956, and you were pleased to draw my attention and say that it is not proper or even relevant at this juncture to speak anything about that particular Act. Sir, I made out certain points regarding the justification of the points that I raised, though you were pleased to say that when the proper time comes I can once again touch upon this point over the Finance Act which will be passed in the near future

12.48 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to end my speech today without making certain appreciative references with regard to the service of the Central Board of Revenue. As far as my information goes, a large sum to the tune of Rs 600 to Rs 700 crores is collected by the Central Board of Revenue and given to the Exchequer of this Government. But, if only they spend a little more time and effort they can make some more amount by way of collection

I am of opinion that the income-tax officers are chasing only the small fry leaving the big sharks. People who have money, who earn income over a certain amount are charged, but people who earn on the border line are very much harassed and very much teased. So, I would suggest that this department should give more attention to the bigger sharks who know the game of manipulating accounts, so as to evade payment of tax to the Government

In the mofussil, the transport owners are able to make a huge amount of profit, but they maintain the accounts in such a way that one cannot find any loopholes. Moreover, if any assessment is levied these transport owners have got the right to go by way of appeal and more often they succeed. That is how these big income-tax assesses escape payment of large amounts of taxes to Government

I would request the Finance Minister to bring certain amendments which would give greater power to the income-tax officers in the performance of their legitimate duties so that they may seize the accounts and also check them in an informal way. They can depute officers to find out the real income of the transport owners by sending somebody incognito to see how much they earn per day. People owning 50 buses earn at the

[Shri N. R. Munisamy]

rate of, say, Rs. 1,000 per month on every bus, but actually the accounts will show something different. How they are able to hide their income we are not able to make out. So, the only way open to Government is to depute somebody to go incognito, find out their income from the actual collections and evolve some formula for assessing their income.

So, a little more effort has to be taken by the department to book the people who escape assessment. For that, the officers must be given extra powers. That should be done by bringing forward a consolidated Bill incorporating all these amendments in the near future, so that these amendments may not confuse the main issue. Sometimes day to day orders are issued and they happen to be incongruous along with earlier orders. They have got their own manuals, but the rules framed under the manuals are sometimes contrary to the sections of the Income-tax Act. So, it is better that they take early steps to see that the sections are framed so as to suit the existing manuals, so that they may be understood very easily. The Income-tax Act is an ill-drafted piece of legislation and at present the whole thing is so complicated that when we come to the end of a particular section of the Income-tax Act, we forget the earlier parts of the section. So, it is better that the sections are made more concise, instead of having complicated sections running to several pages.

श्री राम कृष्ण (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह बिल पेश किया गया है, जिस का मकसद यह है कि १ अप्रैल, १९४२ के बाद की तमाम इनकम पर भी सेक्शन ३४ का असर हो और इस बिल के जरिये इस बात को साफ कर दिया जाय, मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ। इस मौके पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शुरू से इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता तो और भी ज्यादा अच्छा

होता। हालांकि जो इनकम टैक्स इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन मुकदमे दायर किया गया था, उस में अपनी रिपोर्ट में, जोकि सन् १९५३ में उस ने तैयार की थी, इस बात का जिक्र किया और इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाया था, लेकिन इस के बावजूद ६ साल के बाद आज इस बिल को तरमीम किया जा रहा है, जिस से एरियर्स को वसूल करने में काफी दिक्कत आई और गवर्नमेंट को काफी नुकसान हुआ।

इस मौके पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली दफा ग्रान्जुबल डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आफ फाइनेन्स ने हाउस में इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि इनकम टैक्स के एरियर्स की बहुत सी रकम ऐसी है जो वसूल नहीं हो सकती। और उस के वसूल न होने का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि हार्ड कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपनी दायर है। जब हमें एरियर्स को वसूल करने में काफी दिक्कत आती है तो हमें चाहिये कि हम कोई इस किस्म का कानून तैयार करें, एक कांफ्रिन्सिव बिल ले प्रायें ताकि इस रकम को ग्रामानी में वसूल कर लिया जाय। यह हमलिये भी जरूरी है कि उस रकम की तादाद काफी से ज्यादा है। हमलिये मैं अपील करूंगा कि उस रकम को वसूल करने की पूरी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। इस के लिये अगर इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में कोई अमेन्डमेंट करने की जरूरत हो तो वह भी जरूर किया जाय।

दूसरी बात जो मैं इस सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मैं ने इस मकसद के लिये एक बिल भी पेश किया था कि हमें जो सेक्शन ५४ इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट का है उस को कुछ तरमीम कर लेना चाहिये। बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हमें आज यह नहीं मालूम, कोई भी इस हाउस का मेम्बर यह नहीं जान सकता कि इनकम टैक्स की कुल कितनी रकम बाकी है, वह किन किन लोगों की तरफ बाकी है और उस को वसूल करने के लिये

क्या कोशिश की जा रही है। जब भी कोई इस किस्म का सवाल यहाँ किया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि सेक्शन ५४ की तहत इस तरह की इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दी जा सकती। इसलिये मैं अभील करूँगा कि इस मैकशन को भी धर्मित किया जाय, ताकि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान को यह पता लग सके कि वह कौन कौन की बड़ी फर्मस या कारखानेदार हैं जिन की तरफ इनकम टैक्स का काफी बड़ा प्रमाउट बाकी है और वे लोग अपनी राय दे सकें कि उस रकम को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कोशिश हमें करनी चाहिये।

हमें इस बात की पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि टैक्सेज के अन्दर जो चोरी होती है, की एवेजन होता है, उस को हम रोक सकें। इनकम टैक्स इन्वेस्टिगेशन कमिशन जो मुकर्रर किया गया था उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बहुत सी ऐसी बातों का जिक्र किया था। ऐसे तरीके बतलाये थे जिस से इस रकम की चोरी करने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं उन दो चार तरीकों को इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ताकि हम ऐसे कदम उठा सकें जिस से इनकम टैक्स की ज्यादा मे ज्यादा रकम वसूल हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य इस बिल की तो हिमायत कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक है। लेकिन बाकी चीजें या जो अपने सजेसन दे रहे हैं उन को किसी और मोके के लिये रक्खे। आप ने बहुत ज्यादा हवाला दे दिया कि गवर्नमेंट को एक कांफ्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिये। अगर इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट की एक एक चीज को लेंगे तो हम सारे दिन भी बैठे रहे तो भी यह चीज खत्म नहीं होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य लेकिन यह बहुत जरूरी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं ने तो नहीं कहा कि नहीं जरूरी है लेकिन इस मसले के साथ तात्कालिक नहीं रखता।

श्री राय कृष्ण इसलिये मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें ऐसे तरीके ढूँढने चाहिये जिन से कि इनकम टैक्स की थोड़ी कम से कम हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम गवर्नमेंट के खजाने में दाखिल हो ताकि हम उस रकम को सेक्केन्ड फाइव इमप्रोवमेंट के लिये और देश के अच्छे कामों के लिये इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

इस सिलमिले मे मेरी धांव्विरी तजवीज यह है कि जैसेकि कम्पनी ऐक्ट के मातहत एक रिपोर्ट सालाना पेश की जानी है कि कम्पनी ऐक्ट के मुताबिक कैसा काम हुआ, उसी तरीके से इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट के सिलसिले में भी होना चाहिये कि इन रकमों की वसूली के लिये कमिशन ने क्या काम किया और कौन कौन से कदम उठाये। इस तरह की एक कांफ्रिहेन्सिव रिपोर्ट सालाना हाउस की मेज पर रखी जाय ताकि मेम्बरान को यह मौका मिले और वे यह जान सकें कि इनकम टैक्स की वसूली के लिये क्या क्या कोशिशों की जा रही है और वे अपनी राय दे सकें।

13.00 hrs.

मुझे इस सिलमिले मे इतना ही कहना था। यह कह कर मैं इस बिल की नाईद करता हूँ और मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर मे फिर अभील करूँगा कि वे मेरी इस तजवीज को जरूर स्वीकार कर ले जिम से कि तमाम मेम्बरान को यह मालूम हो सके कि इनकम टैक्स की रकम किन किन लोगों की तरफ बकाया है और उस की वसूली के लिये क्या कोशिश की जा रही है। आज मब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम मैकशन ५४ की तरमीम करें।

Shri Jhunjunwala (Bhagalpur)
There was no other alternative for the Government but to bring this Bill and so before that to advise the President to promulgate the Ordinance, so that the tax-dodgers who had concealed the income and who tried to deprive the Government of its legitimate dues may be prevented from doing so.

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

But after saying this I want to bring to the notice of Government one thing. There should be some finality in the mind of the government and the income-tax department about the last date by which the concealed income of the people be investigated. Every time we come in with an amendment for section 34. Originally it was for four years, then it was changed to 8 years and now it is any number of years which the income-tax department likes. I do not for a moment suggest that the tax-dodgers should go unpunished. But, at the same time, my experience has been that the real tax-dodgers always escape in spite of all the amendments which the Government bring in. Then, there are certain honest people who are always harassed. As my friend, Shri Munisamy, was saying so many people who are just on the border of the taxable income are harassed and they get the penalty, not the real tax-dodgers, so, I suggest that the Government should have some finality regarding the number of years up to which section 34 should apply and they should make up their mind soon.

Then it is said that all the cases will be re-examined. It is necessary to meet the provision of law that they should be reopened and decided. But in so many cases settlements have been arrived at. So I would impress on the Government one thing. So much of labour has been spent on it, things have been gone through and account books have been examined. Now to re-open all the cases and to go through all the accounts will be another harassment and there will be loss of time to the income-tax department. So, the Government should make a recommendation to the income-tax department that they should take the settlement figures as the basis for arriving at a particular figure. Then, some time-limit has to be fixed by which all these things

have to be finished. With these remarks, I support the Bill wholeheartedly.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) While by and large this Bill must receive the support of this House, because it seeks to prevent leakage of income-tax through surreptitious channels, I think one or two matters require close consideration by this House. In the first instance, this Bill seeks to clarify section 34 by laying down very clearly that this section applies to all kinds of income relating to any year after the 31st March 1941 and, secondly, it enables the Government to set off the amount already paid by assesses in pursuance of certain settlements against taxes.

There is one point to which the attention of the House has to be directed and it is this. Was it really necessary to promulgate an Ordinance to attain the purpose which this Bill has in view? Only recently the hon. Speaker, speaking outside, stated that Ordinances were being promulgated without sufficient and adequate reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should that be brought in here—what the Speaker has said outside? We ought to be concerned with what he says here.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I cited that because I fully agree with that view. Now I shall confine myself to my views.

Very frequently Ordinances are promulgated without sufficient and adequate reasons. The hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has tried to justify that. He asks what can the Government do when claims to the extent of Rs 70 crores were made for refund? I say, assuming that claims are made, does it mean that the refund is made immediately? Does it not mean that the assessee has to go to the court and file a suit for the recovery of the amount? Surely, I have not seen the Government being

so very soft of heart that it will straightaway refund the claim and will straightaway make the payment

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I point out that we have refunded even without being asked?

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: It was very easy for the Government to consider this matter and bring in a legislation authorising the Government to reopen the cases and appropriate these amounts as a set off. What has actually happened is that the judgment was given on 19th November, 1958 and the Ordinance was promulgated on the 17th January, i.e. three weeks before the commencement of this session. I ask, if you could wait for two months, could you not wait for another two or three weeks more? So, there was no justification for promulgating this Ordinance. I admit that the purpose for which the Ordinance has been promulgated is really very good, and people who are trying to evade income-tax should not be allowed to go scot free. But is this the method of preventing the evasion of tax? Today for every little reason we immediately promulgate an Ordinance even though the House may be meeting in the next two or three weeks. Surely this tendency must be deprecated and I for one take strong objection to the frequency with which Ordinances are promulgated. I am of the view that the spirit of the Constitution must be fully satisfied and this is one occasion when I submit that the Government could have easily waited for two or three weeks more and come before this House with a Bill as the first item on the agenda.

Coming to that aspect of the question which entitles the Government to reopen the cases, I have got my great doubt whether this particular clause is constitutionally valid. We are all agreed with the purpose aimed at of it. If certain settlements were arrived at under the Income-tax (Investigation Commission) Act, merely by reason of technical error or defect the assesses must not be permitted

to back out of the settlement and make out an immediate claim for refund. I fully agree here. But here we have done is that we have said that notwithstanding the fact that this amount becomes refundable to the assesses, under the law as it stands the income-tax officer will have power not to give the amount to the assessee for two years. It might be argued that what is held back will be kept there for a certain limited period. But supposing an assessee has to pay Rs. 20 lakhs, within two years then the interest alone will come to Rs. 2 lakhs. So, he is being expropriated of the interest. The point is that this particular clause might be struck down by courts. Then what will the hon. Minister do? Will he advise the President to promulgate another ordinance? These things require to be carefully looked into.

If an additional clause by way of a safety valve had been incorporated that in the event of ultimately the assessee succeeding in claiming the refund interest will be paid at the bank rate by way of compensation, that will be more than enough. Really, nobody would have had to pay the interest, after all, there is nothing more to be done after these cases are formally re-opened and the same decisions are to be arrived at. Therefore I submit that there is a danger of this particular clause being struck down by law courts again. That is the point to which I want to draw the attention of the Government.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) rose—

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: I am just concluding my speech.

Shri Tyagi: I just want to tell my hon. friend that the assesses also do not pay any interest. Now, for instance, in UP about 200 assesses have gone in writ petition to the High Courts. Demands are pending against them. So long as decisions are not

—[Shri Tyagi]

given, Government payment will pend realisation and they will not pay any interest whatsoever. There are about Rs. 2 crores involved in those cases. They do not pay any interest even if it takes five or six years. Allahabad High Court has got 40,000 cases pending, not of income-tax but all types of cases. In such a crowd, God alone knows when the chance of these assesses' cases would come. If these cases pend for five or six years, they would not pay any interest whatsoever.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There is this difference. In one case the amount is not adjudged as payable by the assessee to the Government. In this particular case it is held that it is refundable to the assessee. The second point is that it is open to the court to award interest when a final judgment is given. Therefore, there is nothing lost there. This might prove a flaw and I am simply asking the hon. Minister to look into it.

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहताक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि मेरे क्वाल में यह आर्डिनैस देर में निकला। इस को पहले निकलना चाहिये था। मुझे मालूम नहीं, हो सकता है कि किसी को एक पाई भी रिफंड न हुई हो लेकिन यह भी हो सकता है कि कुछ भ्रष्टारान जिन्हें कि वापिस करना हो वे शायद किसी किसी में इंटेरेस्टेड हों और उन को उन्होंने ने पैसा वापिस भी कर दिया हो। तो उस से सरकार को बाधा भी रह सकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि धाव के हिसाब से शायद यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वह रुपया सरकार का है। बुनाये गए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक फैसला हुआ तो

उस के मुताबिक वह रुपया सरकार का मानना शायद सही बात न हो लेकिन जब वह खूद मानते हैं और कानून की प्रबलता को छोड़ कर के बाकी हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी यह मानता हो कि वह रुपया सरकार का है तो उन के साथ हमदर्दी रखना मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

जहां तक सूद का बास्ता है मुझे मालूम नहीं क्योंकि मैं कोई वकील तो हूँ नहीं। लेकिन जिस वक्त उन से क्रिसला हुआ था प्रबलता में कि इतना रुपया उन से लेना है तो क्या उस वक्त भी सूद का हिसाब लगाया गया था कि इतने दिन तक उन्होंने ने पैसा नहीं दिया उस का भी वे सूद भुगत करें। आखिर यह तो प्रबलता और वकीलों का काम है। रोजाना हम कानूनी को वीरकानूनी बनते देखते हैं। उस दर से कोई सदन चल नहीं सकता और यह भी नहीं हो सकता कि प्रबलता के अधिकार को छीना जाय और उस को भी बरकरार रखना है लेकिन साथ ही इस प्रजातन्त्रवादी युग में दर कर भी नहीं चल सकते। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के साथ हमें हमदर्दी प्रवश्य रखनी चाहिये क्योंकि जैसे मेरे साथी श्री राम कृष्ण ने बताया कि एक तरफ तो यहां तक उन के साथ यह रिप्रायत है कि पैसा सरकार का देश का मारे फिरते हैं लेकिन उन का नाम नहीं लिया जा सकता और दूसरी तरफ इसी देश के कुछ देशवासियों की एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद है और अगर उन पर २ रुपये भी बाकी होता है तो पुलिस उन से, वह रिकवरी करने के लिये पहुंच जाती है और रकम न मिलने की सूरात में उन का सब कुछ कुर्क कर लिया जाता है। यही नहीं, वह रुपया एक किस्म का टैक्स है। उस लैड रेज्यू को आप रेंट नहीं कह सकते क्योंकि वेस पैसा का है, उन का भी है जो लैड रेज्यू

लेते हैं और एक कौड़ी भी की नहीं। घर उन्हें बाटा भी हो तो टैक्स देना है। इस तरह ३६००, ४२०० तक की छूट है। उस ने घर उभर सार्वे सार्वे कामच रख कर छूट रख भी और अब भी उस के साथ हमदर्दी रखें, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता और मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार उन के साथ उल्टी सख्ती न करे जितनी सख्ती कि वह बरीब किसानों के साथ करती है तो कम से कम ऐसे बेईमान धादमियों के नाम तो देश के सामने धाने चाहिये ताकि लोगों को यह पता तो चल सके कि कैसे दयानतदार और सम्मान लोग हैं जोकि बहुत अच्छी कोठियों में रहते हैं, अच्छी अच्छी कारों में घूमते घूमते हैं और लाखों रुपये का सरकार की ठकेदारी से फायदा उठाते हैं, भालिर कैसी उन की इंटिग्रेटी है, कैसी ईमानदारी है और राष्ट्र के रुपये की वह कितनी कद्र करते हैं।

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) भगवो के वक्त का रुपया है।

श्री बजर्राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) .
ज्वाय्यस महोदय, जहा तक इस कानून का बखाम है मैं इस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ परन्तु दुःख है कि जिस तरीक से प्राडिनेंस पास किया गया, उस का मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता।

आप को याद होगा कि लोक-सभा का जो पिछला अधिवेशन हुआ था उस से पहले सरकार ने कई प्राडिनेंस पास किये थे और उन प्राडिनेंस को लागू करने के लिये और डिस्पूब करने के लिये इस सदन में प्रस्ताव भी धामे। यह प्राडिनेंस जि वक्त पास हुआ था उस वक्त भी मैं सोचता था कि क्या वह मुनासिब होगा कि इस के डिस्पूबल के लिय कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा जाये लेकिन यह सोचते हुए कि यह अच्छे उद्देश्य से पास किया गया है वह प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा गया। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उद्देश्य कितना ही अच्छा हो, जहाँ तक विधान की धाराओं का सवाल

आता है, उन को सोचने की धोर उन के विचारक जाने की हनें कनी कोशिस नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं तो यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात क्या सरकार को पहले से नहीं मालूम होती? कुछ ऐसे मामले होते हैं जिन में कि बहुत पहले से ही कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। सदन के सामने कानून धामे जा सकते हैं। सदन के सामने कानून न ला कर उन्हें प्राडिनेंस के जरिये पास किया जाता है। इस में इस सदन के सदस्यों को अपनी राय बाहिर करने का अच्छी तरह मौका नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँ कि पिछले अधिवेशन और इस वर्तमान बजट अधिवेशन के बीच में जो यह सिर्फ एक ही प्राडिनेंस पास हुआ, तो यह एक अच्छी बात है। यह प्राडिनेंस भी एक अच्छे कार्य के वास्ते पास हुआ इसलिये यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन मैं चाहूँ कि भविष्य में सरकार इतनी आगाह रहे कि उन्हें कतई किसी तरह का प्राडिनेंस पाम करने की जरूरत न पड़े। विधान में यह धारा होने हुए भी कि किसी वक्त अगर जरूरत पड़े तो प्राडिनेंस पास किया जा सकता है, प्राडिनेंस पास करने की कोई आवश्यकता पड़े ही नहीं और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की मशीनरी इतनी सतर्क होनी चाहिये कि वह पहले से ही देख ले कि हमें किन किन कानूनों की जरूरत है और उन को इस सदन के सामने ला कर पहले से ही पास करवा ले

जहा तक इस कानून की भावनाओं का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देर में आया है और इस को और पहले आना चाहिये था। हमें हर वह कोशिस करनी चाहिये जिस से कम से कम राष्ट्र के वे नागरिक जो कि समर्थ हो राष्ट्र की सहायता करने में टैक्स के जरिये, उन से जो टैक्स बाजिब हो वह कहीं पर छिपाया न जाय और जो उन से छे लिया जा सकता है वह जरूर बिबा जाय।

[श्री बहराव सिंह]

मैं अपने से पूर्ववत्ता श्री० रमवीर सिंह के उस कथन से सहमत हूँ जबकि वह कहते हैं कि जहाँ पर किसानों और गरीबों का सवाल आता है तो कानून के जरिये उन्हें जेल भी भेज कर वह रुपया वसूल किया जाता है लेकिन जहाँ पर कि ऐसे लोगों का सवाल आता है जोकि समर्थ हैं और जो इनकमटैक्स देते हैं, उन में से टैक्स की थोड़ी करने वाले कितने लोगों को जेल भेजा जाता है? वसूली के लिये यह अभी तक हमें जानने की नहीं मिला है। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इस बारे में जरूर सख्ती होनी चाहिये और जो इनकमटैक्स का बकाया है वह सख्ती से वसूल किया जाना चाहिये। मैं इस कानून की भावना के साथ हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर प्राविनेंस बनाने की साफत का कतई इस्तेमाल न हो तो हम वास्तव में एक अच्छा राज्य बना सकेंगे।

श्री त्वाणी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह जरूरी था और इसका पास होना भी जरूरी है, क्योंकि एक बार यह तै होने के बाद भी कि इतना रुपया गवर्नमेंट को वसूल होना चाहिए, कानूनी फैसला होने की वजह से वह जतरे में पड़ गया। गवर्नमेंट की इतनी बड़ी रेवेन्यू खतरे में पड़ जाये और गवर्नमेंट सोती रहे, यह मुनासिब नहीं था। मेरे खयाल में यह कहना गलत है कि इसके लिये प्राविनेंस नहीं निकालना चाहिए था। यह तो रुपये पैसे का मामला है। इसमें गवर्नमेंट को बेर करने का अधिकार नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को अधिकार है कि अपने पैसे की वसूली के लिए प्राविनेंस निकाले और यह तो बिल्कुल निर्दोष किस्म का प्राविनेंस था। इससे आम जनता पर तो कोई सख्ती नहीं होती न कोई बकाया पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरे खयाल में इस प्राविनेंस की मुकामिद कराना तो बिल्कुल गलत होना।

12.22 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]

इस सिलसिले में मैं गवर्नमेंट को एक सलाह देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि इनकम-टैक्स और दूसरे डाइरेक्ट टैक्सों के मामले में गवर्नमेंट और प्रसेसीज में काफी सीपकाच होती है। अब जमाना ऐसा था गया है कि कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाये कि गवर्नमेंट और प्रसेसीज के नाने में मिठास आवे। आज हालत यह है कि प्रसेसीज को डिपार्टमेंट पर ऐतबार नहीं रहा है। वह समझते हैं कि कम रिटर्न दो क्योंकि बाद में डिपार्टमेंट तो बढ़ावेगा ही। डिपार्टमेंट को धाम तौर से प्रसेसीज पर ऐतबार नहीं रहा है। तो मेरा कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट के तरीके में कुछ तबदीली होनी चाहिए। वह जो कैंपीटेन्सिट को रोमाना बुरा बुरा कहा जाता है, इसकी मुझे शिकायत है। ऐसा कहने से प्रसेसी बिदक जाते हैं। अगर आप गाय को साठी मारें तो वह दूध नहीं देगी। दूध देने के लिए गाय को पुचकारना पड़ता है ताकि वह दूध देने वाली हालत में आ जावे। आज इन प्रसेसीज के ऊपर ही हमारी डिमाक्रेसी का इन्हासार है। आज जो पैसा टैक्स के जरिये से आता है वह प्रसेसी के ही आता है। इसलिए मेरी राय में आज डिमाक्रेसी प्रसेसी से टैक्स मिलने पर ही टूटी हुई है। अगर आमदनी का वह रास्ता बन्द हो जाये तो कोई ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं चला सकता। प्रसेसीज से ही स्टेट में सारे कामों के लिए रुपया मिलता है। इसलिए इनकमटैक्स बगैरह का मुहकमा निहायत मुलात्तनिवत से काम करने वाला होना चाहिए। उसको इस तरह काम करना चाहिए जिस तरह कि दरख्त की जड़ें जमीन से रस चूसती रहती हैं पर जमीन के साथ कोई बायलेंस नहीं करती, जानोधी से रस चूसती हैं और दरख्त रुक देते हैं। तो गवर्नमेंट का यह कर्ज है कि किनकर रस चूसना है उसकी अच्छा खाद भी दिना आवे।

श्री सरदार सिंह : अगर बाब देने पर भी फल न वे तो ?

श्री त्वाणी : सिर्फ बाब ही नहीं दी जाती बल्कि जो बाब वगैरह उग जाती उसको बुरपी से खरोचा भी जाता है। लेकिन बाब जो दिया ही जाना चाहिए।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रसेसी को बिदकाने से गवर्नमेंट को कोई फायदा नहीं है, क्योंकि भ्रसेसी की जितनी धामदनी होती है उसका करीब करीब भाषा हिस्सा या उससे ज्यादा स्टेट के पास आ जाता है तो एक डिमाक्रैटिक स्टेट को यह समझना चाहिए कि वह एक तरह से भ्रसेसी की हिस्सेदार है, बिना एनवेस्टमेंट किये हुए। यह इसी लिए है कि वह स्टेट है। भ्रसेसी को बितना ज्यादा मुनाफा होगा उतना ही ज्यादा स्टेट को फायदा होगा। तो मेरा खयाल यह है कि स्टेट को अपना रेवेन्यू बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिनसे टैक्स लेती है उनके मुनाफे को बढ़ाने का भी इन्तिजाम करे। और यह सभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब भ्रसेसी की सारी समस्याओं, लेबर वगैरह की तरफ टीक से ध्यान दिया जाये। जब ऐसा होगा तभी मुल्क के अन्दर इस मामले में श्रमन हो सकता है। तो मेरे खयाल में यह पालिसी ज्यादा अच्छी होगी बजाये इसके कि रोजाना यह कहा जाये कि यही कैपिटलिस्ट एक्सप्लोइट करने है, यही खराब है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। क्योंकि जब एक धादमी को बार बार चोर या बेईमान कहा जाता है तो उसके दिमाग पर एक अजीब तरह का असर होता है और वह सचमुच चोर होने लगता है।

श्री० रजबीर सिंह : और अगर साबिन हो जाये।

श्री त्वाणी : और जो यह रुपया है यह उन्होंने भ्रंशजों की हुकूमत के वक्त टैक्स में नहीं दिया था। वही खराब आता है। उस वक्त कोई भी देशवक्ता यह नहीं चाहता था कि

किसी किस्म की रुपये पैसे की इमदाद भ्रंशजों हुकूमत की की जाये। इसलिए उस जमाने में टैक्स का कम देना भी कोई बुरी चीज नहीं समझी जाती थी। उस वक्त सरकार के पैसे को लोग दूसरे तरीके से भी लेना बुरा नहीं समझते थे। क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि जिन लोगों ने काफ़ीरी की डकैती डानी वे बुरे थे या जिन्होंने नो रेंट कैंपेन किया वे लोग बुरे थे। उस वक्त तो यह समझा जाता था कि जो भी जिस तरह से भ्रंशजों की मखालिफ्त करता है वह सही बात करता है। तो मेरा खयाल है कि जिस धादमी ने उस जमाने में टैक्स का पैसा बचाया है उसको चोर न कहा जाये। हाँ, जिसने अपने देश की सरकार के धाने के बाद एक पैसा भी बचाया है उसको मैं बखाना नहीं चाहता, उसने तो मेरी राय में स्टेट के खिलाफ धाफेंस किया है। उसका हमारा स्वराज्य धाने के बाद पैसा चुराना वैसा ही है। जैसा कि किसी का सरकारी सजाने में पैसा चुराना और वह एक क्राइम है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा तरीका खोजा जाना चाहिए कि जिससे एक मतवाजिम तरह के ताल्लुकात भाज चल रहे हैं वे खत्म हो जाये। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि मिनिस्टर साहिबान में से कोई बराहुरास्त इस चीज में दिलचस्पी ले और भ्रसेसीज के साथ मीठे ताल्लुकात बढ़ायें। सरकार को कोई धादमी तारील मुकरर कर देनी चाहिए जिस तारीख तक भ्रसेसी अपने पुराने हिसाब की सफाई कर लें, और यह साफ कर दिया जाये कि अगर उसके बाद यह मालूम होगा कि किसी भ्रसेसी ने अपनी धामदनी छुपा कर सरकार को कम पैसा दिया है तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जायेगी। और उसको सख्त सजा दी जायेगी। उसको जेलखाने की सजा से कम सजा नहीं दी जायेगी मेरा अपना ताल्लुक भी इस डिस्कन्जोड की स्कीम से था। लेकिन उसमें एक कमी रह गयी। हम लोग यह भूल गये, हमको खयाल नहीं रहा, कि उसमें कोई इस किस्म का

[श्री त्यागी]

प्राचीन रख दिया जाता कि जो डिस्क्लोजर में नहीं आता है और उसके बाद जिस पर पैसा निकलता है तो उसे जेलखाने की सख्त सजा दी जाये। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा ही तरीका निकालना चाहिए जिसमें न देने वाले को सख्त सजा हो, ताकि जो किसी तरह पैसा देने से बच जाता है उसको फायदा न हो जाये और जिन्होंने पूरा पैसा दे दिया है उनको मायूसी हो।

और इसके साथ ही गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से वह भी तै कर दिया जाये कि इस तरह से एक मर्तबा हिसाब हो जाने के बाद फिर बाद में कोई हिसाब नहीं मांगेगा। इस तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ गवर्नमेंट को प्रसेसीज के साथ ईमानदारी और मोहम्बत के ताल्लुकान पैदा कर लेने चाहियें, बेहतर तो यह हो कि कोई परसेंटेज मुकर्रर कर दिया जाये, २५ परसेंट या ३० परसेंट जो कि गवर्नमेंट ले ले। अगर हो सके तो ऐसा किया जाये कि प्रसेसी उस रुपये से बांड खरीद ले जिसमें से ३० फीसदी या २५ फीसदी गवर्नमेंट ले ले और वह रुपया इनकम टैक्स में चला जाये बाकी रुपया उस आदमी का रहे। और साथ ही उन बांड्स को नैगोशियेबिल भी कर दिया जाये ताकि उसको अपने व्यापार में रुपये की दिक्कत भी न हो। मेरा अपना खन्दाजा तो यह है कि इस तरह से प्ररबों रुपये का डिस्क्लोजर हो सकता है और सरकार और प्रसेसीज के ताल्लुकात भी मीठे हो सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन बांड्स में गवर्नमेंट का हिस्सा २५ परसेंट रखा जाये और उन बांड्स को नैगोशियेबिल कर दिया जाये तो गवर्नमेंट को बहुत रुपया मिल सकता है। अगर आपके एक्सपर्ट इस राय को पसन्द करें जो आप ऐसा करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त जबकि इंटरनल फार्नेस का प्राबलम हमारे सामने है, अगर हम यह तरीका अपनायें तो हमारा मसला बहुत कुछ हल हो सकता है।

अगर पार्लियामेंट इजाजत दे तो आप यह कदम उठावें और आखिरी तारीख मुकर्रर कर दें कि उस तारीख तक सारा हिसाब हो

जाये और वह बतला दिया जाये कि जब उस तारीख के बाद वह मालूम होगा कि किसी ने चोरी की है तो उसको काले पानी जैसी घाठ दस साल की सख्त सजा दी जायेगी और उसको स्टेट के खिलाफ क्रिमिनल करार दिया जायेगा। बहरहाल मेरा खास जोर इस बात पर है कि गवर्नमेंट और प्रसेसीज के ताल्लुकात मीठे होने की धाज बहुत जरूरत है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Speaker, I am in general agreement with the provisions of the Bill. However, I wish to make a few observations in respect of this provision. The effect of clause 2 is to authorise the department to re-open cases under section 34 up to the year commencing from the year ending on 31st March, 1941 provided the other conditions are fulfilled. However, I feel, new cases should not be re-opened, but only the 516 cases in which notices have been issued should be re-opened. In all fairness and equity, if notices have not been issued previously either under section 34 or under the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act of 1947, I feel if by this amendment new cases are re-opened, it may work hardship.

Shri Morarji Desai: Hardship on whom?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: On the assessee; because he might not have kept the accounts for 18 years, the accounts might have been destroyed. So, what is the basis? Then, he will be at the mercy of the incometax officer, and the assessment will be made to his best judgment. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the case.

Coming to clause 3 which seeks to incorporate the new section 49E, I

have a doubt about the constitutionality of this provision. The basis of the settlement under section 8A was a proceeding under section 5(1) of the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act. Section 5(1) was the foundation and the settlement was the superstructure, and since the foundation was struck down by the Supreme Court, the superstructure has also fallen down.

Under section 34 a person who has been served with a notice is not bound to pay any tax unless the assessment is made. It may be found on scrutiny that no income has escaped assessment. So, the amount that is now in the hands of the Government cannot be retained by the department. The settlement having fallen down, they have no right to retain the money. The right to set off arises only in cases where there is a contractual liability or obligation or where the sum is an ascertained sum. Here, no tax is due unless the officer finds that a certain amount is due from a particular person. So, how can you retain it till the assessment is made? The assessee has the right to recover the money from the department. So, I feel that it is still open.

Shri Morarji Deesai: That is why the Bill is here.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is not a contractual obligation. Under Article 19(1)(f) of the Constitution a person has the right to hold, acquire and retain property which includes the right to recover property from the hands of any other person. The department has no legal right to retain the property which also includes means of production, money, belonging to the assessee. So, it is open to him to say that you have no right, and that when you assess him, you can recover from him later.

Under section 34(1)(b) also there is scope for settlement. The settlements entered into under section 8A of the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act may be treated as settle-

ments under section 34(1)(b) because a notice has been issued. I think it will be quite proper to treat that settlement as the basis and proceed, and whatever amount has been paid, or whatever security has been deposited, could be treated as a set-off under this section when ultimately some amount is found due, otherwise, I think it is open to objection.

I would submit in all fairness to the assessee that when the proceedings were started, he came forward and revealed whatever be the amount that escaped assessment, and accordingly the settlement was arrived at, or in some cases it was pending, because the Commission might have recommended the case for settlement and the Central Government might not have passed orders, that should be taken as the basis and proceeded with, in which case I feel that would be quite legal because under the proposed section 49EE it is said "whether under this Act or otherwise", that is, if there is any proceeding under section 34 previously, it will be quite valid, "otherwise" mean under any other Act, that is the Income-tax Investigation Commission Act, and that is certainly quite illegal because the Supreme Court has struck down that as being unconstitutional. Under article 13 also, any law that Parliament may pass should not go against Part III of the Constitution, it will be void. So, I think section 34(1)(b) should be amended.

Section 34(1)(b) gives six months time for an assessee who has been served with notice to come forward and agree to a settlement. If it is reduced to two months and if it is said that on receipt of the notice the assessee should come forward and ask for a settlement, certainly it can be done, because the material is there under the previous Investigation Act. On the basis of that material, assessment orders can be passed. And then if a demand is served, the assessee will come forward with folded hands.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

and ask the department to give him time; he will not press for payment. I think, that way, it would be more proper to get over the difficulty

My hon friend Shri Ram Krishan referred to section 54 and said that information should be given to Members of Parliament. I think section 54 is a very salutary provision in the Income-tax Act which enjoins on the officers not to disclose information. It is not in the interests of any assessee, much less the country, for any person to know the secrets of another

I understand that the Central Board of Revenue, in recent years, have announced the payment of some reward to persons who give any clue of tax evasion. This practice has been in existence, I understand, for the last several years, and I came to know recently that some persons have received a reward of Rs 40,000. It leads to blackmail. No man is safe, no assessee is safe.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On mere information he will not be entitled to anything. It must lead to assessment and the assessment must also be realised.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: But why should you depend on these people to give you the clue? Why not you strengthen your special investigation department, have more officers, spend more money on them, instead of paying Rs 40,000 to the private individual? I think it is not a very salutary practice.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is a special pleading.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, I am speaking generally. You have got the special investigation department, as I see from the Bill. Let them be more vigilant, more strict in the discharge of their duties, and let not any individual be allowed to inter-

fere with the accounts of anybody. No man is safe.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: It is just passing on information.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He can pass on the information to the department, but why recognise the services of the man by a reward? Every citizen has a duty.

Shri Morarji Desai: You perform your duty.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I can very well appreciate the services of a citizen who gives information, but why expect a reward from the department?

Shri Morarji Desai: How many people perform that duty?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: You improve your special department, and then certainly you can find cases for investigation. The very fact that only 516 cases have been there, pending for the last 18 years, I am afraid, does not speak very well of the department, or show that result that was expected from this department in these years.

Except for the objection which I have about the constitutionality of clause 3, I am in general agreement with the provisions of the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am thankful to all the hon. Members for supporting this legislation. That being so, I would not have much to speak about the merits of the provisions in the Bill but several relevant points have been raised in the debate on which I should like to give my views, so that if there is any misunderstanding about something, it is removed, and if any use can be made of these suggestions, I may utilise them.

But, before I proceed with these suggestions, I should like to refer to the objection raised as regards the promulgation of the ordinance. I

would not say that the objection raised is not proper, that it cannot be properly raised, but the fact that only two hon. Members raised this objection shows that the rest of the hon. House is in agreement with the necessity of having an ordinance on this particular question. I have no doubt in my mind, and I agree with them, that ordinances should not be resorted to as far as possible. Even in this particular case we tried to find out a remedy whereby an ordinance might not be necessary. I myself am very much averse to the promulgation of ordinances, but ordinances become necessary at times in order to remove difficulties which cannot be removed otherwise. And it was because of that that it has been provided in the Constitution that ordinances can be issued. If it is the argument that this Government does not at all consider whether ordinances should be issued or not and is not careful about it, if that is the argument of some hon. Members, I am afraid they are doing an injustice to the Government. Whenever an ordinance is issued, it is very carefully considered as to whether it can be avoided, and it is only as a last resort that an ordinance is promulgated. In this particular case, it was said that no action was taken for two months and then just three weeks before the House was to meet, the ordinance was promulgated. But, two months' time had to be spent in finding out what we could do to overcome the difficulty which had arisen as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court. There were various courses suggested to us which might meet the situation, and we did not want to take any hasty action, because the history of the Investigation Commission Act has been a very peculiar one, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member who started the debate, very thoroughly and forcefully, and with all the weight he could command and which is more than that of any other hon. Member in the House. That is the peculiar history of this Investigation Commission Act.

That was enacted in 1947. But after the Constitution came, it has created all the difficulties. When the Act was passed, it was not known then what would be the Constitution, and what difficulties would arise as a result of the Constitution that would come into effect. It was, therefore, that this could not be foreseen and afterwards, as judicial decisions came in, the Act had to be amended from time to time in a piece-meal way, because of the history or the Act itself. Therefore, it is not that Government were not careful as regards the consideration of the various points arising out of the legislation, but it was the peculiar circumstances of the legislation itself, which were responsible for the difficulties that arose, and for the piece-meal amendments that had to be made. I do not think that that sort of a difficulty will now arise.

It was also pointed out that the Income-tax Act has become too cumbersome and too complicated and requires overhauling. It was last done in 1939. The Law Commission have considered it also and suggested codification. This is being very carefully considered. But I doubt if the Income-tax Act can be made so very simple that there will be no complications arising out of it. The nature of the taxation is such. It is not only these people who are complicated, but we are all very complicated. Human beings are very complicated, and there are unknown depths in every human being, and more so, in the hon. Members who are talking about it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ministers also.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not excluded myself from it. I have said that we are all complicated. I am a human being....

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Really?

Shri Morarji Desai: ...as much as all other hon. Members are. Therefore, how can I be free from it?

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Therefore, I am able to see the complications. The only difficulty is that the hon. Members who are complaining about that are not able to see the complications. They see complications only in others and not in themselves. That is my quarrel with them. I have no other quarrel.

In the same line, it was suggested that the return may be made very simple, and one return may be there. If I remember rightly, it was pointed out that Mr. Kaldor had suggested that this might be done, and, therefore, also it should be done. Long before Mr. Kaldor had suggested it, the Department has been considering it, that is, the simplification of the form, and having only one form. But it is a difficult thing; it is not a very easy thing. It may become more complicated and cumbersome if only one form is there, and, therefore, it has got to be very carefully considered, and it is likely to take some time. We are at it. I cannot say that we shall be able to achieve it, but we should try to achieve it, and if we achieve it, then it must be one which is really simple and which is not cumbersome or complicated or is more difficult to fill in than even on the present date. But that question is before Government and Government have been considering it.

As a matter of fact, I am looking very hopefully to the committee which has been working under the chairmanship of my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, to simplify all these matters and to help Government in finding out ways and means whereby confidence may also be established and trust may be established between Government and the assesses. I am entirely at one with him in his argument when he says that there ought to be a basis of trust rather than a feeling of distrust which has been working in this country. Unfortunately, we have been governed by a foreign Government for many years, with the result that the whole system is working on distrust, and it has become common today not only

between Government and people but even between people and people, there has been a spirit of distrust; even between political parties, it is the same thing; even within one political party, there is distrust between members and members.

Shri Tyagi: Very much so.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is our difficulty, but somehow we have got to overcome this difficulty, but we cannot overcome these difficulties very quickly. It will take perhaps a generation or more to overcome these things. Yet, it has been the endeavour of this Government to see that a feeling of trust is created, and I have no doubt in my mind that Government have got to make a beginning in this matter rather quickly. It is precisely for this purpose that this committee has been appointed. I have great hopes on this committee, because it is presided over by a chairman who is very conscious of it, and who wants to do it. Therefore, I hope we shall have some very useful result coming out of this committee.

It has been suggested that we should amend articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution, so that such matters cannot be taken to the High Court or the Supreme Court to delay recoveries. The hon. Members who suggested this could suggest it, but we have always to give a careful consideration to the fact that in a democracy, the judiciary should not be very lightly treated. The judiciary is one of the fundamental pillars of democracy, and if that pillar become shaken or it is felt that we have not that profound respect for the judiciary which we should have, even if we differ from them, then democracy itself will become very weak. It is, therefore, that we must not lightly consider the amendments of such articles, not that if it becomes necessary and if it is in the interests of justice itself, we shall not consider it; when some amendments are necessary, we shall certainly consider, and we should consider the matter; so, it

is not that Government would be averse to considering it, if necessary. But I would plead that in such matters we ought not to make suggestions very lightly, without realising the gravity of the implications that might follow from the amendments that may be made. This is all that I have got to point out in this connection

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): What respect is being shown to the judiciary? After the judgments, these Acts are being amended

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not disrespect to the judiciary. If a flaw is sought to be removed, it has got to be done

Shri Bimal Ghose: That was what I said. We should amend the Constitution

Shri Tyagi: The judiciary has pointed out the defects in the provisions, and they are being amended now

Shri Morarji Desai: Amendment by itself is not disrespect to the judiciary. But to consider that the judiciary is coming in the way of the efficient dealing with things is not a happy thing. That is all that I am saying. As I said, if it is necessary to amend something, it may be amended. That does not mean any disrespect to the judiciary, but we should not at any time harbour the feeling in our mind that the judiciary is making things very ineffective. If the laws are defective, it is certainly the business of the judiciary or rather their duty to point out the defects, so that they may be corrected. That is all that I have pleaded in this matter, and nothing more than that

Then, it has been pointed out also in this connection—it had not arisen out of this particular Bill, but it is a thing which has been constantly pointed out—that the arrears of income-tax amounting to Rs. 280 crores must be recovered quickly but proper steps are not being taken to recover them. This has been pointed out several times and I have also pointed out

several times that the effective arrears are not Rs. 280 crores. Therefore, we should not take the figure as it is at its face value and try to make our deductions from that. Out of Rs. 280 crores, the effective arrears are not more than Rs. 150 crores as on 1-7-1956. But, it is difficult to separate these Rs. 130 crores very quickly, and we do not want to take a chance in this matter so that some arrear which may be recovered may go out. As a matter of fact, my hon. friends themselves will be holding me to task if any defect takes place in that and somebody escapes. I do not want to lay myself open to that charge that I was careless in the matter of recoveries of money.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any proposal to write off the ineffective arrears now, since these have been pending for a long time?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is being considered every day. But we have got to be very careful to see that no arrear which can be recovered is written off in the process of writing off ineffective arrears. Therefore, we have got to consider this point and we are considering it. But, in the present days when charges are easily levelled at the Administration and the Ministers (Interruption) it is difficult for anybody to take the consequence of an act which may not be very carefully thought out and which can be shown to have been not very carefully thought out

Shri Tyagi: No charges are possible against you

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not the only person concerned

But we have been taking action also by resorting to the Insolvency Act and all other methods in order to recover the arrears. The arrears are recovered as land revenue through the States and, therefore, it is only that machinery which comes into effect. To set up a separate machinery will not be very advisable. But, all these matters are also under consideration and we

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are trying to see that the arrears are made as small as possible. There will be some arrears always.

There is also another difficulty. Since a demand is made, it is considered arrears. It may not be arrears at all in the sense that it is a long pending arrear. All these things give a large figure. I am trying to find out a way whereby I can give these separate figures differently so that this misunderstanding in the public mind that there are very large arrears which are pending recovery, or about the ineffectiveness of the machinery, may be removed. I am trying to put this before the House as soon as I am able to find out the remedy.

My hon. friend who was so forceful raised the question of section 34 being misused in the State of Kerala. A complaint was received from the hon. Member himself. And that complaint was investigated and it was found that in that particular case, there were ample grounds for initiating action under section 34, and that the statement that under section 34 notice was issued at the instance of a money-lender was thoroughly incorrect. I hope, Sir, that such incorrect information will not be utilised in order to make charges against the Administration, in helping wrongdoers. The Government machinery will not help such people....

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): I did not make any complaint regarding the misuse of this section. I have noticed in a case filed in the High Court of Kerala in which this matter has arisen, the Income-tax Department entered their appearance and admitted that all proceedings had been dropped as against a particular individual. So, it is not the case that I have made the complaint. I was not giving incorrect information.

Shri Morarji Desai: I would only refer the hon. Member to what he has put in writing so that he may refer to it and ascertain whether he has not made a complaint of it.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I did not make a complaint.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am glad he says he did not make a complaint. I accept him at his word; his word is quite enough. Then, I will have nothing to say about it.

A lacuna was pointed out in the proposed section 49EE that it fails to provide for pending suits. If my hon. friend had seen an amendment which is proposed to be moved by me, he will have seen that this is provided for. Therefore, that lacuna does not remain.

He also said that extra staff is not required for working up these cases because there are already settlements. Well; the settlements are no long settlements unless they are accepted by those assesseees concerned. I shall be very happy if these assesseees, as soon as the notices are issued, come forward and say that they accept the settlements. Nothing further need be done. We do not want to harass anybody; we shall certainly take these settlements and if they do not accept and they say that the whole thing should be examined, because that is the law and one could take advantage of the new procedure, then, I cannot say that I will not give them that advantage of the new procedure. In that case, all the staff is required. But, if all these people come forward and say that they accept the settlements then there is no question of having more staff. Then, the staff will be dispensed with. We do not want to have the luxury of a staff and spend money unnecessarily. But, this staff will be necessary, at any rate, in the beginning to see that all these questions are attended to.

In this connection, my hon. friend at my back pointed out that this provision of withholding the money and keeping that in deposit may not be very legal. This is how points are found out by the persons concerned from this very House itself.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: I was only pointing out the possibility

Shri Morarji Desai: But, sometimes, it is better, in public interest that things are not pointed out.

Shri Bimal Ghose: If you do not do that there are lawyers outside who will point it out

Shri Morarji Desai: It should be left to them

Shri Tyagi: They give advice on receiving fees

Shri Morarji Desai: He suggested a remedy that I may amend the entire section and make it legal. If that becomes legal, I do not know why this does not become legal. There is nothing wrong in keeping these as deposits because these were based on settlements made on admitted facts by the assesses. There is no question of going against that; there is no question of revision arising at all at any time. There is no question of paying any interest at all because interest should be demanded by us from those who had evaded the assessment for a long time. We should have taken the interest from the time it was due and from the time it was evaded. We have not done that. Therefore, there is no question of paying any interest on these deposits now

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is logic, not law.

Shri Morarji Desai: Logic is turned into law in this particular case. Law is very logical and there should be no objection to the law as it is being put before this hon. House now

Shri N. R. Munikamy: I may be pardoned for the interruption. I find under the heading 'C—Incidental Expenditure' a sum of Rs. 160,000. How is this to be justified when you are paying salaries for all the staff to the extent of Rs. 2,21,000. How is this to be spent?

Shri Morarji Desai: The staff had been reduced meanwhile; and, we may have to add to that staff. The reduced staff may have to be brought back again. All of them may be required. (Interruption).

Then, it was argued that there should be finality about the re-opening of cases of the past. I agree that there should be a finality; not that there should not be a finality. But all this is after these cases are finished. There is no intention of opening up new cases. The position today is that for ordinary cases the time limit is four years. For cases of fraud, it is 8 years, in general. It is only as regards concealments of more than a lakh of rupees that we can go back to an unlimited period. That is what it is. That all will ordinarily cease after all this work is finished, as far as I can see. Therefore, there need not be any fear that we want to harass anybody or persecute anybody; there is no question of persecuting anybody. If anybody is brought in through some mistake, I shall be very sorry for it and I will be prepared to apologise to him and make some amends, if necessary. That is all that I can say. In those cases which are old no case can be opened by individual income-tax officers, not even by the Commissioner, without taking the permission of the Central Board of Revenue—that is, the Government. Therefore, that safeguard is there and nobody wants to open up these cases lightly. Immediately, it may be argued by some hon. Members that the Government is very soft in these matters. Well, we neither want to be soft nor hard. We want only to be just. We want to get things which are due to the State

14 hrs.

The question was raised about retired officers of the income-tax department practising before an income-tax officer and creating a lot of difficulties by taking advantage of their knowledge which they could not utilise earlier for their own benefit, after they retire. There is at present a

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rule. The retired Government servants cannot accept any private appointment afterwards without the permission of the Government and we are thinking of extending that rule to all these so that they could not practise without the permission of the Government. This is a problem of which the Government is seized and as we are all aware we are trying to see that no wrong advantage is taken of the opportunities available to these gentlemen. But may I say in this connection that all the income-tax officers are not dishonest and a large majority of them are honest and the large majority of the income-tax practitioners do not also do misdeeds and as far as possible, they are only taking advantage of the law and that ought not to be grudged by anybody if advantage is taken of the law. Then the fault will be of this House and not of those who take advantage of that. Therefore, we have got to be very careful in this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is permission ever withheld?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is still being considered; that rule is not yet made. It was also pointed out that income-tax commissioners utilise the cars of assesses and other people. Circulars have been issued, not now but even 5-6 years ago, that they should not do so. They are not supposed to use the cars of businessmen or the assesses, they can use only their own cars or the cars of their friends and they should not also accept parties in general from these people. They can accept parties only from established associations. But I would not encourage even that. We are trying to see that these things are not done. But if it is found that some people are acting contrary, I shall be grateful to the hon. Members if such instances are pointed out to the Government so that proper action can be taken against such defaulting officers.

Shri Saswara Iyer: There are seventeen instances.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is no use making a general statement. A general statement can be made; character assassination can be made by many people but it is not right.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Cannot businessmen be friends of the income-tax officer?

Shri Morarji Desai: They can be friends; but they must not utilise their cars as long as they are serving there.

Shri Tyagi: Should they be treated as enemies?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are all friends but they must not utilise their cars. When I say friends, I mean friends who are not assesses or are not within their jurisdiction. That is all that I meant. So, the Government would not want that the Administration should come into any difficulties on account of such wrong behaviour on the part of some stray officers....

Shri Bimal Ghose: and also Ministers

Shri Morarji Desai: Ministers do not come in the category of Government servants. If hon. Members can do so, Ministers also can do so. (Interruptions.) They are in the category of hon. Members; they are their representatives and their agents and, therefore, Ministers are in no other category except that of the hon. Members of the House. There cannot be any other category for the Minister. That is all that I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment to clause No. 3.

Amendment made:

Page 2, lines 16 and 17,—

for "shall lie for the refund of any such sum of money or the return of any such security"

substitute "for the refund of any such money or of the return of any such security shall lie or be allowed to continue"

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Mr. Speaker: Clause 3A is out of order as it is beyond the scope of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4, 5 and 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

14.00 hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Majumdar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, Members of Par-

liament, be taken into consideration:

'Clause 3

(1) That at page 2, line 21, the words "which is an advisory body" be deleted.

(2) That at page 3, lines 37-38, the words "director or member" be deleted.

(3) That at page 3, line 9, for the words "clauses (h) and (i)" the words "this section" be substituted."

14.00 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The House will recall that after we considered and passed this Bill, it went to Rajya Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha, three amendments have been made. Out of these one is merely verbal. One is substantial and the other is merely carrying out the principal of the clause. Clause 3(f) reads as follows

"the office of Chairman, member of the syndicate, senate, executive committee, council or court of university or any other body which is an advisory body connected with the university"

The Rajya Sabha has amended clause (f) so as to exclude the expression "which is an advisory body" which governs any other body in clause (f). The object of that amendment is that having allowed a Member of Parliament to occupy the office of chairman or to be a member of the syndicate or senate or the executive committee, there is no reason why such a member should be excluded from any other body. The general principle which was applied to the exclusion of Members of Parliament from various bodies was that if a body or an authority exercises executive functions, then, it should come under the ban. If it was merely advisory, then the ban should not be imposed. Here, you will see that so far as the university is concerned, we have removed from disqualification membership of syndicate,

[Shri Hajarnavis]

senate or executive committee. As the Members of the House are aware, all the executive authority of a university is concentrated in the syndicate, the senate or the executive committee or the executive council. Therefore, having allowed Members of Parliament to be members of syndicate, senate or executive committee or executive council, there was no reason why the other bodies which do not have so much power should come under the ban.

It appears to be a case where, having swallowed a camel, one is straining at a gnat. Then, other complicated questions are likely to arise, namely, whether a body of which we are considering the membership, is or is not an advisory body. It is a difficult question to determine in each case. If it was necessary to decide, it would be decided, but usually, it becomes difficult to separate mere advisory functions from executive functions. Therefore, the Rajya Sabha has excluded these words, "which is an advisory body"

Then, I will come to the third amendment. The third amendment is on page 3. You will see, Sir, in the explanation we have said, "for the purposes of clauses (h) and (i), the office of chairman or secretary shall include every office of the description by whatever name it is called" The word "chairman" occurs in (h) and (i), but we had forgotten to notice that the word "chairman" also occurred in (f). For example, in a certain university, the office of chairman may be described by a name other than "chairman". Therefore, this has been amended so as to include the whole of the section in the explanation. The amendment that has been suggested by the Rajya Sabha is that for the purpose of clauses (h) and (i), we should omit this so that for the purpose of this section, wherever the word "chairman" occurs, in the whole of the section, it will mean a corresponding office by whatever name it is

called, provided the functions are those of the chairman or secretary.

As regards clause (i), the authorities or the bodies or the corporations which were not exempt were divided into two parts, parts I and II. So far as part I was concerned, the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha provided that the office of chairman, director or member of any statutory body in part I came under the ban. So far as part II was concerned, only the office of chairman or secretary incurred disqualification. The Rajya Sabha has suggested that even in respect of part I, the office of mere director or member should not incur any disqualification, and that it is only the office of chairman which should incur the disqualification. Therefore, they have deleted the words "director" or "member", from clause (i). They are at lines 36 and 37. These are the amendments. I beg the House to take them into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, Members of Parliament, be taken into consideration

"Clause 3

- (1) That at page 2, line 31, the words "which is an advisory body" be deleted
- (2) That at page 2, lines 37-38, the words "director or member" be deleted.
- (3) That at page 3, line 3, for the words "clauses (h) and (i)" the words "this section" be substituted."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I want to speak.

Shri Hajarnavis: Before any hon Member begins to speak, I would like to inform you, Sir, that there are two other verbal amendments which I intend to move in this House—changing “1958” to “1959”. At what stage shall I be permitted to move them? I seek your guidance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the motion for consideration is passed, they can be moved. Does Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava want to speak?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): This motion I think, is for consideration of the Bill as well as about the agreement of this House with the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha. But so far as the amendments are concerned I want to oppose certain amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill has come only for consideration of the amendments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no separate amendment, as such. There is only one amendment and that also, to agree with the Rajya Sabha's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a second motion after this has been adopted, after we have adopted that the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha be considered in this House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then, I would like to speak at both the stages.

Shri Mahanty: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, unfortunately, this Bill, the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, was born under inauspicious stars. The misfortune was not of the Bill or of those who had sponsored it, but the misfortune was of the purity of the Parliament itself. It is worthwhile to recall the genesis of it. In the original Bill, the chairman, the director or members, of all statutory or non-statutory bodies were exempted from attracting disqualification under article 102 of the

Constitution, provided they draw no remuneration other than compensatory allowance. We even objected to this, because the one strand of superstition that has been running through all the arguments on the Government side is that the only determinant would be the quantum of allowance drawn. If a director, a member or any other office-bearer of a corporation draws a salary or a remuneration not exceeding Rs 21, then of course he does not attract any disqualification. I believe in all the arguments which have been advanced from the Government side, the one strand that runs is, the determinant is the quantum of allowance or remuneration that is drawn. But there are offices in England which do not exist, there are offices which neither exist nor any salary or allowance is attached to those offices. For instance, the office of steward of the manor of Chiltern Hundreds or the manor of Northstead does not exist. These offices exist merely in imagination. In view of the fact that the British law does not make any provision for the resignation of a Member from the House whenever any Member wishes to do so, he has to merely apply for these offices which immediately attracts disqualification. Even though in England such offices exist, no allowance is attached to them at all. But still, the disqualification is attracted. Therefore, since in this country we rely so much on the British convention,—as was evident the other day when the question of privileges came up before this House—I thought that such determinants would also be eschewed. But even then, the original Bill had made this provision and in the Joint Committee, in spite of our best efforts, we failed to mitigate the evils of these provisions. The Joint Committee deliberated over this matter at very great length, but even then they had to appoint a sub-committee to go into this matter in greater detail. The sub-committee after days and weeks of labour prepared two Schedules—Schedule I and Schedule II. In Schedule I, the office of chairman, director

[Shri Mahanty]

or member as specified in Schedule I, whether they draw any remunerative allowance or not, were to attract the disqualification in article 102 of the Constitution. In Schedule II only the chairman, secretary or member of the standing committee or the executive committee were to attract the disqualification. But, Sir, in this House itself an amendment from the Communist benches was sponsored to exempt the members of executive committees and standing committees of the corporations, which was readily accepted by the Government. For once, the Communists and the Congress Party united on a common issue to exempt the members of the executive committees of statutory or non-statutory bodies, for what reasons, Sir I do not know. But we felt very unhappy over it, because those of us who had considered this matter from the point of view of purity of Parliament felt very much distressed

Sir, we have promoted hundred and one statutory and non-statutory bodies. If the 500 Members of this House—of course, 100 Members have to be left in the wilderness of opposition but still there will be 400 Members left—if each of them—I am speaking hypothetically—is provided for in one or the other of the corporations in one or the other capacity, you will find that there will be practically no free and frank debate over the public sector there will be no scrutiny of the public sector and no criticism can be voiced on the public sector. A lobby in time will develop which will try to cover up all acts of omissions and commissions in the public sector and practically there will be no safeguard against it.

Moreover, another aspect of it is this. It is not, as I have said earlier, the quantum of allowance or compensation that is important. The matter of moment here is to consider the power of conferring patronage that these office-holders will derive and the obligation to the authority

which invested them into such authority, will vitiate the purity of Parliament. This fact will not be disputed that if a Member—for instance, accepts an office under the corporations listed in Schedule I, on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel, Hindustan Machine Tools, State Trading Corporation of India, or Sindri Fertilisers etc—let him not be the Chairman—you can well imagine what potential amount of patronage he can wield, how he can vitiate the very proceedings of free and fair elections. Do you want that this Parliament should be stuffed with people who have got their own interests vested in the Government. A time may arise when this Parliament will be infested with persons who will have very little of freedom of conscience left. I do not impute thereby that any Member of Parliament who holds any such office will try to divest himself of his own conscience or best judgment for the benefit that he derives from holding an office. But we are not considering exceptional cases. We are considering the majority of the cases and human nature being what it is, we have got every reason why we must oppose this kind of amendments.

But Sir in spite of all the opposition that was put forward by no less a person than our esteemed colleague Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava who had gone into this question with great pain and patience, Government thought it fit even to exclude Members as originally was provided for in clause (h) (ii) of the original Bill. Now we find that in Rajya Sabha they have gone still further and the holders of the office of directors or members of statutory or non-statutory bodies specified in Schedule I of the Bill even, have also been completely exempted. Its effect will be that the directors or members of all statutory or non-statutory corporations, beginning from Hindustan Steel up to Hindustan Shipyard will now jolly well enter this Parliament. What

will be its effect, I cannot say. I do not find those gentlemen here today, but nothing will stop them from coming here tomorrow, and in that event my only apprehension is that the purity of Parliament will be a matter of the past, it will be a matter of archaeological importance, it will have no reality in the prevailing circumstances.

Then, Sir, when we come to clause (f), we find we are greatly disturbed over it. We have ourselves seen how the universities have been converted into arenas for Matadors and Bull-fighters. The Banaras University is a classical example. Now, the main charges of Government were that the members of the council, court, executive committee and other bodies of the Banaras University were motivated by political considerations and the whole university was converted into a cesspool of manipulations. We are now again going to throw open the doors for "teacher-politicians" so that persons connected with these bodies can indulge in direct political manipulations. Sir, my simple question will be, why then exclude the poor Vice-Chancellor? I do not understand what crime the poor Vice-Chancellor has committed so as not to come to this Parliament.

Practically, Sir, if one goes through this Bill, one will find that the Government were caught up in a blind alley of logical fallacy. They had not made up their mind. They were hesitant. They had to accept various amendments under the impact of circumstances, and now they have come back to the original provision so that there can be no disqualification for anybody. The best thing for the hon. Minister to do under the circumstances will be to come to this House with a proposal to amend the Constitution by deleting article 102 of the Constitution so that there will be no office of profit, and anybody who carries the votes of the electorate will be free to come. After all, we have

provided here village revenue offices, home guards and others, goodness knows what not, and now from the scheme of things we find that only the Vice-Chancellors and a few other persons are being debarred from seeking election to Parliament or continuing as a Member of Parliament.

Therefore, I do not see much merit in this Amendment. I know what will be the result of my appeal, but I consider it as a matter of public duty to oppose this amendment, and I hope—of course, I can't believe that the Government will withdraw their amendments—that Government will bear in mind at least the consequences which are going to flow from the acceptance of these amendments.

श्री बाबू (मालेगाव) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने जो एमेंडमेंट्स राज्य सभा द्वारा इस बिल में की गई हैं और जिनको मंजूर करने के लिए इस सदन में पेश किया है, मैं उनकी मुखालिफत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अभी माननीय महन्ती महोदय ने इस विषय पर रोशनी डाली है। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों में हिदुस्तान के अक्बाम जो आशा रखते हैं या जिस काम की इच्छा रखते हैं—इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य मुझे माफ करोगे अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि उसकी पूर्ति हम नहीं करते हैं।

पार्लियामेंट के मामले देश को बनाने का इतना अहम काम होते हुए भी, इस सदन में हो या दूसरे सदन में, जिस तरीके से पार्लियामेंट के माननीय सदस्य हिस्सा लेते हैं उसे देखते हुए अगर हम इस तरह से डिस्क्वालिफिकेशन को खत्म करते जायेंगे तो हमें इस देश का भविष्य अच्छा नहीं दिखता है। मीजर्स बाइफ मस्ट बी अबव सस्पिशन, ऐसा कहा गया है। इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि हर पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य जो इस सदन में आना चाहता है, उसका कैरेक्टर और जो काम करने वह जा रहा है उसको करते वक्त उसका बरताव सस्पिशन से ऊपर होना

[श्री जाधव]

चाहिये। हमें पांच सासा योजनाओं को कामयाब करना है। उसको कामयाब करते वक्त अलग अलग कमेटीया होगी, उनमें पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का हिस्सा रहेगा, हमारे माननीय कानून मंत्री साहब ने राज्य सभा में ऐसा कहने की कोशिश की। मैं समझता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य अलग अलग कमेटीयो के मेम्बर रह कर ही उस हिस्से को पूरा कर सकते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। दूसरे तरीको में भी वे उसको मदद पहुँचा सकते हैं। आज देश में जो कुछ कमियाँ हैं उन कमियों को हटाने के लिये पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को फुल टाइम वर्क करना चाहिये क्योंकि आज हम देखते हैं कि जब मेशन चलना रहता है तो जो कानून पास होने है, जो मोशन या रेजोल्यूशन आते हैं, उनके ऊपर जिस ढंग से चर्चा होनी चाहिये उस तरह से नहीं होती है। जो मैजॉरिटी पार्टी होती है वह समझती है कि अगर उसकी तरफ से कोई चीज मदन के सामने आती है तो वह उसको इम हाउस में हो या उम हाउस में हो, मैजॉरिटी के बल पर कामयाब बना सकती है। और हमी वजह से इम बान की तरफ जिनना ध्यान जाना चाहिये उसे वह नहीं देती है। इसका असर यह होता है कि जो बॉटम हमें चुन कर यहाँ भेजते हैं उन पर खराब असर होता है। जब वे यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट की कार्रवाई को देखते हैं तो यह पाने हैं कि इम ५०० सदस्यों के हाउस में २५, ३० या ५० से कम ही लोग हाजिर होते हैं। जिन लोगों के हाथों में हमारा मुस्तकबिल है, उनको हमारा मुस्तकबिल बनाने के लिये जिस ढंग से काम करना चाहिये, जिस लगन से काम करना चाहिये, जब वह उनको देखने को नहीं मिलता तो उन पर इसका बुरा असर होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य चुन कर यहाँ आना चाहते हैं बाहर जिस किमी भी काम में उनका हिस्सा हो, चाहे वह कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो, पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य बनते ही वे उसको छोड़ दें। कहा गया कि

अगर कोई सदस्य कमेटी में जाता है तो उसको इनकम मिलती है, उसको तनक्वाह मिलती है, कम्पेन्सेटरी अलाउन्स मिलता है, उसकी वृद्धि से उसको डिस्कवालिफाई कर देना चाहिये? कुछ लोग बकालत का पेशा करते हैं, कुछ लोग डाक्टर होते हैं, इंजीनियर होते हैं, वह भी तो सदन में आते हैं, क्या उनकी इनकम नहीं होती? यह सबाल भी हमारे सामने रखना गया। लेकिन उन लोगों से भी हमें यह उम्मीद है कि अगर वह पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य बनना चाहते हैं तो वे बकालत छोड़ देंगे, डाक्टरी का पेशा छोड़ देंगे। इंजीनियर को अपनी इंजीनियरिंग से जो आमदनी होती है उसको उमे छोड़ देना चाहिये। हम सारे देश को बनाने के लिये यहाँ आते हैं तो हमको अपना सारा टाइम उस काम के लिये देना चाहिये। जब मेशन चालू होता है, और यहाँ पर कार्रवाई होती है तो उनको यहाँ पर लगन से काम करना चाहिये। लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य भी शायद वकील हैं।

श्री जाधव मैंने बकालत छोड़ दी है और आगे करना भी नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जब मैं यहाँ आया हूँ तो मेरा फर्ज हो जाता है कि मैं यहाँ लगातार बैठा रहूँ, जो कुछ मेरी ताकत हो, दिमाग की ताकत हो, उसको लेकर मुझे इस सदन के काम को अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस के बाद जब यहाँ पर मेशन नहीं होता है तो मैं बाहर जाता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे अपनी कास्टिट्यूएन्सी में जाना चाहिये और जो कुछ यहाँ पर होता है उसको लोगों के सामने रखना चाहिये। अगर किसी की कोई शिकायत हो तो उसको समझना चाहिये और जो गवर्नमेंट की एग्जिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैशीनरी या एग्जीक्यूटिव मैशीनरी हो, उसके सामने उनकी चीजों को रखना चाहिये। वह मेरा फर्ज है। अब तक मैंने इस तरीके से

अपना फर्ज अदा करने की कोशिश की है। अगर इस तरीके से कोई आदमी करे कि यहाँ आये १४ दिन बाद और रील पर इस्तकत करने के बाद १४ दिन के लिये फिर गायब हो जाये, फिर आ जाय और बना जाय, इस तरीके से देश को बनाने का काम करे, तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हम सदन के माननीय सदस्य देश को बनाने का काम करेंगे या उसे बनाने की मुसीबतों को हम उठा सकेंगे। हमें इस काम के बास्ते सब देश की ताकत को इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा। इस ताकत को हमें मोटीव (Motive) पावर देकर इकट्ठा करना होगा तो उस मोटीव (Motive) पावर के लिये हमें अच्छे आदमियों की जरूरत होगी। ऐसे लोग होने चाहिये जिनमें इस काम के लिये लगन हो। अगर वे लोग दूसरे कामों में हिस्सा लेते रहेंगे तो वे यह काम नहीं कर सकते। वे विल बी जैक आफ थ्राल ट्रेड्स एण्ड मास्टर आफ नन। इसके अलावा और कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी मौका है। हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो लोग इस सदन में आये, इस सदन में आये या उस सदन में, या दूसरे लेजिस्लेचर्म में, वे अच्छे हों। हमें उन आदमियों को भेजना चाहिये जो बहुत काबिल हो, उनको सही तरीके से इस सदन को मदद पहुँचाने के लिये, देश की मदद पहुँचाने के लिये, उसके कामों में पूरी तरह से शामिल होना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस सदन के सामने इस बात को रखना चाहता हूँ और इस बिल की मुखानिफ्त करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन इस बात पर जल्द से जल्द विचार करे, सोचे और तब कोई निर्णय करे। अगर हम कोई कानून बनाना चाहते हैं तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह अच्छा बनेगा।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would be very brief, because we had in this very House a prolonged discussion on this very Bill. At the very outset, I

would make it clear to my friend, Shri Mithant, that I cannot agree with his views on this subject. He said that last time our group proposed certain amendments which were readily accepted by the Government. He is not perfectly right in making that statement. Really the Government did not readily accept our amendment. There is a very long story behind it.

From the very beginning, the Government was confused in its thinking as far as this piece of legislation is concerned. That may be the reason why in the Select Committee itself, the Government representative could not take up a strong position or a well-defined position as far as many of the important provisions in this Bill were concerned. Really, when the Bill came out of the Select Committee, it had many contradictions. I should say that in this House our group took up a certain position from the very beginning which, I claim, was consistent; even today, we stick to that position. Our view from the very beginning has been and is even today that we should not preclude Members of Parliament from the very important corporations and other autonomous bodies that we have built up during the last so many years and which we are going to build up in future.

In the Lok Sabha, after a lot of discussion, we came to the conclusion that in Schedule II, Members of Parliament will be excluded only from the post of Chairman of the executive committees and standing committees. We did not make any change so far as Schedule I was concerned. There again, we had our amendment, the very same amendment which was accepted by the Rajya Sabha, that Members of Parliament should at least be allowed to be directors or ordinary members of statutory or non-statutory bodies specified in Part I of the Schedule. But at that time, the Government did not choose to accept our amendment. I am glad

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that at least in the Rajya Sabha this amendment was accepted by the Government, and now it is before us.

My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, said that he does not know the reason behind this line up, the so-called line-up between our group and the ruling party on this issue. I should say that the difference is that of the approach to the very problem. It is true that there is a fundamental difference of approach, as far as this question is concerned I will qualify the approach of my hon. friends like Shri Mahanty as a puritan and subjective approach. He looks at this problem, divorced from the realities that exist in this country, divorced from the momentous changes and developments that are taking place in this country, divorced from the very decisions which we ourselves have taken and divorced from the great task that lies before us. He looks at the problem in an entirely subjective and puritan manner, just looking at it from the point of view of the purity of the Members of Parliament. I am trying to understand his sentiments, his arguments.

I am conscious of the fact that one of the most prominent members of this House like Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was taking a very consistent position from the very beginning of course, contrary to ours. I was just trying to appreciate and understand the arguments of Shri Mahanty. I am sure that every section of this House, every member of this House, always bestows very much attention to his arguments. I am sorry, I could not agree with his arguments.

The question of purity of Members of Parliament should, of course, be discussed at length and every member of this House is interested in the question. But when one argues that if a Member is allowed to occupy a position in the directorate or managing committee or standing committee of a corporation, then and then alone is there a chance of the Member becoming corrupt, I cannot appreciate that argument. I will argue that

being a Member of Parliament itself is enough to corrupt a Member if he is going to be like that. It depends on several factors. Using this very membership of Parliament a Member can do a lot of things. If a Member is so weak or so bad, I should say, as to take to corruption, then he need not be a member of any of these corporations. The very membership of this House is more than enough. So, it depends on other factors.

I believe that generally speaking the Members of Parliament are the servants of the people who are actuated by certain social impulses. I believe that most of the Members of Parliament are public figures who had been in the public field for a long time in one sector or another and they are here because of their service to the electorate or to the country at large. They are here because the people who have elected them have certain confidence in them; they are here to serve this country.

I do not deny that Members will go astray and that there will be cases of people using their positions for their selfish purposes, for the benefits of their relatives or anything like that. But we have to bestow confidence in the behaviour, character and conduct of public figures. Members of legislatures and then only can we proceed with the task that is before us.

Now the functions that a member performs in such bodies, such corporations, they are very important functions of a Member of Parliament. As I tried to make out last time, we are not here to talk and talk alone. By talking and expressing our views on the Bills that come before this House we cannot discharge our duties. There is no meaning in comparing our situation with that of the situation in the United Kingdom, because we have taken on hand a different course of development. We have spent a lot of money on very important sectors of economic development. We have taken a decision

that our path is going to be a socialist path, and we have constituted very important bodies which will definitely play a very vital role in the development of this socialist path. If Members of Parliament are just content with talking and talking alone and they are not prepared to take up responsibility in the field of implementation, then I think we are not doing justice to the very electorate, to the very people who have sent us here. Let us not try to get out of those responsibilities by thinking that the moment one Member gets into a corporation he will become corrupt, he will always try to bestow benefits on his relations and that his purity will immediately be destroyed.

I do not take such a defeatist attitude. I have more faith in the Members of this House, not only in the Members of this House but in the people at large. There are cases of corruption. But when there are such cases of corruption we are bold enough to come out with a strong hand against those who work against the interests of the people. Now suppose our esteemed member, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is a member of a corporation. I can never imagine that by simply becoming a member of a corporation or some such body he will cease fighting the Treasury Benches, he will cease expressing his independent and firm views on the many important subjects that come up before us.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. He does not think like that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair. Well I cannot help it. We have had occasions when perhaps more than the Members opposite, certain Members of the ruling party have criticised the Government policies. On almost all alternate days or even on all days we are witness to such occasions. So, we should not try to hide ourselves under this plea.

That is my argument. I do not want to elaborate all the arguments that I advanced and that other hon. Members of my group advanced last time when this Bill was being discussed in this House. Now, I really congratulate the hon. Minister for accepting this very wise amendment that the Members of the Rajya Sabha, who are naturally supposed to be wiser than the hon. Members of the Lok Sabha—they are older and wiser.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. He should not discredit all the hon. Members of this House. He could be humble enough to say about himself but not about others.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai). This House is wise, they are wiser.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Members of Rajya Sabha are considered to be older people. They are elders. In that sense, I was saying and not in any other sense. It is not that we are not wise enough. They are elders.

So, I congratulate the hon. Minister for accepting this very wise amendment and I hope the House will okay that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are again, after so many months, there from where we had started and, I am afraid, this is due to the fact that we have not been able to evolve any adequate and suitable formula so far as the prevention of disqualification of Members of Parliament is concerned. We are only dealing with this problem in a half-hearted fashion. We are not dealing with it as circum-spectly as we should. That is the reason why we have first a Bill, then we have a Select Committee, then we have a sub-committee of that Select Committee, then we pass this Bill, then we send this Bill to Rajya Sabha and then again this Bill comes back to us. The whole basis of this Bill is not well thought out and is not

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carefully thought out. This Bill is not as well planned as it should be and, I would submit very respectfully, our energies have not been directed in those constructive channels in which they should have been directed.

What do I find today? I find that a discussion is going on today as to what an ideal Member of Parliament should be, what a Member of Parliament should not be and also what a Member of Parliament can be. The hon. Member, who spoke before me, gave an idealistic picture of a Member of Parliament. He should have no other occupation, he should have no other business to deal with, he should be a whole-timer—I think by whole-timer he meant saying that he should divest himself of all responsibilities and devote himself wholeheartedly to this work. I agree with him. I believe this is the picture of a Member of Parliament towards which we will have to approximate as time rolls on. A day will come when a Member of Parliament will be a kind of political *sanyasi*. A *sanyasi* is supposed to have given up all his attachments and ties with the world and is supposed to have one thing only in view, that is, service to the world. (Interruption)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member talked only of doctors and lawyers, that is, that they should be *sanyasis* and not about professors.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think a Member of Parliament, according to his view, will have to be a kind of a *sanyasi* who has given up every other activity and is concentrating wholeheartedly on his political work in the Parliament and outside the Parliament he will also be dealing with those things which concern him as a Member. That is what I was saying. But I think it will take a very long time before we can be able to put into practice the great vision that the hon. Member has given.

At the same time it has been said as to what a Member of Parliament can be. For instance, if a Member of Parliament becomes the member of an autonomous corporation, a statutory corporation or a non-statutory corporation, he is liable to abuse his privilege. He may dole out patronage. He may do things which may not be in conformity with the high ideals of purity to which he is dedicating himself. This also had been urged. But I would say that this does not put a very fine point on the obligations and the duties which the Members of Parliament perform. Purity is after all a question of value. Along with this question of value there is also, what should be called, the public opinion—the vigilance of the public, the scrutiny of the people round about a Member or somebody else. I believe that from that point of view a Member of Parliament is the most happily situated person. Or if you want to put it in a different way, he is the most unhappily situated person. A Member of Parliament is under the active and direct gaze of at least seven lakh persons whom he represents provided he is returned from a single member constituency. If he is returned from a double member constituency, I think, he is open to the scrutiny of people double that number. Therefore I think that a person whose actions are watched, whose words are watched, whose movements are watched by such a large number of persons apart from other motives, cannot but practise purity and cannot but follow that line of conduct which will not be liable to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.

I believe there are so many powers in our hands and there are so many safety valves in our hands to see to it that if a Member of Parliament is made a member of some autonomous body, like the Hindustan Steel to which a reference was made, he functions properly. I have no doubt about it that if any Member of Parliament is made a member of a statutory body like that today, he will function very

honourably. He will acquit himself very honourably. After all, there is the unconscious drive behind every Member of Parliament to act properly and nobly. Therefore I think that this argument about the misuse of privileges is not wholly valid

15 hrs.

Again, it has been said that we have so many functions to perform here. To tell you the plain truth, I would say that we should have that type of parliamentary democracy which George Bernard Shaw had in view. If we have that, I think most of the criticism that has been levelled and these amendments would disappear. If I remember right, he had in his mind three types of parliamentary democracy. There should be a Parliament which legislates, passes Bills and does things of that kind. There should be a legislative function of Parliament and for that there should be one set of persons. Now, our Parliament has also to discharge economic functions as was put so ably by my hon. friend over there. We have embarked on a big programme of development and that programme involves economic considerations and other considerations also. For that purpose, you can have a different Parliament, a Parliament of those persons who are interested in planning, who are interested in developmental programmes, who are able to scrutinise these things much more adequately than we can do. Then, there can be a third type of Parliament, a Parliament which looks after and looks into the doings of what I call our Administrative services. As you know, our Administrative services have grown very much during the last 10 or 12 years. There should be three types of Parliamentary institutions to look after the manifold interests which democracy has in view. I would welcome the day when, instead of one Parliament to deal with all these questions, we have three Parliaments. I think some of us will be happy in a body which has to deal only with legislation. Others will feel happy in a body which has to deal with development work. Some

others may feel happy in a body which is subjecting the administrative machinery of our country to criticism or to some kind of scrutiny. But, as things stand at present, we have one omnibus Parliament and this omnibus Parliament has to deal with omnibus duties, and has to do all sorts of things to all sorts of men. It has to cater to the many needs of the administration and the people. Therefore, I would say, as long as we do not have that kind of thing, we must feel that we have to discharge all these functions, legislative, administrative and developmental and that we should do them to the best of our ability and to the best of our knowledge. Therefore, if some persons interested in developmental work are to be eligible for election to Parliament, we should not grudge that. Because, we should know that that work also is something which concerns us vitally.

Again, I would say that in this Bill one distinction has been made and that distinction is very fine. It was said, why do you debar Vice-Chancellors from seeking election to Parliament when you are not debarring members of the Syndicate and Advisory bodies from doing so. There is one difference and it is this. An executive office is one thing. An office which involves consultation is another thing. An executive office needs whole time attention and whole time care. But, the work of consultation can be fitful; it need not be permanent. Therefore, we debar Vice-Chancellors from seeking election to Parliament because they are executive officers and they have to keep an eye on the University so far as the hour to hour or day to day functions are concerned. When we come to Members of certain executive bodies or Advisory bodies, as the hon. Minister put it, they are there not for all time to come. But, they are there to take part in those deliberations which are not of a permanent kind. Therefore, the consultative functions in these amendments have been divided from the executive functions. This rule has to be followed in the case of autonomous bodies.

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There a Member goes to offer his advice, or offer suggestion. He does not go there to administer the Corporation, statutory or non-statutory, from hour to hour.

Again a very wholesome provision has been made. An hon friend said that this provision about allowances was not as adequate as it should be. I believe that the overriding consideration that the allowance of a member of these bodies should not be more than the allowance of a Member of Parliament is the most wholesome provision. It is because a person who goes to a Corporation as a Member does not turn it into an allowance earning organisation, does not turn it into a profit earning organisation. He does not get there anything extra so far as money is concerned. He does not get there anything extra so far as emoluments are concerned. He does not get anything extra so far as other things are concerned. Things being equal so far as Members of Parliament are concerned and so far as membership of these bodies is concerned, I think there will not be a big drive for getting into those bodies.

At the same time, I would submit very respectfully that it has been said that the newspapers of the world are the eyes and ears of mankind. They are the eyes and ears of mankind. There is no doubt about that. I would say that Members of Parliament are the eyes, and ears and arms of the nation. They have also the conscience of the nation. Therefore I would submit that it is the duty of a Member of Parliament to see how things are happening in the country, how legislation is being implemented in the country, how Corporations are functioning in the country. I tell you that it is much better for him to be associated with these things, so that he gets an inside view of them,—very often, he is not getting an intimate knowledge of them—than to stand outside and listen to gossip and other things and think that things are going not too well with these corporations. It is much better that we are associated with

these things than that we stand apart from these things. This association will be conducive to the effective functioning of Parliamentary democracy. The hon Minister said, we have swallowed a camel but we are straining at a gnat. I do not know what he meant by that. But, I think that the amendments which the Rajya Sabha has sent up for reconsideration are very very valuable amendments and that they will make the functioning of Parliamentary democracy much more effective. They will not make the functioning of Parliamentary democracy in any way ineffective.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, he may speak sitting.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I am very grateful to you Sir for the amenity offered to me.

It is most unfortunate that this amendment should have come in the manner in which it has come to this House. This House debated this question for seven long days and the matter has been before the House in some shape or other for the last eleven years since we enacted our Constitution and this article 102 has been in the forefront from the very beginning. It is true that when power was wrested from the British Indians were quite foreign to these stratagems and these processes of democracy, but at the same time, even the British Government had enacted many laws in this country which we only subsequently perpetuated. This provision about this office of profit was in the Government of India Act in 1909, later it was in the Act of 1919 and again in the Act of 1935 and again in the Constitution. So, this provision has remained on the statute-book in one shape or other for a very long time even in India.

If you look to the history of other countries—I do not want to go into details—you will find that in the Mother of Parliaments for several centuries the real political struggle had been around the principles which

were subsequently contained in the Act passed in the time of Queen Anne. A short history of it has been published by the Secretary of this House, Shri Kaul, and is given in a brochure, and hon. Members will do well to read it. All the phases are given in it "Ultimately Parliament triumphed over the King and got supremacy, and how was it settled?" This was one of the ways in which the matter was settled ultimately, that Members of Parliament were not allowed to accept offices of profit. As soon as they accepted it, they were regarded as having accepted something which would not entitle them to continue to remain as Members.

Cutting the history short, because I do not want to take up the time of the House on this and because I have already had occasion to explain this aspect of the case I may say that when we started as a Government, some mistakes were made and Members of Parliament were appointed to certain offices of profit without the Government realising what they were doing, or the Members knowing what they were doing. Ultimately we had to pass an Act in 1950, again another Act in 1951. A third Bill was brought in 1953 and passed in 1954 known as Act I of 1954.

It so happened that certain Vindhya Pradesh people had been appointed to offices of profit some were residents and some were non-residents, an allowance of Rs. 5 was given to some and to some others a little more, and ultimately it had to come to the Election Commissioner who was pleased to say that because they accepted something by way of remuneration, they came within the mischief of the rule of office of profit, and ultimately a Bill had to be brought here to give immunity to them also.

Over all these years from 1950 whenever these Bills were before the House the question of questions arose as to what is an office of profit, and what is the effect of accepting an office of profit. It is true that our Government

gave immunity as it ought to have given; we were all parties to it, the matter was discussed in detail. If you kindly look at the proceedings which culminated in the Act of 1954 you will be pleased to observe that most prominent Members of the House took part in those discussions including you, Sir, Shri Ranga, our leader Pandit Nehru and many others, and Dr Ambedkar and Shri Biswas also laid down certain principles.

One thing that was certain in those principles, and which was taken as a matter of course, was that so far as article 102 is concerned, it must be regarded as sacrosanct because it secured the purity and independence of the Members of this House. This was never doubted.

We were even then living in the twentieth century. We had given adult suffrage to our people in 1950, and all this has been going after attaining our independence. In England perhaps adult suffrage was introduced much earlier than in this country, and there also the Members of Parliament have their duties towards the electorate. But now I find, after the passing of this Bill by this House, a new theory has been propounded by the Law Minister in the other House that adult franchise had been given to this country—as a matter of fact, it had been given long before this Bill had been passed in this House—and that our present duties were not as Members of Parliament as they had been from the start or as in other countries. We think, just as my hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair has been pleased to say, that a new kind of duty has devolved upon us, and that Members of Parliament should partake in the responsibility for doing what the Government is entrusted with, that Members of Parliament are responsible equally to the extent that Government is responsible.

All these years we have been seeing that the Government had certain responsibilities, and that Members of Parliament had different responsibilities. The Supreme Court has got a

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

different responsibility. Supposing today a Member of Parliament is sent to the Supreme Court to work as an Additional Judge—the duty is there and we want that the country should be governed in the right way and the Supreme Court also wants it—will it be just? Supposing a Member of Parliament is appointed manager of Hindustan Steel or the Oils India Ltd or some other concern, will it be just? Will we be doing our duty? Let him give up his membership and be appointed and do the work of the country, we would all like it

This debated matter can be settled in many ways and some ways were suggested by the committee over which I presided. In the House and in the report of the Joint Committee also certain suggestions were made. What is the difficulty? The Government may be of the view that the talents of these Members of Parliament should be harnessed in the interests of the country. We do not say it should not be, that is not the position. We only say: let this House elect the Members of these committees. What is the difficulty? The entire House, in its wisdom, elects those Members to be sent to particular committees, and the whole House will have confidence in them and will look after them. Or, in the alternative, let the Speaker or the Chairman select those persons. What will be the difficulty? They will be the best men, on merits and people will have confidence in them. They will not have to look to the Ministers for being appointed to these posts

This is a simple question on which the Law Minister was so eloquent in his speech, and it can be settled in two minutes if he really meant it, but he means something else, to which I shall refer subsequently.

To speak of these amendments as coming from the Rajya Sabha is also not literally right. After all, what happened in the Rajya Sabha? The hon. Law Minister stood up and said

in advance that he accepted the amendment of Shrimati Reddy, without Shrimati Reddy having opened her mouth or given any reason, good, bad or indifferent, for the acceptance of the amendment. To me it appears it was perhaps a command amendment. It is not right to say that this amendment has come from the Rajya Sabha in the sense that the question was debated, arguments advanced on both sides and ultimately the House came to a decision. It has not come in that way. I am rather ashamed, I am rather pained to say that, as a matter of fact, the Law Minister has not treated this House with fairness. When he brought in the original Bill . .

Shri Hajarnavis: I believe there were broader amendments than those of Shrimati Reddy. I am only speaking from memory.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have read the relevant proceedings of the Rajya Sabha, only yesterday.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: What the hon. Member means to say is that notice of amendments was given by Shrimati Reddy or by some other persons as well, but before there was an opportunity of discussing those amendments, and before the Members who had given notice making out their case and the whole case being discussed in the House, the hon. Law Minister gave out, without hearing other parties, that he accepted those amendments. This is what he was taking exception to.

Shri Hajarnavis: Other Members had also given amendments, and I believe they went further than Shrimati Reddy. I am only speaking subject to correction, but I believe they went further than Shrimati Reddy's amendments and there was considerable discussion, and speeches were made.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is nothing wrong in this. My hon. friend is rather suspicious of me, but

I say that there is nothing wrong in the hon Law Minister standing up and accepting any of the amendments, if he was so minded. But that was not all. If that were all, I would have even mentioned it, I would rather admire the hon Law Minister for having accepted it, if he was satisfied with it, without any person opening his mouth. But, here, the case is quite different. A similar amendment, as we have just been pleased to hear from Shri Vasudevan Nair, was proposed in this House and defeated by the hon Law Minister. I want to know what happened in between.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) Wisdom dawned

Shri Vasudevan Nair Here also they wanted to accept

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava Whatever may be the reason for it even then I would not object. But what I object to is this.

Shri Saswara Iyer (Trivandrum) You can learn by experience

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava He has entirely forgotten the history of this Bill and the circumstances which led to its introduction. In April 1954 there was a gathering in the room of the hon Speaker and many Members attended that meeting. We have appended a note in the report of the Committee on Offices of Profit where we have given the history of the whole thing. All those hon Members suggested to Shri Mavalankar that though the Act of 1953 was being passed yet they were not satisfied with it, it was too wide, and, therefore, they could not accept it, moreover, it gave omnibus power to Government to appoint any Member of Parliament to any committee. That was a very chaotic state of things. As the Act did not satisfy the hon Members, the hon Minister in charge of the Bill in 1953 gave a specific assurance to the House that he would bring forward a new measure, after considering all the improvements that had

been suggested, and ultimately he would give a practical list—the word 'schedule' is not there, but he said—of the offices which would disqualify, and according to that, people had to adjust themselves. Matters went on for two or three or four years, and every year, the life of the original Act was extended, because, as a matter of fact, the hon Law Minister could not make that schedule. Every time, it was said that he was making it.

Under those circumstances, in 1954, a committee was appointed, consisting of fifteen Members. And there were certain terms of reference for this committee. If you will be pleased to go through the terms of reference, you will see that practically this committee was charged with the task of studying the entire question, going through the data and the circumstances etc and then making a recommendation to Government, so that that recommendation may be taken as the basis of the future legislation. So, it means that Government gave an assurance, and for years that assurance was kept up. Ultimately the report was made, and we wanted that Government should give us a schedule. It was the duty of the hon Minister to keep up to those assurances and in fact he was bound by the assurances given by the previous Ministers. But what did we find?

When the Bill was brought forward, it was brought forward in such objectionable form that it took the heart out of those who were parties to this assurance and all those complaints etc. The Bill was totally innocent of any schedule. On the contrary, it went much beyond the wording of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, it was a very great strain upon the meaning of the Constitution itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Need he go into all this history about what that Bill was? We have discussed it already.

Shri Hajarnavis. And we have gone over it thrice before.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: All right, I shall not go into the history of it. I really took a good length of time and I had full opportunity to say what I had to say on that occasion. This only became necessary, as the amendment. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there are additional reasons also why I shall not give very long time to the hon. Member.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There are very good reasons why I cannot take so much time now. I am very glad that I am also restrained by you, that you will not give me long time. I do not want to take any long time.

Anyhow, you will be pleased to see that this present provision, by taking away the words 'director or member' has taken the soul out of the whole provision. This Bill is practically a dead thing now. I cannot touch this Bill now even with a pair of tongs, as the phrase goes. It means that this is a very illogical Bill; it means that it is a Bill of which I should feel ashamed, in fact, not I alone, but even the hon. Law Minister should feel ashamed for having produced such a Bill. It is not that he does not agree with me, and I shall only quote his words in this behalf. You will be pleased to see that he also agrees with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that it has been passed by Rajya Sabha, should he say like that? We should exercise greater restraint, when it has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When it is passed by the Rajya Sabha, whether the statement has been made by the hon. Minister either here or outside, or anywhere else, I respect it equally. If he makes a statement in Rajya Sabha that this is an illogical Bill, that this is an unreasonable Bill, and I quote him, am I committing a wrong thing? Now, I shall not even quote it if you do not want me to quote it.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): You should quote it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Though he has said in his own speech in reply to Shri Kunzru Saheb who said it was illogical, it was unreasonable, that 'Have I not accepted? Have I not said so? Need I repeat it?' and so on. I would not quote it. This is more or less what he has said there on 18th December in his speech.

I shall come to the original reasoning and show why it is illogical. What is the result of the whole Bill now? The result of the whole Bill is to take away the words 'director or member', leaving aside, for the moment, the other changes. The result is that every Member of Parliament can become a member of any corporation or a director of any corporation, including the Oil India Ltd., or other concerns, whose names have been read out by Shri Mahanty. If this reasoning is true, as Shri Vasudevan Nair has been pleased to say, and as the Law Minister has stated—and I do not deny that they are motivated by the best of motives in this regard—that a Member should be enabled to do his best so far as the constructive activities in this country are concerned, then may I humbly ask whether a person who can be appointed as the chairman will be less useful than the person who is only appointed a member or Director. He will be all the more useful. If there is an eminent person who can be made the chairman of a certain corporation involving the investment and use of crores of rupees, I think he will be much more useful, and he will do much better work than as an ordinary member or a director. May I humbly ask what is the justification then for taking away this disqualification only from a member and not from a chairman?

Shri Jadhav: There is dearth of good men in India.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My hon. friend says that there is dearth

of good men What does that prove? There is dearth of good Members of Parliament also in the country, as my hon friend himself has stated I humbly say that if this is good reason I accept that argument, and I would logically say that, as a matter of fact, the chairman should be the first person who should be qualified to be a Member of Parliament, and his services should be availed of

Even now, suppose I pass this Bill in its present form, what does it mean? It means that the chairmen of the committees and other bodies contained in Part I of the Schedule, and chairmen or secretaries of bodies specified in Part II of the Schedule would be disqualified from becoming Members, but not the members of those bodies

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad) May I remind the hon Member that he is ill?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He knows it as well as the hon Member does

Shri Mulchand Dube: But he forgets it in the heat of the moment He forgets that he is ill

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am very thankful to the hon Member who has reminded me I am really very thankful to him If you would excuse me for diversion for a minute to a personal question, some of the hon Members have been kind enough to refer to me in very affectionate terms, and many Members of the House are anxious that I should not exert I am very thankful to them Really, the improvement which I have made since my recent illness is due to the good wishes of my hon friends, and at the same time, I shall keep to the warnings that you have given me, and I am not going to exert more than I can do so, I shall not do so But for the fact that this is a very important Bill, I would not have taken part in it, otherwise, I

would have kept silent, as I have been silent in this House for so many days. But now, it is exertion, and, therefore, with your permission I would sit and then speak about this Bill

I was submitting that if there was good reason why Members of Parliament should be qualified to go on these committees, there was much more reason why they should also go as chairmen Therefore, I say this Bill is illogical, it is unreasonable

A question was asked of the Law Minister there, 'why have you disqualified the Vice-chancellor?' He said, 'Well, my personal opinion is that he should not have been disqualified, but the majority of the Members of the party wanted it, and the majority of the Members wanted it' We passed this Bill after considering it for so many days And we are about five hundred Members here Now, the statements of 500 Members and their votes is not much less important than the amendment by a lady Member there who gave no reasons for this Setting aside all that, that motion is accepted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment of the hon lady Member now cannot be split up from the decision of the Rajya Sabha It should be now taken as the collective decision of that House

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We respect the other House very much and I for one respect it very much so that whatever comes from there, whether it is from a lady or a gentleman is entitled to our greatest respect But, my complaint is quite different In this struggle thousands of rupees will be lost We are having in this session a two hours debate At the same time, so many persons will be wasting their time If the hon Minister wanted this, he should have brought it in his original Bill that only the Chairman will be exempted and not any other person He did not really want that, I brought in a motion here that it should be

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referred to a Select Committee. But he wanted straightway to pass this Bill. What was the motion he moved? He moved for consideration. In the case of such an important Bill he straightway moved for consideration. I am thankful to him that he accepted the suggestion of the Business Advisory Committee and agreed to

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, may I explain that? The statute in force there was to expire shortly after the Bill was brought and it had to be extended twice in order to give us time to consider the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am sorry I have not been able to catch what fell from the hon. Minister but I do not want to catch it also. My point is this. It went to a Select Committee. You were the Chairman of the Select Committee and you know very well how we in this House fought for this Schedule, and how, though the hon. Law Minister ultimately accepted it, from the very beginning there was great resistance from the Ministry. Perhaps, it was rightly so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should that be referred to here? I mean what happened there.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This happened in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was now talking of what happened inside the Select Committee.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But about that statements have already been made in this House. Anyhow, I will not talk about it. The hon. Minister was a Member of the Select Committee. We all know how we respect our Law Minister. Even a suggestion from him carried weight with us. But he presented the select committee Report giving his blessings to the Report. Why did he not say at

that time that the Director or Member should not be included here and only the Chairman should be included? During the discussions here the Government were going to have a number of amendments moved. Did they make or table any amendment here on a matter of this vital importance? They did not bring in any amendment. The Bill passed through this House and it went there to the other House. On the first opportunity they accepted an amendment which, I have submitted, takes the soul out of it.

This is purely history. If you are pleased to hear what I am going to say further in respect of this, you will be convinced that the Minister has forgotten what all his predecessors assured about us. He brought in a Bill which did not honour the promises which were made. He said before the House that we are supposed to have a Welfare State. The Welfare State is not going to topple from the Heavens. It is not as if we do not know what it is. If you do not believe in this, what is the use of article 102? You are defeating this provision, you are circumventing it. You will be pleased to see that article 102 says that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen or for being a member if he holds or accepts an office of profit and unless such office is declared by Parliament to be a not disqualifying one. It means that in respect of every particular office this House alone is competent to declare whether it is one which will disqualify or not. The House has got no power to declare in advance about all the statutory, non-statutory or advisory committees and other committees which would come hereafter in existence as attracting the qualification or disqualification. The House is not competent, I submit. You may take the opinion of anybody, even the Supreme Court. The House is competent only to declare about particular offices and not about a

class of offices e.g. about all members or Directors of all such statutory or non-statutory bodies whether existing or not technically beforehand. This is not my view alone. This is the view of the hon. Law Minister himself. I will read out from his speech where he accepted this.

I have already quoted his speech in the House. Now, I will only give references because reading it will rather take too much of time. I will give the reference wherein he stated that the law is that only for specific offices the Parliament has to declare. It is in his speech dated the 14th December, 1957, I think on page 5487 while he was making the motion for sending it to the Select Committee.

If that is so, I would only beg of you to kindly consider this Bill with the amendment which has come. All the Directors and members of future committees which have not yet come into existence are exonerated from this disqualification. Is it possible for us to do? I therefore submit that if this is accepted, it will be against the Constitution. This will violate the Constitution. This is ultra vires. My first submission is this.

I always view with respect the hon. Law Minister's view on points of law. When he says that Parliament can declare only specific offices as attracting or not attracting the disqualification, I take it he is one with me so far as this aspect is concerned. If that is so, what we are going to do is unconstitutional.

Then, my second argument is this. It is a question of fact whether we are violating the Constitution or not. At the same time, we are really committing a fraud on the Constitution, because, after all, Parliament is given a certain power to declare certain offices such as will not entail this disqualification. It is very clear to my mind that Parliament must discuss, must look into the matter and must come to a conclusion. The
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Parliament must deliberate, must weigh the pros and cons and then come to a conclusion that, as a matter of fact, a particular office is such as will not entail the disqualification. If the Parliament in its discretion or under the guidance of our eminent lawyer does something which does not look into that office or its composition at all or an office which has not come into existence at all, if we do not go into the composition of those offices, we are not, I humbly submit, discharging the duty which the Constitution has laid on us. Therefore, this is circumventing the Constitution. It is a fraud on the Constitution to lay down today that all those offices which are here, which have not been examined will not attract the disqualification. Let the hon. Minister say that 3 or 4 of the committees which were mentioned by my hon. friend Shri Mahanty have ever come before us. Many hon. Members raised the question of many State Committees which were not looked into. A Standing Committee of Parliament for going into the composition of these Committees not examined so far and recommending to the Government was also proposed to be set up. I put in an amendment here, which was rejected. On that occasion the hon. Speaker also brought to the attention of the hon. Law Minister the purport of my amendment and asked him how he can say anything about committees which have not been looked into and say that those offices were such as will not attract the provisions of article 102. He could make no reply. May I humbly submit that, if that is the position, is the Parliament discharging its duty as contemplated by article 102? Is it not a fact that we are consciously and deliberately doing what the Constitution never allowed us to do? If it is true, it is true according to Dr. Ambedkar, Shri Biswas, according to Shri Sen, the Election Commissioner, according to the previous Speaker and according to all those other persons including you, Sir, who took part in the previous discussions. They practically accepted it that article 102 re-

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lates to maintenance of the purity or independence of the Members so that the Ministers may not be in a position to seduce the Members by appointing them to such posts so that the Members may not feel that they are under obligation. This is only meant for this purpose. Now is it that a member will not be amenable to seduction but only the chairman will be liable. After all, what is the sense in going through the composition of 1300 committees and singling 127 of them. This has been with the co-operation and under the very nose of the hon. Law Minister. He knew what we were doing and the matter went several times to the higher authorities also. They had accepted that a schedule has to be made. Now that a schedule has been made, the only short-cut is to take away the words, 'director or member' and scuttle the whole thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I would advise the hon. Member not to strain very much.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I would not strain any more but at the same time I am sorry to say that I must say these things. You may kindly allow me five or ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I am not looking towards the time, I can give him any amount of time. I was looking towards his health.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. With your permission, then Sir, I will end by making an appeal to my friends. This is a question of the utmost importance as it affects the purity and independence of the Members of this august House. I do not say as my hon. friend has said that every Member who accepts membership will become corrupt; not at all. But then you must respect the experience of centuries of the Mother of Parliaments and all the other countries which have got

such provisions. It is only meant to ensure the independence of the Members. For hundreds of years Englishmen fought for this provision and they have got it. The entire independence is based upon this provision. Therefore, it is accepted perhaps all over the world. If each Minister appoints four advisers, where will this House be? I gave on a previous occasion the history of an incident which happened in this House and I do not want to see it repeated. We want to keep the independence of this country intact. If you want to keep the purity of this House in tact, it is absolutely necessary to have this in view. We are as good Members of Parliament as my hon. friend Shri Vasudevan and it is open to us to implement and to have our powers exercised over matters relating to the popular movements. What have we done? We have only seen that the members are not exposed to temptation by virtue of which their judgments may be influenced and they may give their votes feeling that they are under an obligation to the Ministers. It is true that I want that the Ministers should be deprived of this privilege. I do not want that Members should not be allowed to go on these committees and help the country. Let the selection be made by the hon. Speaker or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or let this House be given the power to elect such members. Let the Government bring forward such a proposition and we will pass it. The real issue is not this. The real issue is that the Members want to keep this power. Fortunately this Cabinet consists of Ministers who themselves are not corrupt and this House consists of persons who cannot be corrupted, so far as the present generation goes. But what will happen in the States? What would happen in the coming generations? We have to take the entire thing into view. It is a basic question. I would beg the House to kindly look to the prestige of the House to the purity and indepen-

dence of the House and not succumb to this because the Government has brought an amendment. It is not as if because it has been brought by the Government, it should be accepted. I have seen many times here, only to my shame, that because something has been brought by the Government, we are out to accept it; that is the feeling. If the Government intervenes and says that it accepts an amendment at the division stage, we accept that amendment. It happened in this Bill also. On a momentous occasion like this, when the very existence, purity and independence of the Members is involved, let us give a better account of ourselves and let each one of us look into the matter in our own independent way. It is not at all a party question. Every Member of this House is involved; every citizen of the country has got an interest in it. I would, therefore, beg of my hon. friends to give their vote after fully considering the pros and cons and according to their wishes and not according to the wishes of others or the Law Minister whom we all respect. I would submit that this amendment should not be accepted.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur)
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of this House when I put on record our deep appreciation of the great effort that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has made just now. He once again enlightened us and warned us of this important matter. In this matter he has been our friend and guide ever since its inception. It only shows how serious the matter is which we are being called upon to discuss that even at considerable strain to his health he has once again tried to bring to our attention and common focus the various facts that need to be kept before our eyes. In the past I have refrained from participating in this discussion because generally I like to keep out of discussion on legal matters because I do not think that I possess any special competence in this direction.

But we have reached a stage now when it is not a question of law. It is a question of certain political philosophy and as Bhargavaji has pointed out, of certain morality in political life. He tried to place before us once again, as he has done very fully on a previous occasion but never as effectively as on this occasion, the whole history of this subject. You, Sir, pointed out why it was necessary to go into the history of it. May I with all respect to you, Sir, say that the history is very important because this matter has been gone into fully and thoroughly by us in the past. It is said that a Government should not resign when there is a snap vote. So also an amendment must be considered whether it is a snap amendment or whether it is something that takes into consideration all the facts and all the sequences that have been before us when we passed this particular measure. Unfortunately, I have not gone through the full debates in the Rajya Sabha and I read what appeared in the papers at that time. I have not gone through the verbatim records as Pandit Bhargava has done. He says that his impression is that this particular amendment was accepted by the Rajya Sabha not with full deliberation. We are again called upon to apply our mind. We had applied our mind very fully after a very careful consideration not lasting over a few hours here but over a period of ten years in which some of the most eminent Members of this House took part. We came to certain conclusions. Now, we are asked to reconsider them. No argument of substance has been brought forward which would make it possible to reconsider those things. It is absolutely necessary at a time in which we are living now, times full of change, pregnant with possibilities, that the self-denying ordinance is maintained by us. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is very right when he says that it can: a large number of corporations will come up and a large number of bodies will come up, and it is not that we lack any confidence in the

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Treasury Benches that they will not try to keep Members of this House one side or the other or that the Members of the House will not be willing to be swayed in their judgment by getting under the influence of any patronage that may be exercised. That is not the point. The point is, it is not only that a thing is done rightly but it must appear to be done rightly. The whole thing is that the people must feel that the Members of Parliament are really deliberately trying to safeguard their independence. For a woman her chastity is most important; for Members of Parliament its independence is the most important thing. It is the priceless thing that we possess, and nothing must be permitted in anyway to create a breath of suspicion about independence, about our complete independence in judging matters and exercising vigilance over the administration which is the task, which is the privilege and the responsibility of every section of the House. It is from that point of view that there is this danger. As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava had pointed out, occasions may arise; every few years we may appoint a committee to review the working of certain autonomous bodies, and exceptions might be made, and he said that for the purposes of a committee like that, our Members should go into the question. I personally would like our Members being appointed to a reviewing committee. But as I said, we should go into it on every occasion. This kind of blanket approval that is sought is to be given in defiance of certain lines of thinking which this House has evolved over a period of ten years. Today we are asked to do something in a hurry. We are being hustled in a direction where caution is a primary requirement.

In a matter of this kind, where the independence of the House is con-

cerned, where there is a danger, however remote it may be, however minute it may be, a danger of any kind of nepotism or patronage being exercised on the independent judgment of the Members of the House, what is needed is a tremendous amount of caution, and not this kind of hurry and hustling.

The hon. Minister said it was a piece of legislation and it was likely to lapse and therefore on a previous occasion he had come forward and said that there is no need for a Select Committee. This House extended the time for that particular piece of legislation and gave it extension for a year or perhaps two years, because the House felt that this matter needs to be gone into very thoroughly. I would say the same thing now. May I beg of him and beg of the Members of the Rajya Sabha that even if the changes are to be made, they need to be considered in all their implications, and a much longer time is needed. This Bill as it stands and as we have adopted, is in consonance with certain lines of reasoning in the light of some experiences that we have encountered over a long period of time. Whether it is right or wrong,—apart from that question,—these are vital matters, and after all, Parliamentary institutions are built up only if we honour certain traditions and above all the traditions and independence of the House. In anything that is likely to affect adversely those traditions, and even if a few Members feel that in a matter like this the independence of the House is likely to be adversely affected, I feel as a good democrat, as one who is devoted to the cause of parliamentary democracy, I would hesitate very much to push through an amendment of this kind. It is the hesitation of a people who particularly have devoted a lifetime, as Pandit

Thakur Das Bhargava has done, towards nurturing and fostering parliamentary democracy. I would plead with the hon. Law Minister: there is the anxiety and contribution of a few people who would like to see that this whole doctrine of separation of power is undermined, that executive and legislative functions become coterminous—all kinds of functions are sought to be made, as I said, coterminous—by those who have no respect for the rule of law and who are not interested in the fostering of democratic institutions. There is no reason to seek light and guidance from such sources. But still, if we want to move in that direction, the necessary care and caution need to be exercised.

From that point of view, I believe that it would be unwise to accept this amendment. It may be necessary to go to a joint session of the Houses. We may go to a joint session of the Houses, but let us have another opportunity to go into this. Perhaps a joint session will be good enough to go into these matters more thoroughly. But let us not rush in where, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said, we may be taking out the very soul of article 102 of the Constitution, because it is article 102 which alone makes Parliament what it is, which alone makes it a matter of pride and privilege to those of us who have the opportunity of being elected and coming here as the watchdogs of the people, as men who are entrusted with the responsibility to exercise vigilance over the administration in a fair manner, in a manner where we are not going to be influenced by any fear or any favour. In our ability to exercise vigilance without any fear or favour, no one should feel that that is being weakened and so long as there is any danger of that kind of fear emerging either in any section of the House here or in the wider public outside, I would beg of the Minister to go very slow and here at least to heed the voice of caution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have two hours. We have almost exhausted the subject.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: The time may be extended.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: Normally, by 4 O'clock, the Electricity Bill should have been taken up. But we are still ahead of schedule. This is a very important subject and so discussion on this may continue. You know we saved two hours in the other Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Dr. Krishnaswami. The hon. Members will be very brief now.

Dr. Krishnaswami: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when this Bill was originally discussed in this House, many of us expressed doubts regarding the wisdom of this measure. But the amendments that have been moved in the Rajya Sabha and which have been accepted by my hon. friend the Law Minister in my judgment tend to make the Bill much different from what it was previously.

What is the essential issue that divides us from my hon. friends who have just spoken on the other side? My hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair pointed out with great eloquence that Members of Parliament would not be corrupted, that he had great faith in the people. I am very glad to hear that he has great faith in the people. But I should like to point out that the essential question which divides us from my friends on the other side is one of principle. We believe that there is a distinction which has to be drawn between the civil servant and the legislator. According to my friends, the communists communist theory hold that every civil servant should necessarily be a legislator, and that there should not be the distinction drawn between the civil servant and the legislator. From his point of view,—my hon. friend on the other side—he is perfectly logical in wishing that the legislators

[Dr. Krishnaswami]

should be directors, should be members of these various statutory corporations. But from our point of view, from the point of view of ensuring parliamentary democracy, from the point of view of ensuring impartiality, I venture to think that it is dangerous and dangerous to the extreme if Members of Parliament are nominated to these various bodies as directors or members.

I shall tell the House how certain consequences will ensue. It is true that when we are nominated, it will be pointed out that we will be the very soul of incorruptibility and independence, but then what happens in practice might be something different from what we totally bargained for. I realize that in many of these corporations the directives will be issued by the Minister. Directives will have to be issued by the Government and no matter, however independent a Member might be, so long as he continues to be in that body we will have to obey those directives. And, when he comes over to this House he might be placed in a very invidious position; there would be a conflict between his duty as Member of this House and as a director of the particular corporation

16 hrs.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, therefore, was perfectly correct in having invited our attention to this danger, and I do hope that this aspect of the matter will be borne in mind not only by those on the Treasury Benches but by all of us in this House. In fact, the main moving part of Pandit Bhargava's appeal was to Members of this House to examine their conscience and to make up their mind to vote irrespective of party affiliations. There was also a request to the Treasury Benches not to issue the whip to vote in a particular manner. This measure, in my humble opinion, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, affects the prestige, the honour and the reputation of this

House, and I am sure once consideration is devoted to these facts hon. Members of this House will rise to the occasion and reject the amendment that has been moved by my hon. friend, the Deputy Law Minister. In so doing they will be only showing their high regard to the corporate dignity of this House, and I do hope that it must be a positive proof that we attach a great importance to parliamentary democracy in this country.

Shri Kaswara Iyer: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall not take much time of the House, and I shall remember your admonition that we should not take more than five minutes. Sir, although my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has been giving us very good arguments against the acceptance of the amendments proposed by the House of elders, and although eloquent support was given to him by my hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami, I would certainly say that I cannot see eye to eye with the arguments that have been advanced. The argument proceeds on the ground that if directorship or membership of any statutory or non-statutory body is declared to be not an office of profit, the independence of Members of this Lok Sabha or Members of the other House will be warped by other considerations. To put it in a nut-shell, the argument is that if Members of Parliament become directors or shareholders in a statutory corporation at once their independence will be curtailed because they will carry influence with the Minister. There is nothing in the enactment to show that the Minister is to appoint them. Of course, my hon. friend, Pandit Bhargava said that these members may be elected by this House or nominated by you. Certainly, we have no objection to these procedures. We are also, as my hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami would say, fighting for a principle.

We are saying that in a widening economy that is now found, in a

progressive society in which we are living, when there is a dearth of able men, the fact that a person is a Member of Lok Sabha shall not debar him from taking upon his shoulders the responsibility of a director or otherwise of a statutory corporation. Why should we assume that the independence of a Member of Parliament who has been aware of his responsibility to this House and also to the people of his constituency and also to the people of the State will be warped by the mere fact that he steps upon the position of a director of a corporation? If he can disagree with the Law Minister in this very House, why can't he disagree with the directives, as my hon friend would say, the Law Minister may put upon him? If he cannot see eye to eye with the directive that the Law Minister may give to him as a director, if he is aware of his responsibilities, if he is aware of his duty to his electorate, he will immediately resign. Why can't he come forward in this House and put forward his disabilities, his opinion about the functioning of the statutory corporations in which he is made a director? I cannot for a moment accept the argument advanced by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava on the ground that these offices of profit cannot in any way be excluded.

Article 102 says

"(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;"

Sub-article (a) gives power to Parliament to enact a list of those offices of profit which are not to disqualify.

If I may say so with respect, it does not say that Parliament should prescribe the offices of profit which will disqualify the holder. In other words, we may enact a law specifying the offices which will exempt him from disqualification. That is what sub-article (a) says. Looking at the schedule attached to this Bill, we find that an attempt has been made to enumerate a number of offices which will disqualify the holder. Why should we at all give a schedule in a matter I am thinking about

I am not in any way disparaging the good work done by my learned friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, and the members of the Committee on Offices of Profit, but I am only looking at the provisions of article 102. One learns by experience. I have been reading and re-reading this and I now find that all that article 102 says is that Parliament may by law specify those offices which will not disqualify a Member. So, the implied meaning of article 102 is for Parliament to specify the offices of profit which will not disqualify a Member of Parliament.

Of course, the evil has been done and I am not going to say, scrap the schedule which is attached to this enactment. But I am only submitting that I cannot agree that if the words "director or member of any statutory or non-statutory body specified in part I of the Schedule" are taken away from this, the purity of the schedule is in anyway destroyed. My friend has been saying that the schedule becomes illusory and that the independence is affected. Look at the exemptions given in the body of the Act itself. Section 3 says

"It is hereby declared that none of the following offices, in so far as it is an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, shall disqualify the holder thereof for being chosen as, or for

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being, a member of parliament,
namely:—

- (a) any office held by a Minister.....
- (b) the office of the Chief Whip.....
- (c) the office of a member of any force ... "

It gives a number of offices, including the office of Vice-Chancellor. Accepting the argument of my hon. friend, if a Member of Parliament is a Vice-Chancellor of some university, is not his independence warped? Why do you want to exempt him also? Let us take the logic to the extreme. The office of the Vice-Chancellor is an office of profit; it is an office of patronage from which he can wield influence over the university teachers and so on. If the argument of my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, is to be accepted, we cannot also exempt the office of Vice-Chancellor. So, my humble submission is that the argument that the integrity and independence of Members is warped by their getting into offices of profit is very illusory. The integrity or independence of a Member is not dependent on the fact that he holds an office of a responsibility as a director of a statutory corporation, but depending upon his own individual integrity, his conscience, his duty towards the electorate and his duty towards this House. If he is a person who can be trusted with responsibility of legislating and doing work to his government by the people who have sent him here, why can't he be given the added responsibility of looking into the affairs of a statutory corporation with the responsibilities attached to it? Why should a Member of Parliament be sensitive about this? Will the character be tainted by the mere fact that he attaches himself to that work? Is it not the purpose for which he is sent there? It is for the purpose of his country that he is sent there and

so he must do the duty of a director. It is an office of responsibility, not an office of profit, and so he must do his duty towards the country by examining the functions of the statutory bodies in which he is appointed and suggest ways and means for improving the public sector. The procedure as to how he should become a director, whether the Minister should nominate him or the Prime Minister should nominate him, that is not a matter of concern to us. We have practically no objection to any procedure being adopted, by the whole House if they so desire. But the view that a Member of Parliament cannot hold the office of director or member of a statutory body is a view from which we differ and so I would submit that it must be considered.

Shri Hajarnavis: Do I reply again when I move the further motion? I would prefer to make one reply in view of the fact that there is very little time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can reply to the consideration motion now if he so desires.

Shri Hajarnavis: I would like to take some time in replying to the various points made by the hon. Members. But if you will permit me, I will defer my reply till after I have made my next motion. If the hon. Members have something to add, then I will cover those points also. I will deal with all the points made by the hon. Members at one time. Then, as far as I can see, no argument has yet been advanced as to why the motion which I have moved in the first instance, namely, that the amendments be taken into consideration, should not be passed by the House. I will deal with them at a later stage. So, with your permission, I will make my reply at the next motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I put it to the House then? I do wish it would

have been better if the Minister replied, because an objection has been made and the hon. Members have stressed so much that the motion should be rejected. Therefore, there ought to be some reply.

Shri Hajarnavis: If that is your command, I will proceed to deal with the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some senior Members have submitted their views.

Shri Hajarnavis: I will deal with those points. I thought I can defer them till we deal with the merits of the amendments. So far as I can see, and I have heard the arguments carefully, nothing has been said as to why the amendments should not be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When this motion was moved, hon. Members have objected to this motion being accepted. If the hon. Law Minister desires the Members of this House to vote in favour of it, he ought to make a speech in reply.

Shri Hajarnavis: I thought I will make a consolidated reply on all the points on both the motions, namely, it may be taken into consideration and, then, it may be agreed to. I will first deal with a point which has been made, not only today but many times before by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. The point that he makes is that 'office of profit' has a certain significance and his idea of what an office of profit is has not always agreed with what we consider an office of profit is. The basic assumption on which most of his objections are based is that profit is not merely a monetary gain. The point is relevant because we will have to study this question with regard to the definition that we have made about profit or about the actual gain that an hon. Member will make if he is so appointed.

Shri Nanshir Bharucha: Rs. 21 per day.

Shri Hajarnavis: Now, we base our proposal on a decision by the Supreme

Court and it is not suggested that a declaration made by the Supreme Court is not binding on us. Article 141 says that when a law has been declared by the Supreme Court, it shall be the law of the land. The phrase 'office of profit' has been interpreted by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has clearly laid down that the idea of profit means monetary gain. Once the Supreme Court has reached that decision, the question in each case would be as to whether the emoluments that are attached to a particular office result in profit or do not result in profit. After all, in applying the Constitution and in interpreting the provisions of the Constitution, though we are—each one of us—entitled to interpret them in our own way, the interpretation of the Supreme Court is binding on all authorities. Therefore, assuming we said that 'office of profit' need not involve mere monetary gain and we intended to extend the definition, such an interpretation is liable to be challenged in the Supreme Court.

Then, under the Constitution we cannot create any disqualification where none exists. Assuming we said that the mere fact that patronage is liable to be extended by the person who is appointed—the fact that patronage is at the disposal of the person who is appointed,—renders it an office to be office of profit. If that is the interpretation that is placed but if it is not accepted by the Supreme Court, then the fact that we are trying to create disqualification where none is created by the Constitution will render our legislation ineffective.

We have pointed out at various stages that this is the interpretation by the Supreme Court placed on the expression 'office of profit'. Therefore, in each case the question would be: are the emoluments, that is, the pay, salary and the return attached to a particular office, a profit? If it is a profit, then of course it comes under the ban. But if it is not profit, then article 102 is clearly out of the

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way. It is no use our trying to create any disqualification which the Constitution does not create

Now, coming to.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I would not like to interrupt the hon. Minister, but I want to point out that the Supreme Court has said that any kind of advantage will come in. Let us not misunderstand

Shri Hajarnavis: If there is any such decision it may be brought to my notice. As I said, I am prepared to learn. We have always taken our stand on the basis of the decision of the Supreme Court. But if the Supreme Court has gone further

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What about what Shri Biswas and Dr. Ambedkar said about this office of profit?

Shri Hajarnavis: As far as I understand, what the Supreme Court says, is the law of the land. If the Supreme Court says, as what Shri Easwara Iyer says, then of course we will have to take it into consideration. I do not read the Supreme Court judgements in that manner.

Then we come to the definition of the word 'compensatory allowance'. First of all, we might note the fact that what is payable is merely compensatory allowance. The allowance is merely supposed to compensate. No profits intended to be made. Compensatory allowance means any sum of money payable to the holder of an office by way of daily allowance (such allowance not exceeding the amount of daily allowance to which a Member of Parliament is entitled under Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act), any conveyance allowance, house-rent allowance or travelling allowance for the purpose of enabling him to recoup any expenditure incurred by him in performing the functions of that office.

So that, it is made clear that the quantum of gain that he makes will be such as will enable him merely to recoup the expenditure that he has made. If that is the position reached, if this is the amount of gain that he makes if he merely just meets the expenditure for attending that particular duty, then, I suggest that no profit is earned by him and if no profit is earned in that office, that office is not an office of profit and therefore, article 102 will not apply.

That being so, once we reach the conclusion that for all these offices, so far as the money part of it is concerned, the Member will not get anything more, than the compensatory allowance, then, he earns no profit and therefore he is subject to no disqualification.

Shri Goray (Poona): Is that the meaning of the Supreme Court's decision?

Shri Hajarnavis: That is how I read it.

Shri Goray: I thought you agreed with Shri Easwara Iyer when he said that any advantage means profit.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That was not mentioned here. This point of view is given for the first time in this House today.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have said it several times and the Deputy-Speaker will recollect that I said it several times. Not only that, I asked...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Not here; in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hajarnavis: If I remember aright during the discussions in the Select Committee and the Sub-Committee I have pointed out....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know if this is the position of the Law Minister also that that profit means pecuniary profit only?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would put it to the hon. Minister, because he has mentioned my name, the whole position would become very easy and straight. We can put those offices which do not entitle a Member to get more than the compensatory allowance do not disqualify at all.

Shri Hajarnavis: I will deal with that aspect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a difficult position.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then the question arises, whether assuming that in no profit is earned, no pay, no salary is attached, yet, is it an office of profit because there is patronage, there is influence. That is the question. I have made enquiries. I have studied the question. There are speeches made in this House and elsewhere where it has been assumed, conceded that the fact that patronage is at the disposal of an office, makes it an office of profit. But, in no book on Constitutional Law, so far, I have been able to find that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This was what Mr. Champion said in the House of Parliament: from Mr. Champion's evidence you will see that, even a place of honour is an office of profit. Here is Champion's evidence with me and I present the book to you.

Shri Hajarnavis: If the passage that the hon. Member has in mind is brought to my notice, I will revise my opinion. As far as I see—have myself searched, I have asked other people to search the authorities—there are only three classes of offices which come under the ban. First, in which the office is paid a salary. It is an obvious case. Second, office where salary is attached, but is not drawn. That is also within the objection. The third class of cases is those where the House of Commons at some time or other, by its own decisions, regarded them.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I humbly present this book to my friend where not only in one place but in many places he will find this definition—*Offices of Profit and Disqualification of Members*,—Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi,—of this Secretariat.

Shri Hajarnavis: I will place it in appo- tion to the Supreme Court decision and draw my conclusion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is said that if there is some advantage it is an office of profit.

Shri Hajarnavis: The third class of cases which I have been able to see is where by a long series of House of Commons decisions certain offices have been regarded as offices of profit. There is no fourth category.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Chairman of the University Grants Commission getting one rupee a month.

Shri Hajarnavis: That, Sir, is an office to which, I believe, a salary of Rs 3000 is attached. He might draw one rupee, he might not draw a single pie. Yet, he is within the second class which I have mentioned, namely that it is an office of profit to which a salary is attached. As far as I have been able to see, there is no fourth class, and we do not want to create it.

So far as the objection to patronage is concerned, the patronage that is objected to is the patronage extended by the Minister. It is objected to on the ground that the Minister has so much patronage at his disposal that he might buy over or seduce, as the phrase has been used, a number of Members to his side, and might create what we call a King's party, and might be able to remain in position by distributing patronage, the patronage that is objected to in all the constitutional books on which I have been able to lay my hands is the patronage of the Minister and not the patronage

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which is at the disposal of the office to which appointment is made. If that were so, then look at the list which has been attached to the list of exemptions in the U.K. Act. If mere patronage was objected to, then you will see that a large number of offices which have been exempted in the U.K. Act will not be exempted. Therefore,—as I understand it,—and that is my personal opinion, the expression “office of profit” as interpreted by the Supreme Court means an office out of which you make pecuniary gain.

May I read the particular passage of the Supreme Court judgment which I have in mind?

“The plain meaning of the expression seems to be that an office must be held under the Government to which any pay, salary or emoluments and allowances is attached. The word ‘profit’ connotes the idea of pecuniary gain. If there is really a gain, its quantum or amount is not material.”

This is the passage on which I rely, and the citation is: AIR 1954 Supreme Court at page 653. If there is a later decision which modifies it ..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What would be the interpretation of: “If there is a gain, the quantum is not material.”?

Shri Hajarnavis: That is qualified by the word “pecuniary”. The word “profit” connotes the idea of pecuniary gain.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Only that idea and nothing else—does it say so?

Shri Hajarnavis: I read it in that manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this only part of the discussion and the argument that has been given or is this from the judgment?

Shri Hajarnavis: I will leave it at that. That being so, I submit that the idea that because in a certain office you might make certain appointments, you might make certain disbursements, you might extend patronage, even though no pecuniary gain is made, yet that constitutes an office of profit, is something which is not upheld by any authority or any court. This is as far as I can go.

Secondly, we are within the spirit, not only within the letter of the law, because all that we give to a Member of Parliament is a compensatory allowance, and it must be within the experience of every Member of this House that in many cases a compensatory allowance does not, in fact, compensate.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has tried to convert us to the schedule, and we are trying to convert him. He has not given up the attempt, apparently he has not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When there is no office of profit, why are you making the attempt?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have not given up the attempt of trying to persuade him. We will go on.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Very difficult.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is difficult, but I have not given up.

Then, I must make it clear to him and to other Members of the House that we yield to none in our intense desire to maintain the purity of parliamentary life. This Bill is, in no measure, designed in any way to affect the independence of the Members of Parliament.

I might remind the House that there is on the statute-book still an Act which gives wider powers than the present Bill. That is the present Act

in force, the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1953. I mention it for two purposes or with two objects in view. First of all, there, we have exempted all corporations, statutory and non-statutory, provided compensatory allowance alone is paid, and no exemption is made as in this Bill; and that measure is on the statute-book since 1953. Not a single instance has been mentioned in this House to show that our experience of the working of that Act during the last six years has resulted in any kind of abuse. On the one side, there is apprehension, but on our side, there is experience. If, during the last six years, wider power than is sought to be taken by this Bill has been actually available to Government and it has not in any case been abused, and no complaint has so far been made, then, is there any basis for the supposition that it is not going to be fairly used subsequently? I shall revert to this point later on.

The second point which I have to make is this. There, the clause is perfectly general, and covers membership of statutory or non-statutory bodies. That is the statute since 1953. It refers to bodies in existence, bodies which were contemplated then to come into existence, bodies which were not contemplated but which came into existence after 1953. Well, it has not occurred to any one, as it has occurred to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava today, to say that such a provision in the Act was a fraud on the Constitution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It was to remedy this situation that the committee was appointed by the Hon. Speaker. The 1953 Act was not satisfactory, and it was expressed in too wide terms. Therefore, this committee was appointed. The previous Law Minister, Shri Biswas gave an assurance that they will go into all these matters and then bring forward a measure to remedy that wide proposition.

Shri Hajarnavis: I merely suggest that during the last six years, such a provision in perfectly general terms has been on the statute-book, and Members of Parliament have enjoyed exemption on the basis of that very provision; it has not been regarded as vague, it has not been regarded as not supplying the necessary exemption. It has not been suggested that it was a fraud on the Constitution. For two years, it has been extended also. All that I can say is that if an office can be exempted singly, similarly it can be exempted by a class or it can be exempted by description of its function. Nothing will prevent Parliament from exercising its power and saying that for this class or classes, the disqualification shall not be incurred. I do not think that there is anything wrong in extending exemption in perfectly general terms. It is not necessary that each single specific case has got to be decided, and has got to be considered in order that the disqualification under article 102 may be removed.

If there was any substance, if the point was so obvious that the disqualification which was removed was illusory, or it was merely fraudulent, as the hon. Member said—in fact, very strong terms were used—I am quite sure some objections would have been raised somewhere.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It was raised during the discussion in this House.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not quite sure ...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I myself had raised this very point several times in this House.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not quite sure whether Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava himself was not a member of any corporation, and whether his own exemption which he has enjoyed so far, was not under any of those fraudulent provisions.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not know to which corporation the hon. Minister refers. I do not quite understand.

Shri Hajarnavis: We can say we are convinced and we have no doubt that the procedure that we have adopted, that the phrase that we have used, is perfectly potent, is valid, and is in compliance with the Constitution. We are not going to be panicky by any sort of fears that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava may attempt to create. The drafting has not been done...

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not want to create any panic at all.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is not that he is trying....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then, there are other objections which have been raised. I will try to deal with them to the best of my ability. I will first deal with the objections raised by Shri Mehta. He raised a very serious point—and he is a very serious student of political institutions—and I want, if possible, to meet him on his own ground. He said we have got to maintain the principle of separation of powers and there is a possibility of the Executive trying—he did not say it exists, but he did say that there is a possibility—to corrupt the Members of Parliament by extending patronage to them. I would like to invite him to look at this matter in this way.

He is aware that the theory of separation of powers is carried almost to its logical conclusion in the American Constitution. Here the Legislature and the Executive are combined. We have a parliamentary executive. We are both Members of Parliament and also members of the executive government. We are members of the Government.

Dr. Krishnaswami: The Cabinet.

Shri Hajarnavis: I said we are members of Parliament and also members of Government. No one can be in the Executive unless he is a Member of this House or of the other House—that is, of Parliament.

As I said, in America, at the top they have almost complete separation of the judiciary, the Legislature and the Executive. But, when problems of modern and social organisation confronted the United States they had to devise a new kind of organisation—what was called the autonomous Corporation. A famous Dean of the Harvard Law school said that these autonomous corporations were brought into existence because they had to put into effect various schemes. It became necessary, for the purpose, to combine together the judicial, the executive and legislative powers. And, it is the chief characteristic of these autonomous corporations that in them are, to a certain extent, combined all the three powers.

In England, the problem arose in a different form. As I am quite sure Shri Asoka Mehta is aware, it was probably the Labour Government, which under the inspiration of Mr Herbert Morrison, when the nationalised industries came into being, devised a new form of administering those departments, the new autonomous corporations. The question which arose there and the question which arises before us and which we are now considering—and I am quite sure Shri Asoka Mehta will make his contribution to the solution of this problem—as to how this Parliament is going to exercise control over autonomous corporations. It arose almost simultaneously, both in England and here.

If you read Herbert Morrison or Jennings you will find that in the United Kingdom,—in the House of Commons,—the problem of having an effective control over the autonomous corporations is a live issue. The

question is about the mechanism to be devised.

Shri Asoka Mehta: If the hon. Minister will give me an opportunity I will explain. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava made the position very clear. What he said was that if certain appointments were made by the House, then, it is a different matter, apart from the fact that there can be Parliamentary committees, as they have in Britain today, or periodical committee to review the working of the various corporations. But the distinction is there. If this House were to select some one or nomination is made by the Speaker that is one thing, when the Minister makes that nomination it is of another character. I believe the Minister will give his answer on that point because to my mind that is a crucial point.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am obliged to the hon. Member for bringing me to that point which I was probably in the danger of overlooking. I may submit that the approach of Shri Asoka Mehta is, if I might say so, objective, political but Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's approach is purely legalistic. We have taken the view that when a Member of Parliament goes to an autonomous corporation

An Hon. Member: He loses his seat.

Shri Hajarnavis: by election of the House, he is not holding that post under the Government. The words under article 102 are that he must hold an office of profit under the Government—that is to say, the appointment must be made by the Government and it must be one which is liable to be terminated by the Government. When the House elects a man to a certain office, he is not under the Government. There are corporations, according to whose constitutions, Members are elected by this House and the other House. That is the procedure which Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wants to be adopted in each case. If that is so,

the short answer to that question is that article 102 does not come in for consideration at all. The argument would be that in each case we want to have these Members elected rather than that we want to remove the disqualification. That is an argument which we can understand. But we are considering a different question. Is it or is it not necessary that Members of Parliament should be associated with the working of these autonomous corporations. That is the basic question to be considered. My friend Shri Asoka Mehta will tell us that in the United Kingdom they have a Committee of the Parliament which supervises over the working of the autonomous corporations. That is the method which they have devised. We have devised another method. From 1953 onwards, we have said that we shall send Members of Parliament who are so-minded to go and work in the autonomous corporations. That is our method. (Interruptions) sometimes through the Government and sometimes through Parliament. I have given the answer to the lawyer but as a student of politics I want to know from Shri Asoka Mehta whether if the House elects and if the Minister makes nominations, there is any difference in the actual result? That is what I meant when I said that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's approach was legalistic whereas I want Shri Asoka Mehta's approach to be different.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We made this recommendation to the Government in our Committee's report also. This was the recommendation we made in the Joint Committee also. This is not the first time that I am saying this.

Shri Hajarnavis: Shri Asoka Mehta is a serious student of politics. I want him to consider this question. If a right is given to the House to elect a person, instead of the Minister nominating him, would it make any difference?

Dr. Krishnaswami: I want only to ask one question, if the hon. Minister will permit me. He thinks that if the

Minister suggests that a certain individual should be on the corporation, then the House has no other choice except to ratify it and therefore, it makes no difference in substance.. (Interruptions.)

Shri Hajarnavis: I am merely discussing with all the seriousness with which Shri Asoka Mehta raised the question. I am trying to answer it. The question would be, even today, if a Minister actually makes an appointment which the House does not approve or a section of the House has a certain objection to it, it can be surely taken up in the House itself. The question would be merely one of procedure and approach. But the basic question still remains, about which we should have no doubt whatsoever. The basic question is, should or should not the Members of Parliament be associated with the autonomous corporations?

Shri Pannose (Ambalapuzha): That is the only question.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Two questions have been put to me. I hope I am not interrupting the Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: We have not yet arrived at a final answer. We are still at the exploratory stage.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Two questions are involved. The first question is, what is the best method of exercising parliamentary supervision over autonomous corporations. The Minister argues that we have come to the conclusion since 1951 or 1952—whatever be the year—that the best method would be that our Members should go and work on the corporations. A little earlier he said that these wide powers have been taken but they have not been used very much.

Shri Hajarnavis: I said whether the powers are wide or not, there has been no complaint so far raised

Shri Asoka Mehta: On the first point, I think a lot of debate has been still going on in the House it-

self. I remember in the previous Parliament this question was brought up. In this Parliament also my friend Shri Rajendra Singh wanted to bring it. I think that Congress party had appointed a Committee and it was suggested that it would be in a better position to discuss the whole problem, and that committee has been permitted to conclude its deliberations. I do not think whether, as far as the ruling party or those of us who are in the Opposition are concerned, we have come to the conclusion that this particular method suggested by the Minister is the one which this House has adopted or approved of. It is still an open question. I will not go into that beyond this.

Secondly, there is a vital difference between the House nominating someone to a position and the Minister doing it. Supposing there are 20, 30 or even 100 posts, the tendency might grow up in a Member to, so to say, soft-pedal the criticism of the Ministers because he expects the Ministers ultimately to do him a favour. He need not soft-pedal anything, because, if the House elects him, it is because the House has confidence in him. The two things are very different. The relationship between the Treasury Bench and ourselves is of a peculiar kind. We are here to exercise vigilance over them. They are of course there to introduce a continuous stream of policy in the administration. This relationship makes it very necessary to see that there should not be even a breath of suspicion or breath of feeling that by any kind of soft-pedalling or kowtowing to the Treasury Benches one stands to gain any advantage. No situation should be created where such a suspicion might be created. As I said, this distinction is very obvious. As the Law Minister has been so kind enough to take some of the observations I made so seriously, I hope he will give the same serious consideration to whatever I have said on these points. These points too require consideration.

Shri Hajarnavis: Taking it as a pure, abstract question of politics, I am putting it to him: does it make a difference, so long as there is one majority party on the one side and a minority party on the other side, between the House itself proceeding to elect and the Minister nominating?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he may move further.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): If there are two Members to be elected and it is by proportional representation, it may be that it does make some difference.

Shri Hajarnavis: The question is this. Whether it concerns this House or the other House, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava rightly pointed out, each time when a corporation is created, I think we might direct our attention to the constitution of that particular corporation and address ourselves to the consideration of the question whether any parliamentary representation is necessary and, if so, what should be the procedure. So far as that particular corporation is concerned, that statute itself will govern it.

I believe, Sir, I have dealt with most of the serious points that have been raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of Parliament, be taken into consideration:—

'Clause 3

(1) That at page 2, line 21, the words "which is an advisory body" be deleted.

(2) That at page 2, lines 37-38, the words "director or member" be deleted.

(3) That at page 3, line 9, for the words "clauses (h) and (i)" the words "this section" be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to move:

"That at page 2, line 21, the words "which is an advisory body" be deleted.

That at page 2, lines 37-38, the words "director or member" be deleted.

That at page 3, line 9, for the words "clauses (h) and (i)" the words "this section" be substituted."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Those of us who took part in this debate have indicated earlier our mind that as a matter of fact, the two are parts of the same motion. The hon. Member has divided them and advanced arguments. As a matter of fact, this should not be agreed to. The arguments are all the same, almost analogous. Therefore, I do not think we should have separate argument over that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. Is it the desire of the House that I should put these amendments one by one?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall put the first.

The question is:

"That at page 2, line 21, the words "which is an advisory body" be deleted."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That at page 2, lines 37-38, the words "director or member" be deleted."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 66; Noes 16.

Division No. 3

AYES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Bhatt Darshan, Shri
Bose, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chandak, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan
Dallit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Ramdhan
Dasappa, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eliam, Shri Muhammed
Goswami, Shri Potesingh
Iyer, Shri Easwara
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Jyotish, Pandit J. P.
Kashwal, Shri
Kashya, Shri
Kashyap, Dr.

Khodhar, Dr. G. B.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mathur, Shri M. D.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Mohammed Akbar, Shafik
Mortara, Shri
Muniamy, Shri N. R.
Mussaff, Shri G. S.
Nair, Shri Venudevan
Narasimhan, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shri Maniben
Prabhakar, Shri Neval
Punnoose, Shri
Rao Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal

Reddy, Shri Nampu
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sedhu Ram, Shri
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Sawant, Shri S. C.
Satyabama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P. Q.
Shah, Shrimati, Jayaben
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shiddh, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Subbarayan Dr. P.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Triwari, Pandit D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri

NOES

Banerjee, Shri Premathanath
Bhatnagar, Pandit Thakur Das
Chaudhary, Shri T. K.
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath

Golkar, Shri B. K.
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Goray, Shri
Jadhav, Shri

Krishnaswami, Dr.
Mansy, Shri
Mehta, Shri Avoka
Menon, Dr. K. B.
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Sonule, Shri H. N.

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That at page 3, line 9, for the words 'clauses (h) and (i)' the words 'this section' be substituted."

The motion was adopted

Amendment made:

(1) Page 1,—

(i) in line 3,—
omit "(1)";

(ii) omit line 5.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Amendment made:

(2) Page 1, line 1,—

for "Ninth Year" substitute
"Tenth Year"

[Shri Hajarnavis]

Amendment made

(3) Page 1, line 4,—

for "1955" substitute "1956"

[Shri Hajarnavis]

17 hrs.

Shri Hajarnavis: I move:

"That the amendments made in the Bill by Rajya Sabha be agreed to, and that the Bill as further amended by this House be returned to Rajya Sabha with the request that they do concur in the amendments made by this House."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments made in the Bill by Rajya Sabha be agreed

to, and that the Bill as further amended by this House be returned to Rajya Sabha with the request that they do concur in the amendments made by this House."

The motion was adopted.

17.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 25, 1959|Phalgun 6, 1880 (Saka).

[Tuesday, February 24 1959/ Phalguna 5, 1880 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
569.	Economy measures on Railways	2563-66
570.	Trunk Telephone	2566-70
571.	Rice producing methods in China	2570-73
572.	Transport Cooperative Societies for the educated unemployed	2573-76
573.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	2576-80
574.	Jamuna Hydel Project	2580-82
575.	Salem-Bangalore Link	2582-84
577.	Railway wagons in Ferozepur Division	2585-87
581.	Houses for labourers in New Delhi	2587-89
583.	Beggar nuisance in Railways	2589-92
585.	Forest Research Centre	2592-93
586.	Bridge across Gandak River	2594-95
588.	Nagarjunasagar Project	2595-97
589.	School Health Service	2597-98
593.	Betel Pests	2598-2600

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S Q No.	COLUMNS
576.	Accident at Mahalaxmi 2600-01
578.	Bus-engine collision 2601-02
579.	Conversion of metre gauge line 2602
580.	Bombay-Kanya Kumari Road 2602-03
582.	Rail link with Tripura 2603
584.	Storage of foodgrains 2603-04
587.	Procurement of rice and paddy 2604
590.	Deraiment of goods trains 2604-05
591.	Fishing resorts 2605
592.	Rural University in Orissa 2605
594.	National Highways in the Andamans 2605-06
595.	Price of sugarcane 2606-07
596.	Price of paddy 2607
597.	Panniar Project 2607-08
598.	State Electricity Board for Orissa 2608

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
599.	Wagons for jute transport	2608-09
600.	Bailadilla-Raipur Rail Link	2609
601.	Subsidised hostels for children on Northern Rail way	2610
602.	Punctuality Awards Schemes	2610-11
603.	Lockers at big stations	2612
604.	Kharif Campaign	2612
605.	Sleeping coaches in Janata trains	2612-13
606.	Remodelling of Kazipet Railway Yard	2613
607.	Foreign exchange for sugar co-operative factories in Punjab	2613-14
608.	Use of Indian airports by B O A C. for jet operation	2614
609.	Sugar	2614-15
610.	Glider crash in Dilli	2615
611.	Karnal feeder canal	2615-16
612.	Indian Airlines Corporation	2616
613.	Tourism in Kerala	2617
614.	Bridges on Pipili-Konarak Road	2617-18
615.	Indian Pharmacy Act, 1948	2618-19
616.	Sugarcane prices	2619
617.	Integral Coach Factory Perambur	2619
618.	Production of paper and boards	2620
619.	Telephonic lines between Chandigarh and Commercial centres	2620-21
620.	Extension of Service of Railway employees	2621
621.	Locusts	2621-22
U S Q. No		
735.	Late running of trains	2622
736.	Family Planning Clinics	2622-23
737.	Telephone facilities at stations	2623-24
738.	Approach roads	2624
739.	Rural electrification	2625

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
740.	Foreign exchange for projects	2625-26
741.	Masulipatam-Guntur Line	2626
742.	Digging of drains in Delhi Villages	2627-28
743.	Maternity Centres in rural areas of Delhi	2628
744.	Telephone connections	2629
745.	Telephone connections	2629-30
746.	Construction of dams	2630
747.	Sugar factories in Bombay	2630-31
748.	Under-bridge at Warangal	2631
749.	Assistance to private schools on Northern Railway	2631-32
750.	Monthly and quarterly passes	2632
751.	Air-conditioned Coaches	2632-33
752.	Waiting rooms	2633
753.	Agricultural Schemes in Mysore	2634
754.	Bombay Harbour	2634-36
755.	Paddy and rice exported from Punjab	2636
756.	Wheat with roller flour mills in Punjab	2637
757.	Reduction in running time of trains	2637
758.	Incidence of Kala-azar in India	2637-38
759.	Cholera	2638-39
760.	Livestock progeny	2639
761.	Railway staff at Ambala Cantt	2639
762.	Specialists in construction work	2640
763.	Health Minister's Discretionary Funds	2640
764.	Message Rate System	2640-42
765.	Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee	2642
766.	Tram Service in Delhi	2642
767.	Bridge over Brahmaputra	2642-43
768.	Road Transport Corporation for Punjab	2643
769.	Power supply to cement plant at Bidri	2643
770.	Tube-wells in Delhi	2644
771.	State Bank of India	2644-46
772.	Accidents	2646
773.	Batala-Rosa Line	2647

350 (Ai) LSD—10

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
774.	Arrangement for announcement at airports	2647-48
775.	Dujana House, Delhi	2649
776.	Hindustan-Tibet Road	2649-50
777.	Nagarjunasagar Project	2651
778.	Indian Road Congress	2651-52
779.	Training of Medical Scientists in U.S.S. R.	2652
780.	Storing of foodgrains	2652
781.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences	2652-53
782.	Left luggage on Railways	2653-54
783.	Godown in Hapur (U.P.) fitted with silo-elevator	2654-55
784.	Pilibhit Colonisation Scheme	2655-57
785.	Derailments	2657
786.	Development of ports in Andhra	2657
787.	Firing at Raichur Railway Station	2658
788.	National Rural Water Supply Scheme	2658-59
789.	Uttariya Railway Mazdoor Union	2659
790.	Chlorinated water supply in Delhi	2659-60
791.	National Highways in Madras State	2660-61
792.	Relief and rehabilitation of the handicapped	2661
793.	Fishermen in Manipur	2661-62
794.	Medical benefits to Railway employees	2662
795.	Pedanandipadu High level canal scheme	2661-62
796.	Minor irrigation schemes in Tripura	26 2-63
797.	Over-crowding on Southern Railway	2663-64
799.	Dental Colleges	2665
800.	T. B. in Himachal Pradesh	2665
801.	Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh	2665-66
802.	Loan for N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks	2666
803.	Loan for Kunihar Block	2666-67
804.	Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh	2667
805.	Power projects in Himachal Pradesh	2667-69

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
806.	Fruit nurseries in Himachal Pradesh	2669
807.	Potatoes purchased by Himachal State Federation	2669-70
808.	Cooperative societies in Himachal Pradesh	2670
809.	Sheep breeding scheme in Himachal Pradesh	2670-71
810.	Rams of Palwarth Breed	2671
811.	Irrigated Land in States	2672
812.	T.B. in Delhi	2672
813.	Stock of foodgrains	2672-73
814.	Procurement of rice	2673-74
815.	Pigs in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks	2673-74
816.	New railway lines	2674
817.	Irrigation rates	2675
818.	Kangra Valley Railway	2675-76
819.	Double cropping	2676-77
820.	Acquisition of land in Tripura	2677
821.	Food stocks in Himachal Pradesh	2677
822.	Reclamation schemes in Bihar	2677-78
823.	Puri Railway Station	2678-79
824.	Varieties of foodgrains	2679-80
825.	Compensation	2680
826.	Claims	2681-82
827.	Price index of foodgrains	2681-82
828.	Sugar-cane in Punjab	2682-83
829.	Price of wheat in Punjab	2683
830.	Hotel industry	2683-84
831.	Dehydration of bananas	2684
832.	D.V.C. water-tax	2684
833.	Agricultural schemes in Punjab	2684-85
834.	Booklets and brochures	2685
835.	Raid by dacoits on Jindpur Railway Station	2685-86
836.	Medical College at Gauhati	2686
837.	Non-payment of godowns rent	2686-87
838.	Fair price shops in Delhi	2687-88
839.	Delhi Sewage Treatment Plant	2687
840.	Embankments in Kerala	2688-89
841.	Smoke nuisance in Calcutta	2689

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A copy of each of the following Notifications was laid on the Table under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 :-

(1) G.S.R. No. 62 dated the 17th January 1959

(2) G.S.R. No. 102 dated the 24th January, 1959.

BILL INTRODUCED

The Appropriation Bill, 1959

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES ADOPTED

Shri Naushir Bharucha moved for consideration of the eighth Report presented on 20-2-59. The motion was adopted. Sarvashri Bharucha and Mahant moved two amendments to the said Report. After some discussion the amendments were ruled out of order and the Report was adopted.

BILL PASSED

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Indian income-tax (Amendment) Bill was concluded. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill as amended, was passed.

AMENDMENTS BY RAJYA SABHA AGREED TO

The amendments made by Rajya Sabha to the Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha, were taken into consideration and agreed to.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1959 (PHALGUNA 6, 1880 SAKA)

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill, 1959 and general discussion on the Budget (Railways), 1959-60