

Second Series, Vol. XXVIII—No. 38

Thursday, April 2, 1959
Chaitra 12, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 31—40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

62 nP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1614, 1615, 1617 to 1627, 1629
and 1631 to 1637 9199—9238

Short Notice Question No. 17 9238—41

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1616, 1628, 1630 and 1638 to
1640 9241—44

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2637 to 2677 9244—64

Motion for Adjournment—

Release by Chinese Embassy of article in *Peoples' Daily* 9263—88

Statement regarding exchange of Berubari Union and Cooch- Behar enclaves with Pakistan

9288—89

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru 9288—89

Papers laid on the Table 9289—90

Statement regarding Scheme of State-Trading in Foodgrains 9290—96

Demands for Grants 9296—9423

Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs 9296—9367

Shri Panigrahi 9301—06

Dr. Melkote 9306—10

Dr. Samantisinhar 9310—13

Shri Narasimhan 9313—18

Shri B. C. Mullick 9318—22

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur 9322—29

Shri B. Das Gupte 9329—33

Shri V. P. Nayar 9333—40

Shri P. K. Deo 9340—41

Shri Jagdish Awasthi 9341—44

Shri Humayun Kabir 9344—64

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9367—9423

Shri Punnoose 9371—80

Shri Manaen 9380—88

Shri A. M. Tariq 9388—9414

Shri Mohammed Imam 9414—23

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[See cover page 3 also

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XXVIII, March 20 to April 4, 1959/Phalguna 29, 1880 (Saka)
to Chaitra 14, 1881 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No. 31.—Friday, March 20, 1959/Phalguna 29, 1880 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1405 to 1411, 1414 to 1416, 1418, 1420, 1421, 1425, 1427 to 1429 and 1431	7341—7409
Short Notice Question No. 10	7409—14

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1412, 1413, 1417, 1419, 1422 to 1424, 1426, 1430 and 1432 to 1444	7414—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2180 to 2255	7425—70

Re: Adjournment Motion	7470—71
Papers laid on the Table	7472
Opinion on Bill	7472
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1147	7473
Business of the House	7473

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Home Affairs	7473—7542
------------------------------------	-----------

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-eighth Report	7542
--------------------------------	------

Bills introduced :

(1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1959, (Amendment of section 73) by Shri Hem Raj	7543
(2) The Indication of Prices of Commodities Bill, 1959 by Sri Ram Shanker Lal	7543
(3) The Charitable and Religious Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 1959 (Amendment of sections 3 and 4 and insertion of new sections 7A and 7B) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	7543—44
(4) The Fixation of Price of Foodgrains Bill, 1959 by Shri Jhulan Sinha	7544

Sikh Gurdwara Bill—

Extension of time for eliciting opinions	7544—45
Indian Fire-arms Bill (Debate adjourned)	7545—51
Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Negatived	7551—7604

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider	7604—12
Daily Digest	7613—20

No. 32.—Monday, March 23, 1959/Chaitra 2, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1445 to 1450, 1452 to 1455, 1457 to 1459, 1461 and 1464 to 1469	7621—58
Short Notice Question No. 11	7659—61
(A1) L.S.D.—7	

COLUMNS

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1451, 1456, 1460, 1462, 1463 and 1470 to 1483	7661—71
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2256 to 2320	7671—7705

Motion for Adjournment—

Situation in Tibet	7705—12
--------------------	---------

Papers laid on the Table

7712—13

President's Assent to Bills

7713—14

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Revival of Border Trade between India and Pakistan	7714—16
--	---------

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Irrigation and Power	7716—7866
----------------------------------	-----------

Daily Digest

7867—74

No. 33.—Thursday, March 26 1959/Chaitra 5, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1485 to 1491, 1494, 1496 to 1500, 1502, 1503, 1505 and 1506	7875—7913
--	-----------

Short Notice Questions Nos. 12 and 13	7913—19
---------------------------------------	---------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1484, 1492, 1493, 1495, 1501, 1504 and 1507 to 1512	7920—25
--	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2321 to 2385 and 2387	7925—64
--	---------

Re: Point of Privilege

7965—69

Release of a Member

7969—70

Papers laid on the Table

7970

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Thirty-ninth Report	7970
---------------------	------

Estimates Committee—

Forty-fourth Report	7971
---------------------	------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Accident to Calcutta-Bombay Mail	7971—73
----------------------------------	---------

Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill—Introduced

7973

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Health	7973—8100, 8102—54
--------------------	--------------------

Statement re: Domestic Servants	8100—02
---------------------------------	---------

Daily Digest	8155—60
--------------	---------

No. 34.—Saturday, March 28, 1959/Chaitra 7, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1513, 1517, 1519 to 1521, 1525, 1526, 1528 to 1530, 1532 to 1536, 1031 and 1531	8161—97
--	---------

Short Notice Question No. 14	8197—8200
------------------------------	-----------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Question Nos. 1514 to 1516, 1518, 1522 to 1524 and 1527	8200—05
---	---------

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2388 to 2464	8205—45
---------------------------------------	---------

Death of Shri Kala Venkatarao

8246

Re: Adjournment Motion

8246—51

Papers laid on the Table

8251—52

Estimates Committee—

Fortieth and Forty-first Reports	8252
----------------------------------	------

COLUMNS

Business of the House	8253
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	8253—8348
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Thirty-sixth Report	8348—49
Resolution re: Co-operative Farming	8349—8416
Resolution re: Appointment of Committee of Members of Parliament to enquire into malpractices in foreign exchange	8416
Daily Digest	8417—22

No. 35.—Monday, March 30, 1959/Chaitra 9, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1538 to 1546, 1548, 1549, 1552, 1556, 1557 and 1559	8423—61
Short Notice Question No. 15	8461—69

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1537, 1547, 1550, 1551, 1553 to 1555, 1558 and 1560 to 1564	8469—76
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2465 to 2523	8477—8508

Re: Adjournment Motions	8509—27
Motions for Adjournment	8527—32

1. Crash of I.A.C. Aircraft ; and
2. Assistance to families rendered homeless in dust and thunderstorm in Delhi.

Estimates Committee—

Thirty-ninth Report	8532
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Firing by Portuguese on Indian Territory	8532—34
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill— Introduced	8535
Demands for Grants	8535—8674
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	8535—63
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel	8563—8674
Daily Digest	8675—80

No. 36.—Tuesday, March 31, 1959/Chaitra 10, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1565 to 1570, 1572 to 1574, 1576 and 1578 to 1585	8681—8721
Short Notice Question No. 16	8721—24

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1571, 1575, 1577 and 1586 to 1591	8724—28
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2524 to 2565	8728—52
Papers laid on the Table	8752—53

Estimates Committee—

Forty-fifth Report	8753
Demands for Grants	8754—8919
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel	8754—8908
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	8908—18

COLUMNS

Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Ghat to Ghat Booking between Mahendra Ghat and Pahlega Ghat	8919—32
Daily Digest	8933—36
No. 37.—Wednesday, April 1, 1959/Chaitra 11, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1592 to 1594, 1596 to 1599, 1601, 1602 1604, 1606, 1607 and 1609 to 1613	8937—69
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1595, 1600, 1603, 1605 and 1608	8969—71
Unstarred Questions Nos 2566 to 2569, 2571 to 2630 and 2632 to 2636	8972—9011
Motion for Adjournment—	
Release by Chinese Embassy of article in <i>Peoples' Daily</i>	9011—44
Papers laid on the Table	9044—45
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Fortieth Report	9045
Estimates Committee—	
Forty-third Report	9045—46
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House—	
Thirteenth Report	9046
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1161	9046
Rescinding of order asking Member to withdraw	9046—48
Demands for Grants—	
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	9048—9192
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	9048—9166
	9166—92
Daily Digest	9193—98
No. 38.—Thursday, April 2, 1959/Chaitra 12, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1614, 1615 1617 to 1627, 1629 and 1631 to 1637	9199—9238
Short Notice Question No 17	9238—41
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 1616, 1628, 1630 and 1638 to 1640	9241—44
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2637 to 2677	9244—64
Motion for Adjournment—	
Release by Chinese Embassy of article in <i>Peoples' Daily</i>	9263—88
Statement regarding exchange of Berubari Union and Cooch-Bihar enclaves with Pakistan	9288—89
Papers laid on the Table	9289—90
Statement regarding Scheme of State-Trading in Foodgrains	9290—96
Demands for Grants	
Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	9296—9423
Ministry of Transport and Communications	9296—9367
	9367—9423
Motion re: Chinakuri Colliery Disaster	9423—87
Daily Digest	9489—92

COLUMNS

No. 39.—Friday, April 3, 1959/Chaitra 13, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1641 to 1645, 1648 to 1650, 1652, 1654, 1655, 1657, 1658, and 1661 to 1664	9493—9532
Short Notice Question No. 18	9532—34

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1646, 1647, 1651, 1653, 1656, 1659 and 1660	9534—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2678 to 2707	9538—54

Notice under Rule 377 9554—55

Notice under Rule 222 9555—58

Statement regarding The Dalai Lama 9559—61

Paper laid on the Table 9561

Demands for Grants—

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9561—9671

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Fortieth Report 9671—72

The Port Haj Committees (Amendment) Bill, 1959, (Amendment of sections 1 and 6 and substitution of sections 3 and 4) by Shri A.K. Gopalan— Introduced 9672

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—withdrawn 9673—95

Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill—

Motion to consider—negatived 9695—9737

Arbitration (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider 9738

Daily Digest 9739—42

No. 40.—Saturday, April, 4, 1959/Chaitra 14, 1881 (Saka)—

Papers laid on the Table 9743

Petition regarding excise duty on oil produced by Pinto (Wooden) Checkkus 9744

Leave of Absence 9744—45

Business of the House 9745

Demands for Grants 9745—9912

Ministry of Transport and Communications 9745—9896

Ministry of Labour and Employment 9896—9912

Daily Digest 9913—14

N.B.—The Sign. + marked above the 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

9199

9200

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 2, 1959/Chaitra 12,
1881 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Naval Ratings Schools at Cochin

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*1614. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the two schools proposed to be opened at Cochin for the training of ratings of the Naval Aviation Wing, have been established,

(b) if not, at what stage the proposal stands, and

(c) whether the final curriculum and prospectus of the schools will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, temporarily

(c) As the schools give training only to personnel already in service, who have been selected for Naval Aviation duties, no prospectus has been issued. For reasons of security it would not be desirable to publish the curriculum.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the higher technical ratings sent to U.K. last year will be utilised in this training work?

16 (A) LSD.—1.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): These establishments are not intended for higher technical training. This arises from the development of the Navy in regard to the air and it is mainly intended for personnel who are actual operators. The Deputy Minister said, "temporary accommodation". The reason is there is little accommodation in this place. We are in communication with Kerala Government to release some military establishment for this purpose. We hope we will be successful.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether one of these schools may be shifted to any other suitable place?

Mr Speaker: They are in correspondence with the Kerala Government.

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes. The military establishments in Kerala belong to the Army and are now under the occupation of Kerala Government. We are pressing them to release them. They have their own difficulties, we understand, but we must have them and we are pressing them for this purpose.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the total number of trainees that will be trained in these two schools?

Shri Krishna Menon: It has never been the practice to disclose the numbers in the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether these schools are open to visits by foreign dignitaries and M.P.s?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are normal rules laid down. It depends on the persons who come and how much we show to them. They may

come and they may see certain things, and, they may not see certain things. In this particular case, if Members of the House or foreign dignitaries who are friendly to us come, a certain part of them will certainly be open to them.

**Indian Institute of Bio-Chemistry and
Experimental Medicine, Calcutta**

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*1615. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C Samanta:
 Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the plan and estimate for putting up of a laboratory at Calcutta for the Indian Institute of Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine has been approved by Government.

(b) if so, the estimated cost of setting up the Laboratory, and

(c) the nature of research work that is proposed to be undertaken in this Laboratory?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir). (a) The plan and estimates of the Institute have been approved by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs 53 12 lakhs (Rs 27 604 lakhs Capital and Rs 25 516 lakhs Recurring) is envisaged during the Second Five Year Plan period in the approved plan of the Institute

(c) It is mainly bio-chemical and biological research as applied to medicine

Shri Subedh Hansda: May I know whether this laboratory will be set up in a new building and whether the construction of the new building has started?

Shri Hanuman Kabir: A plot of land has been secured and this land has to be raised, because it is rather low land. As soon this has been done, the question of construction of the building will be taken up.

Shri S. C Samanta: May I know whether any such work is being done in any department of any university at present?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not to our knowledge

**Commonwealth Economic Consulta-
tive Council**

*1617 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council has been set up, and

(b) if so, the main functions of the Council?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No Sir, but the question is under consideration

(b) I would invite a reference to para 84 of the Report of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference, held in Montreal in September, 1958, which was placed on the Table of the House of 19-11-1958. It is not possible to state in further detail at this stage what the specific functions of the Council will be.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether all the Commonwealth countries have expressed their desire to join this Council?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This was discussed As I said in the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Montreal where all the Commonwealth countries were invited and they participated

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any meeting of the Commonwealth countries has been held so far to discuss this matter?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir.

Shri Rameshwar Chettiar: May I know whether a sub-committee was appointed at the Finance Ministers' Conference held in Montreal in September, 1958, to go into the question of financial and economic matters from time to time?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member is perhaps referring to the official meeting that took place in London, the second preparatory meeting of officials in June. Apart from that, the whole idea was mooted in the conference itself and everything is under preparation. No final decision has been taken in this matter.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what benefits we expect to derive by reason of the setting up of this Consultative Council?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The main purpose of this Council is to co-ordinate the Commonwealth economic activities into one corporate body

Ald India Conference

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*1618. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia**
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of India's creditor Nations was convened recently in Washington by the World Bank; and

(b) if so, what has been the outcome of this Conference as far as our Second Five Year Plan is concerned?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. A Conference was held on March 16 and 17, 1959 under the auspices of the World

Bank to review the Indian Foreign Exchange situation. It was attended by the representatives of the governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States and observers sent by the International Monetary Fund.

(b) From the proceedings of the meeting it could be inferred that during 1959-60 India could reasonably expect to maintain the momentum of its development programme and meet essential maintenance needs of the economy, without undue strain upon its external reserves.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether some discussions took place regarding our third Five Year Plan and if so, whether they have assured some financial help regarding the third Plan in this meeting?

Shri Morarji Desai: No talks took place about the third Plan

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the maximum limit to which the main creditors of India have expressed their desire to give financial help for our second Five Year Plan?

Shri Morarji Desai: No specific sums have been mentioned. This is now a matter for negotiation with each country.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether some of the procedural and technical difficulties that stood in the way of utilising the earlier aids have been removed, so that unutilised aid can be utilised now?

Shri Morarji Desai: Some difficulties have been removed, the process is going on.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मेकडे फाइव डायर प्लान में शिपिंग का टारगेट पहुंचने के बावजूद हमें कम से कम २४ करोड़ रुपये के फारेन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता है और जापान और बेस्ट जर्मनी यह दोनो देश ऐसे हैं जोकि शिपिंग सप्लाई करते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता

है कि हमारे इस प्रश्न एक्सचेंज के बारे में कोई प्रबन्ध इस कानून में किया गया है या इन लोगों की कोई बातचीत हुई ?

Shri Morarji Desai: This does not arise out of this question.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi: May I know whether the question of extension of the date of repayment of the existing loan was considered?

Shri Morarji Desai: All these questions are considered when we have discussions with each individual country.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that Government of India have secured more loans and aids from foreign countries than they are capable of spending, may I know what steps Government propose to take to utilise such unused foreign exchange accommodation and whether Government propose to remove the priority restrictions, so that others who are ready with their scheme may utilise that?

Shri Morarji Desai: The question is based on a faulty premise. It is not true that we have received more aid than we can spend. We have not received even as much as we can spend.

Shri C. D. Pande: It has been reported in the press that a large amount of money extended by the foreign governments is not being utilized. Almost half of the aid is not utilized.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is because of some procedural difficulty. That is being got over and the aid will be utilized.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any firm decisions were taken with regard to the aid to be given to India at these meetings and, if so, whether they have been communicated to us?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a general decision which is taken. Now it is a question of negotiation with each country.

Shri Hossain Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that India's creditors are experiencing difficulty as the Development Loan Fund, from which the bulk of the finance is drawn for aid programmes, particularly by the United States of America, is virtually at a standstill for shortage of money and, if so, how is it likely to affect our foreign exchange position?

Shri Morarji Desai: The Development Loan Fund is only with reference to the United States of America and with no other country, and there they must be thinking about it. That question will arise only when we discuss with them details.

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकाशनी में श्री

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*१६१६ { श्री भक्त वरुण
श्री अजय सिंह सरावही

श्री प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के ताराकित प्रश्न मध्या ११७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखने को कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा प्रकाशनी खड्ग-बामना में छात्रों की मध्या में होने वाली कमी को दूर करने के लिये किये गये उप-चारात्मक उपायों का व्यय, और

(ख) इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप स्थिति में कहा तक सुधार हुआ है ?

The Deputy Minister of Defense (Sardar Majithia): (a) A statement giving the information required, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 15]

(b) It will be some time before the results of remedial measures recently taken are known.

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या माननीय श्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो या तीन वर्षों में इस प्रकाशनी में कितने केन्द्रीय को लिये जाना या और कितने नहीं लिये जा सके ?

Sardar Majithia: So far as the number of cadets taken into the Academy is concerned, it will not be in the public interest to disclose it.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस स्टेटमेंट में यह बताया गया है कि तीन कदम उठाये गये हैं कि सरबित भाक्सिस के प्रॉस्पेक्ट्स कैसे बढ़ाये जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन के अलावा क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं के जो कर्त्तार हैं उन के बेटों का स्कूल उतना नहीं है जितना कि सौर सरकारी या सैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं के अन्दर है ? क्या इस के बारे में कोई विचार किया जा रहा है या कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: So far as prospects in non-Government service are concerned, everyone knows that the industry can pay very much more than the Government of India. But the pay compares very favourably so far as other Government services are concerned.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadil: Apart from the question of emoluments and special pensionary benefits may I know whether the question of facilities and amenities like education and residence will also be taken into consideration in order to attract young men?

Sardar Majithia: Apart from the fact that it is already covered by the statement which is laid on the Table of the House, I would like to say that we are doing everything that is possible. As the hon. Member knows, we have got a project under which more residential accommodation will be available. Others will also be coming up. So far as educational facilities are concerned, a scheme is already under consideration by which they will get some facilities.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: What were the remedial measures taken?

Sardar Majithia: For the last 2-3 years they are constantly under review and we always consider them.

Shri Tangasani: May I know whether in the question of recruitment of cadets in the National Defence Academy the NCC personnel will be given preference and, if so, what will be the age limit for recruitment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): We do not take anybody from the NCC in the Academy. The National Defence Academy is meant for young persons; a percentage of NCC go direct into the military colleges.

Shri Joachim Alva: As there is a race among our young men for IAS and IFS examination, I want to know what the Ministry has done to attract young men to the Defence Services examination.

Shri Krishna Menon: The question is about the Defence Academy which takes boys of the ages of 14 onwards, and not the prospective candidates for the IAS.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether any of the States have accepted the recommendation to include the stories of gallantry of the cadets in their text-books?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : सड़गवासना की अकादमी में भर्ती होने में वे केबेट प्रशिक्षण में सफल होते हैं जोकि भर्ती होने से पहले सैनिक स्कूल, देहरादून, या ऐसी किसी संस्था में शिक्षा पा चुके होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसी संस्थाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने का या देहरादून के सैनिक स्कूल में भर्ती होने वालों की संख्या बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: The first part does not arise out of this, because Sainik schools is a different proposition, but I would like to say that we have admitted from those schools. While admitting students into the National Defence Academy it is not only boys from the Sainik schools but also boys from other schools are considered and the best students are chosen.

Land Price in New Delhi

*1020. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the price of land has gone up in New Delhi and round about areas during the last five years; and

(b) what schemes Government have to make land available in New Delhi to middle class people?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There has been a general rise in the prices of land in New Delhi during the last 5 years and in some areas the rise may be more than double of what it was.

(b) The Delhi administration is considering a proposal for the development of about 500 plots to be allotted to persons eligible for grant of loans under low income housing scheme.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if only by auction, and that too in small bits, land is sold in New Delhi which creates scarcity as well as high prices and, if it is so, what steps the Government propose to take?

Shri G. B. Pant: It is not always put up to auctions, so far as I am aware, and plots of land have been given to several people not by auction but on the basis of the expenditure incurred on the purchase and development of the land.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what procedure is followed in the allotment of plots?

Shri G. B. Pant: As I said, there is a scheme for allotting 250 plots, and that is under consideration. The details have not yet been settled.

श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या मैं जाननी चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो प्लॉट सरकार की ओर से बाँटे जा रहे हैं उन की कीमत भी

सी जाती है और बीच में सी जाती है, ये दोनों क्यों ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : कीमत और बीच हर जगह पर सी जाती है यह तो मैं जानता नहीं, मगर बाज़ारों में कीमत और बीच भी सी जाती है ताकि जो शराबत है उन के अन्दर वह रहे और बाढ़नी के कर दूसरे दिन बेच न दे ।

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that there is widespread speculation by private owners of land in Delhi, will Government propose some sort of betterment levy? Because, the rise in prices is on account of some social circumstances. Therefore, betterment levy will be a suitable proposition.

Shri G. B. Pant: We have at present appointed a committee in order to stabilise the price of land and to prevent further rise in the price or inflation in land valuation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know, if the hon. Minister could give some indication, the amount of land which was made available for private construction during 1958? What was the lowest rate at which it was made available and what was the highest rate?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am sorry, I am not in a position to give the required information.

Conference of Electoral Officers

*1021. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second All India Conference of Chief Electoral Officers, held in January, 1959 have made any recommendations to Government; and

(b) if so, what are those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: May I know if the Government is aware of the opinion of the Conference about the new system of voting by marking?

Shri Hajarnavis: That was discussed and the Chief Election Officers of the States approved of the system

Shri Aurebindo Ghosal: May I know if they have made any suggestion regarding the stopping of recording false votes?

Shri Hajarnavis: Some suggestions may have been received when the Conference's suggestions are received the Election Commissioner will consider them

Mr. Speaker: Registration is to be undertaken

Export of Ferro-Manganese

*1622. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 96 on the 19th November, 1958 and state—

(a) the quantity of ferro-manganese exported during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59,

(b) how much of the target production of 160,000 tons of ferro-manganese has been produced during the Second Five Year Plan period so far, and

(c) whether there are any possibilities of achieving this target by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a)

1956-57	Nil
1957-58	5,001 tons
1958-59	8,753 tons
(April-November)	

(b) and (c). Five plants of the total capacity of 85,000 tons are actually in production. Three more

plants with a capacity of 67,500 tons are under construction and are expected to go into production during 1959-60. The target of production should, therefore, be reached in 1960-61.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know as to how many ferro-manganese plants have gone into production and whether besides these the Government is going to give any other licence to other manganese plants for going into production?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Out of these eight, five have already gone into production

Shri Panigrahi: I wanted to know whether Government wants to give any other licence for production of ferro-manganese besides these eight?

Mr Speaker: Besides these eight?

Shri Panigrahi: Yes

Mr Speaker: In addition to them.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: In addition to eight, licences for two more ferro-manganese plants have been sanctioned but due to the requirements of foreign exchange this has not been finally decided

Shri Panigrahi: Of this 1,60,000 tons of ferro-manganese, how much is meant for internal consumption and how much is for export?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is expected that from the target that we are thinking we shall be able to export, that is, 1,00,000 tons, will be achieved and 60,000 tons will be for internal consumption.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion we were told that we are exporting to Belgium, Burma, Greece and the US. May I know whether during the year 1958-59 there has been an increase and, if so, to which of the countries?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Previously we were mostly exporting to the U.S.A. but now the field has increased and we have exported some

to Belgium, Greece and Canada. I think in future also we will continue our exports.

श्रेष्ठ योगिन्द्र दास : क्या यह बात सही है, कि मैथानीय मध्य प्रदेश में भी बहुत उत्पादन में शक्तिशाली है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश में क्रैरो-मैथानीय का कोई कारखाना चल रहा है, मुम्बई में सहकार के पास कोई चाबेवन कारखाना है, और अगर लाया है, तो क्या वैर-सरकारी या सरकारी कोई भी क्रैरो-मैथानीय का कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश में चलाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री जयदेव प्रसाद सिन्हा : दरबारा में जो कई जगहों से चाई और जहां उचित समझा गया और जहां प्रिविलिज समझा गया, वहां बाइसेल्स दिया गया ।

श्रेष्ठ योगिन्द्र दास : मैं तो मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं कि चूंकि वहां पर क्रैरो-मैथानीय बहुत होता है, क्या वहां से कोई दरबारा में चाई है और क्या उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

श्री जयदेव प्रसाद सिन्हा : हिन्दुस्तान के कई हिस्सों में मैथानीय होता है—मध्य प्रदेश में भी होता है ।

Shri Tyagi: In view of the crisis in our foreign exchange resources, may I know what efforts have Government made in the policy of encouraging ferro-manganese export instead of manganese export and what is the proportion between the two exports at present?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The figure already given about the production of ferro-manganese shows that the Government is making every effort to increase the export.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know how much money gets wasted on account of our export of manganese instead of ferro-manganese. May I know if that would not make good for a few plants to be imported?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: At present it is better to export both manganese and ferro-manganese. As

a matter of fact, the House is aware of the fact that there has been some fall in the export of manganese and we are trying our best to export manganese as well as to increase our export of ferro-manganese. Therefore we have installed eight factories to do it.

Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

*1923. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before Government to provide the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, protection from the consequences of the refusal of recognition as a university by the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): As a result of the decision of the University Grants Commission, the Teachers Training College and the Arts College of the Jamia Millia Islamia will not be able to confer Degrees but they will not be debarred from conferring Diplomas. The question of extending the period of recognition of these Diplomas for Government service is under consideration.

The question of what can be done to allow the Jamia Millia to confer Degrees in future is also at present under Government's consideration.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I enquire if the Government is aware of the deep despair and frustration obtaining among the students of Jamia Millia due to the refusal of recognition by the University Grants Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There has been some despair. I have already answered that question in Parliament before and I have explained the whole position. The students have also been told about this matter.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: The statement says that the question of extending the period of recognition of these diplomas for Government service is under consideration and further that the question of what can be done to allow the Jamia Millia to confer

degrees in future is also at present under Government's consideration. May I enquire in view of the deep distress and of the fact that the Government has knowledge of it whether Government are considering the desirability of expediting decision in the matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir.

Shri. Sadhan Gupta: May I know from what date this disability to confer degrees had started and how many students have been conferred degrees in ignorance of the disability by the institution?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The position is, as I had explained, that there is no difficulty in giving diplomas. The only difficulty arises with regard to giving degrees. Jamia Millia could not confer degrees after the 5th November, 1958, when the University Grants Commission Act was passed. Two years period was given in which the institutions could adjust. After the expiry of these two years, the time limit provided in the said Act, the institutions could not confer degrees unless they were recognised by the University Grants Commission.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the University Grants Commission had laid down any conditions on the fulfilment of which recognition to Jamia Millia as a university might be granted? If so, what are those conditions and what is it that stands in their way to fulfil those conditions?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There were no conditions. They appointed a visiting committee. The visiting Committee inspected this institution and they submitted their report. On the basis of that report they rejected the application of Jamia Millia.

Shri B. C. Kamble: May I know whether the UGC have laid down any principles or criteria in the matter of recognition of universities? If so, which are those principles or criteria and out of those principles which principle is not fulfilled in this case?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The general criterion is that the institutions which

are to be considered as universities must be doing graduate and post-graduate work. That is one of the main criteria.

श्री कमल शर्मा : क्या वहीर-आमन के कामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के बारे में हाउस में बयान देने के बाद भी वहीरे तमिल को कामिया को यूनिवर्सिटी तसव्वुर करने में कतो-येक है वहीर अगर है तो क्यों ? क्या हुकूमत कामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया के सिनसिके में कोई बिल ला रही है ?

श्री عبداللطيف : کہا وزیر اعلیٰ کے جامعہ ملوہ اسلامہ کے بارے میں ہاؤس میں بھان دینے کے بعد بھی وزیر تعلیم کو جامعہ کو یونیورسٹی تصور کرنے میں پس دیکھی ہے ؟ اور اگر ہے تو کیوں ؟ کہا حکومت جامعہ ملوہ اسلامہ کے سلسلہ میں کوئی بل لا رہی ہے ؟

श्री का० सा० श्रीवास्ती : जी नहीं, पल्लोके कोई नहीं है। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

सौराष्ट्र में गुफाएं

*१६२४. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वैज्ञानिक संवेचना और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सौराष्ट्र के गोंडल तालुका के खम्बाजिया ग्राम के समीप बौद्ध कालीन गुफाएं मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये भारतीय इतिहास के किस विशेष काल से सम्बन्धित हैं ; और

(ग) उन से भारतीय इतिहास पर क्या प्रकाश पड़ता है ?

वैज्ञानिक संवेचना और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुसामुल कविर) : (क) इस बारे में हमें कोई पता नहीं क्योंकि सौराष्ट्र के गोंडल तालुके के खम्बाजिया ग्राम में

केन्द्रीय आर्कियोलोजिकल विभाग ने कोई खुदाई नहीं की।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

An hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: (a) We have no information as no excavations have been undertaken by the Central Archaeological Department near Khambaliya village of Gondal Taluka in Saurashtra.

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

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर्कियोलोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट को बाहे कोई इन्फार्मेशन हो या न हो लेकिन इस के सम्बन्ध में आप की तरफ से कोई जांच बगैरह हुई है या नहीं कि सौराष्ट्र में ऐसा स्थान है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पूछा गया। लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारी मातृमात है इस इलाके में न तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने ही और न किसी यूनिवर्सिटी ने ही कोई खोज की। इस में किसी मानुमेंट की खबर भी नहीं है।

Shri Oza: May I know whether relics of the Harappa civilisation have been found round about that area?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In this area, there are no important monuments; and we have no information about any excavation by either the Central Archaeological Department or the State Department or any university.

Shri Bishwanath Ray: May I know whether the Archaeological Department would just survey the area mentioned in this question?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are many more important areas; and in Saurashtra itself and elsewhere, there are very important areas which are being excavated.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस सवाल के पूछने के बाद आप ने अपने डिपार्टमेंट के किसी प्रायमी को वहाँ पर जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये भेजा कि जो स्थान मैं ने पूछा है वह ठीक है या नहीं ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : इस सवाल के जाने के बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछा गया, लेकिन ऐसा स्पष्ट है कि वहाँ कोई खोज नहीं है।

Shri Nathwani: May I know the areas in Saurashtra which are being surveyed?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of the main question.

Physical Education

*1625. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 973 on the 15th December, 1958 and state the progress made so far in setting up an Independent Committee to co-ordinate all the schemes of Physical Education, Recreation etc as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrinani): The appointment of the Committee is expected to be announced very shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the terms of reference of this committee have been formulated, and if so, what those terms of reference are?

Mr. Speaker: Have they been issued?

Dr. K. L. Shrinani: They have not been issued, but I can say what we propose to do in this matter. The general purpose of this committee would be to look into the functioning of the various youth welfare activities, such as the ACC, NCC, the National Discipline Scheme, and Bharat Scouts and Guides, with a view to avoid overlapping as far as possible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any representative of any other country which has had experience of youth welfare will be invited to assist this committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimani: Every care will be taken. The position has not yet been finalised, but every care will be taken to seek assistance from all those persons who have experience of youth welfare.

Shri Achar: May I know whether the several States have been consulted in this matter, and if so, what their reaction is?

Dr. K. L. Shrimani: The State Governments have not been consulted, but this question has been discussed several times in Parliament itself; and Parliament itself has suggested that such a committee should be appointed; and the Estimates Committee also has made a recommendation to that effect; and it has been going on for some time. In view of that, Government have now taken a decision in this matter, namely to appoint a committee.

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: May I know whether youth hostel organisation will also be considered by this committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimani: I have said that it will cover all organisations which are sponsored by Government for youth welfare.

Primary Education in States

*1626. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the progress made in implementation of the recommendation in the Kher Committee report in regard to bring about uniformity in the administration of primary education in different States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): The State Governments whose replies have been received are generally in favour of the recommendations, excepting the States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether Government are taking any steps to see that there should be an early implementation of those recommendations?

Dr. K. L. Shrimani: I have already said that many of the State Governments have written to us that they are in general agreement with these recommendations. Some State Governments have already taken action in this matter. The Central Advisory Board, when it considered this report, was of the view that the conditions differed from State to State, and, therefore, it would not be possible to enforce all the recommendations by all the State Governments. The matter was to be left at the discretion of the State Governments.

श्री जगदीश प्रसादी : जिन राज्यों ने इस कमेटी की सिफारिशों को नहीं माना है, उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के सम्मुख इस के क्या कारण प्रकट किये हैं ?

डा० का० ला० बीजासी : मैं ने अभी आप से निवेदन कर दिया कि जो राज्य हैं उनके हालात भिन्न भिन्न जगहों पर चलन चलन हैं। जब सेंट्रल एडवाइसरी बोर्ड ने इस पर विचार किया था उस वक्त भी यह निर्णय किया गया था कि प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं होगा कि वे उन सिफारिशों को समान रूप से मंजूर कर लें। इसलिये यह सारा मामला राज्यों पर ही छोड़ा गया था। उन्होंने कोई खास कारण इस के लिये नहीं बताया है।

श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्र हैं, जोकि सीधे केन्द्र के नीचे आते हैं, उन में इन सिफारिशों को कहां तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० बीजासी : मेरे पास जो जबाब चलन चलन जगहों से आये हैं उनका पूरा स्टेटमेंट मैं हाउस की टेबल पर रख दूंगा।

Coal Washeries

*1627. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coal washeries in India have been planned and designed by the Central Fuel Research Institute; and

(b) if so, what is the foreign exchange saved thereby?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Washeries in the Public Sector of approximate value of Rs. 14-00 crores, which have already been set up or are being planned, have been designed at the Central Fuel Research Institute. It is not possible to assess the exact amount of foreign exchange involved, but even if the fees for foreign consultants who would otherwise have been consulted are calculated at 3 per cent. exclusive of investigations, the saving would be of the order of Rs. 40-00 lakhs.

Shri Keshava: May I know whether Government have envisaged any scheme for facilitating the private owners in these coal mines to make use of these washeries, by way of advances, financial help and other matters?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We help in designing the washeries. They are set up either by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel or by the Railways. We are not concerned with the washeries, once they have been established.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether these washeries designed by the Fuel Research Institute have any special advantage over the washeries which have been set up already by the foreign firms?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our washeries have been held to be very up-to-date. In fact, for some of our designs, there are requests for licences from abroad.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Apart from the washery that has been set up at Kargali, which are the other washeries set up in the public sector?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think the Kargali washery is already in operation. The ones which are now to be set up are to be at Dugda, Bojod, Patherdih, and, I think, Amidpur or Amritpur or something like that.

Shri Kashiwal: May I know whether any people in the private sector have consulted the Central Fuel Research Institute for establishing their own coal washeries?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If any requests are received, we always give help.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister has just said that the coal washeries established by him are superior to the others established by the Steel, Mines and Fuel Ministry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I never said anything of that kind. I said that we only design them for these Ministries.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the coal washery which has been designed can be manufactured in this country without any foreign components, and if so, how much is saved by way of foreign components?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That question hardly arises out of the main question. This is about the designing. We are not concerned with the construction and establishment, which are the concern of other Ministries.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: In view of what the hon. Minister has stated namely that designing and planning has been done by the Fuel Research Institute, may I know whether in the case of Dugda and Patherdih and all the others that have been given to the foreign experts,—at least Dugda has been given to the foreign experts—the planning and designing part of it is going to be taken out of the contract?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The designing of the coal washeries has been done exclusively by the Central Fuel Research Institute.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Then why should we give such huge amounts to them?

Examination Centres for Merit Scholarships

*1929. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether centres have been established for holding examination for merit scholarships for Public Schools in every State; and

(b) whether any such centre has also been opened in any Union Territory?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether there is any reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes for merit scholarships or whether any special consideration is made at the time of selection?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There are reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में जो छात्र शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं उन के अभिभावकों को प्रति छात्र के हिसाब से कितना शुल्क प्रादि देना पड़ता है ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The value of the scholarships—I can give all the details—varies according to the basis of the income.

माता पिता की आय के ऊपर निर्भर रहता है ।

If the total income of both parents or guardians is Rs. 1,000 per month and above, no exemption is given from school fees.

अगर माता पिता की आय १००० रुपये के ऊपर है तो कोई एक्स्पेंस

नहीं मिलता है । अगर टोटल इनकम ७५० और १२६ के बीच प्रति माह होती है तो स्कूल फीस का प्राचा एक्स्पेंस हो जाता है । अगर माता पिता की आमदनी १०० रुपये और ७५६ रुपये के बीच में है तो तीन चौथाई स्कूल फीस का एक्स्पेंस हो जाता है । यह सारा टेबुल बी सदन की वेब पर रखा हुआ है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो केन्द्र है यह स्थायी बना दिये गये हैं और क्या उन से यह भय नहीं है कि कुछ निरीक्षकों या परीक्षकों को प्रभावित किया जाता हो और उस से जो योग्य विद्यार्थी हैं उन को न ले कर अयोग्यों को लिया जाता हो ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका कोई डर नहीं है ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister told us just now that some reservations will be made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities. The very purpose of this is to award scholarships on merit, and there are already scholarships for backward communities and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: We wanted to give further facilities to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the amount spent on the selection, and what is the amount spent on the scholarships themselves? Is it not a fact that much more is spent on the selection?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: No, Sir. I do not think so. The total amount awarded by way of scholarships is of the value of Rs. 1 lakh each year. I do not have the details of the expenditure which is incurred in the selection, but certainly it could not be more than the amount that they are utilising for the scholarships.

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

*1631. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, has manufactured aero-engines,

(b) if so, the cost of the engines; and

(c) whether there is likely to be continuous production of such aero-engines?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinh-rao Gaekwad): (a) Yes, Sir. A prototype four cylinder aero-engine has been developed and manufactured at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., it is at present undergoing development trials.

(b) The cost of the engine can be stated with accuracy only after prototype has passed trials and production is planned.

(c) The question of going into full production will be decided after the development trials are over and the type certificate has been obtained.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether we were importing these aero-engines, and if so, whether after our production there will be less imports?

Mr. Speaker: In reply to part (c) of the question, he has said, the question will be considered after testing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether we were importing and whether we are now manufacturing, just for my information.

Mr. Speaker: Part (c) of the question is "whether there is likely to be continuous production of such aero-engines?" The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has just said that it is in the trial stage, and if it proves successful the matter will be considered. How can we expect him to answer whether he will stop imports? Hon. Members will themselves consider what question ought to be put and what not.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted to know whether we have been importing.

Mr. Speaker: How can it be done, when the engine is being tested. Unless it is satisfactory, how can he say that he is not going to import any more?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when this will be finalised.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): To help him I can tell him we are not going to import such engines. As to when it will be finalised, the answer will be unscientific because it depends upon the trials.

Mr. Speaker: Whether the trials succeed or not, there will be no more imports? That is what he wants to know.

Shri Krishna Menon: The trials will succeed. Nothing fails if you try long enough.

**Architectural Remains at Osia,
Rajasthan**

*1632. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports regarding the dilapidated condition of temples and other architectural remains at Osia Rajasthan State, and

(b) what arrangements for the preservation of the valuable relics are being made by the Department of Archaeology?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to select some of them for protection and thereafter all necessary measures will be taken.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know why, when in a paper like the *Statesman* there is a special report which refers to the dilapidated condition of the architectural remains in Osia, Government seems to be unaware of the position altogether?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No such report has been brought to my notice or to the notice of the Department of Archaeology.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if there has been a proper archaeological survey of the whole of Rajasthan, and steps are being taken to see that these relics are properly taken care of?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have, in the reply to the question, said that it is proposed to select some of them and this selection could not have been done unless the survey had been completed.

Mr. Speaker. How did the hon Member get this information? If they get information from the newspapers, let hon Members come to the House with cuttings of newspapers. I am sure every Ministry would be having cuttings of newspapers, and try to verify from time to time whether the reports in the newspapers by which the hon Members go by are true or not. It may not formally be brought to the notice of the hon Minister departmentally, but certainly his Ministry must be aware of what happens and what reports are circulated in the newspapers.

Shri Humayun Kabir: After the notice was received I asked them to look into the papers, but there are so many papers in India, and unless the date is given, some indication is given, it is not possible to find out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In this instance there was a special article in the *Statesman* with photographs of the alleged dilapidated condition, and I think I referred in the question in an asterisk to the date in which the *Statesman* published this particular article. It is most amazing that the Ministry takes no note of special articles in the *Statesman* with photographs to match.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, this area has been surveyed and even if it be published in the *Statesman* it is not possible to expect that every

article will be scrutinised, unless attention is drawn to it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Have the Archaeological Department no staff, no member of the staff, to look into the information that appears in the papers as regards these matters?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is a section called the Press Information Bureau, and they send cuttings, but to my knowledge no such cutting has been brought to my notice. I look into the cuttings, but I have certainly not seen this cutting.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it a fact that the Archaeological Department is compiling a history of the temple architecture in the country, and is the hon Minister posted from time to time with the progress made about the temples mentioned in this question?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not understand the question because I have already said a survey has been made, we have selected some of the temples, we are completely aware of the situation.

Indian Scholars to Tibet

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*1633. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan**
Shri P. C. Borooah
Shrimati Na Palchoudhuri
Shri Supakar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to send some Indian scholars to Tibet to study ancient manuscripts,

(b) if so, how many scholars will go and how long they will be permitted to study there, and

(c) the names of the scholars already selected?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The proposal has been dropped for the time being.

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

श्री भक्त बख्श : चीन, तिब्बती वार इसी ग्रन्थ के बारे में उत्तर देते हुए माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया था कि चीनी राज्य के अधिकारियों के भारतवर्ष की जा रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संबंध में चीन की सरकार ने कोई ऐतराज किया है जिस की वजह से यह खयाल खोब दिया गया है या कोई और कारण है ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : जब मैं ने पहले बतलाया था तब से और अब मैं काफी फर्क हो गया है ।

श्री भक्त बख्श : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि तिब्बत में लाखों मूल्यवान और दुर्लभ ग्रन्थ है जिन में कि भारत के इतिहास पर अच्छा प्रकाश पड़ सकता है । इसलिये क्या भारत सरकार ने चीन सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि कम से कम आजकल जो वहाँ पर नडबड हो रही है उस में यह ग्रन्थ नष्ट न होने पाये ताकि समय घाने पर उन को देखा जा सके और उन का अध्ययन किया जा सके ।

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : इस बारे में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो तकरीर की है उस के बाद मेरे खयाल में कुछ कहने की जरकार नहीं है ।

Shri Supakar: May I know if some months ago our Government requested the Chinese Government for permission for some scholars to go there to study these matters, and if so, what was the result?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that question several times.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member advise the hon. Minister to send someone there? Will he go to Tibet now? Hon. Members should be watching with interest what answers are given. Just a short time ago the hon. Minister said that 'whatever might have happened—all that is true—in the altered situation it is not being pursued at present.'

Central Drug Research Institute,
Lucknow

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•1934. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri S. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the new drugs evolved at the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow have been put to clinical testing in different hospitals in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of results obtained?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Two compounds are being clinically tried in two hospitals. Arrangements are under way to have extended clinical trials in other hospitals in the country on a regional basis. Results will be known when the trials are completed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the medicines will be tested under different climatic conditions also?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just stated that trials will be in different regions. Different regions have different climatic conditions.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many such drugs have been prepared in the Institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are different drugs at different stages of preparation. At the moment, the experiments are with three drugs: compound No. SN 44, SN 87 and something which is called psoralen-isopsoralen fraction which is derived from a plant which is called in Hindi Babchi.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some five years back, this work was begun and so many drugs have been manufactured there? If so, may I know why only three drugs are being experimented upon at present?

Shri Humayun Kabir: When you are dealing with medicines which affect the health and life of human beings, you have to go very cautiously and perform first a number of tests in the laboratory, then apply it to patients in the laboratory and then apply it in hospitals and then only release it to the public

Smokeless Domestic Coke

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*1635. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hanada:
 Shri Pangarkar:

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

(a) the results of the research to produce smokeless domestic coke by the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad,

(b) whether any new by-products have been found out which the Central Research Laboratory, Hyderabad could not find, and

(c) whether private enterprises have been asked to take up the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (c) A process has been developed at the Institute for making smokeless domestic coke from low grade high ash coals in the country and entrusted to National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation

(b) Considerable work on by-product recovery has been done in both the Central Fuel Research Institute and the Regional Research Laboratory (formerly known as Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research), Hyderabad, but a comparison is difficult as by-products of coal carbonisation cover a wide field and depend on the quality and composition of the raw materials.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Research Institute at Dhanbad, which experimented on it, informed the Government that a plant can be manufactured here with indigenous

materials without any foreign exchange for the purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A large pilot plant is being set up. A smaller plant has already been working there. Unless the hon. Member indicates which particular pilot plant he is referring to, I cannot say whether any foreign exchange will be involved or not.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I am referring to the small plant which has been suggested by them

Shri Humayun Kabir: The small plant with the process which is called Moving Bed Devolatilisation technique? For that perhaps no foreign exchange is involved

Assets of Assam Oil Company

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*1636. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Bhakti Darshan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 19th November, 1958 and state.

(a) whether the examination of the report of the Assessment Committee in respect of the assets of the Assam Oil Company has since been completed, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Oil (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) A statement is given below—

STATEMENT

The Report of the Assessment in respect of the period ending the 31st December, 1957 was examined by Government in consultation with the Burmah Oil Company and Assam Oil Company and under a Supplemental Agreement dated the 16th February, 1959 between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company/ Assam Oil Company it has been agreed to accept the assessment of the Committee to the extent of Rs. 1033.85 lakhs subject to adjustment on certain

items to be recommended by a Committee reconstituted for completing assessment work in respect of the period from the 1st January, 1958 to the 17th February, 1959.

Oil India (Private) Limited which was incorporated on 18th February, 1959 has since paid Rs 1033.85 lakhs to Assam Oil Company from out of the proceeds of the initial share capital of Rs. 12 crores.

The Committee has also been reconstituted with effect from the 23rd March, 1959 to determine the further assets transferable by Assam Oil Company in respect of the period from 1st January, 1958 to the date of incorporation of the Company and the Committee is required to complete its assessment within four months from the date of its appointment.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: An agreement was concluded between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company. May I know the main terms of that agreement?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Agreement was concluded between the Government of India and the Assam Oil Company and a company called Oil India (P) Limited, was incorporated.

Shri Hem Barua: It is said that the Assam Oil Company has accepted the assessment of the Assessment Committee, subject to certain adjustments, and these adjustments are to be made by the subsequent Assessment Committee to be appointed. What are these 'certain' adjustments to be made and why is it that these adjustments are left to the subsequent Committee and not made by the original Committee?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There was complete agreement as far as major articles were concerned, except some which were left over. The assessment was till 31st December, 1957.

Shri Tangamani: Already Rs. 1033.85 lakhs have been paid to the Assam Oil Company. Have Government an estimate of how much more has to be

paid to the Assam Oil Company for the period till our company was incorporated?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I want notice. It is too early to say what amount will be paid for the articles in respect of which there has been no complete, unanimous agreement.

Missing Aircraft

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*1637. { **Shri Ramneshwar Tamta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Dr. Ram Subhas Singh:
Shri Nardoo Satak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Vampire jet aircraft which took off from Palam Airport on the 26th August, 1958 is still missing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this plane was reported to have crossed the Tibetan border;

(c) what steps have been taken to locate this plane;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made from the Chinese Government in the matter;

(e) if so, the results thereof; and

(f) whether any Court of Enquiry has been instituted to enquire into the matter, and if so, what are their findings?

श्री भक्त बर्मान इस प्रश्न के बारे में मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर, उठाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि इसी प्रश्न के बारे में मैंने ५ दिसम्बर सन् १९५८ को एक नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन ११ दिसम्बर को मुझे यह जवाब मिला कि It relates to a minor accident उस के बाद राज्य सभा में इसे स्वीकार किया गया और इस का जवाब दिया गया और उसे आज यहां पर स्वीकार कर लिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा और लोक-सभा में क्या चलन चलन नियम है, और

क्या खबर बचाने के बाद विद्यम भी बचल
दिने वाले हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Let the question be answered. I do not want that every small incident involving an aircraft should be the subject of a question on the floor of the House, because it was brought to my notice that even such aircrafts which are intended for training purposes etc., may be missing and then others who are asked to fly may not fly. So it seems to have a bad effect on those people who have to go for training—that it is full of risk. I have, therefore, issued instructions to all hon. Ministers to report immediately without waiting for any question to be asked on the floor of the House all serious accidents regarding Railways, aircraft etc. I am deciding on each issue whether it is a minor accident or a major accident. This has been allowed because this has not been traced even after such a long time. I am not responsible for admission of a question in the other House. I decide upon what I consider is proper. In all important cases, if the accidents are serious and hon. Members feel that questions must be answered on the floor of the House, even though I may reject them, they may write to me or tell me. I will look into the matter and if I feel that they must be put into a special category, I will do so. Here and there there may be some difference of opinion regarding an accident as to whether it is a minor one or a major one.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Subject to your ruling, we are anxious to give all the information we have in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is always willing to give all information, subject to my distinguishing between one from the other.

Shri Krishna Menon: The answer to the question is

“(a) Yes, Sir

(b) There were no credible reports. The father of the officer conveyed a story to this effect which he alleged had reached him.

(c) Considerable and prolonged searches have been made by the Indian Air Force.

(d) & (e) Inquiries from our representatives in China did not confirm the report which was brought by the father of the officer.

(f) Yes, Sir. The Court of Enquiry has presumed that the plane crashed with fatal results in some inaccessible and yet unidentified area.”

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister has said that an inquiry was made. In which month was it made?

Shri Krishna Menon: This plane crashed sometime in August last year, and nearly 50 hours of investigation flight has been made to locate this area within a radius which is considerably larger than usual, about 200 miles from Palam. There were several rumours which, on the face of them, sounded extremely incredible. But in view of the father's feelings and about it and the fact of two Air Force officers being killed, we did not take a very strict view about it.

12 hrs.

The Court of Inquiry reported round-about December, in the usual time that is taken after the investigations and all the material is available. But I would like to say that still it is not over because they have asked the UP Police now to chase some other rumour that has reached them about the remains of an aircraft in some part of that State.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The accident took place in August as has been stated by the Minister. And the hon. Minister says that the investigation was made in December. May I know

whether it is possible in that snow-bound area to find any trace of the aircraft in December?

Shri Krishna Menon: If you will recall, Sir, I did not say that investigations took place in December. I believe I said it was completed in December. It takes time because there is no use winding up the investigation until all the material can be traced.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I wanted to know when that investigation was made—aerial survey—and when the Government of China was approached to search about this missing plane.

Shri Krishna Menon: I answered that question before. There was no possibility, from an aviation point of view, of the plane having gone over the Himalayas. The only reason was that some Swamiji reported something to the father of the person who complained to the Prime Minister. Purely from the compassionate point of view our External Affairs Ministry enquired of our representative in China. But, I do not want to leave the position unexplained. The Swamiji's report was that he had seen a plane over the Himalayas. Therefore we said that if somebody can see the plane from the ground, in the sky a plane can see the mountain from the plane, and he would not have crashed. And what is more, when we wrote to the Swamiji, the Swamiji said that it was raining heavily. If it was raining he could not have seen it.

Mr. Speaker: All that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh wants to know is, when was the investigation started.

Shri Krishna Menon: The investigation is usually started within about 48 hours after the accident. But how long it takes depends upon the circumstances.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is a case of accident or sabotage?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no sabotage, so far as we know. The Court of Inquiry has not revealed anything like that.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: I would like to put a question, Sir. I was one of those who put the question. I was not allowed to put supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to put supplementaries.

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: In this question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The missing aircraft? The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

International Commission in Laos

17. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-chairman of the Geneva Conference on Indo-China or any one of them have asked the International Commission stationed there to resume its work in Laos again;

(b) if so, the circumstances which have led them to do so;

(c) the attitude taken up by Government of India in this regard;

(d) whether the Commission has received the request and considered it; and

(e) the nature of decision taken by it?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) No directive has been received by the Chairman of the Laos Commission from the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference to resume its work in Laos.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far as the Government of India are concerned, they are endeavouring to get the International Commission for Supervision & Control in Laos to deal with the problems connected with the Geneva Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Laos in accordance with the views expressed by the Co-Chairmen in their Notes

dated the 31st January, 1959 (copies of which were placed on the Table of the House on the 11th March, 1959).

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know if the National Commission adjourned *sine die* and whether there had developed any situation in Laos which may warrant the resumption of the work of the Commission there?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As was stated in the previous reply, we thought that the situation such as the one that has arisen can be dealt with by the Commission. But, as there has been difference of opinion about the summoning of the Commission—the Laotian Government has not been agreeable and, I believe, at the present moment, one member of that Commission has not been appointed—we cannot summon it. But, we have pointed out to all concerned that the best way to deal with it is for the Commission to be fully constituted and to deal with this matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether during the last few months allegations have been made against some other country or against the members of this Commission itself that they are interfering in the civic administration of the country? May I know whether any specific allegations have been made and whether the Commission stationed there is aware of such allegation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to what particular complaint the hon. Member is referring. All kinds of allegations are always made. But, I am quite sure that the Commission or the Chairmen of the Commission have not interfered. It may be that even if an enquiry as to what is happening is made, it is called an interference or something like that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether, in view of the fact that the deadlock or the stalemate with regard to the implementation of the political provision of this agree-

ment is there, there is any proposal for the consideration of the re-convening of the Geneva Conference to implement that provision?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I am not aware of any proposal to re-convene the Geneva Conference.

Shri Kamlwal: It appears that the work of this International Commission on Laos had ceased because a particular Power which had been associated with the Commission was of the view that it was not necessary to have this Commission any more in Laos. May I know whether that particular Power has agreed that there should be a resumption of the appointment of this Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is true that the bulk of the work entrusted to the Commission in so far as Laos was concerned was more or less over. But, it was our opinion that these various Commissions in Indo-China were, to some extent, inter-related and, therefore, the Laos Commission should not cease to exist till the other matters had also been dealt with. Therefore, the Commission adjourned *sine die*. It can be re-convened at any time.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: If it is a fact that there are a large number of complaints before the Commission, what does the Commission propose to do about them if it is not re-convened?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to which particular complaint the hon. Member refers. There might be allegations. But, as I said, the Commission is not there; one member of it does not exist, and the Commission cannot function. It has been adjourned as one member is not there. Unless the Commission becomes a full Commission it cannot meet. But, so far as I know, there are no allegations to be considered.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: There are certain problems which might have been raised. Are there such problems which have been raised by various Powers to be placed before the

Laos Commission when it is re-convened? That was my question

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir, various complaints, not against the Commission (*Shrimati Renu Chakraverty*, No, no.) but in regard to the situation there, have been raised. So far as the Commission is concerned, I take it that we would gladly welcome any such complaint, if it refers to the work of the Commission, being considered by the Commission. But the Commission cannot meet because of these various difficulties. Therefore, the matter has been returned to the two Co-Chairmen, the two Co-Chairmen being the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union and these two Co-Chairmen, so far as I know, have not given their joint decision yet—I mean the Foreign Ministers and not the Prime Ministers

Shri Radha Kaman: Was there any negotiation with either South Viet Nam or North Viet Nam in order to resolve the deadlock and resume the Commission thereby?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It was a Laos matter. They may express opinions I cannot speak on behalf of either the South nor the North Viet Nam Government

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges

*1616. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the examination of the proposal relating to establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges for non-Hindi speaking States, has since been completed, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken?

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

(b) It has been decided to open Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges for non-Hindi speaking States on a zonal

basis, depending on actual requirements. 100 per cent expenditure on this scheme will be borne by the Central Government

Goods for Tripura

*1622. **Shri Subhman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has to take goods like rice, cement etc., to Tripura through railways of Pakistan,

(b) if so, how much freight was paid to Pakistan Railways in 1958;

(c) whether any demurrage was paid to the said Railway in 1958; and

(d) if so, the amount so paid?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Movement of food-grains and other essential commodities like coal, cement, iron and steel etc., from Calcutta to Tripura on Government account was carried out over the East Pakistan Railways till July 1958, as the Indo-Pakistan route is the quickest and the cheapest. Early in August 1958 the Pakistan authorities suddenly sealed the Tripura-Pakistan border with the result that essential supplies were held up in Pakistan for a long time. Since then, movement of all such commodities on Government account has been carried out over the all-India rail-cum-road route with a view to ensuring supplies to Tripura

(b) Rs 4,15,885 upto July 1958 only

(c) Yes

(d) Rs 19,972

Educational Tours for Teachers

*1630. { **Shri Kediyan:**
 Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1166 on the 11th September, 1958 and state—

(a) how many States have made use of the Central scheme of encourag-

ing teachers to visit places of educational and cultural interest; and

(b) the total financial assistance given to the State Governments in this connection so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Four States and two Union Territories.

(b) Rs. 4,114 during 1958-59.

U.N.E.S.C.O.

*1638. Shri Anrobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization has launched any scheme for creating goodwill among school children in the East;

(b) if so, whether India has been included in it; and

(c) what would be its Programme?

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

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

State's Liability in Torts

*1639. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri M. Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether opinion of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Law Commission about the liability of the State in Torts has been received; and

(b) if so, whether any legislation is proposed to be introduced and if so when?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have examined the report of the Commission in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments thereon. A draft Bill to define the law relating

to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith has been prepared and circulated to the State Governments for their comments on the provisions thereof. Replies have so far been received only from seven State Governments. The question of introducing a Bill in Parliament on the subject will be considered after the replies from all State Governments are received and examined.

Committee on Legal Aid to the Poor

*1640. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 970 on the 5th December, 1958 and state the progress since made in setting up of a Committee for framing a scheme for providing free legal aid to the poor in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Government are themselves examining the question of framing a scheme for Legal Aid to the poor and hence it is decided not to appoint a Committee for the purpose.

Unemployment Relief to Punjab

2637. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance and loan given to Punjab Government during 1958-59 for the removal of unemployment there; and

(b) the details of these schemes on which the money would be spent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Central assistance to State Governments for development schemes generally helps them to relieve unemployment. No assistance in the form of grants and loans has been given to the Punjab Govern-

ment during 1958-59 specifically for the removal of unemployment.

(b) Does not arise.

Wealth Tax

2632. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Hem Raj:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amounts of assessments, collections and arrears of wealth-tax during 1958-59 State-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information so far available according to the charges of the Commissioners of various States is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 16] As some of the Commissioners hold jurisdiction over more than one State, separate figures in respect of some of the States are not readily available

Output of Coal

2639. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total output of coal during 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The production of coal during 1958 (state-wise) was as follows:-

	Million tons
Bihar	21.814
West Bengal	14.246
Madhya Pradesh	5.390
Andhra	2.117
Bombay	0.661
Assam	0.564
Orissa	0.534
Rajasthan	0.012
TOTAL	45.338

Development of Punjabi Drama

2640. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Punjab Govern-

ment for development and promotion of Punjabi Drama during 1958; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Privy Purses

2641. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 708 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) the total actual amount of privy purses paid to ex-Indian Princes during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the amount to be paid during 1959-60?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The actual amount paid during the year 1957-58 is Rs. 5,40,19,449, the revised budget estimate for the year 1958-59 is Rs 5,41,93,000 but the actual expenditure during the year is not known yet

(b) The budget estimate for the year 1959-60 is Rs 5,36,78,000.

Bye-elections

2642. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state total number of bye-elections of State Assemblies and Lok Sabha held during 1958-59 (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No 17.]

Development of Sanskrit

2643. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) total amount spent during 1958-59 for development of Sanskrit; and

(b) total amount to be spent during 1958-60 for development of Sanskrit?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 3,27,700.

(b) Rs. 3,76,100.

Social Welfare Centres in Bombay State

2644. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of social welfare centres started in the backward and other areas of Bombay State during 1958-59 under the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) the schemes taken up in these centres during the same period; and

(c) the amount of money spent on each scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) Balwadis, Social Education for women, Crafts training, maternity services and some general cultural and recreational activities.

(c) It will not be possible to furnish figures of expenditure separately for each activity. Figures of total expenditure on all the activities will however be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as audited statement of accounts is received.

Institutions for Training of Mining Personnel

2645. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the names of the places where the remaining institutions for training of higher technical personnel for coal mines to meet the demand of Third Five Year Plan (as referred to in page 12 of the Report for 1958-59 for Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel) are proposed to be set up?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): 1. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay is the seventh centre recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education for conducting degree course in Mining Engineering.

2. On the recommendations of the All India Council for Technical Education, twelve institutions have been accepted for conducting diploma courses in Mining Engineering at the following centres:

(i) Asansol; (ii) Barbil, Keonjhar-garh (Orissa); (iii) Jharia; (iv) Kodarma; (v) Chindwara (Madhya Pradesh); (vi) Udaipur; (vii) Oorgaum (Mysore); (viii) Gudur; (ix) Kothagudem (Andhra Pradesh); (x) Ondal (West Bengal); (xi) Korba (Madhya Pradesh); (xii) Sindri. The institutions at the first ten centres have been sanctioned. The question of establishment of institutions at the last two centres is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Export of Coal

2646. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the reasons for the decline of export of coal to foreign countries (except Burma and Pakistan) during 1958?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The decline in exports was due to a fall in the demand for coal for bunkering purposes at Hongkong, Singapore and Aden and a part of the supplies usually taken from this country being switched over to other sources, principally in Ceylon.

Foreign Mine Owners

2647. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign mine-owners in India and the mining area

leased to them in the various States; and

(b) when the leases of these foreign mine-owners will expire?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malviya): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is compiled.

Mine Owners

2648. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of iron, manganese and chrome ore mine owners in India, State-wise; and

(b) the total area covered by each mineral, State-wise?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malviya): (a) and (b) The collection and compilation of this information will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the object of the question

Prospecting and Mining Licences

2649. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prospecting licences and mining leases of Schedule IV minerals of Mineral Concession Rules granted in all the States during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the total area covered by such concessions for each mineral; and

(c) the names and addresses of parties to whom these concessions have been granted?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malviya): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is compiled

Review Applications

2650. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of review applications for different mineral concessions received from mine owners in Orissa during 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) the number of such applications disposed of in 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(c) the number of applications pending;

(d) the reasons for delay in disposing of the review applications and the steps the Government of India have taken to expedite the same;

(e) the total mineral bearing area covered in these review applications during 1957-58 and 1958-59 in different minerals from the State of Orissa; and

(f) what is the total royalty and dead rent expected out of the total area covered by these review applications?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malviya): (a) to (c) and (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 18]

(d) Review applications are ordinarily disposed of as quickly as possible, but in some cases delay occurs due to the non-receipt of the comments of the State Government on the review applications or where the Central Government have to consult their own technical experts in the matter. The Central Government have brought to the notice of all concerned the necessity of handling the review application cases expeditiously.

(f) Royalty is payable on the quantity of minerals despatched from a mine and as it is not possible to estimate the quantity of minerals that may be raised from the applied area, it is not possible to give any figures regarding the royalty payable. So far as dead rent is concerned, it varies

from mineral to mineral and from area to area. Information regarding the dead rent payable cannot also, therefore, be compiled.

Central Pool of Scientists

2651. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Ramonshwar Tandia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Anurobindo Ghosal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2044 on the 18th December, 1958 and state at what stage is the question of constitution of the Committee to advise the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in connection with the Central Pool of Scientists and Technologists?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The Committee has been constituted, and it held its first meeting on 14th January, 1959

Scholarships for Post-matric Study in Hindi

2652. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from the Bombay State who were awarded scholarships by the Government of India for post-Matric study in Hindi in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the basis on which these scholarships are awarded?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): (a) 1957-58—3
1958-59—5.

(b) On the basis of merit

Pickpocketing in India 1958 Exhibition

2653. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that besides the Delhi pickpockets, a large number

of pickpockets from neighbouring States had spread their activities in India 1958 Exhibition; and

(b) the number of cases of pickpocketing, thefts and childlifting reported in the Exhibition and those caught?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Two pickpockets from Delhi and six from the neighbouring States were arrested.

	Pick-pocketing	Theft	Child-lifting
No. of cases reported	23	19	Nil
No. of persons arrested	8	Nil	..

Civic Elections

2654. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Central Government servants had to resign from service to contest civic elections because they were not accorded permission to do so; and

(b) if so, number of such cases during the period from 16th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1957?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House

Welfare of Employees of Delhi Administration

2655. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of hospitals and the dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, child welfare and maternity homes, reading rooms and playgrounds, started in 1958 for the use of employees under the Delhi Administration, and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No hospitals, schools etc. were started during the year 1958 exclusively for the use of the employees of the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Stainless Steel

2656. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:

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

(a) whether the import of stainless steel goods has been liberalised;

(b) if so, the quantity of stainless steel goods imported in 1959 so far; and

(c) the total value thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Honourable Members presumably have in mind the import of stainless steel sheets and sections. If this is so, the import of these items, continues to be restricted. From 1st January to 14th February about 318 tons of these items valued at Rs. 17,97,053 were imported.

Transport of Coal

2657. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Administration have insisted that the work of allocation of wagons for transporting of coal should be transferred to the Railway Ministry;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel has agreed to it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A suggestion has been made by

the Ministry of Railways that it is desirable that the work of day-to-day allotment of wagons is transferred to them. The suggestion is under examination.

Educational Facilities in Union Territories

2658. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide educational facilities in backward areas of Union Territories; and

(b) total amount to be spent during 1959-60 for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Increased educational facilities have been and are proposed to be provided in backward areas of Union Territories by opening new schools mostly of the basic type, award of stipends and scholarships, grant of fee concessions, monetary help for purchase of text books etc., hostel facilities in urban schools for rural children, adult literacy and community centres and social service camps, establishment of libraries; Expansion and streamlining of existing educational institutions by providing adequate equipment, trained teaching personnel and teaching aids. Steps are also being taken to provide increased educational facilities at various stages of education.

(b) The following provision has been made for educational development schemes for 1959-60:—

(i) Delhi	93,05,000
(ii) Tripura	28,30,500
(iii) Manipur	21,25,900
(iv) Himachal Pradesh	39,94,000
(v) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,93,900
(vi) Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	3,61,200

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वरिष्ठ छात्रों के लिये

छात्रवृत्तियाँ
२६५६. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण समा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दी गई हो —

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासू के कितने विद्यार्थियों को १९५८-५९ में गरीबी के कारण छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं ; और

(ख) वे कहां के रहने वाले हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीमाली) :

(क) और (ख). महासू जिले के नीचे लिखे गांवों और नगरों के १२९ छात्रों को १९५८-५९ में गरीबी के कारण छात्रवृत्तियाँ (वृत्ति-काण्ड) दी गई थी — मालवी, नाबी, शल-होरी, ठूठी, बाघर, बडुमा, कोटला, घार सागला, घरल, भर्की, जंजूबरी, घारी, भरारा, बिहोन्नर, चीनी, गोधारी, चम्पारू, नवार, तेलविगी, कोठी, थया, रोहकू, डोडू, रनवी, बाग, गुनधाना, जमरोती, दलव, भूमि, पुलरो, काडरी, पारोच, कामरू, पुराग, बरार, पनहोई, लोना, डावर, चकनोटी, झगतन, नसाड, सालकूरा कालाग, कथासू, गरखान, कामरू, डागला, कुमारमेन, कोटगढी, भूमती, झगतन, माबोग, बरोतीवाला, कनई, उर्नी, बोधना, गुमासू, हालोड, खेरा, बीवा, भूइन्त पोतीजुम्बर, दाशिल, गोधारी, सलावरकर, कुफरी, जम्बल, रामोरी, सवारा, पूजड, झाडर, जुम्बर, कियाना, बरवाल, कोलबी, धोगली, प्रस्तंडिया, भाषबी, कियारा, मानन मारन, काशपत, मवाना, जोहरनपुर, सरपरा, करासा, शाकरा, मोसन, मंडल, गोरखाना, बरसमु, डांडा, कोटी, कोटखाई, नाग ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में स्कूलों के भवन

२६५७. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण समा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९५८-५९ में प्रत्येक जिले में बनाई गई स्कूलों की नई इमारतों और जीर्णोद्धार की गई इमारतों की संख्या बताई गई हों ।

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीमाली) :
मांगी गयी सूचना इस प्रकार है —

जिले का नाम	बनाई गयी नई स्कूली इमारतों की संख्या	जीर्णोद्धार की गई स्कूली इमारतों की संख्या
महासू	१७	२६
मण्डी	३	१६
चम्पा	५	६
मिरमूर	१३	—
बिलासपुर	४	१६

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अध्यापकों के सेवा

निवृत्ति बंटन

२६६१. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि —

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने अध्यापक हैं जिनकी पेंशन के मामलों को पिछले दो प्रश्न दो से अधिक वर्षों से नहीं निबटारा गया; और

(ख) ऐसे अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है जो पेंशन लिये बिना ही परलोक सिधार गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० बीमाली) :

(क) ३७ ।

(ख) ६ ।

Manufacture of Tractors and Trucks

2662. Shri M. E. Krishna: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage private bodies to inspect the production units under the Defence particularly the production arrangements of Multifuel trucks and tractors; and

(b) whether the private industries dealing in similar productions have been in any way associated with the Defence production?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). Trucks and tractors are to be produced in existing ordnance factories engaged in armament production; it would, therefore, not be in the interest of security to encourage private parties to inspect these factories as a general rule. Normal practice in regard to visitors will continue. If arrangements can be made subject to security requirements and subject to the interests of production such requests, if any, will be considered

Iron Ore Deposits in Bombay State

2663. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to exploit the iron ore deposits in Bombay State, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Risk Guarantee to West German Investments in India

2664. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that West German Government is finalising a scheme under which it can offer risk guarantee to German investors in India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Government of India have not received any official communication from the West German Government in this respect so far. But available information is to the effect that the West German Government is considering such a risk guarantee scheme.

Missionaries in India

2665. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry about the way the money received by the missionaries in India from abroad during 1956 to 1958 was spent; and

(b) if so, how much money has been spent for charitable and educational purposes?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

अफीम कारखाना, गाजीपुर

२६६६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गाजीपुर के अफीम कारखाने में वर्ष १९५८ में अफीम का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और

(ख) कितनी अफीम का निर्यात किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) गाजीपुर के अफीम के कारखाने में १९५८ में अफीम का उत्पादन

उत्पादन शुल्क निर्यात की जोड़ लगने योग्य जाने वाली

अफीम	अफीम	
(मन)	(मन)	(मन)
४१८	१२,६६६	१३,११७

(ख) निर्यात की गयी अफीम का परिमाण—१२,१८४ मन ।

Pakistanis in India

2867. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state,

(a) number of Pakistanis surreptitiously staying in this country at present either by coming to India without any valid passport or by over-staying, and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The number of such persons on the 1st November, 1958, was as follows—

Those staying without valid passports—25,056.

Those over-staying after the expiry of their visas—38,768

(b) Prosecution is launched for unlawful entry or unauthorised residence under the Indian Passport Act or the Foreigners Act, as the case may be. Deportation is resorted when the persons concerned do not leave even after conviction

Life Insurance Corporation

2868. Shri Ajit Singh Sahbadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government are considering any scheme of insurance of teachers at concessional rates of premia by the Life Insurance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Mararji Desai): No, Sir.

Political Sufferers in Madras State

2869. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Madras State political sufferers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Some resolutions from a District Political Sufferers' Sangham and a representation from about 20 persons have been received.

(b) The matters primarily concerned the State Government; so they were forwarded to the Madras State Government

Setting up of Steel Plant in Madras State

2870. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up a steel plant in Madras State; and

(b) if so, whether this plant will be set up in public sector or private sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

I.A.S. (Special) Recruitment

2871. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2892 on the 28th April, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since promoted to the I.A.S. the 39 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have given up the idea of taking 40 candidates in the Central Secretariat Service who had qualified in the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Of the 39 State Services Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who were considered eligible for promotion to the I.A.S. under the Special

Recruitment Scheme, 9 have been promoted.

(b) It is proposed to recruit about 30 candidates from the I.A.S. (Special Recruitment) Examination, 1956, to Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service.

Carrying of Night Soil on Head

2672. Shri Eiyaperumal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government sanctioned any financial assistance to the Madras State Government for carrying out the schemes to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil on head by the scavengers engaged in Municipal Towns; and

(b) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs. 30,000

Assistants Grade Departmental Examination, 1958

2673. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who appeared in the Assistants Grade Departmental Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in January, 1958;

(b) how many of them were declared qualified in the written test;

(c) how many of them were finally declared successful after assessment of character rolls;

(d) whether it is a fact that the percentage of marks for written test was fixed at 45 while the percentage in the final result was kept at 50 and above; and

(e) if so, the reasons for raising this percentage limit?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 5,505.

(b) 490.

(c) 343.

(d) and (e). These relate to matters within the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission in the discharge of their functions.

Land Under Cultivation in Delhi

2674. Shri Nardoo Snatak: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land that was brought under cultivation by the proprietors themselves during the period from the 20th July, 1954 to 27th October, 1956 in the areas in which the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 was in force; and

(b) the number of proprietors amongst them whose tillage is 30 standard acres or less, and the total area of such land possessed by them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available. For collecting it, the Patwaris will have to be released from Land Reforms work for as long as about three weeks. The implementation of land reforms is nearing completion, and so, the diversion of Patwaris from that work for the purpose of collecting the required information will interrupt the progress of land reforms. In the circumstances, the expenditure of time and labour on collecting the required information will hardly be commensurate with the results achieved

Hindi Teachers in Manipur High Schools

2675. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many Hindi teachers have been appointed during 1957-58 and 1958-59 in the high schools of Manipur from funds provided by the Government of India for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): 24 Hindi teachers in 1957-58 and 30 in 1958-59.

Christian Missionaries in India

2676. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the amount received by Christian Missionaries in India from abroad during the latter half of 1958, giving the figures country-wise?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 19].

Museums

2677. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received schemes from the State

Governments and curators of museums in States for re-organisation and development of museums; and

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

The Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) All State Governments and Museums Authorities in the country were requested on 28-2-59 to send fresh proposals for re-organisation and development of their museums on the basis of the revised priorities laid down by the Central Advisory Board of Museums at their last annual meeting held in February, 1959. So far two requests from private museums only have been received.

(b) Details of the proposals received so far are given below:

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Items for which assistance is required.					Total Financial Assistance required
		Equipment	Research Laboratories	Library	Publication & Catalogues	Acquisition including collections	
1.	Gaya Museum, Gaya.	3,200	500	1,000	1,500	3,000	9,200
2.	Calico Museum of Textiles, Ahmedabad.	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000

12.12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**RELEASE BY CHINESE EMBASSY OF ARTICLE IN Peoples' Daily**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the adjournment motion. I did not give consent or allow it yesterday. I only wanted to know what exactly was the point of view and whether it required my consent. I have heard all hon. Members on that side. We had adjourned it because the hon. Prime Minister was not here. May I request the hon. Prime Minister to say what he has to say on this matter?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Before the Prime Minister speaks, may
16(A1) LSD—3

I know whether the Home Minister will reply to my question which I put yesterday? (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Sir, will you permit me to put a few things before the Prime Minister speaks because I feel there have been certain things which might have been said yesterday because we did not have the material with us and the whole position was not placed in the way it should be and the Prime Minister's intervention is very important because he will be making a statement—however short or long it may be—on the international situation and our relations with China. I, therefore, wish to place before the House certain things which will enable the

Prime Minister perhaps to give us a much better elucidation of the position as he sees it before you make up your mind about the adjournment motion being allowed.

Mr. Speaker: What was said yesterday was this. I wanted to have a copy of the statement issued and the hon. Member, if he has got a copy, may give it to me and I will receive that statement issued by the Secretary of that Party or by the Communist Party of India. That was the statement with respect to which there was some difference. We can proceed only on the material as it appeared in one paper or the other. Now, so far as that matter is concerned, Shri Nagi Reddy has said that he would submit a true copy of the statement to me. Barring that I do not propose allowing any further discussions on this matter, except to hear the hon. Prime Minister, before I make up my mind one way or the other. If he has got it, he can pass it on to me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Apart from the authorised copy of the resolution which our Party has adopted, there are certain points.... (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly pass that on to me.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here it is. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 19-A].

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Sir, I made that observation yesterday and I had made it clear that the discussions here had taken place on certain matters of importance without that copy in our hands.... (*Interruptions*.) My submission is that having passed some strictures over the Communist Party which is functioning here as a democratic party and Parliamentary opposition party.... (*Interruptions*.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nagi Reddy . . . I would like that it should be given a chance to explain not only the position as has been explained by others but explain

our position in relation to the statement that we have issued. Now that you have heard what the other Members and what the other Parties have to say regarding our position and I think it is but natural that the House and you should hear our position before a reply is made and a decision is taken.

Mr. Speaker: We allow a spokesman of the Party to make the statement. Shri Dange himself is present, I would always prefer Shri Mukerjee who acted as the Deputy Leader of that Party and therefore, I gave him an opportunity. I am not proposing to give opportunity to another hon. Member. It is for them to recognise him or to throw him out.... (*Interruptions*.)

Shri Nagi Reddy: I protest very vehemently against the views you have expressed. We have not disowned anybody; my request is that we be given a chance to explain our position.... (*Interruptions*.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is rather strange as to how these parties work in this House for the reason that the same request was made by Shri Mukerjee just now. I have said that except receiving that paper which was promised to be submitted to me, yesterday, I am not going to allow any further discussion. Unless the hon. Member thinks that his words ought to prevail over Shri Mukerjee's, there is no meaning in his interfering in this matter like this. I would not allow that.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I never said that.

Mr. Speaker: It is not that he said it. Order, order. We have to function as a party but we are not doing so. That is what I find. It is not open to any junior hon. Member in that Party, since Shri Dange is not here, to say that he will explain it. I would not recognise it.... (*Interruptions*.)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, you have paid me the compliment of being the acting Leader of a Party which is a fact. I, therefore, would request you to bear with me for one moment. We

do not wish that the Prime Minister speaks in this House on this subject today in an atmosphere which is vitiated by a kind of circumstances that might go against the interests of our country and the honour of our country

Mr. Speaker: I have listened Every statement that is made is full of complications I do not want to carry this further complication over to this House Enough has been said yesterday with respect to this Now, the hon Prime Minister

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, I am raising a matter of privilege It is a very serious thing I am not speaking on that matter I must bring it to the notice of the House It is a PTI release

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it It is not that every kind of statement can be brought up here (Interruptions)

Shri Nath Pai: I have always abided by your decision Why not give me one minute?

Mr. Speaker: We are now proceeding with what has been left over since yesterday If anything new comes in, we will take it up later

Shri Nath Pai: It is a matter of privilege and it gets precedence

Mr. Speaker: Merely because an hon Member thinks there is some privilege involved, must I yield? It has not yet reached me Any person who raises a question of privilege must write to me Offhand, he cannot say that it is a question of privilege or not Let him write to me and then I will see whether it should be brought before the House (Interruptions.) I will decide if there is a *prima facie* case (Interruptions)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I asked a question yesterday If that misunderstanding is not cleared, it is not good I wanted that the misunderstanding should be cleared.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order I am not going to allow the hon. Member to go on interrupting the proceedings like this The hon Member has said that he had put a question to the Home Minister He is also here If the hon Home Minister felt that it was necessary to explain it, he would have explained, or otherwise, if he thinks that the hon Prime Minister will explain it, let us wait and see If still there is no explanation the hon Member must be satisfied with what has been said Both sides of the House are here and I am not going to allow this kind of interruption; from whichever party it comes (Interruptions) I am really sorry that there is a series of interruptions like this as a result of which no work could be done here Order, order The hon Prime Minister

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must express my deep regret for my absence yesterday from the House as I had gone out of Delhi Since my return this morning, I have tried to get myself acquainted with what happened in the House by reading the official report I have not read any newspaper yet I do not know what the newspapers say, I think the official report would naturally be more reliable I must say, reading them, although I got the drift of what happened, I sensed that much of what happened yesterday was—I wish to say nothing disrespectful—an exhibition of a certain lack of restraint, if I may say so, and certain strong feelings which came in the way really, of the consideration of the matter that was placed before you or before the House

Now, the matter is important and I can very well understand the strong feelings, the matter is important not because of the one or two or more adjournment motions that were moved here but because of what lies behind those motions. It is that which has led to strong feelings in the House and in the country The actual motions were perhaps not very important but the other thing is important. Because the other thing is important, it is all

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

the more necessary that we should not be led away by relatively extraneous or minor matters into doing or saying things which affect the other major things at issue. They are big things at issue and in that matter I cannot say that every Member of this House is of identical opinion. But I do think that nearly all the Members of this House will broadly agree—I imagine so and anyhow whether we agree or not, we have to realise—the importance of what is happening and the consequences of what is happening. We have to shape our policy keeping full regard, naturally, the first things, for the honour and dignity and the interests of India, secondly, the honour and dignity of the causes for which we stand. Also, we must remember that when conflicts arise which lead to a certain degree of passion on various sides, one has to be particularly careful, especially this honourable House whose word go out to the ends of the earth. We have to be particularly careful at a moment of difficulty such as this, that we function and we say whatever we have to say with dignity and, as I ventured to say last time, wisdom. That does not mean moderating any policy. We follow the policy which the House will ultimately agree to.

Now, Sir, the two matters, as far as I can gather, that were raised yesterday in two adjournment motions were a statement issued by the Communist Party of India and the circulation of an article in the People's Daily of Peking, circulation presumably by an agency attached to the Chinese Embassy here. Those were the two matters, if I am not mistaken.

Mr Speaker: Yes, they are the two matters.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Before I deal with them, may I, Sir, mention one thing. Perhaps you have, Sir, another adjournment motion today. I have received notice of it and I do not know whether you have been pleased to consider it, but I might also deal with that adjournment motion. There

is an adjournment motion—there are two in fact—asking me, first of all, as to whether there is any truth that the Chinese authorities have expressed a wish to search the premises of Indian Missions in Tibet or asked us to vacate those premises. Now, here is an instance of every rumour, which are appearing in newspapers in great abundance, affecting the people and being brought into the House by way of an adjournment motion or some other motion. There is no truth in this at all. Nobody has asked us to vacate our premises. Nobody has asked to search our Missions abroad. But everything comes in the shape of adjournment motion or asking me to make a statement. It is very difficult to keep pace with the amount of statements which are appearing in the Press now, coming from Kalimpong or Hongkong—those appear to be the two sources of information. Anyhow, there is no truth in that.

Then, again, there was another adjournment motion asking me whether it is true that the Chinese Embassy sent for a top leader of the Communist Party of India to discuss various matters with them. Now, how am I to know, Sir? I do not. I have no information on the subject. I can say nothing.

Another matter—it is not the subject of an adjournment motion, I think. I was asked to make a statement on it is the visit, as it is said, of a group of Tibetans to me a day or two ago. Now, day before yesterday a large number, about 125 people, came to visit me. Normally speaking, Sir, every morning in my house a few hundred people come. It is an open door more or less. Large numbers of peasants, students and others come because, unfortunately, I am supposed to be one of the sights of Delhi!

Anyhow, about these 125 people they said they had come to Delhi and wanted to pay their respects to me. I said, certainly come. The great majority of them were Indian.

nationals, chiefly from Darjeeling, Kalimpong and those northern areas. Some were from Calcutta, that is to say, Indian nationals of Tibetan origin representing some association in Calcutta, Banaras, Kalimpong and others. There were also a few, I forget how many, people from Tibet proper who had gathered here some days ago. They came. We had no discussion. They did give me a paper, a kind of a memorandum which I took, and then I bade good-bye to them. That is all that happened.

Coming to the two matters which were referred to yesterday, one was the statement of the Communist Party of India. Now, I have, naturally, endeavoured to get a copy of that statement and read it carefully. I presume that it is a correct copy that I have. I have no reason to doubt its correctness, but I cannot guarantee that.

Mr. Speaker: I have been given an alternative copy. If there is any difference I will point out.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, I am not going to read it, Sir, but I take it that I have a correct copy. I have read it carefully and, if I may express my own opinion about it, the whole background of the statement is not one with which I would agree. I do not agree with it. There are certain slants with which I do not agree. But the question before us, I take it, is not whether we agree with the statement or the slant given in that statement or not, but, rather, if any great impropriety has been committed by the issue of that statement. I am not myself quite clear how, normally speaking, if a statement is issued by a political party outside that statement becomes the subject matter of an adjournment motion in this House. It is not clear to me. Of course, each case depends upon the content but, broadly speaking,—whether one agrees with the statement or disagrees is a completely different matter—political parties sometimes attack each other, criticise each other, or say something

which another party may consider very objectionable. But, nevertheless, it is not clear to me how this matter can be raised by way of an adjournment motion.

Now, it has been stated that it was raised because this statement challenged the *bona fides* of what I had said two days before about Kalimpong. I have read the statement carefully. What I would say is this, that it does not precisely and explicitly do that. But it does certainly throw a hint that what I might have said, whether through mis-information or otherwise, might not be correct, so that I do not quite know what to do about it.

I shall repeat and, perhaps, a little more fully than I did previously, what I said about Kalimpong. You will remember, Sir, that in certain statements issued by the Chinese Government Kalimpong was referred to as the Commanding Centre of the Tibetan rebellion, and I said this was not true at all, and the External Affairs Ministry had also denied this. At the same time, I had said that I have often said that Kalimpong has been a centre of trouble.

Kalimpong, Sir, has been often described as a nest of spies, spies of innumerable nationalities, not one, spies from Asia, spies from Europe, spies from America, spies of Communists, spies of anti-Communists, red spies, white spies, blue spies, pink spies and so on. Once a knowledgeable person who knew something about this matter and was in Kalimpong actually said to me, though no doubt it was a figure of speech, that there were probably more spies in Kalimpong than the rest of the inhabitants put together. That is an exaggeration. But it has become that in the last few years, especially in the last seven or eight years. As Kalimpong is more or less perched near the borders of India, and since the developments in Tibet some years ago since a change took place there, it became of great interest to all kinds of people outside India, and many people have come here in various guises,

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

sometimes as technical people, sometimes as bird watchers, sometimes as geologists, sometimes as journalists and sometimes with some other purpose, just to admire the natural scenery, and so they all seem to find an interest; the main object of their interest, whether it is bird watching or something else, was round about Kalimpong.

Naturally we have taken interest in this. We have to. While I cannot say that we know exactly everything that took place there, broadly we do know and we have repeatedly taken objection to those persons concerned or to their Embassies we have pointed this out and we have in the past even hinted that some people had better remove themselves from there, and they have removed themselves. This has been going on for the last few years so that here is no doubt that so far as Kalimpong is concerned there has been a deal of espionage and counter-espionage and a complicated game of chess by various nationalities and various numbers of spies and counter-spies there. No doubt a person with the ability to write fiction of this kind will find Kalimpong an interesting place for some novel of that type.

Shri Nath Pai: What is the Home Ministry doing about it? It seems to be absolutely ineffective.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry are not at all worried about the situation.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): They allow the spies to carry on espionage?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Absolutely yes, first of all, because when we suspect a person of espionage we keep a watch over him. If he does something patently wrong we take action, but there are certain limitations in the law, as the House very well knows, and we cannot function merely because we suspect somebody; and we have taken action in the past in regard to some people.

Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli): In how many cases action has been taken?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say that—actions of various types, as I said. Now, about this particular matter, the statement by the Chinese Government, please remember the statement, "this was the commanding centre of Tibetan rebellion". I cannot say—how can I—that nobody in Kalimpong has indulged in espionage against the Chinese Government or against any other Government. I cannot say. Somebody whispers something to somebody else's ear. But I did repudiate and I repudiate today that to say that Kalimpong has been the commanding centre gives it a place in this matter which is, I think, completely untrue.

Now, in the past several years—and I said so on the last occasion—the Chinese Government has drawn our attention to what they said were activities in the Kalimpong area, that is, activities aimed against them. And repeatedly we have made enquiries; apart from our normal enquiries we have made special enquiries. I say this because I find that in the Communist party's statement we are asked to have an investigation. In so far as espionage activities are concerned we have investigated them several times. One cannot investigate these activities in any other way except through intelligence methods. That is being done. We have fairly full reports about it. I have got—I need not go into it—a fairly full note as to when the protest came from the Chinese Government. Three or four years ago it was mentioned to me and it was mentioned to our Ambassador some years ago, and we enquired and we took action. Sometimes we found that their protests or the facts that they stated did not have any particular basis. They would say, for instance, that an organisation in Kalimpong was doing something or other. We found there was no such organisation in Kalimpong at all. There were

organisations there; there were of course people in Kalimpong. Everybody knows that. There are some emigrants from Tibet. There are old Tibetans, that is to say, who have been there for a generation or more, but whose feelings may be against the Chinese Government. That is so; there is no doubt about it, and we cannot do anything about it but we did make it perfectly clear to them in accordance with our normal policy that they must not indulge in any propagandist activities and much less, of course, in any subversive activities.

In the nature of things they could not do much even if they wanted to intimate except perhaps—I cannot guarantee that—occasionally send a message or receive a message. It is very difficult to stop that but that is on a very small scale. They could not do very much in India except again to whisper something in somebody's ears. That I cannot stop. They may have whispered something here and there. But it is obvious to me that they could not do much and they did not. Once or twice a certain leaflet was issued, certain document; somebody issued it. The moment it was issued we took action. We tried to trace it and we told them that that must not have been done. This has happened on three or four occasions. Again I repeat, we were charged with—it was said that Kalimpong was a commanding centre of the Tibetan rebellion. I denied that statement and I further said that apart from the last few years when there has occasionally been a paper or a leaflet or occasionally somebody in Kalimpong has perhaps met somebody else, privately and not publicly—that can always take place—and more particularly in the last five or six months, more particularly I might say since we received the last protest from the Chinese Government—I think the last was early in August last year—we took particular care to enquire again and we had no complaints since then. So, even if some activities took place there by some people there previously they were of a relatively small nature except of course contacts, and what can

we say about contacts in a place which, as I said, is so full of spies—there may be contacts, somebody meeting somebody. But in the last six months, we have taken particular care, and we have had no cause to think that any such action or activities had taken place there. I cannot conceive that Kalimpong could be—it has been described by the Chinese Government as the commanding centre—a commanding centre with the Indian Government not knowing about it. It is quite inconceivable to me. Some odd message can go or come and that is possible, but it cannot be, and to imagine that the Tibetan rebellion was organised from Kalimpong does seem to me a statement which cannot be justified.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri (Behrampore): Did the Chinese Government in August complain that somebody was organising a rebellion from there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. Not that. They did not talk about rebellion. But so far as our records go, the first mention of it was made informally to us in 1956-57 when Premier Chou En-lai came here and it was mentioned to me and I replied that our policy was that we did not wish our soil—Indian soil—to be used for any subversive activities against a friendly country. But I also pointed out that there were obvious limitations under our law to take action on the basis of suspicion, and I requested his Government to supply me with special cases and that we would immediately enquire and take action if necessary. Then a year and a half later, the same matter was mentioned to our Ambassador in Peking. At that time a photostat copy of a pamphlet which has been circulated in Kalimpong was sent to us. This was about 15 or 16 months ago, i.e., in January, 1958. There is no doubt about it, that that pamphlet was anti-Chinese. But on enquiry and examination, we found that there

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

was no such association as had been described in that pamphlet and the pamphlet itself, as a matter of fact, was two years old and has been issued in autumn of 1956—some ancient pamphlet which they have got. That pamphlet was a bad one from our point of view too but some bogus name was given and somebody had issued it there.

There were, in fact, two associations in Kalimpong—one Tibetan Association, which has been in existence for 25 years and odd and the other, the Indo-Tibetan Association brought into being in 1954. The office-bearers of either of these associations were prominent emigrants, but neither of these associations was supposed to be engaged in political activities. In July, 1958, the Foreign Office in Peking presented a memorandum protesting against the use of Kalimpong area as a base for subversive and disruptive activities and five points were mentioned. Some names of persons were given. We immediately enquired into the activities of all those persons and we made detailed reports. We found that no doubt those persons held views which might be said to be anti-Chinese, but we could not get any information of any activity, propagandist or subversive.

The charge was made that they were in collusion with the United States and with the Kuomintang authorities of Formosa or their representatives. Some of the prominent emigrants in Kalimpong had previously been in the United States and had lived there for some time. And no doubt, they had their contacts there. We had no doubt about their views about it. But we have made it clear to them, even when they settled down in India, that we do not wish Indian soil to be used for any subversive activities. Once when some letter or something was sent, we particularly looked into it. An again all these

six persons who had been named in the Chinese Government's note were given specific warnings on the 14th of August through the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and to our knowledge, since that date, they have not done so. But as I said, I cannot guarantee any secret thing.

There are three organisations mentioned in the Chinese note, viz., the Tibetan Freedom League, the Kalimpong-Tibetan Welfare Conference and the Buddhist Association which were alleged to be engaged in collecting intelligence from Tibet. We could not trace any of these three organisations, and so far as we know, they are not in existence. Two other ones which I have mentioned previously were in existence and, so far as we know, engaged in non-political activities.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): How did the Chinese get the information? (Interruptions.)

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The third objection in the Chinese note was to the reactionary views of a monthly called the Tibetan Mirror, which is edited by an Indian national of Ladakhi origin. As a matter of fact, we issued a warning to the editor, but we pointed out to the Chinese that many newspapers in India were far more anti-Government, i.e., anti-Government of India, and we could not and did not take any legal action against them.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Peking must be inspiring them.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A statement was further made in the Chinese note that agents and saboteurs were sent into Tibet and arms were smuggled and despatched to the rebels. But no evidence was given and we are not aware of a single case. It is not an easy matter to cross the border between India and Tibet. Nobody can guarantee an individual perhaps going across, but to take arms,

etc., was exceedingly difficult, practically impossible, without our knowledge.

Then the Chinese Government protested against agents of the Kuomintang operating in Kalimpong, particularly one gentleman whose name was given. We enquired into this matter . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I ask whether all these details are necessary?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought they were not necessary; I agree with the hon. Member. But this matter has been discussed at such considerable length and warmth. We found that this gentleman who had been named had been in Calcutta two years earlier and had presumably returned, because we could not trace him.

Another note was presented to us by the Chinese Ambassador on the 4th August—that was in July, the previous month—drawing our attention to the setting up of a committee in Kalimpong, for giving support to resistance against violence, by the Tibetan reactionaries and that this committee was forcing people into support of the signature campaign, and also drawing attention to the alleged meeting of 15 aristocrats wanting to make an appeal for support for Tibet. We enquired into this matter and we gave him our reply that so far as the leaders were concerned, we had already warned them.

The House will see that all this took place in August and there has been to our knowledge nothing which we could have called objectionable, except private expression of opinion—that we cannot guarantee—during this period. Therefore, I venture to say that, in spite of the presence of people in Kalimpong to whom the Chinese Government might object, because they were opposed to Chinese Government's policy, and all kinds of other peoples—spies indulging in

espionage and counter-espionage—I cannot concede how these minor activities could be made the basis of a statement that Kalimpong was the commanding centre of the Tibetan rebellion.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I would like to know one thing. We have heard so many notes that we have received regarding Kalimpong from Chinese Government. As he mentioned, in 1956, when Mr. Chou En-lai was here and when, fortunately or unfortunately, the Dalai Lama was here, he was reluctant to leave this country and asked for a sanctuary. Through the intervention of our Prime Minister who called Mr. Chou En-lai and an assurance was given that no repressive measures would be taken by the local Chinese command, and on that specific assurance, he returned. The Prime Minister promised that he would pay a visit soon to Tibet.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What the hon. Member has said is not at all correct, not at all. There is no question of my getting an assurance from Premier Chou En-lai or his giving it or my asking for it. No such question arose at all. There was a question whether the Dalai Lama should visit Kalimpong or not. It was in that connection that that was said. Naturally, we were anxious about the Dalai Lama's security when he went to Kalimpong or anywhere. We discussed this with Premier Chou En-lai and ultimately the Dalai Lama decided to go there. We had informed the people—the Tibetans and people of Tibetan origin in Kalimpong that they will have to behave when the Dalai Lama went there. They did it when he went there. So, there is no question of assurance and all that. I do not know from where the hon. Member got all that.

Shri Khadilkar: This information is from "Thought".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would not say anything against that periodical.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

But I can say this particular information is completely basically untrue. I cannot say; one or two sentences might be true; I have not seen it—but most of the rest of it is untrue.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): It is only a thought.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Coming to the statement issued by the

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug) I would like a clarification. Is it because there were anti-Chinese activities at Kalimpong by the spies, is it this thing that provoked the Chinese to occupy Tibet? What was the immediate cause that provoked the Chinese Government to occupy Tibet?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise

Shri Tyagi: It is another thought

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Presumably, the spies came afterwards

About the article in the *People's Daily* of Peking, first of all, it is not for us to object to any article that appears in a newspaper in Peking. Obviously, if we started objecting—we may disagree with them, there are many articles in the world press with which we are not in agreement, some are even very censorious of India or Indian policy—we can answer them. The only point is whether the circulation of that article here was proper or improper. That is it. Now, I should like to point out that article appeared in Peking well before they could have had any report of my statement here. It took two days for it to come across here. But when it appeared in Peking it had no relation to my statement. It appeared. I cannot say the exact time but probably some time or a few hours before. They could not have had it. But even if they had it, they have every right to do what they like as they can.

Now, about the Embassy circulating papers, a question was raised here of, shall I say, breach of diplomatic pri-

vilege. There is no such thing. It depends, of course, on how it is done. But reproducing a newspaper article in their own country can certainly not be thought of in that light. It may be an impropriety, it may not be the right thing to do. It is very difficult to draw the line. We have throughout been trying to impress on the various Embassies here that we do not approve of the cold war being brought into India. That is, articles being circulated here, attacking apart from India other countries, in that sense. And, on the whole, I would say we have succeeded, not completely, but I must say the foreign Embassies here have been good enough to avoid doing many things which I find they are doing in other countries in regard to the cold war attitude. Now, I do not wish to mention countries, but I may mention one country. If the articles that have often appeared in the Pakistan newspapers were circulated here frequently, well, we would not approve of it, and in fact, we have not in the past approved it, because sometimes we consider these articles very objectionable. We cannot stop them. But surely they should not be circulated by an Embassy here. I have given one instance. I can give many other instances. This is an instance of the very regrettable cold war between Pakistan and India. But in the bigger sphere of the cold war in the world many articles appear which use the strongest language in attacking the other country. We try not to have them circulated here. Well, the foreign Embassies have been good enough to co-operate with us in this matter. In this particular matter, as I said, it is anybody's opinion whether this was a very proper thing to do or an improper thing to do, although I would like to draw attention to the actual phrase of it to which objection has perhaps been taken. It is slightly different from the phraseology in the Chinese Government's reference to Kalimpong. Here it says the reaction-

aries in Tibet, etc., "utilising Kalimpong, which is in a foreign land, as a centre for collusion with imperialism", slightly different from saying that Kalimpong is the commanding centre of collusion. Maybe, that may be explained by saying that somebody met somebody and whispered and, as such, that is collusion certainly.

I am merely putting various aspects of this matter. It is an unsavoury matter altogether. But I want the House to deal with this matter with dignity and restraint, because behind all these minor matters lie much bigger matters which we have to face today, tomorrow and the day after, and we should not allow ourselves to be diverted from that major and difficult issue by relatively minor issues.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister has made a statement which surely we appreciate, the tone of it and the details which he has given us. But I find that the material in regard to the investigation of our charges regarding espionage and allied activities concludes round about August 1958. Now I have here a lot of material, and I can only have access to materials which appear in the newspapers and in books and that kind of thing . . .

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): You get information from other sources.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): From the fatherland. (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In recent months, from January to March this year, for instance, a lot of things are allegedly happening in this particular area. I have not the details of it, because we have not had a discussion straightaway but I do find that these materials are appearing in the press. I find also that as far as this cold war business is concerned, the anti-Peoples' China point of view is being with impunity placarded all over the place, and even yesterday it is a frightful thought that in the absence

of the Prime Minister the mask put on the Congress Government was torn off and all kinds of things were said by the Deputy Minister which he possibly cannot second. It has happened. (Interruptions.) So, I wish to ask the Prime Minister that in view of these things appearing in the press, whether we should not dispassionately . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: This is a very unkind cut, the spirit in which it is being dealt with.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I want the Prime Minister to assure me that he is making continuous examination of these allegations which are appearing in the press. It may be that it is not necessary for us in the House to voice about this allegation appearing in one section of the press or another, but we are perturbed these allegations are circulated with impunity. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister..

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): May I suggest that it is better to have discussion of a couple of hours on this subject than to allow people to speak like that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not think I spoke in any unseemly manner. All that I have been saying is that I want the Prime Minister to make further investigation, continuous investigation, and tell us whether the allegations made. . .

Mr. Speaker: That he has already stated in the statement. He is a member of the Communist Party, which has issued the statement saying: we want investigation. I do not know what more he is going to say—more than what is contained in that statement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister has stated as to what happened in last August and so on. Now about January, February and March, 1959, he might very well say "we are having it examined throughout from time to time". I am not asking him for the moon or something like that.

Mr. Speaker: Very well I have heard both sides So far as this matter is concerned

Shri D C Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about the mask?

Mr. Speaker: So far as the mask is concerned, it is unfortunate that hon. Members taking advantage of opportunities make insinuations. (*Interruptions*) It is very wrong Whatever might be said with respect to the Congress Party, here it is the Congress Government that he has said In one breath he says that he assures the hon Prime Minister and in the other breath he says that the mask has been removed That means that the hon Prime Minister is going on with a mask No, this is very improper I would not allow hon. Members to use this as an advantage (*Interruption*) I would not call hon. Members merely to ask a question and then take advantage of that and say 'mask and other things' to make the best of the opportunity (*Interruption*)

13 hrs

Shri Punnoose and Shri Nath Paise—

Shri Nagi Reddy: Yesterday many more words were said and no objection was taken

Mr. Speaker: I took objection to that

Shri Nagi Reddy: No (*Interruption*)

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is improper That is what she said

Mr. Speaker: So far as this matter of an adjournment motion is concerned, it is not as if I thought that this was a censure motion against the Government. I brought it up before the House for elucidation so that I may hear both sides and try to come to a conclusion Now, there are important matters here. Only the other day the hon Prime Minister explained our attitude towards what is happening in Tibet No doubt, the news that

came from Tibet was alarming so far as that country was concerned. Naturally, all persons interested in this country must be anxious to see whether we will be affected in a particular manner so far as our country is concerned and also regarding our relations with the foreign country.

With those two aspects, if it is very important to discuss this matter, certainly I would have allowed a discussion of this matter It is not a censure motion against this Government regarding the steps that have been taken to avoid all sorts of statements being circulated or given currency to in the papers and whether they are true or false These are likely to create misunderstandings

So far as these two matters are concerned, these have been explained in extenso by the hon Prime Minister today So far all that I thought was that even on allowing this nobody impeaches the motives of the party to which hon Members belong, that is, the Communist Party But if Shri Mukerjee wanted to know a particular thing or further investigation or a constant watch over what is happening after August, there is a way of doing it. Persons who belong to this country and who want this country to keep good relations with a neighbouring country specially when the situation is delicate so far as whatever is happening there ought not to create a misunderstanding Whoever is interested—of course, all the persons are interested in the country—feels that some news has not come to the notice of the hon Prime Minister, he will carry that news privately to him instead of coming out in the open and making a statement to say that these are the things With that view I thought that it was necessary to bring it up here for clarification, otherwise I would not have brought it up. It is open to any person of this country to write to the hon. Prime Minister and say, "My information is different from your information" But why should it form part of a statement of this kind? Therefore, I thought that

it is necessary for giving an opportunity for being explained on the floor of the House; otherwise it will create disturbance in the two countries which are on friendly terms. Now, this has been sufficiently explained.

So far as the issue or circulating of the copy of an article in the *People's Daily* there is concerned, there is no doubt that if it had been circulated before the hon. Prime Minister's statement it would have been a different matter. But it has been circulated after the hon. Prime Minister's statement here. The Embassy must certainly keep a watch over events that are happening here, particularly, with respect to certain matters. It is rather unfortunate that the Embassy should have distributed it but it does not seem to offend any of those ordinary or the other diplomatic privileges. No doubt, as the hon. Prime Minister has said, it is an impropriety. I am sure the Embassy will certainly take note of it, that is, that Embassy and other Embassies also. (*Interruption.*) All the Embassies will take note of that. I do not think that we need pursue this matter further. Therefore I am not giving my consent for discussion of this matter.

One other point was raised by the hon. Prime Minister relating generally to adjournment motions. I would like to point out to all the hon. Ministers that as soon as a copy of the adjournment motion is given to me simultaneously copies are given to the hon. Ministers and to the Secretary also. On behalf of hon. Ministers it is given to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It is expected that they will look into it, as I look into it when I come to the House. I am handed over a copy and while I am calling upon hon. Members to ask supplementary questions, another eye is upon the adjournment motion. I have to make up my mind one way or the other. It is not that I am going to give consent to every adjournment motion if copies are given to hon. Ministers.

They ought not to think that I have allowed that motion immediately or that I am giving consent to it. It is only for the purpose, under the Rules, to give notice to them so that they may, in case I need some explanation, give the explanation.

With respect to the other thing that the hon. Member has referred, that is, that the Embassy was attacked in Lhasa and so on, as soon as I received a note from the hon. Prime Minister that there was no truth in it, I did not allow it. So far as such matters are concerned, I need not allow them. I am also watching what exactly ought to be allowed and what ought not be allowed. This is only for the purpose of giving notice to hon. Ministers. They are entitled to tell me before I come to a conclusion as to what exactly is their reaction so far as this is concerned.

The House will now proceed with the other . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I make a brief statement on an entirely different matter.

13.06 hrs.

**STATEMENT REGARDING EX-
CHANGE OF BERUBARI UNION
AND COOCH-BEHAR ENCLAVES
WITH PAKISTAN**

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should like to inform the House that the President has decided on the advice of his Government to refer certain issues to the Supreme Court for their opinion. These issues relate—if I may read out—to the steps to be taken concerning the Berubari Union and the so-called Cooch-Behar enclaves.

The reference is:

"1. Is any legislative action necessary for the implementation of the agreement relating to Berubari Union?

2. If so, is a law of Parliament
relatable to article 3 of the Con-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

stitution sufficient for the purpose or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance with article 368 of the Constitution necessary in addition or in the alternative?

3 Is a law of Parliament relating to article 3 of the Constitution sufficient for the implementation of the agreement relating to exchange of enclaves or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance with article 368 of the Constitution necessary for the purpose in addition or in the alternative?"

The actual reference has not been sent to the Supreme Court because of some maps et cetera, but I thought I would take the earliest opportunity to inform the House I shall, of course, place a copy of that before the House as soon as it is possible

13.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri B R Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No GSR 340 dated the 21st March, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 ([Placed in Library, See No LT-1331/59])

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, on behalf of Shri B R Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications —

- (1) GSR No 339 dated the 21st March, 1959, making certain further amendments to the North Eastern India Salt Rules, 1939

- (ii) GSR No 350 dated the 28th March, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1332/59]

13.09 hrs

STATEMENT RE THE SCHEME OF STATE TRADING IN FOODGRAINS

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain). At the last meeting of the National Development Council held on November 8 and 9, 1958, it was decided that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains

An Hon. Member. It may be laid on the Table

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad) I had given notice of a half-an-hour discussion and you were pleased to allow the discussion but in order to bye-pass that the hon Minister is making a statement.

Mr. Speaker. Very well I have got a copy of the statement. It runs into five pages, closely typed. The copies of the statement will be circulated to hon Members. If there is still much to discuss in the half-an-hour discussion, I will consider it. The hon Minister need not read the statement

Shri A. P. Jain: I lay it on the Table of the House

STATEMENT

It was also decided that an adequate number of primary marketing societies should be set up and linked with village co-operatives which should serve as agencies for collection and sale at assured prices at the village level. In pursuance of the suggestion of the National Development Council that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Planning Commission should work out a scheme for state trading in foodgrains, a Working Group was constituted under the chairmanship of the Food Secretary

and with representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Planning Commission, and the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India, to consider the implications of the National Development Council's decision to socialize the wholesale trade in foodgrains and to work out the details of a scheme for the implementation of that decision.

The report of the Working Group was submitted to the Government early in January 1959 and, in accordance with the Government's decision, copies of the Report were sent to the Chief Ministers of the States for the comments of the State Governments. The comments of the State Governments except the Governments of Kerala and Andhra were received by the end of February. The report of the Working Group was also considered by the Planning Commission. The Government have recently given detailed consideration to the scheme for state trading prepared by the Working Group in the light of the comments received from the various State Governments and the views expressed by the Planning Commission.

The Working Group has recommended that the primary objective of state trading in foodgrains is to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and to the consumer and to reduce to the minimum the spread between the prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer throughout the season and over an agricultural cycle. The Government have broadly accepted this objective.

The other proposals of the Working Group were intended to provide for an orderly transition toward the assumption by the State of wholesale trade in foodgrains without suddenly dislocating the existing channels of distribution or throwing excessive burden on the administrative machinery of the Central and State Governments. The proposals made by the Working Group involve the steady expansion of purchases by the Government with a view to establishing

for the Government a position of strategic control over the market and the intensification of existing measures, such as the licensing of wholesale traders and imposing certain obligations on them, the system of distribution at the retail stage through fair price shops and statutory price control at the wholesale stage. The scheme prepared by the Working Group also provides for the progressive development of co-operatives so that a comprehensive network of marketing co-operatives, capable of taking over the entire marketable surplus, may be built up.

The Government are aware of the difficulties in the way of undertaking full-scale state trading immediately, in particular of the absence of an adequate administrative organisation, the lack of sufficient storage accommodation and the want of adequate buffer stocks; The scheme, therefore, falls into two parts: (i) the ultimate pattern and (ii) the interim scheme to be worked till the establishment of full-scale state trading.

The ultimate pattern of state trading in foodgrains will consist of a system which provides for the collection of the farm surpluses through the service co-operatives at the village level and the channelling of the surpluses through the marketing co-operatives and the apex marketing co-operatives for distribution through retailers and through consumers' co-operatives. Effective steps will have to be taken for the development of consumers' co-operatives. The Government have decided that efforts should be directed toward the speedy realization of the ultimate objective and that, during the interim period, more and more of the wholesale trade in foodgrains be taken over by the co-operatives as they are progressively organized and developed.

The Government will not immediately undertake the purchase of the entire marketed surplus, as that would at once cast on the Government the responsibility for feeding the consumers in the urban and semi-urban areas. They will, therefore, progressively

[Shri A. P. Jain]

acquire larger proportions of such surplus with a view to controlling the market more and more effectively until full-fledged state trading is established. In the interim period, the wholesale traders will be permitted to function as licensed traders who will make purchases on their own behalf but shall pay specified minimum prices to the farmer. While the Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks from the licensed traders at controlled prices, the traders will be at liberty to sell the remaining stocks to the retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices. They will be required to maintain proper accounts of their purchase and sale transactions and of their stocks and submit periodical returns to the State Governments.

The Government have considered certain other matters in relation to state trading in foodgrains and have taken the following decisions:—

- (i) In the initial stages, state trading will be confined only to the two major cereals viz—rice and wheat. In order to ensure that the producers get the minimum prices, the Government will set up an agency for making direct purchase of foodgrains from the producers who are desirous of selling their surplus produce to the Government.
- (ii) The purchase and sale operations as a whole would be conducted on a no-profit-no-loss basis.
- (iii) Uniform purchase prices will generally be fixed for a whole State or region. In certain States, however, there are some under-developed areas which are not well served by railway. The assembling markets and the mill industry being concentrated at railheads, the prices in the interior are generally determined by the prices prevailing at the assembling and milling centres

at the railheads. It may become necessary to fix different prices in the case of such under-developed areas. Then again, there are certain highly deficit areas where the prices are always higher than in the surplus areas. In view of this, it may also be necessary to fix different purchase prices in the case of such highly deficit areas. Similarly, controlled prices for wholesalers may vary from region to region within a State.

- (iv) While the fixation of controlled prices for retail transactions does not appear to be a practicable proposition in the present circumstances, attempt will be made to influence retail prices by continuing and, where necessary, enlarging the operation of fair price shops and by the speedy formation of consumers' co-operatives. If, however, a particular State Government consider it desirable to control the retail prices in an area of the State, they may do so provided they are certain that it would be possible for them to enforce such prices without causing any dislocation of, or interruption in, supplies.
- (v) The question whether the Government should undertake as an experimental measure, the purchase of the entire marketed surplus of a particular foodgrain in certain selected areas will be examined in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The acquisition of the entire marketed surplus of such an area will immediately cast on the Government the responsibility for feeding the entire urban population of that area and, possibly, also of feeding the population of other areas which receive their supplies from such an area. As a result of such experimentation the

**The Scheme of State
Trading in
Foodgrains**

Government will have an idea of the difficulties that may arise in undertaking full-scale state trading and the steps which may have to be taken to meet such difficulties.

- (vi) In regard to the establishment of Corporations in the States to deal with state trading, there are two aspects which require consideration. The first is whether there would be need or place for such a Corporation in the ultimate pattern of state trading. The basic policy is that village level co-operatives and co-operative marketing societies should be developed fast, and there may eventually be an apex marketing society in each State. In this ultimate pattern there seems to be no place for a Corporation. It is not worth while to create such corporations even as an interim measure, for if a corporation is created and its functionaries and agents spread out, this may well create vested interests and cause delay in the development of co-operatives. The second aspect is that there may be quite serious practical difficulties in the functioning of a Corporation, for a Corporation would be outside the Government and it will not have any legal competence to enforce any control nor will its employees enjoy the status of public servants. For these reasons a decision on the question of establishing Corporations in the States has been deferred until greater experience of state trading has been gained.

This scheme will be placed before the National Development Council at its next meeting to be held on April 3 and 4, 1959.

13.10 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—contd.

**MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND
CULTURAL AFFAIRS—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Out of three hours allotted for these Demands, two hours and eighteen minutes now remain.

A list of selected cut motions relating to these Demands has already been circulated to hon. Members on the 1st April, 1959. The following cut motions may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible,—

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
74	1065, 1066, 1067, 1218, 1219, 1220.
75	208, 209, 501, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225.
76	1226.
78	1227.
79	210, 211, 1071, 1072, 1073.
80	1228, 1229, 1230.

Need to develop promote and protect the cultural life of the Bengali speaking population of the border areas of Bihar contiguous to Bengal.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to investigate into the cultural and educational handicaps of the non-Hindi speaking population in Bihar.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to promote and develop the culture of Adivasis in India

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to give financial aid to popularise Chhou Dance of Serasakella

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for negotiating with the British Government for the transfer of Koh-i-Noor diamond to India

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to shift the India office Library in London to India

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to have a separate circle of Archaeology in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullik: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to allocate adequate funds for the maintenance of the protected monuments in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullik: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to evolve a policy for systematic excavations at Karia Sarnath and other places for expanding knowledge of Buddhist times

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to conserve the archaeological relics in Budhpur in the district of Purulia West Bengal

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to explore further the archaeological findings in Joyda in the District of Singhbhum Bihar

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to compile a comprehensive Archaeological guide book of India.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for publication of various manuscript kept in the archives of the monasteries at Ladhak in Kashmir.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for sending a team of scholars to Tibet to study Tibetology in the monasteries there.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for creating a circle of the archaeological department in Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100."

Excavations at Ratnagiri in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for declaring the Chousath Jogini Temple and other temples in Raniapur-Jharial, Bolangir District as monuments of national importance

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Archaeology be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for speedy preparation of National Atlas in English.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Survey of India be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need for giving financial aid to the Bombay Natural Historical Society

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Zoological Survey be reduced by 100."

Need to establish a museum at Ratnagiri in Orissa for exhibition of archaeological finds.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to allocate adequate funds for the development of Orin dance.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure in adequate dissemination of scientific and technical information for the benefit of the general public.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to provide adequate research opportunities for scientific workers.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to ensure employment with adequate remuneration for scientific and technical workers.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for collection of oceanographic data in the Bay of Bengal along the Orissa Coast.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

Delay in the compilation of the District Gazetteers of Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for recognising Orisi dance as one of the classical dances.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be reduced by Rs 100."

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are now before the House.

How much time does the hon. Minister want for his reply? He is not here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): He is not here.

Mr. Speaker: Who was in possession of the House yesterday? Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): It is courtesy to the House that when his Demands are coming up he should be here.

Mr. Speaker: He is coming. Hon. Members should always give five minutes.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I am taking notes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs represents all Ministers. Let the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be sent for.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): He is coming.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Yesterday I, was discussing the crisis of personnel that the country is faced with. I was

also referring to the Vigyan Mandira. I am glad that Government have decided to set up more Vigyan Mandirs in the coming years. But I had the occasion to visit one of the Vigyan Mandirs in my State, and I found that the Mandir was there, but there was nothing of Vigyan in it. I would, therefore, suggest that when Government are taking steps to open more Vigyan Mandirs in different States, at least the activities of the Vigyan Mandirs should be looked into and they should be improved upon, because the main objective of the Vigyan Mandirs is to popularise science among the villagers.

I also thank the hon. Minister for his announcement to improve the salary scales of teachers who have been engaged in engineering institutions. I would urge the hon. Minister also to look into the salary scales of other scientific personnel engaged in different scientific institutions, and their pay-scales also should be increased.

The hon. Minister has referred to the pool of scientific personnel which has been created. We would like to know more details about the progress of this scientific pool which has been formed. We also know that there are a large number of scientists abroad, that is, Indian scientists living abroad, but they are not coming to India because the pay scale here are not encouraging. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether proper steps have been taken to see that those Indian scientists living abroad will be encouraged to come here and help us in meeting our difficulties in regard to shortage of scientific personnel.

I would refer now to the activities of the three Akadamis in relation to the Orisi dance. You might have been hearing during the last one or two years that we have always impressed upon the hon. Minister to acknowledge Orisi dance as a classical dance among other dances of India. We were told that a special committee

had been appointed to go into this matter. That special committee has formulated a questionnaire, and the question of giving classical status to this Orisi dance will be divided on the basis of that questionnaire. It is something strange Whether Orisi dance is a classical dance or not, at least those people who are interested in Orisi dance and who are experts in Orisi dance should be there in the special committee, but if we go through the names of the members of that committee, we find that only one person from Orissa has been included, and he is the Minister Shri Kanungo. I can say that he is may be artistic in his appearance, but he has nothing to do with the Orisi dance itself, because he has never studied it and he has no knowledge about it

I, therefore, urge the Minister that when they have recognised other dances in India as classical dances, they should recognise Orisi dance also as a classical dance, and they should give all kinds of encouragement for its improvement

An Hon. Member: without delay

Shri Panigrahi: I hope the hon Minister will agree that in regard to the functioning of these three Akadamas, there should be a little more effort to see that we do not again take resort to the bureaucratic way

Now, I would refer to the Department of Archaeology and their activities, so far as Orissa is concerned. Recently the hon. Minister Shri Kabir went all the way to open a swimming pool in Orissa, and we are also glad that Shri Kabir visited the famous Konarak temple. A special committee was appointed in the year 1950 to see that special repairs were undertaken so that the Konarak temple could be saved. That committee recommended many things. I would like to know from the hon Minister how many of their recommendations have been accepted. The hon Minister had recently been to see the Konarak temple, and he must agree

with me that within the coming fifty years the Konarak temple may collapse, because the necessary steps that were recommended to be taken by the special committee have not all been implemented fully yet. I would urge the hon Minister to see that proper steps are taken for the preservation of this famous Konarak temple in Orissa

I would plead that in the eastern circle, the Archaeological Department should have a separate circle for Orissa itself, because the number of temples and other monuments in Orissa is quite large, and in the eastern circle, especially in Orissa alone, 54 temples have been recognised as monuments of national importance

The hon Minister has gone to Bhubaneswar also, and I am sure he would have seen that the Bhubaneswar town is itself a museum town. The State Government of Orissa have asked for Rs 15 lakhs for having a State Museum in Bhubaneswar. The hon Minister also agreed in the beginning, but I do not know what has happened in the meantime, because perhaps the hon Minister is going to reduce the grant and Rs 15 lakhs are not going to be given to the State Museum

I would say a few words now about the presentation of the Rashtrapati's Awards. There are some complaints about the presentation of these awards. I would request the hon Minister to see that when the names of artists, literateurs and dramatists are selected or recommended, there is a proper authority to see that the really deserving persons get these honourable awards.

With regard to the technical developments in Orissa, I would urge the hon. Minister that in Orissa, since there is at present only one engineering school at Cuttack, that must be made an engineering college. And at least the Burla Engineering College must be adequately organised. And at least four polytechnic institutions must be opened in Orissa, one

[Shri Panigrahi]

in Puri, one in Ganjam, one in Koraput and one in Cuttack, so that the people in Orissa get the necessary opportunities for technical training.

In conclusion, I would refer to just one or two more items I congratulate the hon. Minister for the fact that he has increased the salaries and pay scales of the scientific personnel in the engineering institutions. I would only request him that the pay scales of other scientific personnel also should be improved.

The hon. Minister in his speech yesterday has said that Parliament should give the necessary encouragement and protection to the officers. I would draw your attention particularly to this observation by the hon. Minister in his speech yesterday. Have you ever come across any case where the Members of Parliament have discouraged or cast aspersions on any of the highest officers engaged in scientific pursuit, which has called for this kind of observation by the hon. Minister? We are always here to give encouragement to officers. We have never said that the officers should not do anything, we have never discouraged them. I wish the hon. Minister had not made this observation which he has made here, namely that Parliament must encourage initiative and imagination among officers of all ranks. We always do that. We never discourage any scientific personnel. We have always pleaded that more money should be given to this Ministry, so that more steps may be taken to encourage scientific activities in this country.

I would urge that the entire educational bias of this country should be in favour of scientific and technical knowledge. It must begin from the primary stage itself. The time has come to see whether the entire educational system should not be revised and an all-India curriculum prepared so that right from the primary stage the pupil may have a scientific bias

in education, so that we can meet the future needs of our country.

The hon. Minister has said that we are admitting more pupils in the degree courses of engineering and diploma courses, but the hon. Minister must be knowing that by the end of the Third Plan we need 50,000 degree engineers and 90,000 people trained in the diploma courses. May I enquire of the hon. Minister whether at the rate at which we are admitting students to the degree colleges and diploma courses, we will be in a position to meet the requirements by the end of the Third Plan?

Dr. Melkote (Raichur). The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is a very important Ministry from the point of view of the development activities of the country. We have a developing economy, and we need plenty of technical personnel, and it is this department that is going to make arrangements to supply them.

It is heartening to learn from the hon. Minister that it is his ambition to set up a technical institute in every district if possible, and as it is, more than 50 per cent of the districts have already been covered. That in such a short time the hon. Minister has been able to create this enthusiasm and find the people to train the necessary personnel is certainly a very good augury for the future of the country, but there is one aspect in this whole affair which I would like to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

In creating this huge number of institutions we should not lose sight of the proper personnel to be selected, who have got to teach. Only if we choose the proper personnel, will proper standards be kept up. I am sure the hon. Minister is bearing this in mind, but there is also another feature.

Today, the rush to these institutions has become very great. Students

do not go to the arts classes, they choose science and the technical courses. The rush being very great, selection of candidates has got to take place. It is my experience, having served in the selection of students in some of these technical institutes, that if you choose the best cadre of students, the percentage of passes goes up enormously. It is said that in America the percentage of passes in these institutes, where the selection is very good, goes up to 99 per cent. Students do not fail at all, and I do not see why a student should fail. If students do fail, it is either because of sickness or some domestic or environmental circumstances, but not due to improper selection or insufficient or inefficient teaching. But here in India one usually finds the percentage of passes is still rather low. It may be anything from 50 to 60 per cent. Even a 30 per cent failure annually not merely costs the psychology of the students and their parents, it costs the exchequer very much. It is therefore necessary that proper selections do take place. This has been done in several places, and I understand that most of the universities insist on merit alone and no other consideration counts except in the case of the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes where a certain percentage of latitude of marks in the initial admission stage is permitted. Even here, it is my experience, and I have seen it myself, that where this latitude is shown many of these students selected do not usually pass. In fact, a large percentage of those students fail. In spite of this, in order to give encouragement to these classes it is necessary to lower the standard by marks so far as admission is concerned, but once this is done in so far as examination is concerned there should be no latitude shown whatsoever, because it is these technical personnel who have to deal with the various important aspects of the developmental activities, and in their lacking in sufficient technical knowledge may land us in disaster.

There has been recently a suggestion made in certain circles that

because the backward classes had not this type of opportunity for centuries, it would be necessary to give a sufficient latitude for some years to the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes opportunities to pass the examinations by lowering the standards. How far this is a thing which should commend itself to the Ministry or to the nation is a thing which is worth while examining in detail. I for one feel that if the standards are kept up and the students are compelled to work, in course of time they will come up to the expected standards because there is talent in every community and every community would come up and get fair representation according to their strength in the total population. This is what I have seen elsewhere. This needs our patience for a few years only. Therefore, instead of feeling worried or afraid of these onslaughts and attacks on the Government due to heavy failures of these communities if merit is made the sole criterion, I am sure the percentage of passes of each community would go up and advance the cause of the nation and the community still further.

Then again it is not merely a question of the selection of the students. The selection of the teachers also is important. It takes place sometimes not on considerations of merit but on other considerations. It is these such cases where the students do not get taught properly. It is not merely a question of passing the examinations. It is a question of making the students come up to the expected standards. Students are made to pass. Therefore in the selection of teachers these other considerations should be given up. Personally I feel that though it may not be a commission, at least a competent body of persons should be set up to examine cases where there are such complaints. If the papers are sent for and examined and the institutes where these things occur are pulled up, the over-all standard of the whole nation in technical matters goes up.

[Dr. Melkote]

Then there is another aspect of the question. There are these technical institutes and definite standards are laid down with regard to the expected level of knowledge expected. We have been asking our nation to get educated, and naturally every one that gets educated would like to rise to the highest. But most of these technical institutes work during day time. I do not see why some of these institutes cannot be made to work during night time so that the worker earns during the day and learns during the night in these technical institutes.

Many of these institutions are situated in towns, though at present it is therefore, spreading out to the districts also. Even so, it is necessary that these institutes do not confine themselves to merely electrical or mechanical or civil engineering courses only but take to other courses of technical education also. In Switzerland and many other foreign countries, such technical institutes have courses ranging from 50 to 70 varieties. But here it is only two or three varieties that is being sponsored by every one of these technical institutes. I personally feel that when it is distributed so widely and districtwise, each of these districts must have its own variety of technical knowledge to be imparted according to its own needs. If this variety is brought in, people from one district not finding a particular course in their district, will go to another district for learning, and such inter-change of students and knowledge should be widely welcomed. I therefore feel that this kind of exchange of information, this kind of variety, and the opening of night schools, so that the working class besides literacy may take to these technical courses, and these would be enabled better to serve the nation.

I have nothing very much more to add except to compliment the Ministry for the excellent work they have been

doing in this connection, and hope that God gives them strength and the nation more money to shoulder this responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deb.

Shri P. K. Deo rose—

Mr Speaker: Not this Deb, but Shri N. M. Deb.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He is not here (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Every small Party cannot get opportunity within the allotted time of 3 hours. Dr. Samantsinhar. I will allow the Communists, PSP and UPPG an opportunity.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). You allowed Shri Panigrahi from our Party. But I ask for a chance to speak because, as you know, for the last seven years I have been taking a very keen interest in such matters. Nobody can deny that I put the maximum number of questions in the House on scientific matters

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is also taking interest.

Shri V P Nayar: He may also be given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot go on expanding the time Shri B Mullick has not spoken

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara-Reserved—Sch. Castes) I have not spoken.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): Shri Panigrahi, who opened the debate on this Ministry's Demands, asked for more money for the Ministry. Of course, I also ask the same thing. But more money is required for every Ministry, because we want more expansion for our national development. I only stress that we must see that whatever money has been

given to a particular Ministry should be properly spent and the target given in the Plan is properly fulfilled. From that point of view, we will consider how the Ministry is discharging its duties and responsibilities it has undertaken. Considered from this aspect, I am glad that this Ministry has done well and for that, I congratulate the Minister and those who are responsible for this good work.

Shri Panigrahi also referred to the improvement done in Konarak. I had the privilege of going to Konarak in February and I am glad that the Archaeology Department has done good work there. The grounding of the whole temple is being done and the portions which were inaccessible would now be accessible. I went into the closed one which was closed since Lord Curzon's time. Now they have also decided to set up a museum there. That is a good thing and by that some very special relics which are being spoiled will be properly kept in the new museum. Besides, there are some relics which have been taken away from Konarak to other places. I would request the Minister to bring them to the museum when it is set up.

You all know that there are very many old temples in Orissa and I know that they have not yet been sought. Last year an old temple collapsed in my constituency. Valuable relics have spoiled. These have not yet been cleared. The name of the temple is Chandeswar temple. It is in the Khurda sub-division of the Puri District. I would request that the Department should at least clear the relics and keep them in some safe place till something is permanently done for them.

There are also other temples. I would request that a list may be prepared and priority given for their preservation.

I am also thankful to the Ministry for having taken up excavation in Ratnagiri. From that some old monumental Buddhist relics would come out.

Shri Panigrahi was also referring to Odissi dance. I am not an expert in dance, drama and other cultural things. But I want to mention one thing which happened last year in connection with the Akadami affair relating to Odissi, which was very unfortunate. The authorities of Sangeet Natak Akadami very shabbily treated those who are exponents of Odissi, particularly those who were invited to read paper on Odissi and demonstrate this connection, I would mention the name of Kavichandra Kalichandra Patnaik, Natyacharya who may be called the father of Odissi dance, drama etc. He was invited by this Akadami to read a paper on Odissi. That was at the time of the Dance Seminar last year. In the invitation, he was requested also to bring some people with him for demonstration. It was all decided. But on the day when he was to read the paper and have the demonstration, the authorities of the Akadami decided that no demonstration would be given, he would only read the paper. However, there was much demand from the delegations and he was allowed to read his paper and stage the demonstration. After that, it was decided that Odissi should be recognised as a classical form of dance. This was published in Delhi papers. Subsequently, two or three days after, there was a statement from the Akadami that Odissi was not recognised, instead a Committee was appointed which would examine whether Odissi could be called a classical form of dance or not. So that is for the experts to decide. But I am sorry for one thing. When they invited a certain gentleman to read a paper and show his demonstration, why was he treated in this manner, being asked to read his paper only and not to show his demonstration? From this I conclude that there is also little-minded-

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

ness and provincialism which influences the Akadami to decide things. However, I hope these things will be rectified and in due course, recognition is granted to Odissi.

There are some rare manuscripts collected by Natyacharya Patnaik which require publication. Government should help to have them published. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and make some arrangements for their publication.

I thank the Minister for the work that has been done, particularly in regard to Vigyan Mandirs. I hope a Vigyan Mandir would be established in every community project area. The idea of associating craft and rural music in this is a very good one. I hope the Minister will be able to establish these Vigyan Mandirs in every community project area and national extension service block.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I have listened to Shri Panigrahi who initiated the debate on these Demands. I am afraid his was a rather pessimistic view. I do not share his view. I have also had occasion to come into contact with some of the research institutions that are managed by the Ministry. When I go there, I find an atmosphere of enthusiasm, eagerness and patriotism. In fact, the atmosphere was so nice that I must confess occasionally as a change from this House to go there is very very refreshing and very very useful even.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No hon. Member can directly or indirectly say anything against the goodness or badness of this House. This is the supreme instrument of the people's voice in this country. Hon. Members are disparaging themselves by comparing this House with another institution. There is no comparison.

Shri Narasimhan: I apologise.

Mr. Speaker: This is above all comparison.

Shri Narasimhan: I apologise for what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: It ought not even to occur in the mind of an individual. This is the supreme expression of the people's will in this country. We have no king or queen. But I expect every one to feel that he is the king of his country and will also respond equally to see that every grievance which is legitimately there should be redressed. Nothing shall be said against this Parliament. We are all Members of this Parliament.

Shri Narasimhan: I apologise for the expressions which I have used. But I may be permitted to say what I really meant. Whenever I went there I felt refreshed. The boys were enthusiastic and eager to do something for the country. They were enthusiastic and not pessimistic. They were addressing themselves to the task they had set before themselves. So, my own experience of these institutions is that they are functioning well. At the same time, I do not think that they could not become better. Good cannot be the enemy of the better. Therefore, we must continue to improve these institutions and see that better utilisation is made.

In this connection I would say that because the Ministry is controlling several laboratories it is necessary that they should find out periodically whether these institutions are functioning properly and doing good work. I would like to know whether the Ministry has any machinery to evaluate the achievements of these various institutions. If so, who are the people who evaluate or are going to evaluate and whether they will inspire confidence? These are matters on which I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light.

I can give an example of how the students in the various institutions feel. I had been to the Institute of Science, Bangalore. There, I was told that a local businessman had given a handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 per

annum for the next five years. He is the proprietor of a flour mill and was formerly a student of the Institute. He benefited by the knowledge he gained as a student in the institute and, therefore, he thought that he should do something for the institution and actually announced this handsome donation. That shows how even students of these institutions feel. Whenever I went to such institutions I felt very refreshed.

Evaluation bodies have to be set up and care should also be taken that unnecessary duplication of work does not take place. One institution should know what the other institutions are doing. It is quite possible that one institution in Bangalore is developing some kind of drug or something. There is another institution in Lucknow—the Drug Research Institute—and it may also be doing the very same thing. There should be some arrangement for mutual benefit. Periodical evaluation will lead to better utilisation.

The hon. Minister announced certain summer schools. They are really very good. And, I am quite sure, because they are summer schools they will be in cool places.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a guarantee that a summer school will be in a cool place?

Shri Narasimhan: A summer school in Delhi will be a very great inconvenience.

An Hon. Member: It must be in Naini Tal or some such place.

Shri Narasimhan: I find from the activities of the Ministry that mathematics is not given its proper place. The work of mathematics is scattered here and there. There was an institute named the Ramanujam School of Mathematics. It was named after the best mathematician that we had. In the world of mathematics, Ramanujam's name is well-known. The Ministry was giving some help to it. But,

owing to various vicissitudes, that institute is going through bad days. Ultimately, it has been handed over to the Madras University. I think this Ministry which spends lakhs and lakhs of rupees for cultural affairs, propagating the beauty of our culture etc. should not treat this institute simply as a step-child and pass it on to some local University. This should serve as a nucleus for starting good mathematical research on a national level. I am told that despite having produced a Ramanujam our mathematics is on the decline. This should be arrested and more attention should be paid to mathematics. All of us know that there is latent capacity regarding mathematics in this country.

The Eastern Zonal Institute of Technology and the Southern Zonal Institute of Technology are getting ready to function. We are not told what the set-up would be. We are not told whether they would be like the Kharagpur School of Technology or of some other type. As reports go, they are going to be registered as charitable bodies. The hon. Minister will do well to take the House into confidence as to what he proposes to do with the two institutions and whether all the four regional institutions will be modelled in one manner or whether they are going to be different.

There is also a tendency to put the same set of men in various capacities in various places. That does not help quick work ultimately. (Interruptions) You put one set of people in one capacity in one committee and the same set of people in another capacity in another committee. These start appointing sub-committees and there also the same set of people come in. The attendance at the meetings of these several committees is also not satisfactory as there is not the necessary complement. This is a great defect. Therefore, instead of catching hold of some top-level men and putting them everywhere, concentrated work with even less than top-level men will bring more results

[Shri Narasimhan]

than the usual kind of set-up to which we are accustomed.

From my study of the Budget memorandum I think one or two explanations are required. On pages 110 and 113 there are two statements. On page 110, it is said:

"The construction of buildings will be undertaken by the Institutes themselves and not through the Central Public Works Department . . ."

On page 113, the following passage occurs:

"The Government of Madras have acquired 632 acres of land out of which 425 acres have been handed over to the Central Public Works Department, to whom the construction work has been entrusted."

Therefore, I find a little contradiction in these two passages. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what is really proposed to be done

I am very glad that the Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur is working on a low shaft process. Coming from one of the areas where coal is in acute shortage and the mineral also is of low-grade, an achievement in technology which this institute will succeed in arriving at will be of great benefit to such places

We have in the great city of Madurai in the south a famous building known as Thirumalai Naicker Mahal. It is a beautiful building, vast in its conception. Various courts are functioning there and it is a very crowded place. There is no proper arrangement for sanitation and such things. It attracts a lot of foreign visitors. It is a very depressing site to see insanitation everywhere around this huge building and foreigners and others coming there. I do not know what portion of the expenditure is borne by the State and what portion by the Central Government. It is a building of great historic significance. Tourists visit this place frequently.

So, something should be done to see that the area around this place is not becoming insanitary beyond human endurance.

Mr. Speaker: Shri B. C. Mullick. I think he is speaking for the first time and with this there will be three Members who have spoken from Orissa.

An Hon. Member: But it is a country of arts.

Mr. Speaker: Madras also is country of arts.

Shri B. C. Mullick: Sir, I should like to make some observations regarding Demand No. 74. I find that it has become the chronic habit of the Government to increase expenditure by increasing the staff. This Ministry was born about ten months back and for the growth of this Ministry the Government has demanded about 29.32 lakhs. A wonderful explanation has been given in the memorandum where it is said that the increase in the Budget for the next year is mainly due to provision for pay and allowances of the staff. If you look at the Demand No. 75, Archaeology, there is a decrease. It is said that some measures of economy mainly account for the decrease. When it is a question of the increase of staff, the question of economy does not come in there. It is a danger sign to the country. I request the hon. Minister to stop this tendency to increase the staff

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Is the hon. Member suggesting that the staff should not be paid. The only difference is that during the last year it was for seven months and for the coming year, it is for 12 months. There is no other change. Does the hon. Member suggest that they should not be paid for certain months.

Shri B. C. Mullick: There is an increase in staff.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no increase in staff this year.

Shri B. C. Mullick: In today's papers I have seen that one of the hon. Members of this House has written letters to the Ministers concerned to get relevant data about the increase of staff in the Ministries.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): The hon. Minister has said that there has been no increase in staff. I think he has asked for another Joint Secretary, two Deputy Secretaries and has increased the number of Under Secretaries from 6 to 24 or something like that.

Shri V. F. Nayar: Why do you take what he says seriously?

Shri B. C. Mullick: About 54 posts are there increased.

Mr. Speaker: Now, there is not much time; the hon. Members will confine their remarks to ten minutes.

Shri B. C. Mullick: The Indian Archaeology: A Review has been reporting us dozens of important excavations undertaken throughout the country. Unfortunately, full reports of these excavations are not coming out. We are yet to have a complete report on Sisupal Garh in Orissa excavated more than a decade ago. We are told that in the absence of a complete report, excavation is only destruction.

In this connection, I want to cite some sentences from the Foreword written by Mortimer Wheeler to the book entitled *The Personality of India* by Subbarao.

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In that foreword he says:

"The high standard set by the excavation reports which have been published increases our regret for those who have not."

He has also said that unpublished excavation amounts to the destruction of evidence. So, publication is very important.

Now, I would like to say something about conservation. The amount provided in the Budget for the conservation of ancient monuments and sites is very low for the eastern circle. More than Rs. 4 lakhs are provided for Delhi while for the eastern circle it is 1.30 lakhs. I do not find any justification for providing large amounts of money for Delhi only. Many of the monuments and sites in Delhi are of the same type and all of them cannot be said to be of national importance. There are about 100 monuments protected in Delhi and of these I do not know whether more than ten can be said to be of national importance. There should be a proper distribution of money throughout the country. I was surprised to see that the monuments and sites protected number only 54 in Orissa. It is common knowledge that even at one place, Bhubaneswar, there are more than 100 ancient monuments and sites of national importance. There are also a large number of ancient monuments and sites at Jaipur which have national importance. But it is a pity that almost next to nothing has been done to survey the ancient monuments and sites in Orissa. It is almost neglected and that is why I demand that a separate circle should be created for Orissa.

Here is a big book entitled *2500 years of Buddhism* and I am sorry to say that not a single word has been said in this book about the places of Buddhist interest in Orissa. It is either due to the ignorance of the Ministry or it is a deliberate negligence of Orissa.

I will refer to the excavation work at Ratnagiri. The excavation work here has revealed many interesting sculptures and inscriptions and Buddhist images. The main stupa exposed is very remarkable. In the absence of any museum the finds are gradually getting destroyed. There are

[Shri B. C. Mullick]

a large number of Buddhist sculptures lying scattered on the hill and in the village. A museum should be set up soon in that place. There is no archaeological garden in Orissa. I suggest that the Ministry should locate one garden at Bhubaneswar near Rajarani temple.

Cultural and educational activities in India are very inadequate.

The tendency now is to have the cultural activities confined to urban areas. These activities should not be confined to urban areas only. 80 per cent of our population lives in the villages. Therefore the cultural activities should benefit those people who live in the villages.

14 hrs.

My hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, has spoken about Odissi dance. It has its originality, beauty and speciality. It has become very popular not only in India but also in foreign countries. Very recently one of the eminent artistes, Shrimati Indrani Rahman, performed some beautiful dances in London and Moscow. I am told that those poses were very much appreciated by them. I do not understand why its recognition as one of the classical dances in the country has been delayed.

Shri Panigrahi has given the details of technical man-power in the country. I do not want to repeat all those things, but I feel that the technical personnel in the country is very inadequate. In my own State, Orissa, many of the projects could not be implemented due to shortage of personnel.

I would only request the hon. Minister not to neglect the backward States like Orissa, Assam, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. I will give you only one instance to show how they are neglected. During the Second Five Year Plan Government are going to set up about 61 technical schools. Orissa is getting only one, Tripura one

and Assam one, whereas States like Kerala and West Bengal are getting 18 and 10 respectively. Therefore, the backward States are made more backward and are neglected.

Then I come to the percentage of seats reserved for backward classes in the various States. That is not fairly utilised. I only want to say one thing about Scheduled Castes in Delhi. In the polytechnic school 20 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, but I am surprised to know that only 3 per cent of it has been utilised. I do not know why the Ministry is so lethargic to encourage the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and utilise the whole quota reserved for them.

I will say only a word about the Vigyan Mandirs before I conclude. If the purpose of these Vigyan Mandirs is to give more facilities to people in the villages they should not be located at the district headquarters but they should be located in the rural areas to give technical guidance to the people in the villages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Subramanyam.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): No, Sir; I have given my name to speak on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there was some mistake. All right, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his opening speech has given us a very impressive catalogue of the achievements of this Ministry. Then, he has advised us to learn to appreciate the good work which is done by certain scientists and, at the end, he has cautioned us against criticism of the officers which might lead to demoralisation.

Might I say, Sir, that this House has never grudging appreciation and approbation of good work, rather it has always been generous, it has always advocated a fair deal to the scientists and engineers, it has always supported a better scale of salary for the teaching staff in particular? I wish the hon Minister realises that it is only through such support of the House that he has been able to create a pool for the scientists and engineers and to get these grades for the teaching staff

But, Sir, having done all that, it is expected that the Ministry will conduct itself in a manner that these teaching institutions and other scientific research stations come up to the expectation of this House

I would rather like to add a word about criticism. I think the right of criticism of this House will always be there and will always be exercised. I wish the hon Minister appreciates and understands that they do not live in ivory towers, that they do not want to get away from the rough realities of life and try to face them. There is nothing more dangerous for democracy than to run away from criticism. It is much better that they understand the criticism, head the criticism and give an impression to the country that the criticism which is offered in Parliament has been given the proper weight. We know in this democratic process it is now necessary for the administrative machinery to adjust itself to the democratic process, and those who cannot fit themselves in with this democratic process may better quit the administration.

Now, let us face certain hard facts about this Ministry. I have, as a matter of fact, even while dealing with the Demands of the Health Ministry, made a passing observation about the remarkable achievement in certain centres made by the Ministry of Scientific Research. We have appreciation for that, and we will give our due appreciation. But if we face the real facts, the bold facts which stare us in the face, we will find that this Ministry had to play

not only a significant role but almost a revolutionary role in the reconstitution of India.

Sir, it has been unfortunate that it has not been able to come up to our expectation. Even as originally constituted it never had that vision, that vigour and that revolutionary spirit which was demanded of this Ministry. Of course, it had the great advantage in the stature of the great Maulana as Minister in charge of this particular Ministry. But the arrangements which have been made after that in bifurcating this Ministry have very seriously affected the working of this Ministry.

I cannot for a moment understand the scientific approach in this bifurcation. It is as unnatural as the bifurcation of this country. Perhaps, those of us who have been attending the consultative committee meetings of both the Ministries have on more than one occasion felt how this most unnatural bifurcation possibly had not the interest of the nation and the interest of the Ministry in view, and how a simple personal adjustment of certain individuals was made more primary and the national interest was made absolutely secondary. I wish the Cabinet and the Prime Minister gives a proper consideration to this matter.

We are faced with it every day, every minute. My hon friend does not know. Though he is called the Minister of Scientific Research he is not in charge of what is being done in the universities, what happens in the BSc and MSc classes. He does not have any direct control over people who come to the engineering institutions. Though he is the Minister of Scientific Research, he has got absolutely limited touch with most of the engineering and technological advancement in certain respects. He has not got anything to do with agricultural and medical science. Even apart from that, if the agricultural and science are not to be under that—though I think there is a very strong argument—it would be very much conducive for the advancement of

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

technological science if all these are put under the direct control of universities and those universities are under the control of one Minister who is of a Cabinet rank. Otherwise, we will never be able to achieve the targets which we have set before ourselves, and the Minister inspite of his best efforts—I do congratulate him for making efforts within his own limits—will not be able to fulfil the expectations of this House. This bifurcation, I repeat, Sir, is most unnatural and the earlier it is done away with the better it is for the better advancement of this Ministry.

Now, having said that, I would rather like to mention one thing. Just a passing remark was made by the hon. speaker who preceded me and the hon. Minister got up in his seat to explain that there has been no increase in the Secretariat establishment. He wanted to explain that in the previous budget it was only for seven months' salary and that now it is about 12 months' salary which is included. But if we see page 1 of the demands we will know that the Secretariat expansion has gone up from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 29 lakhs according to the revised budget. When we turn to page 2, we find that there is provision for an additional Joint Secretary and that the number of Deputy Secretaries has gone up from two to four; also the number of Deputy Educational Officer has gone up from one to three; Under Secretaries from three to 12, and so on and so forth. As one reads the whole thing, there is such a colossal increase in the establishment not only in the secretariat but also in other fields. We would very much appreciate it if this increase was in the personnel of the scientists, but this increase in the Secretariat is just not explainable. Perhaps there may be certain clarifications and they may be explained, but as they stand, it clearly gives the indication that there has been a great increase in the Secretariat establishment.

There is very little doubt that the hon. Minister has done a commendable

job of work in expanding the educational facilities. As he pointed out, the number of admissions for the engineering colleges has stepped up from 6,000 to 11,000 and so also it is almost double so far as the polytechnics and the diploma courses are concerned. I think he could not have done better. The expansion could not have been at a speedier pace and had that been allowed it would have been only at the cost of lowering the standards in the technical institutions. Even as it is, we have got to take care of the standards which are obtaining in these technical institutions.

I would particularly like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that these expansions have been made but proper equipment has not been made available to the colleges and so training is suffering very seriously in the educational institutions. We were told that there has been a lack of foreign exchange. I would like to know how much foreign exchange was necessary and how is it that foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore has not been made available, and if it was made available, why it has not been utilised, and where the bottlenecks lay and what steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks. Exceedingly good work has been done in expanding the institutions and admissions thereto. But that work is being set at naught by not making available the scientific apparatuses which are absolutely necessary.

Here again I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important factor. We have expanded these educational institutions and it is perfectly good. But may I know if they have taken any steps to establish any contact between these educational institutions and the employers who will take into their service the people who pass out of these colleges and polytechnics, and whether they will fulfil those very essentials and those needs in the country? My friend Shri Panigrahi

pointed out that he wanted more colleges to be opened or more medical colleges to be opened, in one breath, and in the same breath, he said that there were 500 persons waiting on the list maintained in the Employment Exchanges I could not understand his argument, but, as I submitted, the expansion cannot be at a faster rate than it has been, because of certain bottlenecks, particularly because of the teaching staff not being made available, especially qualified staff. But we will have to step up and the steps which are taken to expand education will just give a further tempo to be able to set a far speedier rate in the future I hope there would be better co-ordination in future, and before you take up expansion, you will see that you provide for all those facilities so that the career of the young men does not suffer

Here I would like to submit that I wish active steps are taken to have a very effective agency to establish a relationship between those technical institutions and the employers particularly in the industry. In regard to scientific research I had pointed out to the hon Minister at almost all the meetings and also through questions the need for active steps to establish contacts between industry and the Education Ministry so that the researchers that are made in the scientific institutions and laboratories are properly utilised. There is very little effective agency in this regard and there is very little machinery for the dissemination of scientific research which is conducted in the institutions

The other day there was a question put in this House about the researches done so far as vegetable ghee was concerned. The hon. Minister said—and I was very sorry to note his cryptic observations—that they are doing it in the city and it will be followed. I do not know what the Vigyan Mandira are doing. If we are doing these things with exceedingly nice people and if these people take up the work and go and tell the

people in the rural areas how vegetable ghee could be detected, it would be something which is of greater importance and greater significance to the people living in the rural areas. It is therefore that I think a much better effort should be made about this aspect.

I would like to conclude very quickly by referring only to two or three points in one minute each. About these cultural activities it has been our feeling that these activities are not to our satisfaction. They have set up three academies, but I do not know what justification is there for all these three academies to be concentrated in Delhi proper. Am I to understand that the culture of this country is the culture of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay? I think we should give a better consideration to our real cultural heritage and I think we had better think of catering to the needs of the larger sections of the population who live in the rural areas.

I was glad to learn from the hon Minister that he was good enough to take this puppet show to the rural areas here, but I think that such things which may be taken as examples to furnish an argument are not enough. There should be some substance. Such things should not be the exception as they are at present but should be something of substance and they should have a programme really based on such shows in the rural areas.

I do not know what is the Social Welfare Board for. Though the Estimates Committee has given a good chat, still I maintain

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): That comes under the Education Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry; and so, as I said at the very beginning, it becomes extremely difficult to divide these things between these two Ministries. If the Social Welfare Board is the charge of the other Ministry I would rather not refer to it.

[Shri Harihar Chandra Mathur]

I would then refer to the scholarships. Even in the matter of scholarships, though the Minister has said that a much better utilisation has been made, I would rather like to invite his attention to the report which he has submitted. We find that in respect of certain scholarships which should have been utilised in 1957-58 no decision has yet been taken. They themselves have mentioned that in respect of those scholarships regarding the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 a decision will now be taken. I think there are so many young people who are wanting to take the best advantage of these scholarships. We are so much lagging behind and I do hope that these scholarships will be properly utilised.

There is also a feeling that scholarships are not being given on merit. I do not say that they are not given on merit. I have no information in my possession and I have no evidence to say that. But I wish that a sense and a feeling is created in the minds of the people who are selected for these scholarships that there is nothing but fairness in the selection of young men for the scholarships.

I finish now within the short time that was at my disposal, though I have many more points to make.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia) Have I ten minutes or 15 minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes

Shri B. Das Gupta: I am most thankful to the hon. the Deputy Speaker for having given me a chance to place the grievances of the people before the House. The general grievance of the people is that these cultural affairs have been treated by the Government not very seriously. When we look to the provision in the budget we find that only 2.3 per cent has been provided for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. If we take the expenditure for cultural affairs only, it would come to less than 1 per cent.

It is evident from this that the Government is not serious about the cultural aspect in our national life. The hon. Minister, in his opening speech, was pleased to state:

"I am also happy to report that we have recently initiated action for internal cultural exchanges within the country so that people of each State may know something about the literature, song, music, dance and other artistic activities of people of other States"

It is very good, but what is the aim? The aim of the Government should be not only to preserve, protect and promote different cultures in India, but also to bring home the realisation of the unity which exists in the diverse form of culture in our country. If that is not done, I do not think that the cultural activities are directed in the right and proper way. This is vitally necessary for the emotional integration, which I consider to be one of the most important factors for building up a strong and united nation. I regret that Government is failing to achieve this, and to prevent the onslaught on a particular culture in a certain place. Under article 29 of the Constitution, any citizen residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. So, it has been guaranteed. The responsibility of protecting and promoting the distinct language, script or culture lies not only with the States, but with the Indian Government also, especially with the Ministry concerned with cultural affairs.

In his opening speech, the hon. Minister has laid stress on the development of modern Indian languages. He has said:

"Among other activities of the Department, I propose to give the greatest attention and impetus to the development of the modern Indian languages. I am sure that

the House will agree that our aim must be to make accessible to the ordinary man and woman throughout India the treasures of our cultural heritage as well as the findings of modern science and technology in his or her own language."

If we are to impart this in his or her own language, then his or her own language must be protected in every place in India. But may I put before the House, especially before the Minister in charge of cultural affairs, how the on-slaught on the non-Hindi language, script and culture is being carried out in some States? Millions of Bengali-speaking population residing in the border of Bihar in compact areas.....

Shri P. K. Deo: I think that is the subject-matter of the Home Ministry.

Shri B. Das Gupta: The Ministry in charge of cultural affairs is concerned with language also. It has become a problem for them to receive their education in their mother-tongue. Their records of rights in Bengali are being prepared in Hindi, according to the policy of Government. I am putting it before the House just as on instance. We must see that everywhere in India, the language, script and culture are given protection. Otherwise, the speech of the hon. Minister is without any effect. Language, script and culture are interconnected. You cannot differentiate one from the other. We cannot consider culture without language. So, if there is an on-slaught on language, it affects the culture also. So, I would request the House and the Minister to look into it and to see to it that while developing the culture of the country, the language also is protected everywhere. I need not go into details. If I could have unfolded a chapter full of regretful activities of the authority concerned, then I could have said that it is creating an atmosphere of emotional disintegration. We are sowing the seed of disintegration in our national life. It is a very important and serious thing. It should not be treat-

ed lightly as a local question. It is a national question. If we confine culture to puppet-dancing song and music only, I think we are not doing justice to culture.

Now I come to a few local questions. I am a bit interested in archaeology. I am sorry to find that Government sometimes do not take proper care and attention in regard to the old archaeological relics existing in different parts of the country. In our district in Purulia in West Bengal, there are many old relics. I think the hon. Minister may know about Budhpur and Pakbirra, which contain Jain relics. But these are going to decay, because there is nobody to take care of them. We have informed the local Government, but nothing is being done. These ancient sculptures and other relics are going to decay.

Recently, the villagers, while digging a well in a place named Joyda in Singhbhum district found some relics which may be five or six centuries old. They informed the Government, but nothing is being done. They themselves are digging the area, they themselves are excavating the area and they are unearthing the relics from under the earth. I think that the Government should take proper notice of these things. Regarding these remains also nothing has been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I will finish with one suggestion. Many people have suggested that there is no comprehensive archaeological guide book for India. I have also searched for some such compilation. But, unfortunately, I have not come across any such book. There should be an archaeological guide book for the whole of India which contains . . .

An hon. Member: There is one by Cunningham

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might be allowed to continue.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I request the Minister that he should try to compile a guide book which would contain information of all the important and interesting archaeological monuments and relics of India.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in view of the very short time at my disposal I intend only to make a few points. I have followed the Report and I am very sorry to say that the Ministry has not cared to give us an account of the cultural activities as they are. Here is a chapter, "Chapter IV, Cultural Activities within India", in which we find that the chapter is connected with the cultural activities within the country. I was looking heading after heading and line after line and I found the only cultural activity described is giving of some grant or setting up of some institution.

An hon. Member: Autonomous.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes, autonomous institutions. If that is cultural activity, we must say good-bye to that here and now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he expect actual dancing?

Shri V. P. Nayar: We wanted to know the sphere of work of these associations. I do not know whether in the previous reports those things were mentioned, but certainly not in this Report.

I would pose only one question in respect of the various subjects which come under the Ministry of Culture and that is this: what have we done to find out whether it is possible to have an excavation in a systematic way to unearth the mysteries of the story of Lord Krishna and Sri Rama? In a place nearby it we find temples, mosques and churches being preserved as of archaeological importance. But has any effort been made in this place near Mathura to find out by systematic excavation of the mount where

Lord Krishna is said to have been born whether it is of any archaeological importance worth preserving and so on. Then, in the land of Ayodhya..

Dr. M. M. Das: Ignorance is bliss.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Apart from that, I am proud of the heritage of my country, I am proud of the traditions of my country and I am proud of the fact that I am a communist cherishing this. Leaving it at that, I would like to ask the Minister to give us some indication of the internal activities in respect of culture as well as the external activities, as I do not find any activities detailed as such. I would not go into more details about that.

I will straightaway come to the field of science. A very important point was made by Shri Panigrahi but obviously because he had no time he could not follow it up and so he did not develop it. It is for the Government to consider a scheme whereby it will be possible for them to make our nation science-minded. The object of the scientific policy is to produce scientists by tens of thousands in our country, to produce technologists out of our ordinary people by tens of thousands. The policy, as it has been worded, is quite good. But where are we going? What are we doing? The Ministry cannot say: we are only ten months' old and so we could not do much. It is a very important problem which intrigues us. Here all the activities of the Ministry, in so far as I am able to read from this Report, are confined to the top-most level of the scientists that we have today. It is very good that eminent engineers are being given a fair deal. But I submit that such treatment should not be confined merely to the engineers who happen to be teachers in engineering colleges. Such benefits as are now given to engineering teachers should necessarily go to the other scientists who have also taken up the profession of teaching. Otherwise, it will destroy the enthusiasm of people in other fields of science.

Leaving that, I would like to know what the hon. Minister has got to say about this particular matter of introducing science at the lower levels. I am not at all against eminent scientists being given a dole if he is in indigent circumstances. I am not against these payments of money to our scientists because it will produce some results. But we know that in a country like ours with its teeming millions scientists cannot be produced by the tens of thousands, because up to the level of the college we have no idea of science. In 1953 when I was in China I was amazed to find how science has been incorporated in the curriculum of the syllabus even from the level of Kindergarden.

An hon. Member: Kindergarden'

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes I am giving you an example. Even in the kindergarden schools boys were taken to the fields and they were made to identify spiders which are poisonous by the appearance. When they are taken to fields an interest is created in them about these things so that they can improve their knowledge by using their talents. What is more, I find throughout China a competition at the kindergarden level between child and child in the matter of eradicating flies. I found hundreds of thousands of kindergarden children going to their kindergarden schools with fly-killers in their hands, because they have been told in a way in which they could understand, in a way which would satisfy the doubts of children of that capacity and age the harmful consequences resulting from allowing flies to live along with human beings. It is possible here also. It is not impossible here. What have we done about it? I know the work is very very hard if you want to inculcate in the child a feeling or some knowledge, some rudimentary knowledge, of science which can later on be properly channelled for useful purposes. I know that it is a difficult thing. But my complaint is that we have not made a beginning so far, although a separate Ministry has been set up.

There are many problems allied to that. I know there is the problem of finding words in the Indian languages. It is a very very important problem. I do not find anything about it in the Report. According to me we cannot progress as a nation until we adopt a common terminology, whether it is today, tomorrow or the day after is a different matter; but we cannot proceed with science and we cannot make our people science-minded by borrowing words from English, which in turn have their root either in Latin or Greek. Many of my friends have told me that it is impossible to develop words in Indian languages. I am not at all prepared to accept this proposition. Unfortunately, I do not have sufficient time at my disposal. Otherwise, I could have given examples to show how very easy it is. I hope some hon Members have gone through Dr Raghuvira's dictionary where one will find

An hon Member: It is most difficult.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is true. Still, one can find words there. I shall give you one example from a particular branch of science of which I know a little—zoology. There is a group among the birds called Anseriformes. When I was a student in 1936-37 studying Anseriformes, Coraciformes and Passeriformes I did not understand the meaning of anything. I could only spell them as I can do now. But looking at Dr. Raghuvira's dictionary I found that the word "Anser" owes its origin to Greek, in which language it means a bird. Anseriformes, according to him, is the description by appearance of a bird which had red feet. So, he develops the word Rakthapadahamsa. Hamsa is the original "Anser", which in Hindi is pronounced as Hansa. If we go into the other words there also we can find their origin to some such word. I do not say that this word or that word in Hindi or Sanskrit or Marathi should be used. But if we analyse it is possible to find some common words, because in Indian culture we have not been lacking scholars write.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

enough merit on any science. For instance, from the treatise of Nagarjuna we can find out anything on any branch of science. I was rather surprised to hear from some of my friends that it is not possible to find out words. Even in our languages of which we know something, whether it is Malayalam for me or Punjabi for you, it will be difficult for me to find out a word, say, for *bacillus*. We use the word *bacillus*. We use the word *penicillin*. We use the word *streptomycin*. These are all words of which we can find one equivalent which could be applied to all the languages in India. It is not impossible. Looking at the various words, I find that even for such technical words as *bacillus radicolus*—it does not come out of my tongue even at this age—there is a very simple word which is descriptive of that *bacillus* which Dr. Raghuvira has found out. I do not say that all the words of Dr. Raghuvira should be had in the Indian languages. But this word is *Moolbasi* because the *bacillus radicolus* is a *bacillus* which has a nitrogen fixing bacteria which you find in the roots of plants. He has gone to the origin of that and found it out. My submission, therefore, is that if we have to have a plan to make the people science minded and thereby achieve the ultimate objective of having scientists by tens of thousands in this country, we must introduce science in a way in which it would be understood from its rudiments, from the days when a child goes to the kindergarden right up to the higher level and in pursuing that policy we must have an emphasis on using equivalents which are derived from any language in India which is suitable and taking it over to the other languages. For this purpose, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to appoint a competent committee—not like the committee which my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan criticised, but a very competent committee—which will go into these problems and see that it is possible for our country to make the nation, even at a small level, science minded.

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while moving the various cut motions standing in my name, I would like to point out that my intention is not to affect any cut in the Demand—not even a single *anna paise*—but I would feel happier if more funds could be made available to the Ministry in their pursuit. The whole purpose of moving these cut motions is to draw the attention of the Ministry to certain matters of importance. I would like to focus my observations in the field of archaeology.

I would like to point out that it is now high time to preserve properly and to publish the various manuscripts and the antiquarian literature in the various archives of the monastery in Ladakh in Kashmir. Now we get disquieting reports of the monastery in Tibet being demolished by Chinese forces. If this is true then the world would be much poorer by the loss of these valuable libraries which have been preserved there since centuries. Tibet has been considered a treasure house of all this literature and under the present circumstances it would be difficult for a keen student of Tibetology and Buddhist literature to go there. I think our monasteries at Ladakh could give adequate material for such a student of Tibetology and for this purpose I sincerely request the Ministry that the Historical Records Commission should go into this matter seriously and they should prepare a detailed inventory of the various manuscripts in the archives of the monasteries in Ladakh in Kashmir. From the various records of the activities of the Historical Records Commission, we find that it is more an apology than anything else. They are not so active in their field of activity and I think they should do much more constructive work.

Now coming to the second point, I sincerely request the Ministry to use their good offices so that we get back the Kohinoor diamond and the India Office Library. Regarding the India

Office Library in spite of the persistent queries from my hon. friend, Professor Hiren Mukerjee, the last we heard about it was in September, 1937, when the hon. Education Minister, Maulana Azad was there, said that negotiations were going on and very soon we shall be getting the India Office Library

Regarding the Kohinoor diamond, it genuinely belongs to India. The last holder was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Somehow it passed to the British monarch in their pursuit of imperialistic policies in the last century. It is high time that after India has become independent and has declared itself a Republic and has severed all connections from the British Crown, it would not look nice to have the Kohinoor diamond fitted in the Queen's Crown. It would be most proper and it would be considered a gesture of goodwill and friendship if that Kohinoor diamond is returned to this country which has always been considered as an embodiment of India's sovereignty because the value of sentiment in this country attached to that diamond is much more than its value in money.

Coming to the third point, even though much of the wind has been taken out from my sail by my hon. friend from Orissa regarding the Odissi dance I would like to view it with a different perspective. It is a classical dance with beautiful fluidity of movements of body which has been still practised in various Orissa temples by the *Devadasis* and which has been clearly expressed in the various beautiful images of dancing *Apsaras* in the Sun temple of Konarak and the Rajarani temple of Bhubaneswar. It is very much akin to the *Kuchipudi* dance of Andhra because of the common heritage of Andhra and Orissa culture for thousands of years. Even though there are many similarities in the *abhinaya* and the *mool mudras* with *Bharatanatyam* I think the footwork and the dance technique are quite different and original and it is a

clear departure from the conventional type of classical dances we have got in this country. In this dance we find the grace of the Manipuri, the swiftness of the Bharatanatyam, and the vigour of the Kathakali. I request that much more funds be made available for the research and for the uplift of this Odissi dance, specially for the various manuscripts which have been found on palm leaves to get them published. I know definitely that four manuscripts, namely, *Sangeet Narayan*, *Abhinaya Chandrika*, *Natya Manorama* and *Sangeet Abhinaya Darpan*, have been found in palm leaves. They are fully illustrated and specially the last one is the compilation of Sanskrit *stokas* with commentary in Oriya poetry. These manuscripts could find publication. Kavi Chandra Natyacharya, Kali Charan Patnaik has spent his whole life in the research of this Odissi dance and lately it has been brought to limelight and public notice by Shrimati Indrani Rehman, the Miss India of 1950. She has done splendid work in recent years and all our thanks go to her.

An hon. Member: Who had enough of dances?

Shri P. K. Deo: She is giving a performance of Odissi dances tonight in the Sapru House and I request hon. Members to visit that and see if my remarks are right or not.

Shri Panigrahi: Is the hon. Minister going or not?

Shri P. K. Deo: Lately she has visited many foreign countries with her *guru*, Shri Deva Prasad Das, including USSR, Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Germany. Specially her performance of the Odissi dance has brought many laurels to her and the foreign critics of art have specially given a very favourable opinion regarding the genuineness of the Odissi dance.

I do not want to take the valuable time of the House but I would be failing if I do not say a few words

[Shri P. K. Deo]

regarding the Chhou dance. Chhou dance is a dance which has its headquarters at Seraikella. Since Seraikella has been integrated with Bihar, they are getting stepmotherly treatment for the development of Chhou dance and Oriya culture and Oriya language. I think that some intervention from the ministerial level is necessary so that the Chhou dance in Seraikella gets full impetus and prospers.

While taking part in the debate on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, I pointed out and in the Rajya Sabha the late Shri P. C. Bhanja Deo also pointed out the desirability of preserving the Chousath Jagini temple and other temples in Ranipur Jharial in Bolangir District. It is a part of my constituency. It may be parochial, but it is a fact that this monument is a very beautiful monument and is of national importance. Uptill now the Government have not realised its importance. I think it is high time that the Chousath Jagini and other temples in Ranipur Jharial in Bolangir District should be preserved as monuments of national importance.

श्री जगदीश धरबाबो (बिल्हौर) मुझे इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना है। केवल दो एक बातों की ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कानपुर नगर के निकट एक प्रविधिक शिक्षण संस्था दो करोड़ रुपए से खुलने जा रही है। उस संस्था के बारे में मुझे सबसे बड़ी बात यह कहनी है कि ११०० एकड़ भूमि पर उसका निर्माण होगा, जिसमें से ५०० एकड़ भूमि ले ली गई है और बाकी जमीन लेने का विचार हो रहा है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जहाँ तक शिक्षण संस्था खोलने का सम्बन्ध है, वह उचित है, परन्तु उससे जो कुछ लोग गृहविहीन और भूमिहीन हो रहे हैं, उनके

सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को लिखे कि यह बहुत अन्यायपूर्ण काम होगा कि जिन कुषकों की भूमि ली जा रहा है, उनको जीविका की कोई गारण्टी न दी जाय और उनके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था न की जाय, जिससे उनको कोई सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके और उनमें निश्चिन्तता या भय न हो कि जो हमारी भूमि ली जा रही है, उसके बदले में हमको भूमि मिलेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस सम्बन्ध में जब प्रश्न उठाया गया, तो मुख्य मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि जिन कुषकों की भूमि ली जायगी, अगर वे चाहेंगे, तो उनको चपरासी घरवा माली बनाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी अपमानजनक स्थिति है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार का नैतिक दृष्टि में यह उत्तरदायित्व है कि जिन कुषकों की भूमि ली जा रही है, उनको भूमि दो जाय ताकि उन लोगों को सन्तोष हो। आज हम आवाज उठा रहे हैं कि उत्पादन कम हो रहा है इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमको उन्हें भूमिहीन नहीं बनाना चाहिए। कानपुर नगर में कुछ महाविद्यालय में एक एपीकल्चर फार्म है, जो कि प्रत्येक वर्ष घाटे में चल रहा है। वह कई सौ एकड़ भूमि है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे, तो शिक्षण संस्था को वहाँ खोला जा सकता है। इस प्रकार एक ही शिक्षण संस्था की जमीन जायगी, जबकि आज हजारों कुषकों की जमीन जा रही है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़ा असन्तोष फैल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को लिख कर कोई उचित व्यवस्था करें।

कानपुर नगर के निकट दो ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं, आजमक और बिठूर। आजमक पौराणिक काल से प्रसिद्ध रहा है। उसके सम्बन्ध में किचबन्तियाँ मौजूद हैं। वहाँ पर

एक बहुत बड़ा टीला है। अगर पुरातत्व विभाग उसका सर्वेक्षण करे, तो बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक सामग्री, जो कि इस समय भूगर्भ में पड़ी हुई है, सामने लाई जा सकती है।

इसी प्रकार बिठूर भी एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है। कहा जाता है कि सीताजी ने बनबास में बहुत समय वहां व्यतीत किया। लव-कुश के बहुत चिह्न वहां पड़े हुए हैं। १८५७ में भी वह भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का केन्द्र रहा और वहां भी बहुत से ऐतिहासिक तथ्य पड़े हुए हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्रालय बिठूर का भी सर्वेक्षण कराए, ताकि जो ऐतिहासिक तथ्य सामने आयें, उन को ठीक से सुगन्धित रखा जा सके।

मैंने इस रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि हमारे देश से बहुत से प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विदेशों को जाते हैं, ताकि विदेशों से हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो। मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा कि इस पर साढ़े बारह लाख रुपये गत वर्ष खर्च किया गया और करीब तीस प्रतिनिधि मण्डल यहा से विदेश गए। मैंने देखा है कि उनमें से कुछ प्रतिनिधि मण्डल नाच-गाने से सम्बन्धित हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि यदि किसी देश से हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो, तो वे केवल नाच-गाने तक ही सीमित नहीं होने चाहिए। कुछ नृत्यकारों वगैरह को भेज दिया जाये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। होना यह चाहिये कि हमारे देश की पुरानी संस्कृति प्रकाशनी और पुस्तकों के द्वारा विदेशों में जाये और वहां के लोग उन को पढ़ें। तभी उनका स्थायी प्रभाव होगा। केवल नाच-गाना, तमाशा ले जाकर हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। पचास हजार, एक लाख रुपए एक डेलीगेशन पर खर्च किये जाते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि यह रुपया व्यर्थ ही जाता है और उसका स्थायी प्रभाव विदेशों पर नहीं पड़ सकता है। हमारी यह परम्परा बली भा रही है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष लाखों रुपए खर्च कर के विदेशों में प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भेजते हैं। उसमें कमी होनी चाहिए और इस तरह कार्य करना चाहिए कि हमारी

संस्कृति का प्रभाव स्थायी रूप से विदेशों पर पड़े।

मैंने रिपोर्ट में एक जगह देखा कि भारतीय भाषाओं में कुछ क्लासिक्स का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि भारतीय भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी भाषा को भी जोड़ लिया गया है। पेज ६६ पर लिखा हुआ है कि श्री जयरामदास दीलतराम जी को तीन हजार रुपए सिन्धी की कहानियों और कविताओं का अंग्रेजी भाषा में अनुवाद करने के लिए दिए गए। जहां तक रुपयों का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो ज्यादा नहीं है, लेकिन यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। अगर सिन्धी भाषा की कहानियों और कविताओं को हिन्दी या किसी अन्य भारतीय भाषा में अनुवाद किया जाता, तो उचित होता। एक विदेशी भाषा में उनका अनुवाद करने में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। ऐसी नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैंने उसी रिपोर्ट में देखा कि पांडित नेहरू द्वारा लिखी हुई पुस्तक "विश्व इतिहास की झलक", जिसको अंग्रेजी में "ग्लोबल इतिहास ऑफ वर्ल्ड हिस्ट्री" कहते हैं, का फार्मी में अनुवाद किया गया है और उन पुस्तकों को मंत्रालय खरीदेगा। मैं उस पुस्तक के गुण-दोष में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में कितने लोग फार्मी के अनुवाद को पढ़ेंगे। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने उसको पढ़ा होगा। उस पुस्तक को खरीदने पर कितना खर्चा होगा, यह नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर मंत्रालय विचार करे। यहां के कई माननीय लेखकों की पुस्तकें हैं। उनको प्रोत्साहित किया जाये, न कि विदेशी भाषा की पुस्तकों को यहां लाया जाये। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाए हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाये।

Shri Hanuman Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members of this House for their

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

advice which has generally been constructive. There have been some criticisms also. But, I welcome such criticism. After all, on any question, there are bound to be certain differences in the approach and differences in points of view. But, by and large, I appreciate the spirit in which the House has approached the problems of this Ministry and the many suggestions which have been made.

I would now deal with some of the detailed criticisms which have been made. Yesterday, I made a general statement about the work of the Ministry, what I consider to be the outstanding achievements of the last year and also some indication of what I regard to be the most important proposals for the next year. I was happy to find, so far as the programme for the next year is concerned, there was no objection to any one of the suggestions that I made, on the contrary, quite a good deal of welcome for some of the proposals which were placed before this House.

Shri Panigrahi who opened this discussion, is generally a very interesting and instructive speaker to listen to, but I confess, I was a little disappointed yesterday, because he did not come up to his usual standard and spent most of his time in discussing a problem which does not concern this Ministry at all. Whether his remarks were correct or not, is not for me to say. Perhaps, when the appropriate Demands come, this question will be discussed. But, I was surprised to find, when he referred to this Ministry, he referred to certain figures of 1955, and complained about the small number of places in Engineering and Technological institutions and the admissions thereto when only a few minutes before that, I had informed the House through you and therefore also him, that admissions to Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics had almost doubled in the course of the last two years and

the figures for 1956 was already considerably more than the figures which he quoted for 1955. Therefore, I was a little surprised, I must confess, when this criticism was made. As was pointed out rightly by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur later on, the two parts of the speech of my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi did not tally with each other. On the one hand, he wanted that the number of admissions should be increased at an even faster rate and at the same time, he was apprehensive that about 518 Engineering graduates had registered themselves in the Unemployment Exchange.

Shri Panigrahi: May I explain, Sir I only pointed out that the existing technical personnel in the country were not being suitably provided for and there should be co-ordination between the different Ministries. That was my point.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Certainly, co-ordination not only between the different Ministries, but co-ordination between the educational institutions and industry, and co-ordination between the different parties in this House is also essential for the progress which we want for this country as a whole. I may be permitted to say that my hon. friend has not given us information about the status of these 518 persons. We do not know as to what exactly was the status of these 518 persons. Were they graduates of two months old or three months old? Or, were they graduates for the last one year who were unemployed? I am not quite sure about it. If you go into the details you will find that there would be very few graduates indeed, who had experience of more than one year. Further, out of this 518, at least a few of them may have been already employed, but they could have registered because they were not satisfied with the kind of job that they were doing and because they wanted to get better jobs. So far as engineering graduates are concerned, there is

really nothing to worry about, in the next few years. There will be such an increasing demand for engineers that we will not be able to cope with the demand completely.

15 hrs.

My hon. friend referred to the National Physical Laboratory. He promised that he would let me have certain papers. As soon as I have the papers I will go into the matter in greater detail. On the basis of the statement that he made, I made some preliminary enquiries last night. I find that there was a theft of copper ingots of the value of Rs. 400 in February, 1955.

An hon. Member: How could we get to know about these happenings?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He could know it because it was recovered from a sweeper who made a confession. It was public knowledge. I am told that there has not been any other theft. So far as platinum is concerned, there is no report of any theft. Regarding mercury, the loss may be due to distillation as it is a liquid metal. Here also, we have no report of any theft. If my hon. friend could give me concrete data, I shall certainly proceed on that.

My hon. friend referred to the question of administrative services carrying higher salaries. Obviously, he had not listened to me fully. I said that so far as the teaching posts in the engineering and technological institutes are concerned, we had succeeded in equating them with the highest type of administrative services in this country. The junior scale in the highest type of administrative service is Rs. 350 to Rs. 850. We have accepted identical scales for lecturers in Engineering and Technological colleges. For Assistant Professors, we have accepted the scale of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1150. With this improvement in the pay scales of the teaching staff, the problem of recruiting teaching

staff to our engineering and technological colleges will, I hope, be matter of the past.

My hon. friend referred to the Orissa Museum. We have made a grant to that museum last year.

Shri Panigrahi: How much?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I speak from memory. We have made a grant of Rs. 1 lakh.

Shri Panigrahi: They asked for 15 lakhs; and you give only one lakh.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Orissa is the first State which has received the grant. The grant was given to Orissa to build its own museum. Any complaint from Orissa would be rather unkind.

Reference has been made about Odissi dance. A number of my hon. friends referred to that. I can say that the Sangeet Natak Akadami has already recognised it. It has already been recognised as a traditional form of Indian dance. They have not recognised it as a classical form. As a layman, I do not know the distinction between the classical form and the traditional form. It is not very clear to me. In any case, this matter is now before a Committee and that Committee consists of experts and they will be taking a decision one way or the other.

In regard to what Shri P. K. Deo has said, we have asked Shri Kali Charan Patnaik to prepare a general bibliography of the manuscripts of Odissi dance. As soon as it is ready, publication on Odissi dance will be taken up.

Reference has been made to Konarak by a number of hon. Members. I am glad that they appreciate the work that has been done and that is being done. One hon. Member expressed the view that the Konarak temple would collapse. I can assure him that

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

so far as it lies within our power, so far as we can work according to the scientific and engineering knowledge available today, Konarak will be given every possible attention. It is recognised as one of the supreme examples of Indian architecture. As such, I agree, nothing must be done which impairs its importance or its value for future generations.

Some hon. Members said that Orissa may be given a separate circle. There are nine circles today. The circle in Orissa is one of the constituent units, with 54 monuments there. As against that, West Bengal has 103 and Assam has 56 monuments. I do not think we have reached a stage when we can have a circle for every one of the States in India. There are certain advantages in grouping a number of monuments together. If, however, later on it becomes necessary to do so, we shall look into the matter, as and when the occasion arises.

A reference has been made by Dr. Melkote, with which I entirely agree, that we must be very careful to ensure that there is no loss in quality as a result of expansion of facilities in engineering education. I can assure him that there has been no relaxation of standards so far as examination and degrees are concerned. We do give a certain amount of relaxation at the time of admission. In view of the inequalities between different regions and between different communities in the country, some such relaxation may be necessary. After all, the strength of the Indian community will depend upon the strength of the weakest link in the chain. Therefore certain privileges are given at the time of admission in the number of marks required. If the students of the requisite type are not available, then, such seats are thrown open to general competition. That is why in the Delhi Polytechnic we have reserved twenty per cent of the seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled

tribes. That quota is not always filled. I am sure hon. Members will not desire that a person should be admitted to a technical institution regardless of whether he is competent or not. Certain reduced qualifications have been laid down in the case of comparatively backward communities. There is a relaxation of, I believe, five marks. I feel that it is not unfair to give such a concession. With passing years, I am confident that the students from these communities will be able to hold their own with students from the other communities.

Here, I may cite an example which happened a few years ago. When the Overseas scholarship for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was being introduced, or, if I may put it the other way, when it was re-introduced, we made it a condition that no one could be considered unless he had a first class in the Master's degree. Some hon. Members of this House approached me and said that under these conditions no candidates from these communities would be available. Our experience has been that we got a number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates who secured first class throughout their career. So, we were able to make a selection from among them. I am sure that if opportunities are given to these young men and women of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, they will be able to compete on equal terms with the students of the other communities. We shall always keep that in mind.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the question of wastage. I am happy to say that on the whole, wastage in our technological institutions is not at all high and compares very favourably with that in many institutions elsewhere. I can speak of two or three of the most well-known institutions in the U.S.A. in engineering and technology, and I can say that our wastage is far less than the wastage in some of these institutions. I believe that

the percentage of success, so far as the engineering degree colleges are concerned, is considerably over 60 and in some cases, it is as high as 80 per cent, whereas in the engineering institutions in western countries, the percentage of success is not quite as high as that. However, I agree that this is a matter in which there is no room for complacency, and we must continually try to improve standards and to ensure that the students get the possible training and the highest possible standards are maintained.

Dr Melkote also referred to the question of evening classes for people who are in employment. This is a suggestion which has been welcomed by educationists, and I can inform the House that in the Delhi Polytechnic, already there are evening classes, and in a number of other institutions elsewhere also. We shall examine how far these facilities can be extended in the metropolitan cities. From the nature of the case, this kind of concession will be required first in the larger cities and then only, perhaps, in smaller towns.

My hon friend Dr Samantsinhar asked whether the money was being properly spent or not. It is not for me to give an answer to this question. We try to spend the money to the best possible use, and I think that the record of our achievement in the last year will persuade the House that the money has been well spent.

So far as the targets are concerned, we have not only fulfilled the targets, but in certain cases, we have overfulfilled the targets; the targets which were fixed for 1961 have already been surpassed, and we have set before ourselves new targets, and we propose to fulfil even these new targets.

I can also inform my hon friend Dr. Samantsinhar that it has been decided to establish a site Museum in

Konarak and another at Ratnagiri, which, I suppose, is another example of the neglect of Orissa! I do not know how else we can prove our regard and consideration for Orissa.

I might also mention that before the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, there was not a single engineering college in Orissa, and there was not a single engineering college in Assam. Now, there are, I believe, already two engineering colleges in Assam, and Orissa also will have one engineering college before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. It is functioning, and another I think, has either been established or is going to be established fairly soon.

My hon friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan spoke about the evaluation of the work of the National Laboratories. Some evaluation was done when Sir Alfred Egerton came here, there was a committee under his chairmanship, and that has gone into the work of the laboratories. And the best check is the publication programme of the laboratories. We are in constant touch with the work that is being done, and the fact that there has been a constant increase in the number of publications, and in the number of new licences taken as a result of the work of the laboratories, and the constant savings in foreign exchange by building up new industries in this country, of which I gave a very brief account yesterday, all this is in itself evidence that the National Laboratories are working as well as they can, but, of course, there is always room for improvement, and I am sure that the scientists who are in charge of these laboratories will continually try to better their own performances.

My hon friend Shri C. R. Narasimhan also referred to the question of duplication of research. That is an attitude which I do not understand. Strictly speaking, research can never be duplicated. Even if two people take up the same problem, their training

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

is different, their background is different, their scientific equipment is different, and their approach is different, and, therefore, strictly speaking, in research there can never be duplication. On the other hand, a certain amount of duplication is desirable in such cases, because if two or three or more people approach the same problem from different angles, new truth is likely to result. We know that in different fields of research, whenever there is a cross reference, what is very often described as cross-fertilisation, as a result of contact between different disciplines, and between different sciences, the best results ensue. However, we take good care to see that there is no wastage, and there is no question of repetition of techniques, by proper co-ordination among the National Laboratories which is done by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and for which we have taken a further step in bringing the Directors of the different national laboratories into closer association with one another.

My hon. friend referred to the Ramanujam Institute and the need for encouraging the study of mathematics. I am keenly conscious about the need for improving the standard of mathematics in this country; and for that, certain measures are being taken. I believe a national committee on mathematics has been set up recently with Dr Bhabha, I think, as its chairman, and I think, Professor Chandrasekhar as the convener. And this committee will go into the question and we shall see what help we can give. But this Ramanujam Institute was a private organisation, and it was not able to carry on; therefore, we suggested that instead of letting it disappear, a far better thing would be to make it an integral part of the Madras University and establish a chair there, so that as a result of contact with other professors of mathematics and professors of physics and other people interested in

these disciplines, the institute can develop in the best possible manner.

My hon. friend also asked about the four higher institutes. They will be on the same model. Though there may be local variations, and there will be differences in their disciplines in some of the special subjects, yet the general pattern of all the four institutes will be the same.

I was very happy to find that he was anxious that new blood should be brought into our committees and commissions, I can assure him that we have already started doing so. If he looks at the constitution of the new research committees in the different fields of science, which have been set up this year, I think he will be glad to find that there is an appreciable proportion of young men and new men from the universities, and we have gone out of the old lists.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Where do we get the names?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If the hon. Member tables a question, I shall place the whole list before him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister can say this after placing that statement.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not necessary, because these are publications available already, and I should have thought that the hon. Members who are so interested in these subjects would have looked at the publications. When I come to my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar, I shall have to say something on that point, and I hope he will wait till I come to him.

I was saying that we have already taken action in the matter, and a number of younger people are being taken; and we are trying to avoid some of the names which occur again and again. Of course, some of them

are so distinguished, and they are so useful that we want their services. We want their advice, and we want their experience, but at the same time we also want new people to be associated, and new people are being associated in these different national laboratories, in the research committees and the various types of committees which we set up.

My hon. friend Shri B. C. Mullick talked about the additional posts in this Ministry. I have looked into this question again. The confusion has arisen because of the way in which the matter has been presented in the Budget Demand. There is a post of joint secretary shown there, but this was created before the bifurcation of the former Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, and after bifurcation this post is shown in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. There was no such Ministry before, and, therefore, obviously, no post could be shown under that Ministry. Similarly, there is an increase of two deputy secretaries shown in that list. They came over to us from the Ministry of Education with their work. No additional posts were created. At the Deputy Educational Adviser's level, two posts were created last year, one for the technical education side and one for publications work. But, as I said earlier when I intervened, there is no provision for the creation of any new posts in 1959-60. All the posts to which references have been made were created in 1958-59. But I presume it was because the Ministry did not exist that this was not shown in the budget statement, and that is why this mistake has arisen.

My hon. friend Shri B. C. Mullick talked about folk art and rural culture. Sponsoring the folk dances and various other measures which we have taken are intended precisely for this purpose namely that the art and culture of the rural areas is promoted, and not only that, but the gulf which today unfortunately divides urban and rural areas is largely overcome.

We want the message of rural art to go to the urban areas, and we want that something of the intensity and the dynamism of urban art is transferred to the rural areas, and in this way, the discrepancy which exists between the rural and the urban areas is minimised.

I have referred to the question of the engineering colleges in Assam and Orissa, and polytechnics also I have mentioned. I should like to correct a misapprehension which my hon. friend obviously has. He appealed to me to see that *vijnam mandirs* are not situated in the district headquarters. I am afraid he has not gone through the report. *Vijnam mandirs* are never in district headquarters. They are always in rural areas, and they cannot be in district headquarters.

I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur for the generous support he gave to the Ministry, but a good deal of his criticism was not really directed against this Ministry, and the remarks which he has made are probably addressed to some other higher quarter. If he feels strongly in this matter, it is for him to take it up with the appropriate authorities, and not raise it in a discussion of this Ministry's affairs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Parliament is the appropriate authority.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Parliament, of course, is, I agree.

My hon. friend referred to the need for greater contact between educational institutions and employers. I can assure him that these engineering colleges do have these contacts, and there is a condition in some colleges that the person does not get a degree unless he has for some time served as an apprentice. Also, in the All-India Council for Technical Education industrialists and educational interests are represented. We attempt to keep these contacts as close as possible. I may also inform the House that whenever there is any proposal to start

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

any new course, an attempt is always made to find out, to assess from industrialists the potentialities of employment for the new courses. Obviously this cannot apply to all courses. There are certain fundamental courses which are necessary and must be provided in educational institutions regardless of employment potential, but in a large number of technical subjects, this close co-ordination is maintained and we always endeavour to make these contacts still closer.

My hon. friend referred to the three Akademis and seemed to regret a little that the headquarters are situated in Delhi. I am afraid that since Parliament is also situated here, if my hon. friend feels that we must take everything to the rural areas, perhaps the supreme body of the nation should first go to the rural areas. But for obvious reasons, Parliament cannot be held in rural areas, and the headquarters of the Akademis, for similar though not identical reasons, cannot also go to the rural areas. But we shall try, and we do try, to see that there are contacts, and we do try to see that what is done in the rural areas is reflected in the work of the Akademis and what is done in the Akademi is reflected in the developments in rural areas:

My hon. friend has probably not seen the reports of the Akademis. These reports are published and they are available in the Library of Parliament. He will find there for example, that the Sangeet Natak Akademi has carried out surveys of rural art and rural music, the Sahitya Akademi tries to help in the collection of folk songs, the Lalit Kala Akademi has also tried to collect various forms of rural art and in this way these contacts are maintained.

Shri Panigrahi: Are you satisfied with the working of these Akademis yourself?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Satisfaction is a subjective term, and I would say that I am one of those who is always dissatisfied with many things, but at the same time not so dissatisfied as not to recognise that very good work is being done by them within their limitations.

My hon. friend raised the question of the utilisation of scholarships. I was rather amazed, if I may say so, to hear from him that they are not given on merit. This, I believe, is the first time that I have heard a statement like that. He himself went on to say that he had neither information nor any report. Now, I would submit through you to my hon. friend, if he has neither information nor report, should a senior Member like him give rise to a statement which may cause misunderstanding? I think that so far as selection for these merit scholarships is concerned, on the whole there never has been any complaint. There are selection committees constituted with very high powered personnel, and the Ministry has at the most one or two representatives. The others are all outsiders. In certain cases the selections are made through the UPSC, and I am happy to say that we have never had any complaints. Therefore, I was really shocked when my hon. friend mentioned this, and went on immediately to correct himself that he had neither report nor information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I never said anything which I had to correct. I only said you should inspire more confidence.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Confidence is there and no question has been raised about the selections, and on that matter I can take some pride because we have a large number of scholarships, and about the selections for these scholarships no complaint has been made till now. I do receive letters from hon. Members, and in every case they have been satisfied

that the best candidate has been selected

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr Minister, you are so far removed from these complaints That is the unfortunate part.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Well, Sir, if they are not brought to me, how can I know Whenever they have brought any complaint to my notice, I have enquired into it and I have not found any case

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: To-day there are complaints even against the UPSC You can go into the matter very much It is much better that we stop it here

Shri Humayun Kabir. I cannot help complaints

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur I can give him facts

Shri Humayun Kabir I will be very happy if he gives me facts, and I can assure him that if there has been any interference in any selection

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The hon Minister need not stop He may continue his speech

Shri Humayun Kabir I would plead very strongly that in all these selections, not only must justice be done but people must believe that justice is being done Therefore, if anything is brought to my notice, I shall certainly see that there is no repetition of any incident of that type

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Raj Bahel) Letters are not delivered these days!

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon friend Shri Das Gupta spoke about the need of preserving and promoting the culture of different groups in this country, and at the same time emphasizing the unity in diversity of our vast and ancient land I think that the whole programme of this Ministry has been conceived exactly from that

16(A1) L.S.D.—7

angle, and that is why we have said that we want to encourage every one of the Indian languages and give all possible help and certain measures have already been taken in that matter

Some of the other issues which he raised do not concern this Ministry I cannot say anything about them, but I can say this, that if there are any genuine grievances, and they are brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities, I am sure they will be looked into I can only say that so far as this Ministry is concerned, we shall try to promote and develop everyone of the Indian languages and action in that behalf has already been initiated. And I have myself said in my opening speech that this is a topic to which I give perhaps the highest importance in the field of internal culture

My hon friend referred to the question of archaeological monuments, and said that some of them were not well preserved We have about 5,000 monuments of national importance in this country, and by and large they are well preserved, and as I stated yesterday, we have received nothing but the highest praise from people in India and outside, and experts in the field say that the department of archaeology in this country has been working in a very efficient manner

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Foreigners?

Shri Humayun Kabir. Foreigners and Indians In this very House to-day my hon friend was not present here at that time, otherwise he would have heard, tributes were paid by a number of hon Members, some of them from the Opposition about the work of the department of archaeology

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Punjab is neglected in this matter

Shri Humayun Kabir: I accept that a comprehensive archaeological guide has not yet been prepared, but we

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

are taking action in the matter and we shall try to get it out as soon as possible.

Now I come to my hon. friend Shri Nayar. I really do not know why he said that he could not find any account of the cultural activities of this Ministry, when there are references in the report and there are the detailed reports given in the books published by the three Akademis. If my hon. friend will only take the trouble of reading the reports of the three Akademis, he will find that a good deal of work in this field has been done. Naturally in a field like this there is no limit. You can do far more. I do not deny that for a moment. But within the limitations, within the resources, within the time given to us, if we have not carried out the work, I think he would be entitled to criticise us, but if we have tried to do the best within the limitations, I believe the Ministry can expect the support of this hon. House

My hon. friend referred to excavations at Mathura in order to find out the history of Shri Rama and Shri Krishna. I believe some excavations were once attempted at Mathura, but the initial results were not very promising. If my hon. friend can give some more data, we shall certainly be willing to consider where excavations may be carried out to find out about the history of Shri Rama and Shri Krishna. He also said something about science teaching, I could not follow him; certainly my Ministry could not introduce science teaching in the kindergartens. It is outside the scope of my Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are many things outside the scope of his Ministry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are many things which probably I could not do.

Regarding scientific terminology, this is also a matter which is being

dealt with in the Ministry of Education today, and they are preparing—they have the Board of Scientific Terminology which is preparing the scientific terms.

My hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo, referred to the manuscripts in Ladakh and to the India Office Library. So far as manuscripts in Ladakh are concerned, if we get any, we will certainly preserve them. But there again the work is divided partly between this Ministry and the Ministry of Education, because the National Archives are the concern of the other Ministry, not this Ministry.

So far as the India Office Library is concerned, I have said to the House before that legally and morally the Library belongs to us, and the very detailed note which was submitted to the Government of the United Kingdom made this completely clear. The very fact that the U.K. Government has not been able to give any answer to our points so far is evidence that they have no legal grounds to give. They are probably only trying to postpone the evil day—evil day so far as they are concerned and a good day from our point of view—when the Library comes back to us. I told the House once before, and I would repeat, that we will not give up our demand for the India Office Library. We shall continue pressing them. I may say that I have written again on the matter. We shall continue our efforts till our ownership is recognised and till we have control over that Library.

Shri Panigrahi: Has he received replies to our letters of 1956?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As regards the Kohinoor, I do not wish to add to what the late Maulana Azad said in this House, that the matter has not been under discussion. There is no intention to raise this question.

Now I come to Shri Jagdish Awasthi before I conclude. He talked about

the land for the Kanpur Institute. I once before said in this House that *this is a question he should address to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.* We are not concerned as to where the land is or how the land is acquired. We shall establish the Institute when the Government of the State gives us land with a clear title. Therefore, any question before the land comes to us is one which concerns the Government of UP and not this Government.

Regarding excavation at Bithur and Jagman, I will make enquiries. I cannot say offhand what are the possibilities there.

My hon friend referred to cultural delegations. I can assure him that while dancers and singers go, others also go. We have a number of professors in other countries who are teaching Indian culture or Sanskrit or lecturing on Indian history. We also send groups of writers. But obviously when we send someone for a short period outside, he cannot establish contacts in that period in many fields. A writer requires time, and there is the question of language. A philosopher or professor also requires time, but when we send somebody for a week or 15 days or month, people versed in dance, painting and music have an obvious appeal, and we must utilise them as far as is necessary.

My hon friend referred to the translation into English of Sindhi stories. This is as a first step towards getting them translated into all the Indian languages. It was decided to get them translated into English for two reasons. One is that the number of people who know both the languages almost equally well is more readily available when you take English and another Indian language than when you take two Indian languages. The second is that we immediately introduce our writers not only to a public and audience in India but to a public and audience outside India as well. I am sure hon. Members would desire that writers in India should be known outside India as well, and in this way

they receive not only encouragement and recognition but also bring recognition for our country.

Regarding the Persian translation of *Discovery of India*, it is for presentation abroad. It is not to be used here. This sort of work is being done and it is greatly appreciated in other countries. I am sure that whenever necessary, we will have to undertake similar translations. This is not the only book. Many others are being translated and we have a regular programme in consultation with UNESCO for translating a large number of Indian classics into some of the major languages of the world, and for translating books from major languages of the world into Indian languages, as also translations from one Indian language to another.

I have tried to the best of my ability to answer every point raised and I now place the Demands for the acceptance of the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think this is enough.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You gave me only ten minutes. I want to seek some information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not have given that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not regret it. I want to know from the Minister whether in the surveys now being made, especially the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys, Government have considered the desirability of associating students at the graduate level from Universities, dividing India into different regions for the Universities to expedite the work.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is an entirely new issue. So far as the Geological Survey is concerned, I do not deal with it. So far as Zoological and other Surveys are concerned, we are associating Universities.

Shri Ferose Gandhi: But the Zoo is with the Agriculture Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the cut motions are to be withdrawn with the leave of the House.

All the cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 74 to 80 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO 74—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 26,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 75—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 96,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 76—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 77—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 78—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,40,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 79—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 11,98,06,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 80—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up discussion on Demands Nos. 85 to 94 and 131 to 135 relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,01,000, be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 86—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,81,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 87—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 88—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Light-Houses and Light-ships'."

DEMAND NO. 89—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,48,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 90—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 91—AVIATION

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 92—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,56,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 93—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,09,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 94—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,91,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,33,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,97,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
ROADS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,12,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND No. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OF
THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND
COMMUNICATIONS**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Other Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): At the very outset, I have to say that I intend to confine myself to transport, more particularly by shipping and in a general way, road transport. Looking at the way our shipping industry is developing, I might say that the record is very depressing. Even in 1947, it was thought that our shipping tonnage was distressingly small, and the way the industry has conducted itself during these years does not give room for much hope. To a country like India with a long coastline of over 3,800 miles, shipping tonnage of a tremendous size is needed in order to cope with the vital supplies of the land and to carry on foreign trade. It was calculated in 1947 that the country required 2 million tons of shipping. But things have changed much since then. Today modest calculations show that we require 2.5 million tons of shipping. We are doing

every year something like Rs. 1,500 crores worth foreign trade. Every year we are spending by way of freight Rs. 150 crores, out of which the legitimate share of Indian shipping is Rs. 75 crores. But the fact is that we do not get more than Rs. 15 crores. That means we are losing every year Rs. 60 crores. Whenever the question of the development of our shipping industry is taken up, whenever the question of strengthening our fleet is taken up, we are told about the difficulties of foreign exchange. But, every year, this country has to pay a big amount by way of freight. And, if only we are able to gather our resources and prepare a plan and work it out we will be able to catch up. But that is not the story if we look at it closely.

In 1947, the shipping industry was considered as the close preserve of the private sector. At that time, it was considered that Government had only one function and that was to assist private enterprise. But a lot of assistance was given to the private sector and it was not prepared to invest any money with the result that the results were very discouraging. Therefore, Government took another step forward. Apart from assistance, they tried to participate; they tried what we call mixed ownership.

At that time Government proposed that they will have corporations. They declared that they will have two or three corporations formed within a year or two and that Government will take 51 per cent and 26 per cent of the shares will be given to the private companies dealing in shipping and 23 per cent will be subscribed by the public. The public did not subscribe and Government took 51 per cent. The 23 per cent that had to be subscribed by the public was also taken by the Government and the 26 per cent was given to Scindias and, thus, the Eastern Shipping Corporation came into existence. The idea was mooted in 1947 and for long three

[Shri Punnoose]

years consultations went on and it took shape only in 1950

But, after some time with the passing of the Companies Act, the 26 per cent share of the Scindias was also purchased by Government and the Eastern Shipping Corporation became a purely government Corporation. And, in 1954, the Western Shipping Corporation was also formed. Thus, two corporations came into existence, and the shipping industry is no more the preserve of the private capital.

Nevertheless, if we closely study the whole industry we will find that there is a lot of confusion about it. Even today the public sector in this industry stands in a very apologetic way. Please read the speeches made by the Chairman of the Eastern Shipping Corporation as well as the Chairman of the Western Shipping Corporation. You will feel that the Chairman is always in the dock and that he is trying to explain to private capital: 'Look here, we are not thriving well, we have gone to routes which are the least paying, whatever subsidy is given, whatever loan is available is given to you and we have no ships. We are not adding to our fleet. Now, we are waiting for the Third Plan.' That is the attitude taken.

The objective of the Second Plan is very modest. We aimed only at 9 lakh tons of shipping. Everybody will agree that it is very low, too low for our purposes. From what we have achieved up to date, it is quite clear that we are not going to achieve even these 9 lakh tons.

With regard to the way in which these corporations have to function in the industry, we find certain features standing out. I refer to the routes. All the paying routes, all the profitable routes are almost exclusively in the hands of the private sector. It is said that the entire coastal shipping belongs to the private sector. I do

not particularly object to that. But, what do you really find? Something like 80 to 83 per cent of the coastal shipping was not carried by Indian bottoms but by ships, with foreign flags. I can understand Government giving a sort of protection or limited protection to private industry here in this country. But I cannot understand why foreign ships are allowed to come in when the private sector is not able to discharge its function. The private sector goes on chartering foreign ships and trading while the public sector is looking at it helplessly. This position is, I think, a hang-over from the past. The Government of India must, here and now, come forward with a clear, definite and precise statement as to its policy with regard to shipping.

It has been proved and proved to the hilt that private capital cannot deliver the goods. Therefore it is inevitable and irresistible that Government should step in and take the full responsibility. I do not wish that private industry should be ousted. I do not wish that the private sector shall be wiped out. Permit private sector to function. Give it encouragement. I am not against even giving them assistance. But the legitimate right of the public sector is being overlooked. But, what is the meaning of the Chairman of these Corporations saying to the private sector 'You are all behaving very well, we know it, the Minister also knows it' and all that? Why should they always feel as if they are in the dock? Why should that be?

With regard to purchase of vessels, the Chairman complains—I think it was the Chairman of the Western Corporation—that they could not purchase additional ships, and that the money that was available was given as loan to private enterprise. Why and how are we not able to purchase ships and develop our public sector?

This is particularly the opportune moment for me to refer to the speech of the Chairman of the Eastern Shipping Corporation in December last. He says:

"We can purchase second-hand vessels on easy payment terms; and ship-building yards are prepared to accept orders on fixed price without escalation and with deliveries to be effected within a short period of 10 months. It is a buyer's market today, and it can easily become a seller's market tomorrow"

The opportunity that we now have to obtain tonnage at a reasonable cost may not recur for years to come. What steps are being taken to strengthen our fleet? I am told that there are parties who are prepared to deliver the goods now and to receive money as and when the vessels begin earning. Why not we arrange to purchase? These are some of the immediate steps that Government should take.

In regard to routes also I do not understand why there should be these water-tight compartments for private sector and public sector? There are certain routes where the private sector flourishes. The shipping companies ply their ships. But, it is quite clear that they alone cannot discharge the job and carry the whole freight. Why not the public sector also get a share? A co-ordination committee may sit and work out the details. But, to keep these two in two separate compartments and to leave the whole area to private shipping like that is not good. Today it is the Government that chooses the routes. It is a practice which I believe should be discontinued. Government may lay down broad policies and also may suggest that such and such lines should be taken up by the corporations. There are certain lines which may not be very profitable. But in our national interests a corporation in running those lines may have to take

it up. Therefore, the Government may indicate its mind and the losses sustained by the corporation may be made good by the Government. With regard to the other lines, I think they should be looked from the commercial point of view. The corporation must judge whether it is worthwhile taking it or not. If that is done I think the results will be quite different. The Chairman of the Eastern Shipping Corporation says that it has sustained losses or that the profit is negligible. But the private company has made good profit. Why is this difference between the earnings of the private companies and the public sector? It is because of the reasons given by me.

15-32 hrs

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

The public sector should develop its fleet and must go forward in a big way.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon). There seems to be a sub-committee going on there.

Shri Pannosec: Is it a co-ordination committee? Government must step up the public sector and must develop it and it must be made clear that wherever possible the public sector will be developed.

There is the Hindustan Shipping Yard; it is doing well and we are all proud of it. They have been asking for a dry dock. Without a dry dock the ships that are constructed are taken to Calcutta for dry docking. It is not only expensive but it also involves time and inconvenience to the manufacturer as well as the consumer.

There is one disquieting feature about the training. The number of persons trained in the Hindustan Shipyard is surprisingly small. It would appear that this Government has not only no present plans to develop the ship-building industry but also no future plans. What is the meaning of having such a small number of

[Shri Punnoose]

people for training? Why not develop that and at least have a large number of cadets who can take up the work as and when it comes.

The question of the second shipyard has been hanging fire for a long time. When we ask questions we have been told that the British Technical Mission was coming and that will give the last word. It has come, reported and gone. But the decision is not yet known. I do not know what is happening about it. I do not believe in rumours. I think that I need not attach much importance or significance to the broad ways in which it is said that the second shipyard would be in the west coast.

It is quite clear that the second shipyard has been suggested for Cochin. You will be surprised to know the way in which every section of the public reacts to the delaying attitude taken up by the Ministry. Kerala is a State with too much of party politics. But if there is one issue on which every one of our people join together and speak with one voice, it is that the second shipyard should be located there as suggested by the British Technical Mission without any further delay. I may quote from a Malayalam daily—the most venomous anti-communist paper in that area and it is one of the strongest supporters of the Congress Party—*Malayala Manorama*. It has written an editorial on this on the 17th of March that it is quite clear now that some sort of a discriminatory approach is being made with regard to the second shipyard and with regard to the report of British Technical Mission. The paper goes to the extent of saying that if it so happens and Cochin is denied this right, then the Members of Parliament from Kerala should resign and come back. Such is the strong feeling in that area on this issue. We do not ask for any particular favour. Here is the Technical Mission's recommendation and it has chosen Cochin as the most fitting place. Why should there

be any delay? The other day there were some hints given about Calcutta, or somewhere near Calcutta. We all like Calcutta and respect it. But I am sure that Calcutta is suffering not from lack of industries but from too much of industries, the excess of it. As such, I believe there is no reason why Cochin should be denied its right and why the second shipyard should not be opened there. I say this not only from the interest of the small State from which I am coming. One thing is quite clear. Unless the second shipyard is opened here and now we cannot proceed as fast as we should. We are sometimes talking about the glories of India in the past as a maritime State. We have got every chance to achieve that again. But because of the ineptitude of the Government on account of the callous negligence towards the whole question, we are allowing that chance to slip away. So, let us take up this question more seriously because it is a question of our whole future. Without a mighty mercantile fleet, we cannot think about the reconstruction of our country or a prosperous future. As such, I believe we should establish a second shipyard as early as possible. I would like to have a positive, clear and definite reply from the hon. Minister. Let there be no mysteries about it, let us know where we stand.

I will make one or two points with regard to road transport. The competition between road and rail has wrongly placed. We believe that there is no competition like that. If the two are properly planned, there is ample room for development for both and both can serve a useful purpose. There are some States which have got a nationalised transport of some standing. For instance, in Kerala our transport was nationalised in 1937.

16 hrs.

All these years it has been developing, and today it is one of our most

important sectors. It serves the people. It is as useful to the people as the railways themselves. 1,800 miles of our road are nationalised. We have sunk a lot of money there. It gives us good profit. Just imagine the position of a State which has no other source of revenue. Except for land revenue, what is the other source from which a State can get money for development? That land revenue itself is dwindling, and especially after the land reforms it will go down very much. Then this is the only one source on which a State can depend—the State transport.

The State Government is asking for loans. I am not speaking for Kerala alone. Why are you bringing this pressure on States for more corporations? It is a very Shylockian attitude. You only want your pound of flesh and that is why you are trying to bring pressure on the State Governments. That is no good.

An Hon. Member: To earn income-tax.

Shri Punnoose. Let them catch the tax evaders instead of trying to throttle the States. They ask for some loans. We have got money from the Railways and from the Transport Ministry. Rs 19 crores are available for the development of road transport. If you can help the private industry with loans, if you can give loans to private shipping, if you can give loans to the big business houses in India, what is the justification in denying loans to State Governments for development of their nationalised transport? That will give employment to the people there. That will give more income to the States. At least from a position of enlightened self-interest the Central Government should help, because if the States get so much of revenue from transport the less will be the pressure on the Central Government for more grants and loans in other ways. Therefore, this question

has to be looked at from that point of view. In any case, the Central Government should cease to bring pressure on State Governments for the formation of corporations. If corporations are formed, the State Governments will lose much of its income and, I believe, the quality of service will also be affected adversely.

Well, Sir, may I ask what has happened to the Gokhale Committee Report and the Master Plan with regard to land transport? It has been pending for the last two years. Why not take a decision on that? The plan for repair and construction of the Buckingham Canal has also been held up. It is a very important thing and the Government will have to take it up immediately.

Coming to water transport, I think the Central Government must encourage the State Governments to form water transport corporations. Such water transport corporations can do good service to the public and can also earn good money for the States. There also I would request the Central Government to grant loans to the States.

There is one other point, and I will conclude. There are small islands in the Indian Ocean which want to be connected to the main land. Today, I understand, there are certain arrangements made but mostly made by the Ministry of Home Affairs. What I would suggest is this, that such islands should be connected by the vessels given by the corporations. To a certain extent it will pave the way. If there is any loss that should be made good by the Government, because these are not only useful for trade but they keep these islands in touch with the main land.

These are, Sir, the few remarks that I wanted to make.

Shri Manasa (Darjeeling): Mr Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to

[Shri Manaan]

speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications. I feel the nomenclature of this Ministry should be expanded and it should be called the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism.

During the limited time at my disposal I will try to discuss the question of tourism, which I think is a very important wing of this Ministry. The word 'tourism' has gained a certain degree of importance in this country during the past few years, and its significance is gradually being realised by both the Government and the people.

Sir, the Ministry and, particularly, the Minister in charge of tourism has given a very good account of himself in this particular field of tourism. Tourism has come of age and has come to stay in this country, but I must say that this is a particular field which has not been thoroughly and completely explored and exploited.

The number of foreign tourists who visited this country in 1951 was 16,000. This number swelled to 80,000 in 1957 giving us a foreign exchange earning of Rs. 16 crores as against Rs. 2½ crores in 1951. If steps are taken in right direction and if a more realistic approach is adopted, I am sure the number of foreign tourists will rise to a level of about a million giving us a foreign exchange earning in the region of Rs. 200 crores. It is estimated that about 7,00,000 American tourists cross the shores of their country every year with pockets full of dollars looking for places to go, things to see, people to meet and funs to enjoy. Even if 50 per cent of these American tourists come into this country it would mean quite a big foreign exchange earning for us.

When I say Rs. 200 crores, one might think it is a fairly big amount of money. But I say, Sir, it is not a very big amount compared to the in-

finite variety of attractions that this country has. Western countries like United Kingdom, France, Italy and other smaller European countries are earning much more than this with lesser variety of attractions. In England, it is estimated that in 1957 about a million, about 12 lakh tourists visited that country giving them a foreign exchange earning of about £ 160 to £ 170 million. As a matter of fact, the tourist traffic is a major foreign exchange earner for Britain.

Tourist traffic does not give us only dollars, it also helps to bring about better understanding among nations of the world and it promotes international goodwill. Sir, every sweet memory carried by a tourist to his or her country will add one more golden link in the chain of our friendship with that country. Tourist traffic, therefore, has a great deal of human value too.

If the Government realise the potentiality of tourism and rises up to it, I am sure the need for voyage of begging to foreign countries will be lessened. This country is abundantly blessed with the best things of the world—we have the highest mountains in the earth, the only place in the world from where the sunrise could be seen in its supernatural grandeur, we have places of historical importance and cultural beauties like Taj, Ajanta, Ellora, there are diverse varieties of attractions in this country. It is said we have about 500 tourist spots in this country. These 500 tourist spots are explored areas. I am sure there are many more areas which are unexplored, undeveloped, and if explored and developed they might prove to be excellent tourist spots in this country.

These 80,000 or 90,000 tourists who come into this country and give us foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 16 crores to Rs. 20 crores every year, do so out of sheer attraction for beautiful tourist spots that this country has, and they are not always very

comfortable during their brief sojourn in this country. Lack of proper accommodation, irritable customs, rules and the depredations of the racket of jewellers, souvenirs and curio sellers, prohibition and perhaps begging also, and various other things confront the tourists during their stay in this country.

Accommodation, adequate and proper, is a great problem in this country. It is estimated that this country has today the western style of accommodation for about 9,000 tourists only. According to a leading hotelier in this country it would cost us about Rs. 36 crores to provide for additional accommodation. Obviously it will not be possible for the private sector to cope with the present pressure of accommodation. Therefore, Government will have to come into the picture. Apart from giving loans to such private operators who are willing to expand their establishments and to enlarge their business, Government should, in all important tourist spots, construct hotels and run them under State management. In fact, I very often wish we had miniature Ashoka Hotel in each of our important tourist centres.

As far as these suggestions are concerned these are all for long term programmes. In the meantime, Government will have to take steps in the line of what they have done in Delhi, that is, they must start the paying guest system and the hospitality schemes. After all, what do the foreign tourists want when they come to a country? They want good and proper place to live and clean and good food to eat. If we introduce the paying guest and hospitality schemes our tourists will be happy to stay in any good home in this country. As a matter of fact, foreign tourists prefer Indian touch and decor, which they do not always get in all the hotels. Of course, tourist officers will have to exercise a great deal of caution in selecting homes and families for such purposes. The system of bed and breakfast which is very popular

in England and other European countries would also be very much welcome here. In fact the system of bed and breakfast would encourage the growth of good restaurants in this country. Apart from that, the introduction of hotels and rest houses in all the important tourist centres will also be very much welcome. The Youth Hotels should also get their rightful place.

In order to state the natural hunger of tourists for entertainment, Government should organise cultural programmes at least in those tourist centres where Government have their Tourist Information Bureaux or tourist centres. Cultural programmes like folk dances and folk songs and even talks on the history and culture of this country should be arranged. I have observed that foreign tourists have a living willingness or desire and curiosity to know the country. In fact, they are never surfeited by honest informations about the country. I do not mean that they should be dragged into a controversial polemics.

Another important thing is, people living in the areas of tourist interest should be encouraged to respect foreign tourists and also the home tourists. Nothing will please a tourist, whether he is from England, America or one going from Calcutta to Darjeeling, more than a smile or readiness to help. It will make the tourists feel very much at home. The memory of the magnificence and the beauty of a place, as also the sweetness and the smile of the people of a particular tourist area would be treasured by a tourist.

It is quite sometime since the report of the Hotel Standard and Rate Structure Committee has been submitted. I feel that this report should be discussed on the floor of the House and until that is done I also feel that the major recommendations made by the Committee should be accepted. If necessary, a comprehensive legislation will have to be enacted in order

[Shri Manaan]

to regulate and standardise the hotels and also to bring in provisions to ensure the safety, convenience and comfort of the tourists.

In this connection, may I remind the hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur of what he had said while addressing the session of the All-India Hoteliers' Convention some time back? He was pleased to say:

"I think the hotel industry has come to age and nobody can afford to ignore it. If we are interested in tourism we shall have to find a place for it in the Five Year Plan"

We are conscious of Shri Raj Bahadur's zeal in this particular field. He has taken a number of progressive steps to boost tourism in this country. Would he be pleased to tell this House what definite steps he has taken since he made this statement?

May I, with your permission, specifically mention a tourist spot of magnificent beauty which is very much neglected and yet it finds its rightful place in the itinerary of every well-informed tourist? This spot is Darjeeling, the queen of hill stations and the home of Tenzing. To Darjeeling, people come from the farthest corners of the earth to see the sun-rise from Tiger Hill and yet, the road to the top of Tiger Hill is not yet motorable. I dare say, without any fear of contradiction, that Tiger Hill has earned for this country a fairly good deal of foreign exchange. Had this spot been in some other part of the world, the road to the top of this hill, I am sure, would have been made of gold. It is such a magnificent hill station and a tourist centre, and yet Shri Raj Bahadur's office, I mean, the Tourist Information Bureau, is a bare 10' X 10' room with inadequate staff. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should pay a visit to Darjeeling and stay there to find a suitable place to construct an office for the Informa-

tion Bureau and also for the L.A.C. In fact, I would be glad to help him to find such a place. In fact, I have a spot in mind and it belongs to the Municipality, so there should not be any difficulty in getting that place for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri Manaan: Sir, I beg of you to give me a few more minutes. I had the privilege of meeting a number of foreign and home tourists in Darjeeling, and their honest opinion was that Darjeeling is a place of unique beauty in the world and also in India.

Sir, you have rung the bell, and although I had a strong temptation to expatiate on the beauty of Darjeeling, I have to resist the temptation and I would only request the hon. Minister Shri Raj Bahadur to pay a visit to Darjeeling. I can, in fact, be of service to him there as a guide to him.

In our enthusiasm for foreign tourists we should not ignore the home tourists. Tourism does not mean only attracting tourists from outside. It also means encouraging and enabling people from different parts of this country to go to other parts of the country. Apart from shifting little money from one place to the other, it will also help to bring about an emotional integration of different people and help the people to get to know each other's problems and difficulties better. In this regard, the State Governments must be activated. I am in entire agreement with the principle laid down by the Planning Commission which is mentioned at page 112. I quote:

"The provision of facilities for our foreign tourists is the responsibility of the Central Government, and the provision of such facilities for the home tourists is the responsibility of the State Governments".

But then there should not be any hitch as to which areas are of interest to foreign tourists and which areas for home tourists. The State Governments should be entirely entrusted with the job of developing cheaper accommodation for home tourists and also running separate tourist offices.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How far is Kalimpong from Darjeeling?

Shri Mansen: Two and a half hours' drive by land-rover. In each State, there should be a separate Ministry and Directorate for Tourism, at least in those States where there are a number of areas of tourist interest. Serious and concerted efforts will have to be made both in the State and in the Union levels to boost tourism in this country. Schemes included in the second Five Year Plan to boost tourism are indisputably good, but then, we would like to know when the hon. Minister replies—of course he has other major things to deal with and I do not know whether he considers tourism of major importance—as to what definite measures have been taken in this particular direction.

The suggestion of the Planning Commission to reduce the fund for the central sector is not very welcome. It would severely affect tourism, I must say. There may be valid reasons for proposing to reduce the provision of fund. But it is a serious thing so far as tourism is concerned. I am sure Raj Bahadurji was not very happy about it. It is said in the report:

"As a result of this, a large number of schemes which were included in the original programme have had to be postponed or being considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan".

Let us hope that the Third Plan will conceive of bolder schemes to boost tourism in the country.

I will be failing in my duty miserably if I do not say a word or two about the Calcutta port. Unless the Government take bold steps with a certain degree of imagination and speed, I am sure Calcutta port may have to be given up as a doomed port. On Calcutta port hinges not only the life of the people in and around the metropolis of Calcutta, but the entire trade and commerce of the eastern region depends on the Calcutta. Sir, I have no time and you are also getting impatient. I have no time to give statistics. I am only hoping that Shri Raghunath Singh would come forward with statistics. But unless some measure is taken to save this port—let us not only think of Bengal, which we are very often inclined to do—this will dislocate the life and economy of the country as a whole. There is no measure other than building the Farrakha Barrage. It will not only save the Calcutta Port, but it will also provide cheap, speedy and easy communication to North Bengal and Assam.

Speaking from the tourist point of view—I would like to conclude by making a reference to tourism again—the journey to Darjeeling from Calcutta by train is strenuous and almost a nightmare, and going by plane is beyond the means of many. So, the time has come for Government to face the issue boldly. Let not the Government evade this issue.

श्री डॉ० मु० तारिक : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब बेधरमैन साहब मैं आपका मसकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे ट्रान्सपोर्ट और कम्युनिकेशंस की बजारत के मुताबिक़ा खर्च की मांगों पर जो कि आज हाउस के मामले पेश है, बोलने का मौक़ा बख़्शा ।

जहाँ तक ट्रान्सपोर्ट और कम्युनिकेशंस मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है मैं इसके एक शोयबे ट्रिजब के ऊपर अपनी तक्रीर को मसख़ूस कर लूंगा । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले कि मैं इस बजारत के दो बड़े मुद्दों

[श्री प्र० मु० तारिक]

पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ्स और ट्रान्सपोर्ट के बारे में बन्द नज़रिये आपके सामने रखूँ, मैं टेलीफोन ट्रंक कोल्स के बारे में यह धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि टेलीफोन ट्रंक कोल्स का जो सिलसिला है उससे ग्राम लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। ट्रंक कोल्स के लिए हमने चार किस्में मुकर्रर की हुई हैं, धाड़िनेरी, अजेंट, इम्मीजियेट और इम्पार्टेंट। अब हम ग्राम लोगों के लिए सिर्फ़ धाड़िनेरी ट्रंक कोल्स ही मलसूम कर सकते हैं लेकिन सरकारी हलकों की बजह से और ग्राम तिजारत की बजह से ग्राम लोगों को धाड़िनेरी ट्रंक कोल्स का मिलना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है और उनको इससे बड़ी दिक्कत होती है क्योंकि वह इतना निख और इतना अधिक दाम भदा नहीं कर सकते हैं कि वह अपनी कोल को इम्पार्टेंट या अजेंट करा से क्योंकि उसका रेट बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कुछ रिघायत दी जाय और कुछ टाइम फ़िक्स किया जाय। इम्पार्टेंट ट्रंक कोल्स और अजेंट ट्रंक कोल्स के दरमियान कोई बक्त मुकर्रर हो कि ५ या १० अजेंट और इम्पार्टेंट ट्रंक कोल्स के बाद एक धाड़िनेरी ट्रंक कोल को भी मौका दिया जायगा।

इसके अलावा मैं चाहता हूँ कि टेलीफोन सुपरबाइजस की रिहायश की तरफ़ और मुहकमे के दूसरे मुलाजमीन की तरफ़ तबज्जह दी जाय। मेरे नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ़ के ज्यादातर मुलाजमीन कई कई सालों से बगैर मकानों के हैं। इसकी तरफ़ मैं आपकी तबज्जह चाहता हूँ और इसका कोई फ़ौरी इतकाम किया जाय जब उनकी तनक्वाह बहुत कम है और किराया बहुत ज्यादा भदा करना पड़ता है।

इसके अलावा मैं चाहता हूँ कि बायरलैस सिस्टम की तरफ़ थोड़ी सी तबज्जह दी जाय। पहाड़ी इलाकों मसलन् काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरे इलाकों में बायरलैस का होना

अबज्जह जरूरी है। जिस इलाकों से मैं धाता हूँ वहां पर बारिस और बर्फ़ पड़ने की बजह से १५, १५ और १६, १६ दिन के लिए कम्युनिकेशंस का सिलसिला खत्म हो जाता है, तार, हवाई जहाज और टेलीफोन का सिलसिला मुलकता हो जाता है और तब मिवाय बायरलैस के हमारे सामने और कोई दूसरी चीज नहीं रहती है जिससे कि हम वहां से कम्युनिकेट कर सकें। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ और यह मेरी मांग है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए बायरलैस सिस्टम को एम्बूव किया जाय और उसकी तरफ़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाय।

इस के बाद जनाब वाला, मैं टूरिज्म की तरफ़ आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अब यह मेरी खुशकिस्मती या बदकिस्मती ममसिये कि मैं खुद एक टूरिस्ट इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ, वही की मेरी पैदाइश है और अल्लाह ने चाहा तो इन्वा अल्लाह वही पर मेरा इंतकाल भी होगा। अब सबसे पहले तो मैं टूरिज्म के बर्ज़ार और मेहकमा टूरिज्म के तमाम अफ़सरान और उनके कारिन्दो को मुबारिकबाद देना अपना अख़लाकी फ़र्ज समझता हूँ। टूरिज्म के मामले में हमने इस क़लील असे में निहायत मुक्तसर मुद्दन में जितनी तरक्की की है यकीनन वह क़ाबले तारीफ़ है। टूरिज्म के मामले में हमारा हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर के बहुत से मुल्कों के साथ वास्ता पड़ा है। हिन्दुस्तान में मिवाय बन्द इलाकों के टूरिज्म के कहीं मायने ही नहीं समझे जाते हैं लेकिन आज जब हम उस नक़्से की तरफ़ देखते हैं जो कि टूरिज्म का हमारे मुल्क में है तो हम उस पर क़य कर सकते हैं।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि जैसे हमने कुछ लोगों से यह अन्दाज़ा पाया है कि हमें इस साल तक्करीबन इस मद से २० करोड़ रुपये की आबदनी होने की उम्मीद है और बाकि

यह एक बहुत बड़ी रकम है और यह हिन्दुस्तान को उसके मौजूदा प्यास में काफी मदद दे सकती है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही टूरिज्म के मायने यह भी है कि हम बाहर से आये हुए लोगों का और अपने लोगों का टूरिज्म से सारक करायें। हम लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायित्व दें, बाहर के लोगों को भी और अपने लोगों को भी। इतना ही काफी नहीं है कि हम बाहर के लोगों पर ही भरोसा करे बल्कि जरूरत इस चीज की भी है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों को शुमाल से लेकर जून तक के और मशरिफ से लेकर मगरिब तक के लोगों को हम टूरिज्म के मायने बतलायें। हिन्दुस्तान का हर बाशिन्दा हिन्दुस्तान के ज़र्रे ज़र्रे में वाकिफ हो। हम लोगों को उनकी ग्रामदनी को मदेनजर रखते हुए और हिन्दुस्तान के ग्राम ग्रामराजात को मदेनजर रखते हुए कलील खर्च पर उनको यह सहायित्व पहुंचाये। इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम थोटी छाटी सरायें, छोटे छोटे रैस्ट हाउसेज और अच्छे और माफ मुझे होटेल्स मालिक पहाड़ी इलाको पर जो कि टूरिज्म से नालुक रखते हैं, बनायें। हम लोगों को रमद और रसायल के मामले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायित्व पहुंचायें। मुझे भ्रमोस है कि शायद यह मुहकमा टूरिज्म का, बजारत ट्रान्सपोर्ट का या बजीर माहब का तयाफुल था कि वह बजट के मोके पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को कायल नहीं कर सके। अब टूरिज्म उन इलाको के लोगों के रोजगार की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और टूरिज्म उनका जरिया मास है। आपके डीजेल प्रायल पर टैक्स लगाने से उनको चोट पहुंची है। डीजेल प्रायल पर आपने टैक्स लगा करके लोगों को मजबूर कर दिया है कि टूरिस्ट्स लोग टूरिज्म के इलाको में बहुत कम तावाद में जायें। आपको चाहिये था कि जहां आपने डीजेल प्रायल का निर्ल बढ़ाया वहां आप पैट्रोल का दाम कम करते। अब एक तरफ तो आप यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में टूरिज्म आम हो जाय और दूसरी तरफ आप ऐसी चीजें पैदा करते

हैं कि लोगों के लिए भ्रमना फिरना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

जनाब वाला बजारत ट्रान्सपोर्ट का यह फर्ज है कि वह चीप और छोटे छोटे मकान टूरिस्ट्स लोगों की रिहाया के लिए मिर्फ पहाड़ी इलाको में ही न बनाये बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में हर जगह पर बनाये ताकि एक रिश्ता जो कि पिछले कई सौ सालों से जिसको कि बाहर के मुल्क की विदेशी ताकत ने काट कर रख दिया था वह फिर से पैदा हो जाय और यह मालूम हो जाय कि हिन्दुस्तान के शुमान में रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तान के मगरिब में रहने वालों से मुकलफ नहीं है। मैं ममन्नता हू कि यह हम बजारत का फर्ज है कि वह इन तमाम सहायित्वों को वही पहुंचाये।

जनाब वाला, मैं चन्द बातों की तरफ बजीर माहब की नबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हू कि हम दिल्ली में जो कि मरकज है हिन्दुस्तान का, एक प्रानीशान किस्म का टूरिस्ट सेंटर कायम हो। टूरिस्ट सेंटर के मायने क्या है? टूरिस्ट सेंटर के मायने यह है कि एक ऐसी इमारत हो जहां कि टूरिज्म के मुताल्लिक तमाम चीजें मुहैया हो। ट्रेवल एजेंट्स मुहैया हो। टूरिस्ट आफिसर्स मुहैया हो। और टैक्सी स्टैंड मुहैया हो। ताकि बाहर से आने वाले टूरिस्ट को यह खतरा न हो कि कहीं वह बुरे हाथों में तो नहीं पड़ने जा रहा है।

जनाब वाला मैं इस सिलसिले में भ्रष्ट करना चाहता हू कि आज दिल्ली में हर इमान को जिसके कि पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है आप उसको टूरिस्ट गाइड की शकल में पावेंगे। चाहे उसको यह भी न मालूम हो कि कुतुब मीनार कहा है, लेकिन वह टूरिस्ट गाइड है। वह करना क्या है? टूरिस्ट गाइड क, एक प्रजीम पेशा है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में वह एक दलाल की शकल में दिखायी देता है। वह चन्द दुकानदारों का एजेंट होता है और बजाये इसके कि वह टूरिस्ट को साल किला दिखावे, कुतुब की साट दिखावे, राष्ट्रपति भवन दिखावे,

[बी. ए. नु. तारिक]

धीर दूसरी नई पुरानी इमारतें बिछावे, वह उनको वह बन्द दुकानें बिछाता है, धीर उन दुकानों से उसको कमीशन मिलता है। मैं ने सुना है कि यह कमीशन साल में २५ हजार रुपया तक का हो जाता है। इस जीब को बाहरेक्टर जनरल आफ टूरिज्म को देचना चाहिए। मुहकबे को यह पावर्स होनी चाहिए ताकि इन चीजों पर नजर रखी जा सके। हमारा यह प्रम्बलीन फर्ब है कि हम इस मुल्क में धाला किस्म के टूरिस्ट गाइड पैदा करें। इस स्कीम को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हमारे यहां टूरिस्ट गाइड्स के लिए एक स्कूल है। होगा, लेकिन मैं उस बात से इतिफाक नहीं कर सकता कि वहां से सही किस्म के गाइड तैयार किये जाते हैं।

मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस एंवान के सेम्बरान काश्मीर के बजीर आखम को बुबारकबाद देंगे कि उन्होंने हुकूमत हिन्द की राजामन्दी से काश्मीर में परमिट सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया है। यह उन्होंने एक बड़ी बात की है। साथ ही काश्मीर की नेधानल कानफ्रेंस का यह फैसला भी बहुत महम है कि काश्मीर में इलेक्शन कमीशन को बड़ी दरजा दिया जाये जो कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में उसको हासिल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के इस कदम से बजारत टूरिज्म को बहुत फायदा होगा। धीर उनको चाहिए कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काश्मीर पहुंचाने का इन्तिजाम करे ताकि वह लोग जम्हूरी काश्मीर को देख सकें।

बी. बी. ए. नु. तारिक : इसके लिए हम मन्थवाद करते हैं।

बी. ए. नु. तारिक : नुक्किया।

मैं एक चीज की तरफ धीर आप की बज्जवह दिलाता चाहता हूँ। वह है हमारे ट्रेविल एजेंट। जनाब बाबा, वहां तक हमारे

ट्रेविल एजेंटों का ताल्लुक है, वह बात धायब बहुत कम दोस्तों को मालूम होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर उन्होंने अपने फरायज को पूरा करने में धीर अपनी बयानतवारी में जो मकाम पैदा किया है यकीनन हर हिन्दुस्तानी उस पर कश्द कर सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन ट्रेविल एजेंट्स को ज्यादा से ज्यादा भरापास धीर सहूलियत दी जाये क्योंकि अगर एक ट्रेविल एजेंट अच्छा धीर बयानतवार धायबी होगा धीर हर मामले को समझता होगा तो यकीनन वहां ज्यादा टूरिस्ट आयेंगे। एक टूरिस्ट एजेंट के खिलाफ शिकायत पर वह टूरिस्ट अपना प्रोवाय मंजूर कर दते हैं। ट्रेड बिम्स, मर्करी ट्रेवलस, जैना एंड को, धारियंट एक्सप्रेस धीर दूसरे एजेंट्स ने पिछले बन्द सालों में हमारे जो मकाब हासिल किया है उस का सबूत यह है कि पिछले साल जब फांस में एक धजीमुधान कानफ्रेंस हुई थी तो उस के लिये हमारे एक ट्रेविल एजेंट को इतिजाम करने के लिये बुलाया गया था। उस के बाद एक धीर कानफ्रेंस टोकियो में हुई है। उस के लिये भी एक हिन्दुस्तानी ट्रेविल एजेंट को बुलाया गया है। उस से दरखास्त की गयी कि वह इस कानफ्रेंस के तमाम इन्तिजामात करे। जब हमारे पास ऐसे लोग हैं जिन से बाहर के मुल्कों की हुकूमतें फायदा उठा रही हैं तो उन से हम भी क्यों न फायदा उठावें। वह मामलात को अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। हमें उन की राय को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रहणियत देनी चाहिये। मर्करी ट्रेवलस धीर ट्रेड बिम्स ने लाख कर बंगलपवामी कान्फेन्सों का इन्तिजाम जिस खुश बैसलोबी से किया गया वह काबिले तारीफ है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हमें दिल्ली के, बास कर पुरानी दिल्ली के होटलों पर भी नजर रखनी चाहिये। हम अक्सर सुनते हैं कि एक आदमी धाय को होटल में ठहरा

धीर कुछ उस का करव हो जाता है। कभी वह बहाना किया जाता है कि होटल के कमरे में अभावक थाप लय गयी थीर इस से वह भादमी नर गया, कभी वह बहाना किया जाता है कि उस में इसकी सिगरेटें थीं कि उन के बुयों की बबह से उस की जान चली गयी। कभी माबुल होता है कि होटल की बरइन्तियानी के देखा हुआ। मैं ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्टर के धीर बाइरेक्टर बनरल थाफ टूरिज्म से दरब्यास्त कर्कमा कि इन होटलों पर नजर रखी जाये। मैं यह तो नहीं चाहता कि इन का नारोबार बन्द कर दिया जाये लेकिन इन में निगाह रखी जाय। होटलों के जो मुलाजिम हैं उन के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री थाफ ट्रान्सपोर्ट पुलिस से दरब्यास्त करे कि उन की ठीक से रिपोर्ट ली जाय कि वह इन होटलों में काम करन के काबिल हैं वा नहीं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि टूरिस्ट डिपार्ट-मेंट के बितने बाबीज हैं उन में आफिशियल्स को ज्यादा नुमायन्दगी न दी जाय, नान आफिशियल्स को ज्यादा कानफिडेंस में लिया जाय।

इस के अलावा काश्मीर के लिये टूरिस्ट ट्रेकिंग के मुताल्लिक में एक बात थाप के नोटिस में बाना बहुत जरूरी समझता हू। वह यह है कि दिल्ली धीर काश्मीर के दरम्यान जो एक भरकबी मुकाम पठानकोट का है वहां पर एक अच्छा टूरिस्ट सेंटर बनाया जाय। मजीर साहब ने कहाया कि जो टनल है वह घाल बंदर टनेल है। लेकिन उस टनेल तक पहुंचने के लिये जो सड़क है वह तो घाल बंदर सड़क नहीं है। उस सड़क के टूट जाने वा फट जाने से अक्सर मुसाफिरों को बम्बू या पठानकोट में ही रह जाना पड़ता है। वह पठानकोट हमारे सर्वा साहब की कांस्टी-ट्रक्शंस में है। वहां पर न कोई अच्छा होटल है धीर न ठहरने के लिये दूसरी कोई अच्छी बबह है। मैं चाहता हू कि थाप मेहरबानी करवा कर इस नामके को पहली अहमियत

में धीर पठानकोट में एक आना किस्म का टूरिस्ट सेंटर बनाया जाये।

इस के अलावा मैं थाप की तबज्जह एयर लाइन की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हू। पहले हमारी एयर लाइन में निर्स कम थे धीर खिदमात ज्यादा थीं। अब निर्स ज्यादा हैं पर खिदमात कम हो गयी है। पहले यह वा कि किराया कम लिया जाता था पर बेकफास्ट अच्छा मिलता था धीर टाफी धीर सुपारी मिलती थी। लेकिन अब सिर्फ सुपारी पर ही गुबारा करना पड़ता है धीर टाफी धीर बेकफास्ट गायब हो गये। मैं दरब्यास्त कर्कमा कि अगर इन को गायब ही करना है तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कीजिये, एकदम न गायब कीजिये।

दूसरी बात मैं वह अर्थ करना चाहता हू कि दिल्ली से काश्मीर जाने में दिल्ली के अलावा भमतसर, पठानकोट, जम्मू धीर श्रीनगर के हवाई अड्डे पड़ते हैं। इन में दिल्ली धीर भमतसर को छोड़ कर, पठानकोट, जम्मू धीर श्रीनगर के अड्डे ऐसे हैं कि वहां गरमी धीर सरदी में ठहरने के लिये कोई अणह नहीं है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि किस तरह भादमी श्रीनगर के एयरपोर्ट पर बकत गुबारते होंगे। इस बारे में कभी कहा जाता है कि यह डिफेंस का मामला है, कभी कहा जाता है कि सिविल ऐवियेशन बाने नहीं मानते। मैं कहता हू कि कोई न माने पर थाप तो मान जाइये, मैं चाहता हू कि कोई बेहउरीन कदम उठा कर इस मामले को त किब जाये।

मैं एक चीज भी राजबहादुर साहब से वह अर्थ करना चाहता हू कि वह टूरिज्म को एक अबाध की चीज बनायें। मैं पाटिल साहब से भी यह दरब्यास्त कर्कमा कि टूरिज्म लोखों की चीज है, अबाध की चीज है धीर इस चीज को हमें हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों के लिए निहायत जरूरी करार देना चाहिये। हम को रास्ते बेहतर बनाने चाहिये ताकि लोभों को ज्यादा सहूलियत हो। इस में हमें ज्यादा खर्च

[श्री प्र० मु० तारिक]

नहीं करना है। हमारे यहाँ तारीखी मुकामात हैं जैसे ताज है, फतेहपुर सीकरी है, बनारस है, यहाँ पर कुछ छोटे छोटे प्रोग्राम रले जाय। पिछली मर्तबा हम ने फतेहपुर सीकरी में एक जलसे का प्रोग्राम करना चाहा तो दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ऐतराज किया गया। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब एक ही हुकूमत की सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं तो फिर इस तरह का ऐतराज क्यों किया जाता है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हर फर्द यह समझता है कि यह मेरी मिनिस्ट्री है और यह दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से अज्ञात है। मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि मान मे दस दफा फतेहपुर सीकरी में उस होता है, लाखों आदमी वहाँ जाते हैं, ताज में लाखों आदमी जाते हैं, लान किले में हम कितने जलसे करते हैं और रिसेप्शन करते हैं उन में लाखों आदमी आते हैं लेकिन उम वक्त ये मानुमेंट खराब नहीं होते। लेकिन जब हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को करीब लाने के लिये कोई फंक्शन करना चाहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि मानुमेंट्स को नुकसान पहुचने का खतरा है।

16.40 hrs.

[Mr. L. PUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म कर दें।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक हजूर वाला, मेरी एक दरखास्त है कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: एक और मेम्बर साहब ने भी बाहर जाना है।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक मेरी दरखास्त मुन लीजिये। हजूर की सदारत में मैं छ दफा इस ऐवान को खताब कर चुका हूँ। एक दफा भी जनाब को घटी बजाने की अहमयत नहीं उठानी पड़ी। आज मुझे दो मिनट दे दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे इस में ऐतराज न होता, लेकिन एक और मेम्बर साहब ने भी

बाहर चले जाना है और उन को भी खत्म देना है।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूँ।

मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि इस मामले पर खास तौर पर तबज्जह दें कि बाहर के लोगों के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये और उन को हर तरह की सहूलियतें मुहैया की जायें।

इस के बाद मैं पब्लिसिटी के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिसिटी के मायने ये है कि लोगो को हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इल्म हो। हमारे यहाँ बाहर के मुल्को से जितने विजिटर आते हैं, उन को बाहर अपने दोस्तो, रिश्तेदारो और दूसरे लोगो को मेजने के लिये सस्ते दामो पर कांड मुहैया किये जाये, जिन पर हिन्दुस्तान की खूबसूरती के फोटो हो। यह तो हम करने नहीं हैं और बहाना यह करने है कि इस पर दाम ज्यादा लगने हैं। तकिन जनाबे वाला, मेरे पास एक शीफर्ड कलम है एयर इडिया इन्टरनैशनल वालो की। इस किस्म की कीमती कलम, जिस को कीमत तीस, चालीस रुपये होती है, एक आदमी को हम दे सकते हैं और वह आदमी उस कलम का अपनी जब मे रख सकता है, तकिन पाच छ रुपये के पोस्ट कार्ड और फोटो-कार्ड का मेट हम नहीं दे सकते हैं, जो कि ती आदमियो के पास जायेगे। उन पर लगाये जाने वाले टिकटो में हम को घामदनी होगी और साथ ही लोगो का हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में ज्यादा इल्म होगा। तकिन यह हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरी दरखास्त है कि इन कार्ड, अल्बम और पब्लिसिटी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जाय।

आखिर में मैं बकीर साहब और उन के यहकमा टूरिज्म के डायरेक्टर-जेनरल को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस का का

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

اس کے علاوہ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ
وائٹلنس سسٹم کی طرف توجہ
توجہ دی جائے۔ پہاڑی علاقوں مثلاً کشمیر-
ہماچل پردیش اور دوسرے علاقوں
میں وائٹلنس کا ہونا اچھا ضروری
ہے۔ جس علاقے میں آتا ہے
وہاں پر بارش اور برف پونے کی
وجہ سے 10-15 اور 11-12 دن
کے لئے کمونیکیشن کا سلسلہ ختم
ہو جاتا ہے۔ تاہم ہوائی جہاز اور
تھلڈرون کا سلسلہ منقطع ہو جاتا ہے
اور تب سولے وائٹلنس کے ہمارے
سامنے اور کوئی دوسری چیز نہیں
رہتی ہے جس سے کہ ہم وہاں سے
کمونیکیشن کر سکیں۔ اس لئے میں
چاہتا ہوں اور یہ میری بات ہے
کہ پہاڑی علاقوں کے لئے وائٹلنس
سسٹم کو ابھار دیا جائے اور اس
کی طرف زیادہ سے زیادہ توجہ دی
جائے۔

اس کے بعد جذبات والا میں
ٹوریزم کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دیتا
چاہتا ہوں۔ اب یہ میری خواہش
تسستی یا بد تسستی سمجھئے کہ
میں خود ایک ٹوریزم علاقہ کا رہنے
والا ہوں وہیں کی میری محنتیں
اور اللہ نے چاہا تو انشاء اللہ وہیں
پر میرا انتقال بھی ہوگا۔ اب سب
سے پہلے تو میں ٹوریزم کے ریکارڈ اور
مسٹر ٹوریزم کے تمام افسران اور

اس کے کارندوں کو ریکارڈ دینا لینا
اخلاقی فرض سمجھتا ہوں۔ ٹوریزم
کے معاملے میں ہمارا ہندوستان
اور باہر کے بہت سے ملکوں کے ساتھ
واسطہ پڑا ہے۔ ہندوستان میں سولے
چند علاقوں کے ٹوریزم کے کہیں معلی
ہی نہیں سمجھے جاتے ہیں لہذا
آج جب ہم اس نقشہ کی طب
دیکھتے ہیں جو کہ ٹوریزم کا ہمارے
ملک میں ہے تو ہم اس پر فخر کر
سکتے ہیں۔

مجھے اسد ہے کہ جیسے ہم نے
کچھ لوگوں سے یہ اندازہ پایا ہے کہ
میں اس سال تقریباً اس حد سے
۱۰ کروڑ روپیہ کی آمدنی ہونے کی
اسد ہے اور واقعی یہ ایک بہت
بڑی رقم ہے اور یہ ہندوستان کو اس
کے موجودہ پلان میں کافی مدد
دے سکتی ہے۔ لہذا اس کے ساتھ
ہی ٹوریزم کے معلی یہ بھی ہیں
کہ ہم باہر سے آئے ہوئے لوگوں کا اور
اپنے لوگوں کا ٹوریزم سے تعارف کرائیں۔
ہم لوگوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ سہولتیں
دیں باہر کے لوگوں کو بھی اور اپنے
لوگوں کو بھی۔ اتنا ہی کافی نہیں
ہے کہ ہم باہر کے لوگوں پر ہی
بھروسہ کریں بلکہ ضرورت اس چیز
کی بھی ہے کہ ہم ہندوستان کے رہنے
والوں کو شمال سے لے کر جنوب تک
اور مشرق سے لے کر مغرب تک کے

لوگوں کو توڑیڑم عام ہو جائے اور دوسری طرف آپ ایسی چیزیں پیدا کر کے دیں کہ لوگوں کے لئے گھومنا پھرنا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔

جناب والا - وزارت ٹرانسپورٹ کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ چھپ اور چھوٹے چھوٹے مکن ٹورسٹس لوگوں کی رہائی کے لئے صرف پہاڑی علاقوں میں ہی نہ بلاتے بلکہ ہندوستان میں ہر جگہ پر بلاتے تاکہ ایک رشتہ جو کہ پچھلے کئی سو سالوں سے جس کو کہ باہر کے ملک کی روایتی طاقت نے کاٹ کر رکھ دیا تھا وہ پھر سے پیدا ہو جائے اور یہ معلوم ہو جائے کہ ہندوستان کے شمال میں رہنے والے ہندوستان کے مغرب میں رہنے والوں سے مختلف نہیں ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ اس وزارت کا فرض ہے کہ وہ ان تمام سہولتوں کو ہم پہنچائے۔

جناب والا - میں چند باتوں کی طرف وزیر صاحب کی توجہ دلاتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس دلی میں جو کہ مرکز ہے ہندوستان کا ایک علاقہ جس کی اسم کی ٹورسٹ سہائو قائم ہو - ٹورسٹ سہائو کے معنی کیا ہیں - ٹورسٹ سہائو کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ ایک ایسی عمارت ہو جہاں کہ ٹورازم کے متعلق تمام چیزیں ملتا ہوں - ٹورسٹس - ٹورسٹس سہائو میں ملتا ہوں اور ٹیکسی اسٹیشن

لوگوں کو توڑیڑم کے معنی ہتھکنڈے ہندوستان کا ہو باقاعدہ ہندوستان کے ذریعہ سے واقف ہو - ہم لوگوں کو ان کی آمدنی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے قلیل خرچہ پر ان کو یہ سہولت ملنا کرنی چاہئے - اس کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم چھوٹی چھوٹی حوائج ، چھوٹے چھوٹے ریسٹ ہاؤسز اور اچھے اور صاف ستورے ہوٹل مختلف پہاڑی علاقوں پر جو کہ توڑیڑم سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں بنائیں - ہم لوگوں کو ریل اور رستائل کے معاملہ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ سہولت پہنچائیں - مجھے انیسویں

ہے کہ شاید یہ ممکنہ توڑیڑم کا وزارت ٹرانسپورٹ کا وہ وزیر صاحب کا تعلق تھا کہ وہ بجٹ کے سونامی پر فائنلس منسٹر کو لائل نہیں کو سکے - اب توڑیڑم ان علاقوں کے لوگوں کے روزگار کی وجہ کی ہوتی ہے اور توڑیڑم ان کا ذریعہ معاش ہے - آپ کے قبیل اگل پور ٹیکس لگانے سے ان کو چوٹ پہنچتی ہے - قبیل اگل پر آپ نے ٹیکس لگا کر کے لوگوں کو مسجد پر کر دیا ہے کہ ٹورسٹس لوگ توڑیڑم کے علاقوں میں بہت کم تعداد میں جاتے ہیں - آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ جہاں آپ نے قبیل اگل کا نوج بوجایا وہاں آپ پھانسیوں کا دلم بھی کم کر دے - اب ایک طرف تو آپ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہندوستان

میں توڑیڑم عام ہو جائے اور دوسری طرف آپ ایسی چیزیں پیدا کر کے دیں کہ لوگوں کے لئے گھومنا پھرنا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔

جناب والا - وزارت ٹرانسپورٹ کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ چھپ اور چھوٹے چھوٹے مکن ٹورسٹس لوگوں کی رہائی کے لئے صرف پہاڑی علاقوں میں ہی نہ بلاتے بلکہ ہندوستان میں ہر جگہ پر بلاتے تاکہ ایک رشتہ جو کہ پچھلے کئی سو سالوں سے جس کو کہ باہر کے ملک کی روایتی طاقت نے کاٹ کر رکھ دیا تھا وہ پھر سے پیدا ہو جائے اور یہ معلوم ہو جائے کہ ہندوستان کے شمال میں رہنے والے ہندوستان کے مغرب میں رہنے والوں سے مختلف نہیں ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ اس وزارت کا فرض ہے کہ وہ ان تمام سہولتوں کو ہم پہنچائے۔

جناب والا - میں چند باتوں کی طرف وزیر صاحب کی توجہ دلاتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس دلی میں جو کہ مرکز ہے ہندوستان کا ایک علاقہ جس کی اسم کی ٹورسٹ سہائو قائم ہو - ٹورسٹ سہائو کے معنی کیا ہیں - ٹورسٹ سہائو کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ ایک ایسی عمارت ہو جہاں کہ ٹورازم کے متعلق تمام چیزیں ملتا ہوں - ٹورسٹس - ٹورسٹس سہائو میں ملتا ہوں اور ٹیکسی اسٹیشن

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق]

مہیا ہوں تاکہ باہر سے آنے والے
ٹورسٹ کو یہ خطرہ نہ ہو کہ کہیں
وہ برے ہاتھوں میں تو نہیں پڑے
جا رہا ہے۔

جواب والا۔ میں اس سلسلہ
میں مرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج
دلی میں ہو انسان کو جس نے کہ
یاس کوئی روزگار نہیں ہے آپ اس کو
ٹورسٹ گائڈ کی شکل میں پائیں گے
چاہے اس کو یہ بھی نہ معلوم ہو کہ
قطب مہار کہاں ہے۔ لیکن وہ ٹورسٹ
گائڈ ہے۔ وہ کرتا کیا ہے۔ ٹورسٹ
گائڈ کا ایک عظیم پھہر ہے لیکن
ہندوستان میں وہ ایک دلال کی
شکل میں دکھائی دیتا ہے۔ وہ چلد
دوکانداروں کا ایجنٹ ہوتا ہے اور بچائے
اس کے کہ وہ ٹورسٹس کو قتل قلعہ
دکھائے۔ قطب کی لٹ دکھائے۔
راشٹریہ بیون دکھائے۔ اور دوسری
نئی پرانی عمارتیں دکھائے۔ وہ ان کو
چلد دوکانیں دکھاتا ہے۔ اور ان
دوکانوں سے اس کو کمیشن ملتا ہے۔
میں نے سنا ہے کہ یہ کمیشن سال
میں ۲۵ ہزار روپہ تک کا ہو جاتا ہے
اس چوڑے کو قائم کر جنرل آف ٹورزم کو
دیکھنا چاہئے۔ مستحکم کو یہ پاورس
ہونی چاہئے تاکہ ان چیزوں پر دھر
رکھی جاسکے۔ ہمارا یہ اولین فرض
ہے کہ ہم اس ملک میں ایسے قیسم کے
ٹورسٹ گائڈ پیدا کریں۔ اس

سکیم کو دیکھنے سے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ
ہمارے یہاں ٹورسٹ گائڈس کے لئے ایک
اسکول ہے۔ ہمارا۔ لیکن میں اس
بات سے اتفاق نہیں کر سکتا کہ وہاں
سے صحیح قسم کے گائڈ تیار کئے جاتے
ہیں۔

میں متحسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس
ایوان کے ممبران کشمیر کے وزیر اعظم
کو مبارکباد دینگے۔ کہ انہوں نے
حکومت ہند کی رضامندی سے کشمیر
میں ٹورسٹ سسٹم کو ختم کر دیا ہے۔
یہ انہوں نے ایک بڑی بات کی ہے۔
ساتھ ہی کشمیر کی نیشنل کانفرنس
کا یہ فیصلہ بھی بہت اہم ہے کہ
کشمیر میں انکشن کمیشن کو وہی
درجہ دیا جائے جو کہ بالی ہندوستان
میں اس کو حاصل ہے۔ میں
سمجھتا ہوں کہ کشمیر گورنمنٹ کے اس
قدم سے وزارت ٹرانسپورٹ کو بہت فائدہ
ہوگا۔ اور ان کو چاہئے کہ زیادہ سے
زیادہ لوگوں کو کشمیر پہنچانے کا انتظام
کریں۔ تاکہ وہ لوگ جمہوری کشمیر
کو دیکھ سکیں۔

श्री श्री ० बं नारी इसक लिए हम
बन्यबाब करते हैं ।

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق۔ شکریہ۔

میں ایک چوڑے کی طرف اور آپ
کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ ہیں
ہمارے ٹریپل ایجنٹ۔ جلاب والا۔

جہاں تک ہمارے ٹریول ایجنٹوں کا تعلق ہے۔ یہ بات شاید بہت کم دوستوں کو معلوم ہوگی کہ ہندوستانی سے باہر انہوں نے اپنے فرائض کو پورا کرنے میں اور اپنی دیانتداری میں جو مقام پیدا کیا ہے یہ بتانا ہر ہندوستانی اس پر فخر کر سکتا ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان ٹریول ایجنٹس کو زیادہ سے زیادہ مراعات اور سہولیات دی جائیں۔ کیونکہ اگر ایک ٹریول ایجنٹ اچھا اور دیانتدار آدمی ہوگا اور ہر معاملہ کو سمجھتا ہوگا تو یہ بتانا یہاں زیادہ توجہ سے آئے گی۔ ایک ٹورسٹ ایجنٹ کے خلاف شکایت پر دس ٹورسٹ اپنا پروگرام منسوخ کر دیتے ہیں۔ جناب والا۔ ٹریڈنگ اور مرکزی ٹریولس۔ جیٹا ایڈک کو۔ اوریلٹ ایکسپریس اور دوسرے ایجنٹس نے پچھلے چند سالوں میں جو مقام حاصل کیا ہے اس کا ثبوت یہ ہے کہ پچھلے سال جب فرائض میں ایک مہم اٹھان کالبریس ہوئی تھی۔ تو اس کے لئے ہمارے ایک ٹریول ایجنٹ کو انتظام کرنے کے لئے بھاگایا گیا تھا۔ اس نے بعد ایک اور کالبریس ٹوکیو میں ہوئی۔ اس کے لئے بھی ایک ہندوستانی ٹریول ایجنٹ کو بھاگایا گیا ہے۔ اس سے درخواست کی گئی ہے کہ وہ اس کالبریس کے تمام انتظامات کرے۔ جب ہمارے پاس ایسے لوگ موجود

ہیں جن سے باہر کے ملکوں کی حکومتیں فائدہ اٹھا رہی ہیں۔ تو ان سے ہم بھی کچھ نہ فائدہ اٹھائیں۔ وہ معاملات کو اچھی طرح سمجھتے ہیں ہمیں ان کی رائے کو زیادہ سے زیادہ اہمیت دینی چاہئے۔ مرکزی ٹریولس اور ٹریڈنگس نے خاص کر بہن الاقداسی کانفرنسوں کا انتظام جس خوبی اسلوب سے کیا ہے قابل تعریف ہے۔

میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں دہلی کے۔ خاص کر پرانی دہلی کے ہوٹلوں پر نظر رکھنی چاہئے۔ ہم اکثر ملتے ہیں کہ ایک آدمی شام کو ہوٹل میں ٹھہرا اور صبح اس کا قتل ہو گیا۔ کہی یہ بہانہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ ہوٹل کے کمرے میں اچانک آگ لگ گئی اور اس سے وہ آدمی مر گیا۔ کہی یہ بہانہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ اس نے اتلی سگرتیں پییں کہ ان کے دھوئیں کی وجہ سے اس کی جان چلی گئی۔ کہی معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ہوٹل کی بد انتظامی سے ایسا ہوا۔ میں ٹرانسپورٹ منسٹر سے اور ڈائریکٹر جنرل آف ٹورزم سے درخواست کروں گا کہ ان ہوٹلوں پر نظر رکھی جائے۔ میں یہ تو نہیں چاہتا کہ ان کا گروہار بلند کر دیا جائے لیکن اس پر ناکہ رکھی جائے۔ ہوٹلوں کے جو ملازم ہیں ان کے بارے میں مندرجہ آف ٹرانسپورٹ پولیس سے درخواست کرے کہ ان کی تھیک سے رپورٹ دی

[شری لہ - ایم - طارق]

جائے کہ وہ ان ہوٹلوں میں کام کرنے کے قابل ہیں یا نہیں -

میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹورسٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے جتنے باغیچے ہیں ان میں آفیسر کو زیادہ نمائندگی نہ دی جائے۔ ان آفیسر کو زیادہ آفیسر میں لیا جائے۔

اس کے علاوہ کھمبر کے لئے ٹورسٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے متعلق میں ایک بات آپ کے نوٹس میں لانا بہت ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ ہے کہ دہلی اور کھمبر کے درمیان جو ایک سرکاری مقام پتھان کوٹ ہے وہاں پر ایک اچھا ٹورسٹ سٹیشن بنایا جائے۔ وزیر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ جو ٹیل ہے وہ اگل وینڈر ٹیل ہے۔ لہذا اس ٹیل تک پہنچنے کے لئے جو سوک ہے وہ تو اگل وینڈر سوک نہیں ہے۔ اس سوک کے ٹوٹ جانے یا کٹ جانے سے اکثر مسافروں کو جسوں یا پتھانکوٹ میں ہی رہنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ پتھانکوٹ ہمارے سربراہ صاحب کی کانسٹیبل پولیس میں ہے۔ وہاں پر نہ کوئی اچھا ہوٹل ہے۔ اور نہ ٹھہرنے کے لئے دوسری کوئی اچھی جگہ ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ سربراہی فرساکو اس معاملہ کو پہلی اہمیت دیں اور پتھان کوٹ میں ایک اعلیٰ قسم کا ٹورسٹ سٹیشن بنایا جائے۔

اس کے علاوہ میں آپ کی توجہ اینڈر لائن کی طرف بھی دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ پہلے ہماری اینڈر لائن میں نرخ تھ کم اور خدمات زیادہ تھیں۔ اب نرخ زیادہ ہیں خدمات کم ہو گئی ہیں۔ یہ یہ تھا کہ کوہا کم لیا جاتا تھا پر ہریک فاسٹ اچھا ملتا تھا اور تائی اور ہماری ملتی تھی۔ لہذا اب صرف ہماری پر ہی گزارہ کرنا پڑتا ہے اور تائی اور ہریک فاسٹ غائب ہو گئے۔ میں درخواست کروں گا کہ اگر ان کو غائب ہی کرنا ہے تو آہستہ آہستہ کھجئے۔ ایک دم نہ غائب کھجئے۔

دوسری بات میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دہلی سے کھمبر جانے میں دہلی کے علاوہ امرتسر۔ پتھان کوٹ۔ جموں اور غری نگر کے ہوٹلی اقامت پڑتے ہیں۔ ان میں دہلی اور امرتسر کو چھوڑ کر پتھان کوٹ۔ جموں اور غری نگر کے اقامت لے کر وہاں جہاں گھسی اور سردی میں ٹھہرنے کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں ہے۔ مجھے تعجب ہوتا ہے کہ کسی طرح آدمی غری نگر کے اینڈر پورٹ پر رات گزارتے ہیں۔ اس بارے میں کہی کیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ پولیس کا معاملہ ہے۔ کہی کیا جاتا ہے کہ پول اور بھی والے نہیں ملتے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ کوئی نہ مانے پر آپ تو سارے جانے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ کوئی پتھان کوٹ لیا کر اس معاملہ کو طے کیا جائے۔

[شہری اے - ایم - طارق]

کے لوگوں پر بھی پورا دھنیاں دیا
جائے اور ان کو ہر طرح کی سہولتوں
مہیا کی جائیں۔

اس کے بعد میں پبلوسٹی کے بارے میں کچھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پبلوسٹی کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ لوگوں کو هندوستان کے بارے میں زیادہ سے زیادہ علم ہو۔ ہمارے یہاں باہر کے ملکوں سے جتنے دیپتگر آتے ہیں ان کو باہر اپنے دوستوں دستے داروں اور دوسرے لوگوں کو بھیجنے کے لئے سستے داسوں پر کارڈ مہیا کئے جاتے ہیں جن پر هندوستان کی خوبصورتی کے فوٹو ہوں۔ یہ تو ہم کرتے نہیں ہیں اور بہانہ یہ کرتے ہیں کہ اس پر دلم زیادہ لگتے ہیں لیکن جلاب والا۔ مہرے پاس ایک شہنشاہ قلم ہے ایر انڈیا انٹرنیشنل والوں کی۔ اس قسم کی قیمتی قلم جس کی قیمت تیس چالیس روپے ہوتی ہے ایک آدمی کو ہم دے سکتے ہیں اور وہ آدمی اس قلم کو اپنی جیب میں رکھ سکتا ہے لیکن پانچ چھ روپے کے پوسٹ کارڈ اور فوٹو کارڈ کا سہت ہم نہیں دے سکتے ہیں جو کہ سو آدمیوں کے پاس جائیں گے۔ ان پر لکھے جانے والے ٹکٹوں سے ہم کو آمدنی ہو گی اور ساتھ ہی لوگوں کو هندوستان کے بارے میں زیادہ علم ہوگا۔ لیکن یہ ہم

نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - مہدی درخو است
 ہے کہ ان کارکنوں، اہم اور پہلےستی
 پر زیادہ سے زیادہ توجہ دی جائے -
 آخر میں میں وزیر صاحب اور
 ان کے معتمد توروم کے ڈائریکٹر جنرل
 کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے
 اس قدر کام کیا ہے - مجھے فخر
 ہے کہ وہ بین الاقوامی توروم کے چیر
 مین ہیں - لیکن اس کے باوجود
 ہمارے یہاں یہ دقتیں ہیں اور ہم
 دنیا کے تورومس کو کہ و طرح
 کلمنس نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - مجھے
 یاد ہے کہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل توروم
 پہلےستی کی طرف خاص توجہ
 دیں گے - جناب والا میں آپ کا
 شکور ہوں -

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a well-developed system of transport and communications is vital and absolutely essential for the economic growth and the industrial development of the country. Roads, Railways and Aviation are the important means of transport, whereas Posts and Telecommunication are the most important means of communication.

At the outset I will deal with the problem concerning my own State lest I may forget it later on. This relates to the constitution of the Postal and Telegraphic circle in Mysore State. I am grateful for the assurance which the hon. Minister gave a few days ago that he would take early and immediate steps for the constitution of the Post and Telegraphic circle. I know that this matter has been

engaging the attention of the Ministry for a long time. I find that no concrete or visible step has been taken in the direction of constituting such a circle. This is a State which has been neglected in this direction, though it is composed of 19 districts. I do not know whether the Ministry is thinking of constituting it into a major circle or minor circle, or whether they are thinking of constituting it into a Postal circle and not a Telegraphic circle. But I submit that this is one of the biggest of our States, which has become very big after the reorganisation of States. It is absolutely essential that a major circle is constituted in Mysore State. The major circle should include Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunication services. I hear a vague rumour that they are thinking of giving a Postal circle and not a Telegraphic circle. I submit that the hon. Minister should bestow sufficient and immediate attention to this particular matter.

We should have a major circle there, with one Post-Master General and two Deputy Directors to look after the Postal and Telegraphic services. For the last one or two years this question has been engaging the attention of the Ministry, but I regret to say that the solution has not materialised. Ere long, I hope, the constitution of the circle in the State of Mysore will be an accomplished fact.

I find that the Deputy Minister for Civil Aviation is taking rest and I want to give him some rattle. As you know, Sir, our Civil Aviation is composed of two Corporations—the Air-India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation. The Air-India International works at a profit but it is to be regretted that the Indian Airlines Corporation has developed chronic deficit. Every year, Government have to subsidise to the extent of Rs. 1,20 crores, and it looks as if it is impossible to overcome this deficit.

Recently, Government had appointed a cost structure committee to go into their affairs. That committee have made very valuable suggestions. In fact, in the report which they have submitted, they have made very interesting revelations. For example, they have said that the corporation's planning and control of expenditure is defective; they have also said that there is lack of cost consciousness, that budgetary planning is inadequate and deficient and gross costs have not developed. Again, the budget is prepared by one section and the expenditure is incurred by another section, and nobody is responsible ultimately. The cost accounting organisation is not functioning. As for labour relation, there is no control of labour relations; labour costs are not scrutinised, and it seems the management has abdicated its powers to labour.

Again, I may point out that the cost of administration has gone up; the salary bill has gone up by 40 per cent. during the last three or four years. Though the revenue is substantially the same, and though the work is substantially the same, still I do not know why the cost of administration has gone up to the extent of 40 per cent.

Taking all these things together, I think this corporation requires a thorough overhauling. Of all the routes, only those which are operated by the Viscounts are paying; all the other routes are working at a loss; even the night air mail service which was fetching us some profit is also working at a loss. These are things which have to be remedied. Government should look into this. Otherwise, this deficit will never be overcome.

I might also point out to the hon. Minister that there Dakotas which were purchased soon after the war were mostly war products; I do not know how most of them are functioning now. We have in mind the recent accident that took place in

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

Assam, and that rather makes me nervous as to whether it is desirable to continue the services of these Dakotas. It is a fact that there are nearly 45 Dakotas, out of which nearly 15 or 20 are grounded, and only 20 or 25 are working. Why all these Dakotas are not made use of is a point to be explained by the hon. Minister. The second question is whether they are air-worthy and whether they are fit for air navigation. These are matters which have to be verified by the hon. Minister before they are made use of by the public.

Now, coming to some of the problems connected with labour and operating staff, I want to submit that some facilities have to be given to the operating staff of the Civil Aviation Department. It seems they have to work round the clock, and throughout the year; and they have to work both day and night, but they are not given any holidays. If so, it is very cruel to ask them to work throughout the year without giving them any respite. It is quite necessary that when civil aviation operational staff are concerned, they have to be kept contented and they should be vigilant. So, it is no use making them over-work. Secondly, they live far away from towns and markets, and, therefore, they have been asking the authorities to provide with free market places. It seems this concession was once given to them, but now it is being denied. It is but fair that this facility must be given to them because they live far off from the towns. It is also necessary that they should be provided with necessary housing accommodation and medical facilities. These are matters which the hon. Minister should look into. I am not decrying the working of the civil aviation department. I know the services are being worked efficiently. They are efficient services, but in spite of all this, the Government should take all possible steps to see that they run more efficiently, and take all possible precautions to avoid mishaps.

Now I come to harbours and ports. I submitted last year that ours is a vast country and that the number of major ports we are having is very few. Barring Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, and perhaps Kandla there is no other port which is worth mentioning. I also submitted that in the re-organised set-up, Government should see that in the interests of trade, commerce and industry, every State is provided with a well-developed major port. In that context I brought it to notice that only two States are neglected and persistently neglected—the States of Mysore and Orissa.

We have been submitting to the Government to develop a port either at Mangalore, Malpe or Bhatkal, but it is very much to be regretted that the Government are still in the stage of surveying. To get a thing surveyed is the best way of postponing it, or avoiding the evil. Even now in the report we find that they have not made any allotment for the development of Mangalore or Malpe or Bhatkal. This is very bad. So, I submit that they must take immediate action to develop at least one tolerably major port in the State of Mysore and for other States which are denied the benefit of a port.

In this connection, my hon. friend Shri Punnoose referred to the location of the second shipyard. A British team, an expert team, came here, went round the whole country, spent a lot of money and submitted a report to Government. In the ordinary course it is the duty of Government to accept the report of that expert committee, unless there is something radically wrong or radically adverse to public interest. But here everything looks very intriguing. Government, without giving any reason, have appointed another committee of non-experts, appointed some committee of secretaries and others. Are they better experts than the experts we got from England? What is the motive? Anyhow, that gives me a feeling that the Government is not

agreeable to start the second shipyard on the south-west coast. I do not know what their attitude would have been if they had recommended some other site this side. Anyhow, there are a number of places where a second shipyard can be started with great advantage rather than at Vizag. I am particular, we are all particular that the second shipyard must be started on the west coast, and nowhere else, and there are many suitable places.

Coming to shipping, I admit, as was pointed out by an hon. Member that the development of shipping is very important and is necessary because it brings us a good deal of foreign exchange and prevents our foreign exchange from being frittered away. But it is still in its infancy, and it has to be developed both in the private and the public sector. The necessary encouragement has to be given. About that there is absolutely no controversy.

Now I may refer to coastal trade which has played an important part during war time and peace time. They were carriers of cargo all along the coast right from Calcutta to Madras, especially cargo of coal and salt. Now it seems there is no co-ordination between the coastal steamers and the railways. Coastal steamers are starved. They were mainly carrying coal. Now it seems the railway authorities do not want to allot them any substantial amount. Formerly they were carrying a load of 400,000 tons. Now I think they merely get 200,000 tons. It is, necessary to sustain and nurse this coastal trade and establish a sort of co-ordination between shipping and railways.

So it is necessary that the Minister sees to it that this coastal trade is nursed, that it is allotted substantial cargo of both coal and salt. Thereby the pressure on railways will also be released and the wagons may be made use of more profitably.

May I come to telephones and telegraphs. One hon. Member just now complained about the working of the telephones. I heartily join him. He comes only from Kashmir which is just 300 miles away. I come from Mysore which is more than a thousand miles away. I have tried a number of times to get connection with Bangalore or with my constituency. I have to wait for hours and hours. Sometimes out of desperation, I get the call cancelled. Even three days back I booked a trunk call to Bangalore at about 8 p.m. I waited till 11 p.m. When I contacted the operator and asked about it, he said that I would have to wait for 2 hours more! This is the state of affairs of our telephones. In fact, the booking of trunk calls is something hopeless and nauseating. We have to wait for hours and hours and sometimes we do not get it at all. And when we cancel the call, we are charged a penalty of Rs. 1-4, for no fault of ours.

A more regulated system of the trunk call facility is necessary. For example, when you book a trunk call, cannot the operator tell you that you will have to wait till such and such time, two hours or three hours? He could say, 'Since you have booked the call at 8 p.m., you will have to wait till 11 p.m. Are you prepared for that?'. Why should he not give an indication? He simply asks whether it is an urgent call or ordinary call. Urgent call means nearly double the charge. Even if it is an urgent call, it can take two, three or four hours to materialise. After asking this, he accepts the booking. But it never materialises. And when in desperation we cancel the call, a bill finally comes to us demanding Rs. 1-4 as penalty. This is very annoying. I hope the Minister will take some drastic steps to improve it.

Regarding P. & T. workers, I may submit that last year there was some trouble which was fortunately averted. A Commission has been sitting

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

to look after their interests. I want to bring to the notice of the Minister some of their minor demands like holidays etc. A substantial amount must be given for their canteens, welfare centres and recreation centres.

I will only devote a few minutes to the question of co-ordination of road transport. Roads are important means of communication. They have got about 340,000 miles of roads in this country. But for a country of this size, this mileage is very little when compared to other countries. We are having about 30 miles per 100 square miles, whereas in England they have 200 miles of roads for 100 square miles. That shows that our country is still lagging in this facility. The country has to be opened up. I do not deny that the Government has done a good deal in increasing the number of roads. We have got a long range programme. All these roads are trunk roads and inter-State roads. They are kept in good condition. But I must bring to the notice of the Minister the deplorable condition of those roads that are maintained by the local bodies. There are roads which do not receive any attention in regard to maintenance. There are thousands and thousands of miles of roads which are deteriorating, which are actually being obliterated. There are roads constructed by the community projects and by NES blocks. I can call them only 'shadow' roads, because they construct those roads for public gaze to show them to some high dignitary. After he goes away, the roads also disappear, and next year you do not find any of those roads. That is because when a new road is laid no attention is paid to its future upkeep and maintenance. Some earth is removed and a road is built there. But there is no maintenance of the road for the future. Road transport, I must submit, has developed very well. After 1920, there has been very great stimulus for transport. Thousands and thousands of buses,

cars and trucks have been plying, and road transport has come to stay. What is now needed is a well organised and co-ordinated system of road and rail transport.

17 hrs

Recently, the Railway Minister complained that road transport has been acting as a sort of competition. It is true that buses are being nationalised in most of the States, and, in course of time, they will be nationalised. I am only referring to traffic by lorries and trucks.

Of course, Government has given a moratorium. They have said that these will not be nationalised till the end of the Third Five Year Plan. But, meanwhile, a formula may be worked out, and the routes may be divided into those routes which are parallel ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are too many voices and they interrupt the speaker.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The Ministers are speaking, Sir.

Shri Mohammed Imam: The roads may be divided into those which are parallel to the railway lines—inter-State roads—and feeder roads. So far as those roads which are parallel to the railway line and which are inter-State roads are concerned, the traffic on those roads may be nationalised so that there may be traffic co-ordination. But we can leave those roads which are only feeder roads to private venture.

Only one point more and that is regarding river navigation. Now and then we have been hearing very disquieting things about accidents on rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Ganga and others. Hundreds of lives are lost; but Government is complacent. Government say that these are matters to be handled by the State Governments. But, I submit, whether it is to be handled by the State

Governments or by the Central Government, river navigation requires a good deal of improvement. Nobody has any control over these rivers. We have got all sorts of defective boats and the passengers are subject to a great deal of danger. Therefore, it is desirable that the Ministry takes charge of all the boats—I mean boat traffic—in Godavari, Krishna, Brahmaputra and Ganga; and let it become a central subject.

There is no time and I conclude; I thank you for the time given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we will take up the next item.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, may I begin now.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We have already trespassed; we have taken four minutes.

17-04 hrs.

MOTION RE: CHINAKURI COLLIERY DISASTER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up the next item, the motion that is to be made by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. But, before we take it up, I would like to know from the House what time it would like to suggest because no time has been allotted for this.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should sit down if all the Members stand.

Normally, we sit up to six o'clock; today we may extend it to 6.30.

An Hon. Member: At least 2½ hours, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. If the hon. Members desire to sit up till 12 o'clock I would not have any objection. Normally, we would not have quorum after six, I suppose.

16 LSD—8.

An Hon. Member: One hour will do.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Of course, the Mover, the hon. lady Member is going to say what she has to say. On this side, the Minister will reply. As you yourself have suggested, I am afraid, after six o'clock, it will be difficult to keep quorum. Therefore, it will not look nice if, when the Minister is replying or, perhaps, when the Mover is having her last reply, there is no quorum. Therefore, let us have half an hour for the Mover and half an hour for the Minister. Others will be listeners.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose an hour and a half should suffice.

Some Hon. Members: Two hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see. Each hon. Member shall have to be content with ten minutes except the hon. Mover who may have twenty minutes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of Inquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster, laid on the Table of the House on the 16th February, 1959."

It is unfortunate that we are having to hurry over a discussion of such an important accident. It is one of the worst disasters in colliery history and it actually led to the death of hundreds. It is one of the biggest coal mines in India and belongs to the Bengal Coal Company. It is so big that it produces more than the entire State sector coal and every year its output is increasing. It is so important that during the debate on the Demands for the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh has stated that due to the disaster at Chinakuri they could not attain the targets set for coal production. He even made that statement. Therefore, it is clear that it is

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

a very important enquiry that was instituted. I hope the entire House was concerned with it on the 25th of February, 1958 and the hon. Minister had stated that he would have a full dress discussion once the report was available. It is this very same group of collieries—The Bengal Coal Co. —in 1936 at Goidhi had an equally big disaster and about 209 workers were killed. In the findings of the enquiry at that time it was stated that this very group of management had suppressed the full names of the dead and the court of Enquiry finally to gave the names in full they had to add the names of various santhas women workers whose names were found later on. A stricture was passed that the registers and records were not kept properly. Now, history is repeated again in the case of Chinakuri. It is very surprising that although there have been four major coal mine disasters since Independence and in all of them we find that at least the courts of enquiry have given the number of dead and injured and also the lists of the dead, in the case of this accident at Chinakuri, nothing of that type is done. The whole thing is left vague. It says that the minimum may be this, the maximum may be this and then a figure is arrived at this way. The whole enquiry report deals with this very important question in this way where hundreds of our mine workers were killed.

In the very short span of time allowed to me I want to say that we feel very perturbed. We have never challenged the findings of the courts of enquiry as it is a serious thing. Now we do it because we find that the results of the enquiry report are such that if we allow it and if the Government accepts this, then in the future there will be no hope for the mine workers. It will mean that we shall allow those who are guilty to go unpunished. We shall have to conclusions which cannot be accepted by any

tenets of jurisprudence. That is why, with a full sense of responsibility and knowing that we are challenging certain findings of the Judge, we place before this House certain very important facts.

Not only that. We have also been very perturbed to find the way in which the Department of Mines has behaved. The department is the repository of the interests of the workers, on behalf of the Government and on behalf of the nation. What is it that we find? The inspectorate of this department did not go down the mine at any time after the explosion right up to the time of the sealing of the mine. By way of an interruption we were told by the Deputy Minister that there was fire ranging inside. Actually he also said something about water, that there was water. Water was there after water has been poured in. But normally, between the time of explosion and the time of the sealing, we find rescue parties and teams going down and we find the management going down. Although we have found our inspectorate staff there at the pithead, although we have found the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines going there, none of them went down. Yet, the Amlabad Enquiry says that a special investigation team should go down there and should see things underground so that nothing is tampered with. In this case we allow the management full scope to go ahead and do whatever they want without any interference on the part of the Department of Mines.

Then, we were absolutely surprised to see that when the workers representatives were demanding that the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines should be allowed to be examined, it is stated by the Judge himself and also by the Council on behalf of the owners that at no time since the start of the Chinakuri Mines did the Chief

Inspector of Mines ever go there. It is a fantastic situation. Even then this gentleman gives a good chit to the Bengal Coal Company. He says that it is one of the finest mines,—it has appeared in the *Statesman*—after he has been appointed an assessor in this enquiry.

Thirdly, we find in the course of the evidence that the Regional Inspector of Mines says that he sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines various notes and files regarding violations of safety rules and other mining rules but he never got any reply and he does not know what happened. It is charged that the Department of Mines did not carry out proper preliminary investigation on the plea that it stopped it as soon as the Court of Enquiry was instituted. But we find in the report that the Department submitted to the court a note on finding of its enquiry—it was accepted as an Exhibit—it is said that they went on examining witnesses, almost all of them workers, till about the 24th of April when the enquiry work had already started. They were examined in the presence of the management, and except for three under managers and one assistant manager no officers of the management were examined. Therefore, it was a one-sided examination. That also, the workers were examined in the presence of the management—leading questions were asked and in fright the leading questions were answered.

Another thing is, in the statement filed by the Chief Inspector of Mines it is written that he had examined the agent and managers, but when the manager was examined it was found that neither the manager nor the Deputy Chief Mining Engineer was examined, and both of them declared that they had never been examined. These are all facts, but none of these is really found in the court's findings. It is amazing that these are not there. These things should have found a place. These are direct violations of duties enjoined upon the Department of Mines by the laws laid down by Parliament.

Again, sealing of mines was done and recovery operations were discontinued by the department. This is a very serious thing, because it is only when there is absolutely no possibility of saving anybody else that the mines are sealed. This decision was taken by the Department of Mines, by the Chief Inspector of Mines on the ground that the last leader of the rescue team, Shri Krishnan came and said that he saw a fire raging and there was nobody else alive. But in the evidence Shri Krishnan says that he never said so, and the records prove that. This is also a very serious thing.

The most amazing of all is, this department gives no figures of the dead. I was looking at the Amlabad Report. There, on behalf of the Department of Mines, the results of the investigation are given as to the number of persons dead and the number of persons injured. In this report we find that the Department gives no figures of dead or injured. Compared to other reports, they do not say anything here, the number of persons in the attendance register, the number missing and figures like that. Could criminal negligence towards care of workers go further? We have entrusted such an important task on the Department of Mines. That is why on another occasion I said that it is very necessary to go thoroughly into the working of the Department of Mines, especially the Chief Inspector of Mines. I have nothing personally against the Chief Inspector. I have never set my eyes on him. I believe he is very angry with me. He has gone on telling people things about me—personal things. I do not know where from he has got those things. I have nothing personally against him. But for a number of years complaints have been coming to us. If these records which are important on the basis of the Enquiry are true, then it is a very serious offence. I would also like to say one thing. The Deputy Minister may say, "I hope these charges will never

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

be repeated again". I looked into the Mines Act itself. In the Mines Act, it is stated that the Chief Inspector of Mines should not be directly or indirectly interested in any person or relation employed in any mining area. But I have a long list which would show that his brothers, brother-in-law, etc., are employed in the mining concerns or near mining areas. His brother is the general manager of the Raniganj Coal Association. His brother-in-law is a welfare officer in Chinakuri. One of his brothers is an agent of Shaw-wallace Collieries. A very large number of his relations are in the mining areas. One may say that if one person is employed and who happens to be his relation, it is just coincidence, but if such a large number of persons, his sons, brothers, etc., are associated with mining interests, then it does lead to certain conclusions which are not very good.

On the question of violations, the matter is very very important. I want the House to consider it from the point of view of the working class and the miners, because each one of these violations are very very serious. We have given much thought, and this Parliament has given much thought to the welfare of the workers and in the matter of setting up the safety rules. This is one of the type of mines where there is gas. This is a gassy mine and the need for care is extreme. As a matter of fact, as I was reading through the report, I find the judge himself saying that the Dishergarh coal dust—it is admitted by the court—is highly inflammable and if coal dust rises there and if there is the slightest carelessness and the slightest violation of the safety rules, the explosion would be terrific. To keep down the dust, the Mines Act enjoins every mine to have a stone dusting scheme whereby the coal dust is brought down and the atmosphere is cleared. They must have a plan and a scheme. They failed to take care of it.

In para. 151 the courts report admits that stone-dusting in mines does not appear to have been adequate to meet the regulations. In para 70, the court admits that wherever there was an excess of gas, it was due to defective ventilation and not to any extraordinary source of supply of gas. It says that proper steps were not always taken in time to dilute the gas sufficiently. All this has been admitted by the court.

Then again, what has happened? The judge says that the reason is that the miners are illiterate. The explosives are taken away because the miners are illiterate. The judge says:

"The state of the explosive registers is of course partly to be explained by the fact that the shot-firers, to whom explosives are issued, are mostly illiterate."

I cannot go into all the details, within the time of 20 minutes. But it is said that the explosive registers were kept badly. The magazine man who is in charge of the magazine is engaged all 24 hours to do other jobs. Yet, after saying that these things were wrong, the court says that they are partly due to the fact that the workers were illiterate. He does not say anything more.

Then again, there is no occasion for any drastic action, it is said, because the management rectified as promptly as possible the defects. Why should there be the defects? The question of rectifying or not is quite another matter. If you play with the lives of the people, if there is a defect, then certainly it is violation of the law. This amazing statement is made by the court itself.

The most amazing and, criminal thing is that they have no attendance registers. The attendance register is not a lamp register. The court says that attendance registers are not there

in this pit, that is, Chinakuri I and II. There is an incline there. It is another mine. According to the Mines Act, each mine has to have its own separate register. What has happened every time? They say that Gorakhpur labour was there. I would not like to go into that. But I might say that Gorakhpur labour is labour recruited from the various sections of the labour population from Gorakhpur. They have brought altogether, almost in a slave labour camp more or less, the labour from Dhanbad and then from Dhanbad. From Dhanbad, they are taken according to the requirements of the area. I am sure other Members interested in labour will agree with me that this inhuman practice of Gorakhpuri labour must be scrapped. The Deputy Minister might say, if the figures are higher, why don't they come for compensation? If anybody knows what Gorakhpuri labour is, they will realise how it is almost next to impossible for women and children living far away in the villages to come and claim compensation. That is another point. Let us decide whether this court of enquiry has arrived at the truth.

It is clearly known that there were no attendance registers. It is said that in the absence of attendance registers, the lamp registers may be regarded as attendance registers. I was going into the report and I found that it has been given to the court of enquiry by this unknown inspector, who was asked after six months to verify the records of the dead given by the company, that four persons took lamps, but they did not go down and two other persons also did not go down. That means that the lamp register is not an indication of the number of those who go down. This is also a very fantastic thing.

You will find from the report that the lamp registers were completely—I would not like to use the word 'false' but really there is so much of confusion that they themselves say that

the lamp registers were not kept correctly.

In para 22 of the report, it is stated by the court that exact figures available for use on 19th February when the explosion took place does not appear from any of the documents. It is on the basis of the lamp register figures that the court comes to the conclusion about the number of the dead. According to the regulations, miners who are supposed to do short-firing in a gas mine are to take two safety lamps. But according to the lamp register, the mining sardars who had to test for gas during inspection and when shot-firing, were not provided with safety lamps. But after dewatering, two safety lamps were shown in the management's report. So, it is very clear that in order to identify the number of the dead, the lamp registers cannot be accepted.

Then, the man-power distribution plan is also to be submitted, according to the law. But we find that the man-power distribution plans submitted by the management were proved to be wrong. If we go into the details of it, you will find that the feeling which comes out that this was also manipulated in the course of cross-examination and after the 19th, it was produced. So, these points raise serious suspicions in our minds. In spite of all these grossest violations, the court has nothing to say and refuses to fix any responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: have just finished one section.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many sections are there? If one section itself takes 20 minutes, then it may take 1 or 1½ hours.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: It is a very important matter, so many people being killed and so on. Coming to the question of casualty itself,

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

in spite of these violations—I would like to stress on the violations part of it, because it is a very important thing for the lives of our miners—all the time, the attempt is actually made to absolve the mines department as well as the management.

In page 54 of the report, it is very clearly stated that there was negligence on the part of management. Regarding the numbers of the dead about which there has been so much difference of opinion, according to the manager, 310 went down in the first shift. They also say in the course of the cross-examination that there is very little fluctuation between the first and second shifts. We start with that. The man-power distribution given by the management is 176. The temporary Manager, Shri Vasudeva, says that this was prepared in the second shift on the 19th. Now para. 4 of the owner's statement says that 176 persons are alleged to have lost their lives—164 with skulls, 6 without skulls, 4 after rescue. One was taken after death also. Now when the registers were before the court, the court itself was completely confused and was unable to make out the figures. Then what does he do? He does something which even to a person who is not a lawyer sounds very fantastic. The court asks the Mines Department, after everything was over, after the evidence is closed on the 12th of August, to make verification. And no one knows the date of the request. Suddenly the court gives a verified report in the matter by an inspector. When was it carried out? Who carried it out? Where was it carried out? Why the workers representatives were not allowed to go to the spot? Nothing is said. It is something unheard of. Suddenly on a particular day the court tells the workers that this is what has happened.

I now come to what is written in Appendix II, showing the distribution

of dead bodies. Here the bodies shown is 176 excluding 5 died on the surface; that is, 183 in all. According to the management, not according to the Union as stated by the Deputy Minister, because it is submitted by the management of the Bengal Coal Company, one of the biggest and most powerful of capitalists in the country, out of 178, 154 are with skulls, 24 without skulls, 5 died on the surface. Then the management in their note of the 28th of August adds another 23 dead, making a total of 206. Then there may be some more dead bodies under the debris. There may be other dead bodies consumed by fire. That is also there. So, it comes to 206 plus all this. That is a question mark, a big question mark. Let us know the full details in this matter according to the register. I have taken the trouble of sitting down and adding up. If you add what is there it comes, according to me—it may be I am wrong in adding one or two by mistake—to 192. If we add 5 died on the surface, it comes to 197 plus those who are under debris, plus those who may be consumed by fire. How did the court come to the conclusion that it may be a minimum of 115 and a maximum of 176? According to the management it may be somewhere near 155. This is something which we cannot accept on the basis of what is there before us. Then, no names of the dead are given. I feel that this is a very unjust way of conducting an inquiry.

One last point and I am done. There is another fantastic thing that has been done by this court. Suddenly we find in the course of the judgment he says: I asked for post-mortem reports from the hospital. Now, these post-mortem reports were never produced as exhibits and so no cross-examination could be made about those figures. How do we verify that actually all the dead bodies were brought and some were not surreptitiously disposed? The Court just says that 115 is the minimum and

176 is the maximum That is why that we say that the finding of the court on this point is not acceptable. Then again, when the bodies were taken away, why was it done in the night? That is why a suspicion has been aroused in the minds of the workers that there is something wrong somewhere. Then, the workers have not been allowed to go down, though people belonging to the management and colliery owners and others were allowed to go in, and this is in spite of the workers making repeated requests to that effect.

Then there is another fundamental failure of jurisprudence when the Court disbelieves the report of the Court's Neutral Scientific observer about the 3rd shot firer. Shot fire is a very important question in gassy mines. Three shot fires were there. Two shot fires are accounted for but one is not. The neutral observer says that he found a smashed cap and it shows that here shot firing has taken place. The management says, "No, we did not find any smashed cap". In spite of the fact that they were actually cross-examining the neutral adviser, none of them asked him this question. Then we find that the evidence closes on the 12th August. The management is cross-examined on the 7th August. The Union start arguments between the 25th and the 28th August. They make repeated charges of suppression of the fire exploder. The Court adjourns on the 29th August to the 2nd September. After the workers' representatives leave the management submits a note that the missing exploder has been found in another area and the Court says that Rosser found it, that the management found it on the 27th July.

Therefore, my conclusions are that there has been a gross violation of justice according to all standards of jurisprudence and the Government should reject the report. This is a negative demand. The positive demand is that there should be a re-enquiry, the Mines Department should

be thoroughly overhauled, the Chief Inspector of Mines should be dismissed and the management should be severely punished. There is a full case for the nationalisation of Bengal Coal Company.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of Inquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster, laid on the Table of the House on the 16th February, 1959"

There is an amendment also to this.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and recommends that a fresh enquiry be held into the whole matter"

‘उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती रेणु चन्द्रवर्ती के प्रस्ताव में मैंने एक सशोधन उपस्थित किया है जिसके द्वारा यह भाग की गई है कि चिनाकुरी की कोयले की खान में जो बिस्फोट हुआ उसकी फिर से जांच कराई जाये। एक जांच रिपोर्ट को इस सदन के सामने रखा जा चुका है और उसे पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि कोर्ट ने सत्य का पूरा पता लगाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। इस दुर्घटना में कितने अश्वजीवी अपने जीवन से हाथ धो बैठे हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई भी निश्चित बात कोर्ट ने नहीं कही है। जो कुछ कहा गया है वह बड़ा अस्पष्ट है। कही कहा गया है कि जो मरने वाले व्यक्ति हैं, वे ११५ से कम हैं लेकिन १७६ से ज्यादा नहीं है और यह गणना लगाई गई है इस आधार पर कि इतने व्यक्तियों को कैम्प लैम्स और आयल लैम्स दिये गये, लेकिन इन लैम्स का कोई रजिस्टर रखा गया हो और उसमें ठीक ठीक सख्या दी गई हो यह कोर्ट भी बिश्वासपूर्वक नहीं कह सकता है। रिपोर्ट में पैरा २२ में कहा गया है —

"The exact figure of lamps that were available for use on February 18, when the explosion took

[Shri Vajpayee]

place, does not appear in any of the documents."

यह कोर्ट का निर्णय है। अब प्रश्न यह है कि मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या का अनुमान किस तरह से लगाया गया। अभी कहा गया है कि कोई एटेंडेंस रजिस्टर नहीं था और एटेंडेंस क्लार्क भी नहीं था। माइस सेप्टी साइ और रेग्युलेशन के अनुसार एटेंडेंस रजिस्टर होना चाहिये, एटेंडेंस क्लार्क का भी होना आवश्यक है। लेकिन बंगाल कोल कम्पनी ने इन नियमों का पालन नहीं किया और श्रमजीवियों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ की है।

मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में जो कम्पनी के चीफ़ माइनिंग इंजीनियर मिस्टर रास्टर हैं उन्होंने भी दो तरह की बात कही है, दो तरह की संख्या रखी है और उनमें से कौन सी सही है, इसका पता लगाने का कोर्ट ने प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। जो मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने यह प्रश्न खड़ा किया था कि जब विस्फोट के बाद खान को पानी से भर दिया गया तो यह सम्भव है कि कुछ व्यक्ति उसमें दबे हुए रह गये हों जिनकी गणना नहीं की जा सकी हो.

श्री स० च० बगर्जी (कानपुर) : पी जीजिये पानी।

श्री बाजपेयी : उस में कितने जीवित व्यक्ति समाप्त हो गये इस का भी तो अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। कोर्ट ने भी इस बात की स्वीकार किया है पेज १३ के ऊपर कि

It may be that all the skulls were not recovered, some of them may have been lying under the debris still to be cleared, and some may have been so crushed and mixed with the debris as to be really incapable of identification as human skulls.

अभी कहा गया है कि माइनिंग मैनेजर ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि पहली पाली में ३१० लोग काम करने के लिये गये। अब प्रश्न यह है कि जो बाढ़ की पालियां थी उन में यह संख्या इतनी कैसे घट गई जबकि इस बात को भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि निम्न निम्न पोलियों में संख्या में इतनी घटती नहीं रहता है। दुर्घटना की जांच की गई है और जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है उस के साथ मृत व्यक्तियों की कोई भी सूची नहीं है और कितने व्यक्ति मरे इस की भी कोई वेरिफिकेशन पैरेड दुर्घटना के एक दम बाद नहीं की गई है। पांच महीने के बाद यह पैरेड की गई है। ऐसी सूरत में सत्य का पता नहीं लग सकता है।

एक और बात ध्यान देने की है कि जो और पाली का एटेंडेंस है उस को बैस्ट साइड से बेहोशी की अवस्था में ऊपर निकाला गया था और उस ने अपने बयान में इस बात को कहा है कि विस्फोट की रात को घाठ बजे दुर्घटना से एक घंटा पहले माइनिंग सरदार जीव लाल ने जिन की मृत्यु हो गई इस दुर्घटना में इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि खीरो डिप के ऊपर बहुत गैस भरी हुई है और उस में जो मजदूर काम कर रहे थे उन्होंने वहां काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया था और वे ऊपर चले गये थे। अब सवाल यह है कि एक पाली के मजदूरों ने जब काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया, काम नहीं किया तो फिर जो खान के प्रबन्धकर्ता थे उन्होंने दूसरी पाली के मजदूरों को क्यों भेजा? स्पष्ट है कि उन्होंने मजदूरों के जीवन की चिन्ता नहीं की और इस कोर्ट प्राफ़ इन्क्वायरी ने इस

बात का पता नहीं लगाया कि गौर माफी का जो बयान है वह कहा तक सही है और मैनेजमेंट से इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण नहीं मांगा कि जब-बहुत गैस होने की बात कही गई थी तो बाब में दूसरी पाली के मजदूरों को काम करने के लिये क्यों भेजा गया ?

जहां तक दुर्घटना के कारणों का प्रश्न है, कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी किसी निश्चित परिणाम पर नहीं पहुंची है। डीजल लोको का फ्लेम ट्रेप नहीं था, इस के बारे में भी रिपोर्ट में थोड़ी सी चर्चा है। अगर वह डीजल लोको का फ्लेम ट्रेप नहीं था तो उस का उत्तर-दायित्व किस के ऊपर है। अगर कोर्ट ने कहा है कि —

It is clear that when the loco was taken underground without the flame trap on the air inlet side somebody somewhere was at fault and this has cost the owners so much in men and money.

"Someone somewhere was at fault".

इस का क्या मतलब है ? यह कोर्ट बिठाया गया था इस बात का निर्णय करने के लिये इस दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी कौन है लेकिन कोर्ट ने यह नहीं किया और इस प्रकार की भाषा का प्रयोग किया है जिस में से ज्वनि निकलती है कि जो व्यक्ति मर गये वह भी मैनेजमेंट का एक नुकसान था, उस की क्षति थी कि बंगाल कोल कम्पनी के व्यक्ति मर गये। बंगाल कोल कम्पनी का कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मरा, मरे तो मजदूर जिन का वे घोषण करते हैं और वे मजदूर जो अपने बरबार छोड़ कर, सैकड़ों मील दूर जा कर बरती की छाती फाड़ कर, परिश्रम कर के अपने तथा अपने बाल बच्चों के पेट भरते हैं। उन के इस प्रकार के मरने के लिये, उन की इस प्रकार की हत्या के लिये कौन उत्तरदायी है, इस का निर्णय इस कोर्ट को करना था।

वहां तक डीजल लोको के फ्लेम ट्रेप का सवाल है, जब महोदय के समय मजदूरों ने

यह मांग की थी और यह मांग ठीक है, कि इस प्रकार की खानों की जाच के लिये बर्कस इन्स्पेक्टर नियुक्त होना चाहिये। लेकिन मुझे रिपोर्ट में पढ़ कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि जब महोदय ने इस बात को भी नहीं माना है। कहा कि वह बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन व्यावहारिक नहीं क्योंकि मजदूरों में एकता नहीं है। मजदूरों में एकता कहा से होगी जब आप मजदूरों में फूट डालना चाहते हैं ?

अब और रोजगार तथा बीमना संबंधी के सभा-सचिव (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) : कौन डालता है ?

श्री बाबूपेयी : अगर किसी मजदूर संगठन को मजदूरों का बहुमत प्राप्त है तो हमें उस को मान्यता देनी चाहिये, और जो अल्पमत में मजदूर संगठन हो उन्हें बीच में बाधा डालने का कारण नहीं बनने देना चाहिये। लेकिन यह लोकतांत्रिकीय दृष्टि है, अनेक मजदूर संगठन काम करेंगे। पर मजदूर संगठनों की संख्या अधिक है इसलिये खानों की जाच के लिये बर्कस इन्स्पेक्टर नियुक्त न किया जाय, यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है। मैं समझता हू कि कोर्ट के सामने बर्कस ने और भी जो आपत्तियां खड़ी की, जैसे कि रेस्क्यू पार्टी जल्दी नहीं भेजी गई और पानी भरता गया, उन का कोर्ट ने कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया और उन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर बड़ी निराशा हुई है। अगर कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के जीवन की रक्षा हम नहीं कर सकते तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा, जैसा कि अभी भीमती रेणु च- तीं ने कहा, कि इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये और नई जाच की जानी चाहिये। साथ ही हमें ऐसा स्थायी प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये जिस के बिनाकुरी कोइला खान दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के जीवन की सुरक्षा की गारंटी दी जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हू-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion and the amendments are before the House. Now, Dr. Melkote.

Mr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, workers underground have to be protected by the management and towards the protection of them, Government have to see that the laws that are enacted are enforced strictly. Workers underground often get damaged. They are trapped. They get damaged due to causes which take place underground. This is a very serious matter. Workers get dispirited and disheartened, and it is a dastardly act on the part of any management not to give them protection, under such conditions. It is said that laws have been tightened up. This disaster has occurred after two or three such incidents which have occurred before. The loss of life goes up to 175 or thereabouts.

Sir, I have had occasion to deal with some of the affairs of these mines. To my knowledge, one such incident occurred in the present Mysore State three or four years back. If I remember correctly, that was also a British-managed mine. The Government of India took such strict and vigilant measures that for a period of three or four year they 'harassed' the management. That is the word that the management used. In the wake of this happening and the vigilance of the Government of India as proved by the above incident, it would be wrong to say that in 1948 they were less vigilant than before. That is the way in which the Government of India and the Mines Department have gone about their work, and they look to it with vigilance and with a strict eye. In the wake of this, there are two things. One is that here are the Government and the Mines Department who are very vigilant about the interests of the workers and have done everything to protect their

lives, and I am sure the Government of India and everyone of us, and everyone interested in labour will have their sympathy going out to everyone that has lost his life in the mines and to the relatives who had to suffer thereby. And to the extent that compensation and other things have got to be given, they have to be given, and every act of sympathy shown to the bereaved. But that is not the aspect which is being discussed here.

What is being discussed to-day is the question of the type of inquiry that took place after the incident. Here was a judge consisting of assessors, with some scientific personnel also to support them. If one reads through the whole inquiry, one could claim that throughout the report and in every page of it, the judge has been meticulous in his observations. He has pointed out throughout that this is a matter where scientific investigation and research and assessment is necessary. I am sorry I am not one of those who could do it, and I cannot, therefore, judge this properly. But here is the assessment from the different witnesses and workers. And gleaning through these things, I can come to certain conclusions. I do not know whether if another inquiry is to be held, anybody else could do better than this, because, after all, it is a judicial judgment. Here is a judge of a High Court who has been deputed to go into the matter, with assessors properly nominated, and they have gone on with the inquiry for several months, going into every detail. And what is being said here is that the judicial inquiry was not perfect, that the witnesses that were brought forward were not the right type of people, that the Mines Management has not adduced facts here and so on and so forth. I do not know, after going through the whole proceedings here, whether what is being said is correct. It is only to that extent that I am repeating the whole thing. If there was any fault, I would be one of the first to charge Government and the

mines management and ask for an inquiry. But I have gone through the whole report, and I feel that it is very difficult for anybody to believe that such a thing has happened.

Now, one of the main contentions is that no attendance register was kept. Then, it has been said, that in the inlet and outlet the ventilation was not proper, that some explosion took place, that shot firing has taken place, and there is evidence to prove that in that particular place it had not taken place and so on. All these things have been said here.

If any of these irregularities has taken place, and it has been shown by evidence that it is so, it is up to the Government of India to take vigilant and strict action and see that those people who were responsible for it are punished.

It is not a question of a company owned by the British or the Indians. It is a question of loss of life of our nationals. And for what we know, the whole nation knows that we have been those who have asked the British to quit India. Will the national government be then afraid to take any action against a British-owned company here? This is a thing which is understandable, and how the Opposition Benches could dare say that we have connived with the company which is British-owned is unthinkable. That is the situation which they are trying to portray. I would repudiate it and say that the interest of the Government of India lies with our nationals, be they a British company or any other company of the world; the Government of India will take very strong action in the matter.

Apart from other things, actually speaking, the question is one of loss of life, whether it is 170 or 310. Evidence is being produced to say that it is 310. At the same time, they say that no register was kept. If no register was kept, how does it come to 310?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We are saying it is 192 which is the figure given in the report.

Dr. Meikote: Let not the hon. Member interrupt, because within the few minutes that I have, let me speak out. I did not interrupt the hon. Member when she was speaking.

The whole problem is this. Whether it is 175 or 210 or 310 it is not a question of a register at all. Every person in this world has some relative or some friend or somebody, and whether he is traced or untraced, people would come forward and say, so-and-so, my friend or my relative, was there, and he has not been traced so far. And for what we know, the tracing so far has been only 176 and no more. It may be that bodies have been decapitated, with bodies thrown on the one side and heads on the other, the body was counted on the one side and the head on the other. These things may occur, I am not exaggerating, and I am not trying to help the Government of India. I have gone through the whole report, and I have come to the conclusion that it is very difficult for anybody to come to the exact figures.

Every person, for what I know, is compelled to be insured by these companies. It is the life insurance company that pays for these things. The Government of India would see to it that compensation is paid. Why should the Government of India say the figure is 170 instead of 300? How are they interested in the matter? Why should they help the company to bring down the figure? These questions have to be answered. They should not merely make a charge. It is very difficult for us to answer these questions.

No relatives have come forward so far. If there is any relative of a worker, all sections here would come forward and say that no compensation has been paid, so-and-so's relative has been lost. One does not know if there has been any more than 176 or 180 people who had come forward to make claims.

[Dr Melkote]

So, I would say that on the face of it the charges levelled by the Opposition against the Government and the mines management are absolutely irregular and unwarranted and no such enquiry should be allowed, when there has been a judicial enquiry of this kind which has gone into it meticulously and thrashed out the whole thing.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): When this horrible disaster took place, we of this House and everybody outside felt a sense of horror and sorrow, and we anxiously wanted to know what precisely were the causes which contributed to a disaster of such magnitude and proportion. It was very kind of the hon. Labour Minister to have instituted this court of inquiry, whose report we anxiously awaited.

So far as I am concerned, one of my hon. colleagues was there, and a very eminent person, a Judge of the High Court, presided over the court of inquiry. So, naturally when we got the report, I went through it with all the ability I was capable of and the greatest care and attention that I could bestow on it. I very candidly confess that I have been left with the impression that it is a confounded report, a fantastic report.

As regards the number of the people who have died, I am not very much particular about that. It may be that the contention of the Hon. Mover of the Motion is right, or it may not be so very right as she claims, but the point which is of very serious concern is this: whether the management took all possible care against any accident or not, whether they adhered strictly and scrupulously to the rules framed by the Government so far as mining operations are concerned. That is the point of very great relevance.

When I go to the Report, on its own showing and admission I come to find that at least at those points, the management has been found to have

grossly violated the rules laid down for safe operation of the mine. The first thing is that the stone dusting plant did not conform to the regulations 11(5) of 1955 and 123 of 1957. These provisions were grossly violated. No stone dusting scheme was submitted for approval of the Chief Inspector of Mines, although it was required to be done under 11(5) of 1955, and the Chief Inspector never enforced it in this colliery, the deepest and gassy mine, till the day of the explosion. This is a very serious thing, that a management which has been singled out for a lot of praise as a very able management, has not thought it proper to enforce such a safety measure, which is so vital for averting or preventing any accident.

Then the ventilation plant proved false. The ventilation plant is very important if at all we are to save the mine from any fire breaking out. But even on their own admission, it is proved beyond all doubt that the ventilation plant never was in accord with the specification or as provided in the Regulations. Thereby the company violated clauses 59 and 139 of the 1957 Regulations.

Similarly, the plan showing normal distribution of labour on second shift proved false. This is very important not merely to the efficient working of the mine; if unfortunately an accident takes place, unless we have a complete register definitely showing the normal distribution of labour, when salvage operation takes place or when a rescue party goes there, they cannot work efficiently. So when the rescue party was there, the company did not have this register. What a criminal negligence in regard to a safety measure?

As regards the electric plan, the Report has clearly shown that it was also defective. Similarly the Fan Stoppage book was unreliable and inaccurate and the Air Measurement Book proved false. The same is the case with the Explosive register.

I can cite a dozen other points where the management failed to observe the provisions of the Regulations. But as many of my hon. friends have already pointed them out and as there is limited time, I do not want to go into them.

I am now turning to the other aspect of the role of the Department of Mines. The Mover has made personal allegations against the Chief Mining Engineer. I do not share her views. However—I have not known him; he may be a very efficient man, a very honest man; I do not question his honesty—I have contacted the labour people, people of INTUC, HMS and AITUC and whomsoever I meet they all had in one voice a sense of grievance against the Chief Engineer. This is a serious thing. His relatives may be there; his relatives may not be there. I do not go into that; it is for the Minister to look into. If there is a general suspicion, if there is a general sense of grievance against any individual, then, the Government should see that a thorough enquiry is made and if there is no suspicion as a result of the enquiry it should be said from house-top that there was nothing. But, if there is something, steps should be taken so that there is general sense of relief in the country.

18 hrs.

A general feeling has developed in the country that our legislators are not honest, that our Parliament is not honest and our Ministers are not honest, and that when it comes to a question of dealing with the officers they develop a sort of soft attitude towards them. I say very honestly to the House that I have nothing against this man. But, if any hon. Member of this House makes an allegation, I respectfully submit that the hon. Minister, whose affection for the cause of the welfare of labour could not be challenged, should look into it and see that if there is anything wrong it is promptly removed.

So far as the question of enforcing the safety rules is concerned, the role

of the mining department has been very distressing. It is clear that a day or two after the disaster the Chief Engineer has praised the managing company. As far as my information goes—and I have tried to go deep into the matter, to find out incontrovertible facts—since the beginning of this colliery, the Chief Engineer has never been to that mine till the explosion. And, still, when he makes such a tall claim, naturally, one gets suspicious. Why is it that the Chief Engineer lavishes praise on a company which has so often been responsible for such disasters?

Another point is this. When the rescue operations took place, there were not sufficient apparatus at the disposal of the mining department to rescue the people. Where they needed more than 24 apparatuses, only 15 were available and the rest were in the other colliery owned by that company. So, it shows that the mining department is not very much particular about its responsibilities.

When the disaster took place, the mining department conducted certain investigations. It is very deplorable that the findings, the results and the evidence during the investigation have not been placed before the Court of Enquiry. From the report it is evident that some things which were pertinent and relevant have been deliberately kept out from the Court of Enquiry so that the judgment is vitiated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must now conclude.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Two minutes more and I finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The two minutes have also gone.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I assure you, I will take only two minutes. So far as the enquiry is concerned, it must be conducted in a manner that there is no suspicion. There have been allegations against this Court of Enquiry, that when dewatering was taking place

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

it did not allow the representatives of the workers to be witness to it so that they could be helpful. I do not think that they gave opportunities even to some members of the Union. It might have been a representative from the INTUC or the AITUC or the HMS. If anyone of them could have gone there, there would not have been any suspicion. Some evidence was taken from the workers who had been there during the time of the disaster. These evidences were prohibited from being given before the court of enquiry. But when the labour evidences were over, the evidence of the management side was taken. All these things taken together just give us a sense of suspicion about the manner in which this court of enquiry was held. It is therefore very right of us to demand this of the Minister. We are requesting him in the name of humanity. There is suspicion about the judgment. Even if that judgment is correct, even if it is absolutely true, still there is this suspicion. Removing this suspicion would be in the national interest. Let there be a re-enquiry by a man in whom the hon. Minister has faith. I do not say that he should be a man of my persuasion or in whom we have faith.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Vajpayee have spoken about the code of labour. I come from that area and I know the poverty of the people. Just to fill up their belly, to cover them, to subsist, to live these people have surrendered all their rights to the cruel management. Very often, time and again it was demanded that the Coal Recruiting Organisation should be abolished. We talk of socialism and other things. Is it not proper that we should close it? I request the hon. Minister to do away with this organisation at once.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am

second to none in claiming that the utmost precautions should be taken where the mining industry is concerned. There could be no difference of opinion. In this House it is not a party question at all. I have been under a coal mine in England. Mining is the riskiest occupation. People have to spend six to seven hours a day thousands of feet down below the earth level. They have to be given the utmost protection. It is really the concern of every person to see to it that the utmost protection is taken and all the regulations concerning the mines are followed. I do not think there will be any difference of opinion on this.

I have no doubt that my friends who referred to the enquiry have got in their mind the relevant section of the Act under which this court of enquiry was appointed. It is under section 24 of the Coal Mines Act that a court of enquiry is appointed. A person appointed shall have all the powers of the civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure. That is stated in section 24(2). Now, what is the position? A Judge of the Calcutta High Court is appointed. He appoints assessors. Objection is taken to one assessor—the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Grewal and he withdraws. One of the assessors is a respected Member of Parliament, Shri Samanta, who has taken part in another enquiry and another, Shri Whittaker. They go through the entire enquiry.

Now, let us pause for a minute. I am not merely talking as an advocate. Legal quibbling is not proper in a national forum like this. But I do say this. If there is anything offending to natural justice during the enquiry it is always possible to go before a suitable court under article 226 and article 32 of the Constitution to hold up the enquiry or to strike it down. You can strike down any offence against natural justice, any infringement of the rules of natural justice. That is not done. During the pendency of the enquiry you can do that. I am

giving you free legal advice here. You can stop a pending enquiry if there is infringement of natural justice. That was not done. After the enquiry, after the judgement it is quite possible under article 136 of the Constitution to go to the Supreme Court for special leave. That has not been done. No fresh evidence has come up now in this case.

I find that there are six findings against the management by this court of enquiry. I shall refer to them presently. So far as the Inspectorate of Mines is concerned, there is also a reference to one aspect of the work done by them; otherwise they have dealt with the charges against the Inspectorate of Mines and disposed them of. No fresh evidence is alleged today of having come to light which will call for a fresh enquiry.

I am really concerned about enquiries of the nature. What can Government do if there is a catastrophe—God forbid there should be a catastrophe. The Government promptly appoints a court of enquiry. It appoints a Judge of a High Court to preside over it. Evidence is let in and at various stages objections are taken. Those objections are heard. This enquiry goes on from February to about September or October, 1958. They have condemned the management. The report says that the coal dust was not properly cleaned. Under each heading they have said something—source of ignition, negligence of management about flooding, ventilation and so on. In pages between 91 and 126 they have stated these and given the causes of ignition. They have also referred to the rescue operations. All this has been done, and no fresh evidence has been placed before the court of enquiry. Did they over-rule or reject anything? If they rejected anything, did you take objection to it? You can easily do that. We are not living in the bad old days. It is now possible to strike down a bad administration so far as the justice is concerned. Nothing has been done.

Now, what will happen? I would like to know which High Court Judge will take up an enquiry if it is open to us sitting in Parliament to say that the enquiry is completely wrong, it is biased, the Judge has not acted properly, and therefore we will have another enquiry. Do you like that? Don't you want a Judge of the High Court or somebody like that to preside over enquiries?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Can we not reject the findings?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: You can do that. I just told you. You can appeal.

Shri Tangamani: Appeal to whom?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am referring to appeal for special leave to Supreme Court. The person appointed to hold the enquiry shall have all powers of a civil court. I will read article 136. I am much obliged for the interruptions. It is high time, and I think it is but appropriate that all citizens of this country should resort to courts as often as possible. I am not talking as a lawyer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whenever they feel aggrieved or even without that?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do say, Sir, you have only to look up to the United States Supreme Court reports to see how often they go to courts, how often they break down bad law. I will read article 136. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): This is a report. A report is neither a judgment nor an order.

Shri C. K. Pattabhi Raman: I repeat, Sir, that nothing has been done. Supposing some new light is thrown or fresh evidence is brought, I can understand that. Supposing some fresh evidence is brought, I can understand some sort of rehashing of the whole finding in the matter of tightening the organisation, but all the matters would have found a place in the proceedings of the court of enquiry. I really am not concerned about them deliberately because it is in the hands, the capable hands, of the Ministry. The whole aspect of the matter is considered by them. I can understand your saying that the Inspectorate of Mines should be tightened up—taking action against the Inspector if you find any fault—but to say that some fresh enquiry should be made because the present one is biased is not correct. Actually the suggestion is, it is biased. In that case, why did you not object to the appointment of the judge at that very time? Why did you not have it done then? You did object to one person and he withdrew. Therefore, it is going to be a very, very difficult thing in cases like this, if you are going to have a *rechauffe* of the entire enquiry of any tribunal on the ground that the findings are biased.

I do sympathise with the tragedy. It has taken place unfortunately, and we must take all possible precaution to prevent those disasters and see to it that the safety measures and restrictions in regard to mining are enforced strictly.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): My senior colleague, the Minister of Labour, would reply. I am only concerned with a few remarks which were made by the hon. lady Member concerning me. Firstly, about the number of persons . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, this is a two-hour discussion, I think. So, there is no question of any intervention of the Deputy Minister. You must give us a chance. If he intervenes, then the period should be ex-

tended and the debate should be continued tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Abid Ali

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to the number of persons involved in this accident, I have tried to explain the position on certain occasions, but again same charge is made. I may submit only this much with regard to the plan which the hon. Member has been exhibiting again and again. If the plan has been read separately, then perhaps the figure may be different. As I have said on a previous occasion, if sectional plans of India are made like Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh shown in Plan A, then Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Assam are shown in Plan B, and Bengal, Orissa and Madras in Plan C, for a man of ordinary intelligence, reading these sectional plans, the population of India will be the same. But to ultra intelligent people, it will be different as they will take Uttar Pradesh, of one Plan, viz., Kashmir, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh to another, Bengal, Assam and then again Bengal, Madras, and Orissa. Ultra intelligent people will read Uttar Pradesh twice and Bengal twice and thus will add to the real population of India. Therefore, the confusion has arisen in the mind of some hon. Members opposite.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: This is not a sectional plan but the over all plan.

Shri Abid Ali: They believe that a greater number of persons have died because they read something there which is shown twice, because when the sectional plans were made, there is one small portion of the bigger plan shown there. So, that might have added to this difficulty.

As I have said on a previous occasion, 176 persons died. About two or three persons, relatives, have not come. Others have come and taken away the compensation. I requested the hon. Members on a previous occasion also, "Come on; give me some

clue I am prepared to go round the various areas and to the farthest corner of the country and find out the relations of the persons besides these 176 which figure has been shown there,—those persons who have not come and claimed compensation" It is more than one year By this time, if their point is correct, some should have come and said, "I am a relation I have not received the compensation I am not getting the news Has he died?" and so on. So, no more persons are coming, and the figures which otherwise have also been proved have been mentioned in the report, and that should be accepted as correct, in the circumstances

With regard to the Inspector of Mines, the hon lady Member said that I have said that he could not go into the mine because of the fire In the report also it has been mentioned that the rescue party did go into the mine after the accident It is true that I have said that the rescue party did go inside and did move out inside the mine, at page 264 of the debate on the 18th February But after they came out the fire was increasing and the mine was sealed and water was put there About the Chief Inspector of Mines, I am quoting

"In case any such person who has been in the mines department, (I mean the mines) related to Shri Grewal, without permission of Government where permission was necessary, was appointed, if these facts are brought to our notice, certainly we shall took into them"

This is on 18th February No complaint has come since then The hon Member quoted from the Mines Act that the inspector should not be interested in the mines It is true Under the Representation of the People Act, restrictions are there, but it does not mean that because a person is a Member of Parliament, his niece, brother or brother-in-law should be nowhere near any Government department.

16 (ai) LSD—9

The hon Member said that the son of the Chief Inspector of Mines is employed in the mine That is not correct It is absolutely incorrect Again I would request hon Members, instead of making these charges here, kindly write to us the name of the person and the mine in which he is employed Certainly we do not want such things to happen If they bring

to our notice, action shall be taken His son is not employed, but two relations are employed, not in this mine, but in some other mines Nobody will say that once a person is employed in a particular department, no relation of his should be anywhere in the vicinity I have already submitted that we are prepared to enquire into the matter, if any such person is employed without the permission of Government, certainly disciplinary action will be taken We are one with the Members of the Opposition so far as this matter is concerned But when nobody is employed and in spite of assurances, they go on making unfounded allegations and charges, it is left to them They should be somewhere near realities

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want to take the time of the House and I will be brief About this accident, I know the day on which the hon Minister made a statement in this very House and how bitterly he felt about this

I have in my possession something regarding Mr Grewal I have also not seen him, though I want to see him some time The Deputy Minister said his relations are employed in some other mines His slogan may be, "Every mine is mine" and naturally he must have engaged some people there I have no quarrel, let him make the mining department his family affair But I am only concerned with this that he has become a member of the Indian Mine Managers' Association

I am surprised I have got in my possession the minutes of the emer-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

gent general body meeting of the Indian Mine Managers' Association, which met on 22nd February, 1959. Item 8 of the agenda is:

"Consideration of letters addressed by our President to Shri Abid Ali, Deputy Minister of Labour, Government of India: President informed that Shri S. S. Grewal, the Chief Inspector of Mines in India has become a member of our Association. The House expressed their heartfelt thanks to Shri Grewal and recorded that our Association feels great pride by having Shri Grewal, the most eminent personality amongst the mining engineers of India."

I do not know how the Chief Inspector of Mines can become a member of this association and directly connect himself with the activities of the managers of mines.

I have another document. Copy of letter dated 11th February, 1959 written by the President to Shri Abid Ali, the Deputy Labour Minister, Government of India, New Delhi. This Association generally do not write letters to Shri Nanda because they know that their cause can only be championed by the Deputy Labour Minister. So, they have written in this:

"These Regulations were framed by the Officers of the Department of Mines who under the threat of being called collaborators in these 'Murders', yielded to the blackmail and drafted some Regulations which go much further than even those enacted in the most advanced countries working under most difficult and dangerous conditions. They completely omitted to realise that we do not have the conditions, the equipment, the exchange, the means and the personnel to work these Regulations. The New Regulations were unfortunately framed far too rigid

and in some of the most important laws, no discretion was left even to the Chief Inspector of Mines."

When the Chief Inspector of Mines is a member of this Association this is something which we cannot understand. Moreover, they further say something in the same vein.

Now, who are creating this trouble? The General Secretary of our Federation, Shri Kalyan Roy, has brought out a booklet where he has challenged the authenticity of this inquiry. There he has proved by investigation that some skulls, some bones and other things were not taken into account. So, nobody knows the exact number of men died. In a train accident when we do not know the number of people travelling in that particular train nobody has ever complained that something is wrong in counting of the dead bodies. But here it was something different and the management of the mines have purposely withheld information about the number of people died. I have never heard of this sort of thing. It is shameful on the part of the management of the mines not to maintain even a register.

Dr. Melkote was referring to the relatives of those dead. Do you think that these Britishers who bled our country white can have any consideration for the weeping widows. Now the Deputy Minister wants to search the relatives of these people. Let him go round the country. Now the circular further says:

"The atmosphere of distrust and vilification created by men like Shri Kalyan Roy and some others even in the non-communist unions must be sharply condemned by the Ministry and suitable action taken so that no irresponsible statements or publications can fly about under the protection of democracy. Such licences which undermine the industry and the

country must be stopped and unless that is done, no mining man whatsoever will be able to take any part in any further deliberations"

I have got copies of these letters. These are true copies of the letter of the Association and I can place them on the Table

Shri L. N. Mishra: To whom is that letter addressed?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a letter written by the Indian Mining Association to the respected Shri Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, the Deputy Labour Minister. So, when I read this report and the report of Shri Guha Roy, a senior Judge of the Calcutta High Court and the report brought up by

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a copy of the letter or original intercepted?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Original is available. It can be checked up

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking whether this is a copy or original

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is signed by the Acting Honorary Secretary, I M. Samanta

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am enquiring whether it is the original letter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a cyclo-styled copy. And for dismissing Shri Grewal I will give thousands of copies. This is authentic.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be said so lightly about such highly placed persons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know what dismissal is. I was dismissed. That is why I never recommend anybody's dismissal. So I know what it will mean. But here in this case

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can argue his case, but how will this help

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will correct myself. He may be promoted and transferred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not be ridiculed. He could have said that he should be dismissed or he should not be promoted. Whatever happens, I am not concerned with him. I only enquired whether it was the original or the copy. The hon. Member said it was cyclostyled copy. Then he says he can produce thousands of copies of it. I could not follow that. What was meant by that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I may be excused.

In the end I would support the demand of my respected sister, Shrimati Renu Chakravarti, that this enquiry should be scrapped. Here, my hon. friend was mentioning that there are other ways of doing it. The other day I was hearing the speech of the hon. Home Minister about the Law Commission's Report. What did he mention? He used all the adjectives about the Law Commission's Report and I have yet to see that that Report will be scrapped. So, people can express their opinion about the Law Commission's Report, which was presented over by the Attorney-General because it did not suit the taste of some people. But this enquiry has to be defended. Shri Grewal has to be defended. I do not know what the reasons are, but I am pained at it. So, my demand is that please scrap this report. I request the hon. Minister to consider this seriously. The appointment of another enquiry will restore the confidence of the mine workers and will create a healthy atmosphere.

Then the second thing is, why not nationalise these British-owned mines. India needs money today for the Second Five Year and the Third Five Year Plans. This will give money. The third thing is that if found correct—there should be an enquiry against the conduct of Shri Grewal—and if necessary he may kindly be dismissed.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir, fortunately or unfortunately I was

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

associated with this Court of Enquiry.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): The latter, Sir

Shri S. C. Samanta: So, it is my duty to remove the doubts and misapprehensions that have arisen in the minds of my hon. friends. First of all, I request my hon. friends to see as to what is the duty of the Court. It was a formal enquiry into the causes and circumstances attending the accident. This was the duty of the Court and nothing more. The Judge in the Report has admitted the inherent difficulties of the enquiry. I request my hon. friends to read those things. There were difficulties. Can you imagine that there was an explosion in a mine and from the eastern site which was ablaze not a single person could come out? Who will give the evidence? How the ignition took place? How the explosion took place? This was the task of the Court of Enquiry to find out. So, all the difficulties that have been put before the House were dealt with by the Court of Enquiry and it has been written in the Report.

As regards the number of deaths and casualties, Heaven knows that we cannot say for certain that this is the number of persons who died. How can we? From the records and the circumstantial evidence that we got, we came to the conclusion that it cannot be less than 115 and it cannot be more than 175. My hon. friends have taken so many documents. As regards the number of casualties, when they will go to determine it first of all they will discuss all the documents that were put before the Court and take up those records that were immediately put after the watering and immediately before the watering. I am referring to Appendix II and II-A to Rosser's report submitted after de-watering. From that it will be clear. Total number of bodies shown in Appendix II is 158 with 6 additional bodies without skulls.

Shrimati Beena Chakravartty: Where is it?

Shri S. C. Samanta: It is in the report, I have made the report.

In Appendix II-A (9 dip area) are detailed 21 dead bodies with skulls, one skull, 1 without skull—all these are shown in Appendix II-A—with the exception of 6 bodies without skulls in the lowest part of 9 East Dip. 9 East Dip was the last area to be dewatered and this work had not been completed when Appendix II was prepared. My hon. friend Shri Abid Ali said that double addition has been made. These two double additions had been made and the number has increased. Appendix II-A showed six additional bodies and also since it covered the joining galleries, certain other corpses which were also included in Appendix II.

A study of the two plans in question will show that there can be no possible doubt and the total number of casualties is therefore arrived at as follows:

As shown in Appendix II—

Dead bodies with skulls—158

Dead bodies more or less complete except for the skulls—6

Additions shown in Appendix II-A—

Dead bodies with skulls—6

Those who died on the surface—5

One body reported on 7th August, 1958—1

Total works to 176

As regards attendance register and lamp register, what alternative we had but to accept the joint register for our enquiry? What could we do? We were told that when this mine was mechanised, they built a big room in which the lamps were kept. That is called the lamp room. They did not construct another attendance room. The register that was kept was kept in

Form C, that is the Attendance register in which the names were entered and also the lamps were entered. Does it interfere with our enquiry? It may be that the Government has to see or the department has to see whether such a house should be built for both the purposes and a register should be kept for both purposes. That is the look-out of the Government. We the Court of Enquiry went to find out the real number of those people who were engaged in work. And to find out, if we did not find any other register, we have to take that. We took it.

While we visited the mine, we also found that there was another thing. The lamp is kept on a hook. When it is returned, the worker has to note the token number. How many lamps were taken, and which numbers were taken, would all be recorded. We cannot say that there is no attendance register. We have to accept it as an attendance register, in order to find out the number of persons who went in and the number of persons who died.

Then, Sir, the workers' representatives were not allowed to go down. It is true that this was decided in the Court. It was decided in the Court that one observer from the Court should be placed while dewatering work will be going on. But due to lack of unanimity, the workers' representative could not be placed. That was the position. I wanted to know whether the Court has jurisdiction, and whether the Court can appoint and it was said that the Court cannot appoint. It may be wrong; it may be true; but that was the fact. I wanted to know why the management should not be given the highest punishment. The mine can even be stopped.

Unfortunately or fortunately, stone dusting defects were found by the Regional Inspector of Mines. He recorded them then and there. They were notified. After one month, in another place, defect was found. They

reported that it was rectified. In this way there was no occasion to punish the management for this defect as it was localised.

My hon friends are doubtful about the cause of ignition. This has been dealt with very elaborately. I may add that so far as our intelligence goes, so far as our circumstantial evidence goes, we took all things into consideration and eliminated certain things; but we could not eliminate two of the causes. Those might be the possible reasons or causes. And for these we could not make anybody responsible. Government are there, and the Mines Department are there, and they will see the faults that have been mentioned by the court of inquiry in their report, and they may take steps for the future.

I have nothing more to add. These were the things that arose in my mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister

Shri Tangamani: I want only five minutes

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Would it be possible now, after we have taken already about an hour and forty minutes

Shri Tangamani: I want only five minutes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There are just one or two points that I would like to mention. I shall take only five minutes.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the hon. Minister has spoken, I shall allow the hon. Member to ask a question or two.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No, I wanted to speak. I did not want to put any questions

Shri Tangamani: There are certain points only that I would like to mention. I would not even refer to the report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What can I do? Hon. Members would realise....

Shri Tangamani: This can be extended. You have got powers to extend it by half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In exercise of that power, I have extended the time. Now we shall be discussing this motion for about 2½ hours, because the hon. Minister requires 40 minutes and then at least five minutes should be given to the hon. Mover.

Shri Nanda: I am in complete agreement with the hon. Mover of this motion that this was one of the most disastrous occurrences in the mining history of this country. It took a very heavy toll of life, and, therefore, it came to us as a challenge. We could not, of course, restore to life all those who had perished, but certainly we owed it to their families and to the working class generally that we should try to discover whether there was any culpable negligence involved in it, and if there was, then those responsible and those answerable should be brought to book and punished.

Secondly, we also owed it to the working class that all possible steps may be taken so that recurrence of such accidents may be avoided so far as it is humanly possible. That was why we appointed this court of enquiry and chose a judge of the High Court of Bengal for this purpose.

And we had this report. In the normal course, we should take action in pursuance of the findings and recommendations of this court. When I was asked that there should be some discussion of this here in the House, we might have felt, or we might have taken the stand that here is a court of inquiry with assessors, a Member of Parliament and a very eminent

expert; they agreed; and the court consulted numbers of people with the technical knowledge and experts in mining matters, and they came to certain conclusions; and we might have said 'Are we now to sit in judgment on that?'. Further, the law does not make any provision for a re-inquiry which has been asked for. On that ground I might have just disposed of this matter saying that this is a sufficient answer. But I did not choose that line. I reckoned with the strong feelings which were being expressed, and the excitement which I noticed, and I thought it was my duty to look into the matter. If these feelings and this resentment and this bitterness were based on some misapprehensions, then I should try to clear those misapprehensions. If, on the other hand, I could find that there was some glaring miscarriage of justice, then whatever the law says or does not say, there is some obligation to do something about it. That was the attitude which I adopted. It cast on me a very onerous and heavy task.

I went through this report from end to end. You will see it marked in places with red and blue and all that. I read every page of it and every word of it from end to end. I read every word of this book of allegations. I read parts of the evidence also, and as I went into it more and more, and as I delved into these questions more and more, I found that I wanted to know more. When I read those allegations, I found in certain respects there must be something wrong. That was my reaction, as it would be of any person who reads those allegations. Then when I went into it, I tried more and more to unravel those entangled points. Now I will not say that all those allegations are baseless. Some of them, in the light of the facts which have been revealed, will be found to be incorrect. Some of them, may be, are to an extent correct. What are the implications.

Having gone through those hours of labour, hard work, on this question, I begin to wonder whether it was really

very necessary for me to have done that. It was not necessary, but I do not regret it because I have received some education in this whole matter of the mining industry and of the question of the safety problems with which I am concerned, and therefore I do not regret it. I am glad. But, what is the bearing of all this?

Allegations are made. If it is about the Chief Inspector, if it is about the inspectorate, if it is about some letter written by some one to Shri Abid Ali, all these things are relevant; if they have anything to do with, but the question at issue is. The task before the court was to find out the cause of this accident, whether it was due to some misadventure, some circumstances beyond the control of the management or anybody, or whether there was an amount of responsibility, some negligence somewhere. This was the question, that is whether those deaths could have been prevented by any human intervention, or action, or whether we could do nothing about it? That was the main question.

So far as I am able to judge now, having listened to everything, not a single point has been raised which has a bearing on that. I can say that because I have gone very deep into this matter. Other things have been raised, very important allegations against the management, about violations. The things which have been cited here are not new. They have been also mentioned by the court too. They have been mentioned on page 54, and more than what the hon. Mover has said here more than anybody, has said. The shortcomings pointed out are more numerous, for instance, something about the perfunctoriness of the registers, and the entries. Then it says something about proper steps not always being taken in time to dilute the gas sufficiently by extending brattices or removing the same wherever necessary. Then there is this question of the loco for example.

The question now before me is: these things are there, these things which were pointed out in this book and in the notes which I received from some Hon. Members. Because of the limitation of time, possibly the hon. Mover could not say all the things stated here, but I have kept them all in mind, every little thing that has been entered here, recorded here. I find that the court has, without any kind of consideration, any softness, mentioned all that, and put it in these pages—all that has to be said against the management.

Then the question for us is: what is to be done about it? The first and most important question is: to what extent these things have a bearing on the accident? For example, there was the question in regard to the register. Has it any bearing on the casualties, the outcome, the number of deaths? I may deal with this immediately. So much time has been taken on that. It is an important matter—even a single death. But what are we really driving at? The register was not maintained. All right. That was a violation. If there was any violation involved, it is our duty to look into it, and I promise the House that all these things will be looked into. They will be examined and investigated, and if any action is due against the management, it will be taken.

Shri Tangamani: Amongst the witnesses, there was one who was working in the pit. Subsequently he was rescued. In his evidence, there is a reference to one matter. It is said:

"Jiblal came to us and told us that there was gas detected at zero dip. The contractor's men have refused to work and they have been sent to the surface".

Shri Nanda: I remember all that. Hon. Members may not have spent as much time as I have devoted to the subject.

[Shri Nanda]

Now, I shall deal with those matters which have apparently at least a bearing on the outcome. And this matter has. Take the inspection reports which I have and which have been mentioned here. Numerous inspection reports point out that while there was concentration of gas, that the regulations were not being fully observed. People were withdrawn. All that is true. I am coming to the core of the problem. Here the Court had to see this, how far violations and the breaches, were they linked up with this.

I have learnt now, and it is clear to me, as to what is happening there in these mines and what happened then. The inspector goes. It is his duty to look at everything. At any rate, whatever else, you may say against the Inspectorate, you will at least acknowledge this, that they did not spare this mine, that they pointed out every little thing that happened. Take violations. Numerous records are there. Now, what is the significance of that? The simple answer is that the inspectors found that a certain concentration of gas was being exceeded. What was it that was being exceeded? That is recorded. 1 per cent 1.5 per cent, 2 per cent and 2.5 per cent. Now if you study the scientific aspects of it, it will be clear to you that the concentration of methane gas, which is usually involved in these explosions, has to be at least 5 per cent before it can have any explosive effect. So abundant precautions were taken. Usually it may be about one per cent. Therefore, the workers were withdrawn. That means that somebody may say from the management side "You people are harassing us." I do not think that we will accept that argument. We want to continue those precautions. Before any point of risk or danger is reached, we act; before that we withdraw people.

This is the position with regard to the methane gas. There was an outburst. It was found. It is not denied

by anybody. On that there is unanimity. Even the gentleman, the witness, who may have helped in preparing this book, ultimately acknowledged, that there had been methane gas; but this is explosive only within a range of between 5 and 14 per cent.

Therefore, if there are any violations, let us look into them. But the whole question is: what had they to do with this particular matter before the court? It had not. My main answer rests on that. So far as these violations on the part of the management are concerned, we will look into them independently on their merits, and also see that these registers are kept properly.

19 hrs.

I have had a look at the registers also and I was not satisfied. I saw all the entries; I saw all the original records and I am not satisfied. I do not know what the explanation is going to be. But, as I said, they should have some bearing on the question of the number of deaths.

There is a kind of misunderstanding here. I have before me the usual number of persons on the various days and months—in the shifts. The number goes down between first shift, second shift and the third shift. There is also the C.R.O.'s part. There is a separate number. For the first shift, the numbers are 245, 259, 266. And for the second, they are 117, 129 and 115 etc.

Now, that is the basic fact. There used to be a difference between the first shift and the second and the second and the third shift. In these allegations the words that there was a negligible difference has been misconstrued. From that the conclusion is drawn that if there were 215, 245 or 260 in the first shift, and since there was negligible difference, it should be very nearly 250 or 260, plus C.R.O. another 65.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Three hundred and ten was the number in the first shift.

Shri Nanda: The real thing is this. The second relay stands by itself. The person who said that there was negligible difference had in mind, obviously, that in the numbers in the second shift, from day to day, there was negligible difference, and not that there was negligible difference between the first shift and the second shift and the second shift and the third shift. I have looked into it very carefully. It may be I cannot vouch for the number 176; and I think I am in no position to say anything about it yet. The court acted in certain circumstances, and under certain limitations. My hon. friend Shri Samanta has pointed out the inherent difficulties etc.

But my point is that to say that it was a minimum of 115 when the skulls were so many more is not understandable. Whatever the number was—it came to nearly 175—to say that it was a minimum of 115 must be some kind of arithmetical accuracy so far as the various stages of calculation are concerned.

I may inform the hon. Members that I went there the next day and I got the number within 45 minutes all the registers of the mine were in the hands of the department. (Interruption). Everything was noted and there was no question of any change. I was given that number. After calculations it was reported to me—it may be just one or two more or less. Therefore, the question of later verification could not have altered the thing very much.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: It was 172 and in the *Statesman* it was given that it had risen to 186.

Shri Nanda: From 176 it may be 186. What is the point? The point is that so far as the management is concerned, I do not think this alters the position very much whether it is 176 or 186. But it does alter the posi-

tion for the members of the families of these 10 people who were not found.

Therefore, our object should be to see if anywhere the families of these people are there; if there are 2, 3 or 4, they should be traced and we may help. The numbers could not be very much larger. There may be a marginal difference.

There was another fact.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether at least now the Ministry has got the names of those 176 workers.

Shri Abid Ali: We have got it.

Shri Nanda: We have got it from the beginning. There may be the difficulties about registers. I say there may be some marginal differences. Why don't they come for compensation? That was the question asked. The counter-question or the explanation is that so many of them are ignorant and illiterate people. This is a matter worth looking into. I made a research into the past enquiries and tried to find out the number of those who did not ask for compensation. There also the C.R.O. and Gorakhpur labour was involved. Incidentally, I may say about this C.R.O. and Gorakhpur labour that I did not like the position as it is and in the industrial committee on coal I have said that something should be done. Something has to be done. What could be done has to be looked into. I find that there was a margin of 2-3 persons. Therefore, it all comes to this. With all the very meticulous research in numbers I will ask whether anyone can give the absolute figure? Can one say that it is 176 and not 177? I do not think anybody can say. Is that of that importance for the purpose of our discussion, because our discussion is that there should be a re-enquiry and I am going to take that up? There are difficulties here and there. Why is it that there should be re-enquiry? That is the question. One point made was that the court did not reach any conclusion. That is quite wrong. The court has recorded a very definite

[Shri Nanda]

conclusion. If some of the hon. Members there have the report, they may turn to page 54, para 127. I would not take the time of the House in going through the whole thing. The conclusions are in very definite terms. Some are very positive statements, stated in terms of certainty. Some other statements are made as of high probability. Then there is the remote possibility of something else happening. Then there are a third set of conclusions where one thing may be more likely than the other. The alternatives are stated and the things are left at that. This is a scientific and judicial approach. What does the totality of that evidence lead to? They have stated things as they saw them and understood them. They have expressed their conclusions in these terms. Do we want our courts to say this? If a murder takes place and if they could not find necessarily liable to be sentenced for that, should they find, in order that the requirement of a definite conclusion has to be satisfied, somebody else liable? Here it was a baffling technical and scientific problem. Part of the evidence is obliterated by fire, etc. Taking all that was there into account, this was the conclusion. I have also gone into the evidence of another witness who put up a rival case. But he himself has said very clearly that his own conclusions to a great extent will have to be tentative. The accident might have been due to me than gas though earlier the position was that it could not have been methane but it was directly due to coal dust. But later on the position had to be accepted by the weight of evidence that was put. Therefore, I am saying that so far as this question of the demand for a re-enquiry is concerned, apart from the technical aspects of it, one reason does not apply. All that can be done has been done. Supposing you ask me to evaluate all that and sit in judgment by way of an appellate court, what would I do? I am not, of course, that. But I will say, having very very thoroughly examined every-

thing, I may not be necessarily able to agree with every little bit of conclusion here and there. It may be that I might have accepted some other alternative explanation. But, taking the thing as a whole, would I be in a position to say that this should be rejected in favour of something else which evidence reveals as more probable, or say that there is evidence which has been neglected and therefore possibly something else could have been found? Sir, I will state very positively, I am not in that position to say. I won't be able to say that something else was more probable than what the court itself has said. On the other hand, I think, considering all the evidence, it appeared to me that the conclusions of the court flowed from that. There may be some aspects which are obscure to me also. I do not know everything about science and the technical aspects, and it may be also that there was that inherent obscurity in that. Therefore, I will not be able to do that.

Then, Sir, there are some other things which have a bearing on this question. A doubt may be cast on the inquiry taking one little fact. The question is whether better conclusion is possible in the circumstances. I do not think so, in spite of the fact, as I said before, that I am attaching a very great weight to numbers of things which have been pointed out here regarding which we will have to do something more.

What else is there to challenge the judgment of the court? Some things were pointed out e.g. an exploder being found somewhere else rather than in a place which was pointed out earlier.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: That was 16 Dip.

Shri Nanda: I am very very familiar with all the details of it. I have got the maps here. I know where the 16 Dip is and where the Zero Dip is and all that. But the point is, this de-watering took place and at a certain later stage it was discovered. Now, where that was discovered there was also the short-firer, the attendant and the dead bodies. Another thing is, if the exploder was discovered by those people, why did they not throw it away somewhere instead of finding it in another place and then exposing themselves to all these?

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Already the court had wanted to know the difference between the lamp register figures and figure of dead admitted by management.

Shri Nanda: If anything could have been consumed and destroyed in the explosion, that was an easy explanation for anything that might have happened. I do not want to go into the details because it may take hours for me to give all the details. With my limited knowledge of these things I only want to explain all that is involved in the rival theories and say what is more probable.

I have one or two facts to which I give a great deal of importance. A workers' representative Mr. Lyndon James, from the United Kingdom has given some reports. He was not interested. I read his reports very carefully. He has made out very clearly what he thinks of the chain of causation. I place a great reliance on him and his evidence. Here is a disinterested person who is speaking for the workers. That is one fact. The second one is, where the centre of mischief was supposed to be, where the mine was being extended and where this thing might have happened, at that very moment there were found three members of the supervisory staff—an assistant manager, an overman and somebody else. That is a very significant fact. If anything wrong was happening there, if gas was being built up there to an explosive point—if it goes beyond a certain degree—these people could have detected

it at a much lower concentration at the place where the damage is done. At this place the people were present and they would have withdrawn the workers long, long ago if they had the slightest suspicion of that fact. It is a very important fact for me, because I thought that they would not endanger themselves. They had the knowledge and the competence, and I would suppose they had some love for their lives. They did not want to die.

These are some of the things where, after an evolution in my mind, I thought some further probing into certain aspects of the matter might be required. But so far as the Enquiry Committee's report is concerned, whatever the limitations which are acknowledged, I do not think the question arises at all that there should be a re-enquiry. I have read through the recommendations and I find that they have made some very valuable recommendations for the future. We are in this country going to mine more and more coal from year to year and we are going to mine deeper below the ground. The mines will become deeper the operations will be mechanised. There is the problem of gassy mines. I think we have to do much more research because there are many problems relating to our special conditions which might not have been looked into elsewhere. Therefore, the problem of greater research is important, and several other recommendations made in the report must be looked into and examined. We propose to do that.

There were one or two other points about the procedure of the court. There was a neutral observer. For the first time such a practice was adopted. It was done by agreement and all the parties said there should be a neutral observer for all. They did not allow the workers' representative. I do not know whether there was disagreement on the workers' side. Personally I am not quite happy about the position. I do not mean to cast any reflection on the

[Shri Nanda]

court, but I do not feel happy about it. Why should not a workers' representative be there? The court first recommended or accepted that, and later on the mine management said that their property rights and all that. I do not see any point about that. But if need be this should be incorporated in the law—that their representative should be allowed to come inside every time. But there it is. We cannot do anything about it now at this stage.

I have spoken about the future. It is our duty to see that we do everything possible to safeguard the lives of those people. There is only one thing about the Mining Department to which I want to refer. The management, the inspectorate, etc., were referred to, and so much wrath was poured on the heads of those people. It is taking us away from our subject. Even if nobody had said it here, if they had written to me a line at least about it that something required examination, I would have done it, because I want naturally to see that the department functions properly. It is the department which has to deliver the goods. Also, half the number of places is not yet filled. I am very sorry about it. I am beating my head against the walls: why is it that we have not got half the number of the staff there on the posts? They do not come. Maybe we should do something about it, but there it is. They have a difficult task. Judging from this, I may say that they have been performing their task well enough. They did inspect all right. I may also inform the House that in the same company, in the other mines the mines were closed down only a little while earlier, i.e. the treatment of this company was strict. Therefore, no favour was shown to this company because another mine of the same company was treated in this very stringent manner.

Mr. Grewal's name has been mentioned. I do not know whether it was really proper. But if there is

anything from any member of our department, any irregularity of a kind which renders him unfit to hold this responsible position, it is our responsibility to look into that. But to demand the head of a person, etc.—that is not the kind of spirit I appreciate. If anyone has done something which calls for some action, let us look into it. But let us not presume it. Why do we presume that some duty or something has not been done? Why do we pass a sentence without an enquiry? I am prepared to look into any material that any Member can provide against any member of the staff. But let us not pass judgment before any enquiry at all.

The hon. Member said that he received a letter that the Chief Inspector of Mines has become a member of some kind of association. It may be some other Grewal, Sir, because I have enquired and I am told that he is not a member of that association; he was never a member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have the proceeding here.

Shri Nanda: It may be wrong. This illustrates the danger of our allowing ourselves to be guided by even things which look like very genuine; what about rumours, etc.? Other things have also been stated and heard about that poor gentleman. If he is not innocent, certainly he should suffer. I cannot prejudge; I hope my mind is open.

I think I have dealt with many points raised. My reply ultimately is that we shall certainly deal with those irregularities about attendance register and other matters which in the ordinary course are our responsibility to deal with. But so far as this particular task of the court is concerned, about the findings and conclusions, there is nothing which calls

for a re-enquiry, which is the object of the motion. Sir, I have done

Shri Anrobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): May I know whether the causes of ignition—diesel loco, oil lamp, etc.—were put forward by the company or by one of the officers?

Shri Tangamani: In the course of the report, I found out that whenever there is reference to the workers, it is made in very disparaging terms. But whenever some reference is made to the management, even on the question of non-maintenance of registers, etc., encomiums are paid. Has the hon. Minister got to say anything about that? I can give many instances.

Shri Nanda: I will have to say something about that. I do not like such things. Maybe somebody might have talked in a certain way which might have provoked the judge. As a trade unionist, certainly I would not like such a thing at all.

An Hon. Member: It is after all a commission of enquiry.

Shri Nanda: The other thing was about ignition. That has been a vexed point—the source of ignition. The Member who has asked this question will notice in the report itself that all do not agree about the source of ignition, there is a point of disagreement there. Even the court itself is not able to make up its mind even till the last moment, whether it was the loco, some kind of inlet trap, etc. being removed or not being there and therefore some flame coming out of it or whether it was due to a smouldering cloth being pushed into the lens, etc. The court has not been able to make up its mind. That is, there was not enough material to arrive definitely at one conclusion or another. It was at a very late stage that this loco arose. The sources of ignition can be so many; some have been excluded, but still some remain. Some of the conditions suggested by some friends, on

closer examination, are found to be really presenting a probability. These things look to be probable. But I am not quite sure.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Naturally I will not be able to deal at length, but I have got to refer to every point that has been answered by the hon. Minister. I am surprised that he has made a short shrift of all the points that have been raised and nothing has been replied to.

Firstly, I will take up the main point that has been made, namely, whether we can at all reject the findings of a court of inquiry. My legal friends frighten non-legal people like me by saying that it is not possible for us to do and the only alternative was that during the enquiry we could have raised something in the Supreme Court. I will not go into that. But I want to refer to one thing. When the Mehboobnagar Enquiry Committee report was submitted on the terrible train accident at Mehboobnagar, and it was presided over by a Judge of the Bombay High Court, holding, I think, the railway engineers responsible for it, the findings have been rejected by the Government.

Shri Nanda: I did not take that stand. I said I will look into that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he had taken the view of the speaker, he could not have allowed this discussion at all.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: There was quite a feeling created that because this is

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have heard that view. We have discussed it threadbare.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: The point is that Government cannot reject the report. That is my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. If the Government appoints a court of inquiry and that court makes a recommendation, it is for the Government to accept it, to reject it or to

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker)

modify it. That is the point that I wanted to make.

The other point which shocked me most was the entire violation, not one violation but violation after violation, whether it is on stone-dusting, whether it is on short-firing, whether it is on explosives or the attendance register. In almost every-one of them violations have taken place. Why is it that you conclude, or anybody else conclude, that this did not take place because of the violation but because probably of the metalling gas case or some such thing? There is a probability. But why is it that we have not taken seriously the violations that have taken place? It may be that this has happened because of those violations also.

Shri Nanda: She did not make any specific points so that I could answer them.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: Surely, I have referred to coal dusting, stone-dusting and all those things.

Shri Nanda: Coal dust is not peculiar to any particular mine.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: But coal dust is one of the biggest sources of explosion. That is the point.

Then again, about the Neutral Observer about whom the hon. Minister has also referred to, almost every report made by this poor gentleman who has been made a Neutral Scientific Observer has been rejected by the court. Therefore, everything that this scientific man is supposed to say is rejected and everything that the management says is accepted by the court.

Shri Nanda: That also is not correct. The material points made by him were not rejected. There were one or two points made by the Neutral Observer about the question

of location and so on. He had observed something from outside. It is only on that point that his finding was rejected.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: That is not so. What about his finding on 16 Dip rise?

Shri Nanda: Anyhow, that is my understanding.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: All these things lead to explosion—short firing, coal dusting and so on. Then the Neutral Observer had stated that some smashed caps were found there. So Mr. Badami says that because of short firing the explosion might have taken place and the particular smashed cap also confirms that. But that is being refuted by the court by saying "Mr. Badami must have said by hearsay", although Mr. Badami has gone there and seen everything himself. Still, that is not being accepted. Therefore, after all, it is not such a simple case. There was not one violation or two violations but 20-30 violations.

The Howrah Colliery disaster took place on the same day. A court of inquiry was held. Probably much lesser violations were noticed there. Still, it is clearly and categorically stated by the court of inquiry that the mine management must be held responsible for that. No such thing is done here. Why? Is it not possible for the court of inquiry to say "yes, this is a very complicated case where melting gas case, short firing and coal dusting are involved. This explosion has taken place because of violation of rules for which the management has to be held responsible"? But that is not done at all.

Regarding the Inspectorate, I am afraid; the hon. Minister has tried to whitewash it. He said if anything has rendered anybody unfit that can be looked into and so on. I have not said anything personal against this gentleman, the Chief Inspector of Mines. I do not know him at all. He might have made certain personal remarks about me. But I do not mind it all. But what

I want to say is that even from the ordinary human point of view, when it is the Chief Inspector of Mines who goes and stands on the pit top even up to the point of sealing and he does not take the trouble of going down that mine when there are other people going down that mine, I say that that renders him unfit and that he should certainly be discharged on that one ground when so many people have died. I cannot imagine that if I am at the head of an educational institution and fire takes place I stand outside and look at other people going and rescuing and I, as the head of the institution, do not take the risk of my life. I cannot understand that.

I do not go into anything else, whether he is in the owners' association or anything. I have no idea about that. That can be enquired into. But certainly that one basic fact, in my eyes, makes him responsible for much of the mistakes that are taking place in the Mines Department. That is why I say that these Inspectorate officers, some of them good and conscientious—I never said all the Inspectorate are to blame—even when they are sending notices to say that these and these and these are the rules that are being violated, the Chief Inspector of Mines ignores them blatantly. He knows that the Regional Inspector of Mines has been sending these chits. But according to the rules it is the Chief Inspector who has to take a decision. Nothing comes back from the Chief Inspector. Why? That is why we think that there is something very wrong in that Inspectorate. I do not say that everybody is bad. There may be young inspectors working under very difficult conditions. They may be trying very hard. But if the top does not move according to that—the Chief Inspector of Mines has been delegated certain very important powers and unless he moves things cannot be done. So, we have to find out where things have gone wrong. I certainly say that there have been so many violations. If there have been

violations—and there have been so many violations; they have gone on from year to year—just to say that when we pointed it out to the management this was put right is not enough.

My hon. friend, Shri Samanta has tried to make out a case that as soon as we pointed out everything is put right. But in a gassy mine what is the use of having a post mortem when one mistake can kill so many people. So, this question of putting right or not putting right is another post mortem affair. My point is that these things cannot be treated so lightly. Violations are very serious things. Either scrap our mine laws—let us not have these safety regulations—or let us be serious about them. Even if we do not want to go into research—we should go into research; I am all for it, but what is the use of research if you cannot implement even your simple safety laws and your inspectors cannot implement those? That is my point.

Lastly—obviously you are looking at the watch very anxiously—I had many more things to say, but I would like just to say...

Mr Deputy-Speaker: She has judged me rightly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I would have liked to answer point by point but I have not the time.

About the question of the three chief supervisory staff found together and the idea that at that point there was a sudden outburst of gasness—I think that is a point which may sound very strange to the hon. Minister, but to my mind I think we cannot come to any conclusion on that. There is complication to find out where and how things have happened. But we do not come to a superficial conclusion. Therefore I say that this is a question of violation—very serious violations—and much less violations have brought about much stronger strictures from other courts of enquiry. You see the Ambedkar Court of Enquiry and the way things have been done over there and see this Court of Enquiry.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

About the figures my hon. friend, Shri Abid Ali, tried to say that there was duplication. I have been looking into this. If you go Dip by Dip, surely for UP and Bengal and Bengal and Assam this duplication and this comparison does not arise because you will go Dip by Dip. If you calculate on that basis and if he takes the trouble, I think he will find that it will not be 175 or 176. This is where I say that we are not trying to make up the thing. We are just calculating on the basis of things that have been given to us by the court itself and that is why we challenge the total figure of dead given by the court as incorrect.

Shri Abid Ali: Where are their relations?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am just telling you what is there in the Report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Produce the report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are making such a big....

Shri Abid Ali: He is asking us to produce the Report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then also the other appendix to the Report—those are not sectional reports.....

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He need not produce it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is all one report. Therefore on the basis of the Report itself, the figures are not correct, violations are clearly stated to have taken place and yet the responsibility is not put upon the management and the Department of Mines. There seems to be a serious breach of their work.

Lastly, I am glad that the Minister has said that he is not happy about the way the Court of Enquiry has taken upon itself, quite outside its purview and terms of reference to talk of what politicians have done and politicians will be, appealing to their lowest instincts and all that sort of thing. On

the other hand, he goes out of his way to compliment the management. He admits that all these violations have taken place. He himself says: We are not legal brains; we are simple people. Sometimes we wonder how people, after saying that these violations have taken place, then say that this company's officers, after having met with them, he finds that they are a fine band of people and he has no doubt that they have got many more such fine officers. He goes out of his way to pay compliments there. On the other hand, for others, he says, "trade unionism harnessed to politics tends to produce its opposite, namely, "trade-disunionism". "...indiscipline amongst the workers of this mine". All this he says while admitting and it does not come within "the scope of our inquiry".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that, the hon. Minister has said.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do plead that there is a good case for re-enquiry. It should not stand as a matter of prestige with the Government, I do not think they have made out a case. But, certainly I would only appeal that if he even takes up violation after violation and punishes the management even on the basis of the violations, I say that that company will have to answer a lot of things and the Inspectorate too, for their negligence, especially the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know from Shri Vajpayee if I have to put that amendment to the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Yes. I will accept the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not got an answer.

Shri Vajpayee: There is no quorum now.

Some Hon. Members: Don't raise it now.

9487 Motion re: CHAITRA 12, 1881 (SAKA) Chinakuri Colliery Disaster 9488

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he withdraws with the permission of the House.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there is nothing that I have to put to the House.

The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock, tomorrow.

19.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday April 2, 1959/Chaitra 13, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, April 3, 1959/Chaitra 12, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONSCOLUMNS
9199-9241

S.Q. No.	Subject	
1614.	Naval ratings schools at Cochin	9199-9201
1615.	Indian Institute of Bio-chemistry and Experimental Medicine, Calcutta.	9201-02
1617.	Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council.	9202-03
1618.	Aid India Conference	9203-06
1619.	Recruitment to National Defence Academy	9206-08
1620.	Land price in New Delhi	9209-10
1621.	Conference of Electoral Officers.	9210-11
1622.	Export of ferro-manganese	9211-14
1623.	Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi	9214-16
1624.	Caves in Saurashtra	9216-18
1625.	Physical Education	9218-19
1626.	Primary Educations in States	9219-20
1627.	Coal washeries	9220-23
1629.	Examination Centres for merit scholarships.	9223-24
1631.	Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.	9225-26
1632.	Architectural remains at Osia, Rajasthan.	9226-28
1633.	Indian scholars to Tibet.	9228-29
1634.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.	9230-31
1635.	Smokeless domestic coke	9231-32
1636.	Assets of Assam Oil Company.	9232-34
1637.	Missing Aircraft.	9234-38
S. N. Q. No.		
17.	International Commission in Laos.	9238-41

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

9241-64

S.Q. No.		
1616.	Hindi Teachers' Training Colleges.	9241-42
1628.	Goods for Tripura.	9242
1630.	Educational Tours for Teachers.	9242-43
1638.	U.N.E.S.C.O.	9243
1639.	State's liability in Torts.	9243-44
1640.	Committee on Legal Aid to the Poor.	9244

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2637.	Unemployment Relief to Punjab	9244-45
2638.	Wealth-Tax.	9245
2639.	Output of coal	9245
2640.	Development of Punjab Drama.	9245-46
2641.	Privy purses.	9246
2642.	Bye-elections.	9246
2643.	Development of Sanskrit	9246-47
2644.	Social Welfare Centres in Bombay State.	9247
2645.	Institutions for Training of Mining Personnel	9247-48
2646.	Export of coal	9248
2647.	Foreign Mine Owners	9248-49
2648.	Mine Owners	9249
2649.	Prospecting and Mining Licences	9249
2650.	Review applications	9250-51
2651.	Central pool of Scientists	9251
2652.	Scholarships for post-Matric study in Hindi	9251
2653.	Pickpocketing in India 1958 Exhibition	9251-52
2654.	Civic elections	9252
2655.	Welfare of Employees of Delhi Administration	9152-53
2656.	Import of stainless steel	9253
2657.	Transport of coal.	9253-54
2658.	Educational facilities in Union Territories	9254
2659.	Scholarships for poor students in Himachal Pradesh.	9255
2660.	School buildings in Himachal Pradesh	9256
2661.	Pensions of teachers in Himachal Pradesh	9256
2662.	Manufacture of tractors and trucks	9257
2663.	Iron ore deposits in Bombay State	9257
2664.	Risk guarantee to West German Investments in India.	9257-58
2665.	Missionaries in India	9258
2666.	Opium Factory, Ghazipur	9258
2667.	Pakistanis in India.	9259
2668.	Life Insurance Corporation.	9259
2669.	Political sufferers in Madras State.	9259-60

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2670.	Setting up of steel plant in Madras State. . .	9260
2671.	I.A.S. (Special) Recruitment. . .	9260-61
2672.	Carrying of night soil on head. . .	9261
2673.	Assistants Grade Departmental Examination, 1958. . .	9261-62
2674.	Land under cultivation in Delhi. . .	9262
2675.	Hindi teachers in Manipur High Schools . .	9262
2676.	Christian Missionaries in India . . .	9263
2677.	Museums.	9263-64

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

9263-88

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of the adjournment motion given notice of by Shri R.K. Khadilkar on the 1st April, 1959 regarding the release by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi of an article in the "People's Daily" of Peking alleging the use of Kalimpong by certain elements in connection with the happenings in Tibet and certain observations on the subject in a statement issued by the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER.

9288-89

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the decision of the President to refer to the Supreme Court for opinion certain issues concerning implementation of the Agreement with Pakistan relating to the exchange of Beru Bari Union and Cooch-Bihar enclaves.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

9289-90

The following papers were laid on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 340 dated the 21st March, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.

- (a) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

- (i) G. S. R. No. 339 dated the 21st March, 1959, making certain further amendments to the North Eastern India Salt Rules, 1939.

- (ii) G. S. R. No. 350 dated the 28th March, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

- (3) Statement regarding the scheme of State trading in foodgrains provisionally decided by the Government.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 9296-9423

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs concluded, and the Demands were voted in full.

- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION RE: CHINAKURI COLLIERY DISASTER . 9423-87

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty moved for consideration of the Report of Inquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster, laid on the Table on 16-2-1959. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1959/CHAITRA 13, 1881 (Saka)—

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications; and consideration of Private Members' Bills.