

Second Series, Vol. XXVIII—No. 37

Wednesday, April 1, 1959
Chaitra 11, 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. 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	9048—9192
------------------------------	-----------

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	9048—9166
---	-----------

Shri Mohan Swarup	9049—54
-----------------------------	---------

Shri Prabhat Kar	9054—63
----------------------------	---------

Dr. Melkote	9063—70
-----------------------	---------

Shri Balmiki	9070—79
------------------------	---------

Shri Surya Prasad	9079—86
-----------------------------	---------

Pandit D. N. Tiwary	9086—92
-------------------------------	---------

Shri N. B. Maiti	9092—96
----------------------------	---------

Shri Anil K. Chanda	9096—9105, 9157—63
-------------------------------	-----------------------

Shri Braj Raj Singh	9116—74
-------------------------------	---------

Shri Nanjappa	9124—29
-------------------------	---------

Shri Padam Dev	9129—37
--------------------------	---------

Shri K. C. Reddy	9137—56
----------------------------	---------

Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	9166—92
--	---------

Shri Humayun Kabir	9169—82
------------------------------	---------

Shri Panigrahi	9186—97
--------------------------	---------

Daily Digest	9193—98
------------------------	---------

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

8937

8938

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 1, 1959/Chaitra 11,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Buhlar Grain Discharging Plant

- +
*1592 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S C Samanta:
Shri B. C. Majhi:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to shift the Buhlar grain discharging plant from Bombay to some other port,

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised, and

(c) to what place this plant will be shifted?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) to (c) A proposal to shift the plant to some other port is under consideration

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the reason for shifting the plant from Bombay to some other port?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Attempts were made to work the plant in the Bombay port. But there was so much of opposition from labour that we could not find our way to work it there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has just stated that there was opposition from labour. May I know whether there will be any opposition

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when this plant is installed somewhere else?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Attempts were made to convince labour that in the long run it would be advantageous. But then we did not want to take any steps which they would think to be hostile.

Shri P. C. Bose: What is the answer to part (c)?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The answer to (a), (b) and (c) is 'A proposal to shift the plant to some other port is under consideration'.

Shri P. C. Bose: Part (c) is a separate question, as to where it will be shifted.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, Kandla also is being considered now. We thought of shifting it to Calcutta or Visag or Madras. But there also we thought there would be opposition from labour. In Kandla, there is not likely to be any opposition. So a proposal to shift it to Kandla is under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that Bombay port has reached its ceiling as regards capacity? If so, why is labour grumbling against the installation of this plant?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly there are advantages by way of faster discharge and non-interruption even during rains if this plant is worked there. That was why we wanted to instal it in Bombay, and we tried to work it in Bombay. But the dock labour opposed it and we thought it might not be quite proper to instal it there in the face of opposition from labour.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many labourers will be unemployed on

account of this plant? What will be the ratio?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There will be some displacement of labour. The average discharge from one ship in Bombay is estimated to be about 2000 tons per day, by working this, it is estimated that we will be able to discharge about 2400 tons per day.

Railway Workshop at Mysore

*1593. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have finalised any scheme to expand and improve the Railway Workshop at Mysore, and

(b) how many coaches per day are produced there?

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

(b) 46 coaches are repaired and 4 coaches are constructed per month.

Shri Keshava: May we know if the Workshop is being worked to full capacity? If not, what is the reason for not placing orders for doubling the production?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Workshop is working to its full capacity. In fact, we are going to expand it.

Shri Dasappa: What exactly does the hon. Minister mean by expansion, expansion in what directions and at what cost?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: A sum of Rs. 12.59 lakhs has been sanctioned for the expansion of this Workshop. We are going to expand the blacksmith shop, the iron ore foundry shop, carriage shop towards west by 200 feet by 10 feet, the saw mill shop.

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary to give all these details. I do not think hon. Members want these details of blacksmith shop and carpenter shop.

Shri Dasappa: Are there any arrangements or facilities for overhauling and repairing locomotive

engines in the Workshop, and if so, what are they?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes. On 1-4-56, the periodical overhaul capacity was 35 locomotives per annum. Now it is planned to step it up to 60 locomotives. Similarly for carriages, from 480 per annum, it is being stepped up to 720, and for wagons from 772 to 1296 per annum.

Shri Dasappa: What exactly is the employment potential of this expansion?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I could not give the exact figure just now.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 46 coaches repaired, how many came up for major repairs and how many for minor repairs?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They are all for periodical overhaul, that is, major repairs.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there is a short-fall of technical workers for the necessary repairs?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Generally, there is no shortage of technical personnel.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member gets up late.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He may be pardoned today!

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether at this Workshop narrow gauge coaches are also being repaired?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Where are they repaired?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: A separate notice may be given.

Cancer Wing of Safdarjang Hospital

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*1594 { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 562 on the 4th December, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the detailed plans and estimates regarding the construction of the cancer wing of the Safdarjang Hospital have been prepared; and

(b) if so, whether the construction work has commenced?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Working drawings have been prepared and the estimates are under preparation by the Central Public Works Department.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस भवन की आधारशिला कई वर्ष पहले रखी जा चुकी है तो फिर अब इसमें इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : पहले तो पैसा नहीं मिला । हम वक्त कुछ कारवाई चल रही है ।

श्री भक्त बर्षन : क्या अनुमान है कि कब तक यह काम शुरू हो जायेगा और अब तक वह खत्म हो जायेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : जब सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का एस्टिमेट आ जायेगा और उसके बाद आवश्यक लिखा पढ़ी हो जायेगी तब काम जल्दी शुरू हो जायेगा । इस वर्ष कुछ काम शुरू हो जायेगा ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the hon. Minister's answer, I understand that estimates are being prepared. Do the estimates contemplate estimates relating to the necessary installations for the treatment of cancer by the latest known methods, including those of radio-active therapy?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, like in everything else in the working of hospitals, we are going to have first-class, nothing less.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Have Government enough competent personnel to

administer the latest treatment using radio-active cobalt?

Shri Karmarkar: We hope to get them.

श्री बाबूदेवी : मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि आधारशिला रखने के बाद भी पैसा न होने के कारण भवन का निर्माण नहीं किया गया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब धनराशि नहीं थी तो आधारशिला रखने में इतनी जल्दी क्यों की गई और आधारशिला किम ने रखी ?

श्री करमरकर : मेरे यहां भाने से पहले जो चीज हुई उसके लिये अभी मेरे पास इम्फॉर्मेशन नहीं है ।

Shri Bose: May I know what is the arrangement at present for the treatment of cancer?

Shri Karmarkar: I think in the Lady Hardinge College there is arrangement; also in Irwin Hospital.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Cancer is very important, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: It is very important; but let the building be constructed.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, on the previous occasion it was stated that it would be started in. . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; next question

Chilka Lake in Orissa

*1596 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme aiming at conducting experiments on the utilisation of raw materials available from the Chilka Lake in Orissa has been progressing satisfactorily;

(b) what are the kinds of raw materials available from the Chilka Lake; and

(c) the nature of research now being carried on the utilisation of

available raw materials from Chilka Lake?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) Weeds—Gracillaria Species.

(ii) Sharks.

(c) Research for the manufacture of Agar Agar from weeds and hydrolysed protein from sharks is being conducted.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know since when this research is being conducted and also the total amount of grants given so far for carrying out this research in Chilka lake?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The research was started since the last 2 or 3 years only. There are two schemes. The Central Government has a research station under our Inland Fisheries which is doing the biological survey part of the work. The other is the State research station which has taken up the technological part and finding out the various uses of the weeds and the other by-products of the sea.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether some of the weeds grown in Chilka lake have proved to be useful for cattle food? If so, may I know whether any attempt has been made to produce that food?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The weeds, especially Agar Agar which we are manufacturing out of them, have a very wide use not only in industry but for human consumption also. Fishmeal and other things are used for cattle feed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister indicated that in the Chilka lake there is abundance of weeds by name Gracillaria. I want to know whether there is any research programme to find out the relation of the occurrence of fish fingerlings with blooming of the gracillaria.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is there as part of our Inland Fisheries Research station at Calcutta—Barrackpore.

Shri Supakar: May I know if fish is included in the category of raw materials?

Shri Panigrahi: Besides this Agar Agar, may I know whether there are other raw materials which have been found to be of commercial importance in the Chilka lake?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Apart from these weeds which are converted into Agar Agar by the industry, there are shark fish which can be converted into shark liver oil, which the State Government is doing now. In addition, there are other by-products of the sea which have potential scope for development for various industrial and other uses.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up any factory for the manufacture of this shark liver oil in Chilka lake?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The State Government is manufacturing shark liver oil on a cottage industry scale. Since the last 2 years, they are manufacturing every year Rs. 20,000 worth of shark liver oil. But we intend to make it a sort of cottage industry. The State Industries Department is trying to start small factories there

बरेली-सहारनपुर लाइन को दोहरा करना

*१५६७. श्री मोहन स्वयं : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बरेली-सहारनपुर लाइन (उत्तर रेलवे) को दोहरा बनाने के लिये किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) : (a) and (b). Only patch doubling of 61 miles

between Moradabad and Saharanpur has been considered necessary to cater to the traffic needs during the Second Five Year Plan. The doubling work is already in progress and is expected to be completed by 1961.

Shri Mohan Swarup: What about the Bareilly-Moradabad line? Is it not going to be doubled?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir. Between Bareilly and Moradabad there is an alternate line via Chandausi.

श्री भक्त बर्मान क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पिछले महायुद्ध में पहले इस लाइन पर प्रगर एक दिन में ४ मालगाड़ियाँ चलती थी तो आज २४ और २५ मालगाड़ियों का प्रोसत है इसलिये क्या इस पूरी लाइन को डबल करने के बारे में कोई कदम उठाये जायेंगे?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The traffic has increased and we are anticipating a further increase. Already there are 18 trains a day each way. We are anticipating an increase to 21 and we are making provision for that.

Electricity for Delhi Colonies

*1598 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3002 on the 27th September, 1958 and state the progress so far made in supplying electricity to the colonies in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): There has been no increase in the number of electrified colonies in Delhi since September, 1958.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the time by which electricity will be supplied to all these colonies and what is the estimated cost? Has this been surveyed by this time?

Shri Hathi: It is difficult to say by what time all these colonies will be electrified. It depends upon the

request received from all these colonies. We have not received requests from a number of colonies and others have yet to pay the charges for extension.

Shri Tangamani: May I know in how many colonies, due to the non-approval, by the competent authority, of the proposals for electrification and for non-compliance with the formalities this electrification work has not started?

Shri Hathi: Nineteen.

Hydrogenated Vegetable Oils

*1599. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have enquired about the effect of hydrogenated vegetable oils on the functioning of heart, and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) Investigations in this respect are in progress under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it a fact that some doctors of international repute have said that the use of hydrogenated vegetable oils affects the functioning of the heart?

Shri Karmarkar: Briefly, the evidence obtained so far would seem to indicate that the feeding of animal fats and hydrogenated vegetable oils—both of which are lacking in essential fatty acids, viz., linoleic, linolenic and arachidonic acids, may result in increased levels of lipides (mainly cholesterol) in the blood serum, which may in turn be associated with increased susceptibility to atherosclerosis and perhaps to coronary heart disease. It has also been observed that intake of cholesterol along with a diet deficient in essential fatty acids may hasten the onset of the deficiency symptoms and also increase the severity thereof, all of which means

that doubts have been raised about the advisability of using hydrogenated oils

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Is it not a fact that the number of deaths due to coronary thrombosis is more in Northern India where hydrogenated vegetable oil is used more than in South where it is used less?

Shri Karmarkar: I think so far as the disease is concerned, it is impartial both in South India and in North India. People living in towns due to the stress and strain have been suffering to a large extent from heart diseases, and thrombosis.

Dr Sushila Nayar: The explanation given by the hon Minister now shows pretty well the harmful effects of hydrogenated oils on the heart, the arteries and the cardio-vascular system. Has the Government any proposal to restrict the further production of these hydrogenated oils and their consumption in India?

Shri Karmarkar: What I showed was the trend on the basis of the observations made by some of the experts. No decisive results have yet been obtained. When the results achieved are of a decisive nature, then, it will be for us to consider what my esteemed colleague mentioned.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether, in view of the increased incidence of coronary thrombosis, Government will expedite finding out the effect of the use of these hydrogenated oils so that they can take steps?

Shri Karmarkar: Active experiments are undertaken by the ICMR. It is too early for us to say that we have achieved positive results.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जहाँ तक बेजीटेबुल आयल का सम्बन्ध है यह विवादग्रस्त प्रश्न बना हुआ है अनेक वर्षों से और क्या गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रही है कि जिन

वैज्ञानिकों ने ऐटम बम के सदृश चीजें बना ली हैं वे कम से कम कोई ऐसा रंग निकाल लें जिससे कि हमको यह मालूम हो सके कि यह हाइड्रोजेनेटेड बेजीटेबुल आयल है और यह भी नहीं है ?

भी करमरकर अभी तक कोई ऐसा रंग नहीं निकाला जा सका है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि जिन वैज्ञानिकों ने अणु बम के सदृश चीजें निकाल ली वह अभी तक रंग निकालने में असमर्थ मिष्ट हो रहे हैं ?

भी करमरकर : जो एन काम कर सकते हैं वे दूसरा काम नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that as one of the products of competitive evils, the hydrogenated oil manufacturers are fortifying them with doses of vitamins, and may I also know whether it is not a fact that these vitamins get completely destroyed under Indian conditions of cooking?

Shri Karmarkar: I was told by my hon friend that day that vitamin A is consumed by frying or boiling or something like that. But before I hazard an opinion I should like to consult the experts also in the matter.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: May I ask one question?

Mr Speaker: He may reserve it for the next question.

Rail Link with Pradip Port

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*1801. { **Shri Supakar:**
 Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Pradip Port on the East Coast with the Howrah-Madras railway line, and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been undertaken? .

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Supakar: Having regard to the prospective development of this port, is it likely to be included in the Third Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Nothing can be said now until the port comes into being

Shri Supakar: The port is already there as a minor port and it is being developed

Shri S V Ramaswamy: As a minor port, it is not worthwhile making a line. As soon as it becomes a major port, then it will be time to consider it

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Pradip port is going to export two million tons of iron ore to Japan and then it will be a major port

Mr Speaker: The hon Member is arguing this matter

Shri Panigrahi: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker. It has been asked enough. The same question is being asked again and again. The hon Members want the hon. Minister lay the railway line immediately

Shri Panigrahi: No, Sir. I only want to know whether the State Trading Corporation has undertaken the responsibility of exporting two million tons of iron ore from this port and whether it has written expressing its difficulties and urging them to provide facilities for export of these iron ores?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I think that relates to the Ministry of Transport

Shri Panigrahi: They have written to the Ministry of Railways

Shri S V Ramaswamy: We are not aware of it

Enquiry into Damage to a Railway Bridge

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*1602. { **Shri Kunhan:**
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the enquiry by the Heads of Departments into the cause of falling of a girder of a bridge on Gadag-Sholapur Section of Southern Railway on the 8th February 1959 is over, and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) The enquiry by the Heads of Departments has not yet been finalised

(b) Does not arise

Shri Kunhan: What are the reasons for the delay in the submission of the report?

Shri S V. Ramaswamy: There is no delay. The committee has been appointed. Certain materials from the damaged girders have been taken and they are being examined by the Joint Director of Research at Chittaranjan. The report is awaited.

Shri Dasappa: In the meantime what relief has been given to the families of the people who met with death in this accident?

Shri S V. Ramaswamy: There are standing instructions about that and I would require notice (Interruptions)

Mr Speaker: There are instructions and they must be carried out. For further details, he must be given notice.

Shri Tangamani: Four officials were killed in this accident and ten were injured. The legs of one or two people have had to be amputated. Yet the enquiry was only a departmental enquiry by the General Manager. May I know why there is so

much delay, namely, a delay of seven weeks when the question is only of the falling of the girders, killing four people?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not such an easy thing. There were 12 girders and nine of them were successfully launched. Why this girder suddenly buckled is a matter for investigation. Therefore, we are going into it thoroughly.

Shri Taagamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: We are asking the Minister details which we should ask a technical expert.

Shri Taagamani: It is a fatal accident. It was a bridge which was constructed in 1885 or so. When these girders are replaced, one girder falls and people are killed. What I would like to know is this. There was also an expert committee on the question of maintaining these bridges. I want to know whether the evidence of these experts who were concerned with these bridges is also being taken into account because the enquiry is of a limited nature?

Mr. Speaker: What will the enquiry committee do? In an enquiry of this kind they will take that into account. We are going into small details spending away the time of this House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want to know whether that particular gentleman whom the Minister mentioned has since been co-opted by this committee?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A senior scale officer has been specially sent to Chittarajan to expedite this matter.

Red Palm Oil

*1604. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to undertake an exploratory scheme for introducing West African red oil palm in India to augment the oil resources of the

country and stop imports of red palm oil amounting to over 7 crores of rupees for soap manufacture in Kerala State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A Scheme for trial and development of improved varieties, of oil-palm (*Elaeisguineensis*) in Kerala State, at an estimated cost of Rs 81,718 spread over a period of 5 years, has already been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: May I know whether this red palm oil is available anywhere in the country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, some of that is available.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: May I know whether this red palm oil is used for the manufacture of soap as a necessary ingredient or is it because it is a cheap substitute of oil?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I cannot say whether it is its cheapness that attracts but the oil is useful for the manufacture of soap.

Shri Khadihar: May I know whether this prefix 'red' has any ideological content in it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We do not condemn anybody because of the colour.

Mr. Speaker: He is afraid that when it is applied to the skin it will produce red stains. (Interruptions)

दिल्ली में ग्लाइडर दुर्घटना

*१६०६. श्री जयलक्ष्मी कल्याणचंद: क्या वरिष्ठ अधिकारी संचार मंत्री २४ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १९ जनवरी, १९५९ को दिल्ली सफरजग हवाई घाट पर जो ग्लाइडर दुर्घटना हुई थी क्या इस बीच उसकी जांच का कार्य समाप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इस जांच से प्राप्त निष्कर्षों और सुझावों पर प्रकाश

हालने वाला एक बिबरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) उन निष्कर्षों और सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, अथवा करने का विचार है, और

(घ) उस दुर्घटना में मृत विदेशी उड़्डयन-शिक्षक के आश्रितों का क्षतिपूर्ति या सहायता के रूप में कितना धन दिया गया है अथवा दिया जाने वाला है ?

असैनिक उड़्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मुहो-उद्दीन) (क) से (ग) हादसे की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) जिस ग्लाइडर इन्स्ट्रक्टर ने हादसे में बदकिस्मती से अपनी जान गवाई थी उसका २०,००० रुपये के लिये ज़िन्दगी का बीमा था। यह रकम मरहूम इन्स्ट्रक्टर के कानूनी वारिस को दी जायेगी।

An hon. Member: In English also

Shri Mohiuddin: (a) to (c) The accident is still under investigation

(d) The Gliding Instructor who unfortunately lost his life in the accident was insured for Rs 20,000. The Delhi Gliding Club propose to pay the amount to the legal heir of the deceased

श्री भक्त बर्षन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन महाशय इस दुर्घटना की जांच कर रहे हैं, और क्या उन्होंने कोई कारण बताया है कि इतनी देरी क्यों इस मामले में हो रही है ?

Shri Mohiuddin: There are some technical details which have been asked for from the manufacturers abroad and their replies are awaited. I am sure that as soon as their replies are received the report will be finalised

श्री भक्त बर्षन क्या यह सत्य है कि यह ग्लाइडर जिस जहाज के पीछे बांधा गया

था, टाइगर माथ टाइप के जहाज के पीछे, उस जहाज के बालक ने रस्ती को काट दिया था—ऐसा प्रकाशित हुआ है। मत क्या उस बालक के विरुद्ध भी कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है कि उसने रस्ती क्यों काट दी ?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. All these aspects are under investigation. I cannot express any views even about facts as to how the incident actually took place

अ. भक्त बर्षन . जिस इन्स्ट्रक्टर का देहान्त हो गया है या उसके स्थान पर ग्लाइडिंग की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिये किसी दूसरे इन्स्ट्रक्टर को नियुक्त किया गया है या कोई और इन्तिजाम किया गया है ?

Shri Mohiuddin. I am not aware of what has happened about the appointment of another instructor. I am sure another instructor will be appointed very soon

Business Slump at Vizagapatam Port

*1697. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government are aware of the business slump at Vizagapatam port due to diversion of Bhilai Cargo ships to Bombay, and

(b) if so, what measures are taken or contemplated to be taken by the Government to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Until recently, part of the Bhilai Cargo was diverted to Bombay but so far as Government are aware, such diversion has not caused any slump at Vizagapatam Port

(b) The Bhilai Project Authorities have since agreed to the unloading of as much cargo as possible at Vizagapatam Port.

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: In view of the fact that in order to handle the

Bhilai cargo, unloading facilities have been improved at considerable expenses, may I know the reason that necessitated to divert the cargo to Bombay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, at one time in 1957 there was a serious congestion at the Vishakhapatnam Port. As a matter of fact, when the plans for the Bhilai Steel Plant were being finalised the Ministry of Transport had not been told anything in regard to the type of port equipment that would be required to take the heavy lifts that were to come to the port. Apart from that the ships that came with the Steel Plant equipment and machinery were not provided with the requisite derricks. The unloading operations were therefore carried out with the help of the only floating crane, that the port had and that was why some of the cargo had to be diverted to Bombay for obvious reasons.

Shri Achar: Sir, is it true that a considerable amount of demurrage has been paid on account of the incapacity of the port to unload things that came for Bhilai?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir; some amount of demurrage was paid.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether these lifts and other machinery required to handle the machinery that came for Bhilai were received after the machinery was already taken from there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Russian experts were consulted by the Ministry of Steel, in regard to the port of entry for their material, machinery and equipment, and they named Vishakhapatnam. At the same time, it was presumed that the type of ships in which they will send their machinery would be equipped with the necessary derricks. But the ships were old and the derricks were only of 1 ton or 1½ tons whereas the lifts that arrived were averaging from 3 tons to 60 tons and more. Naturally, therefore, the only equipment that the Port could use was the floating crane which was utilised for the purpose.

D.V.C. Navigation Canal

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*1959. { **Shri Subodh Hanada:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether the financial aspect of the Navigation Scheme of the D.V.C. has been thoroughly gone into;

(b) whether any estimate of traffic has been made;

(c) whether a separate boating organisation is going to be set up to deal with Durgapur Canal Traffic;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any aerial ropeways have been recommended for transport of coal from collieries to the canal head at Durgapur; and

(f) if so, what would be the cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Navigation Scheme of the DVC is still in a preliminary stage. The DVC have yet to prepare a concrete Scheme on the basis of the recommendations of the Navigation Advisory Committee.

Some time back, the DVC roughly estimated that traffic on the Canal on full development will be about 2 million tons annually.

The setting up of the Boating Organisation and the Aerial Ropeways were the main recommendations of the Navigation Advisory Committee. As these will entail substantial amount of expenditure, the DVC have been advised to assess the cost of the Schemes and growth of traffic in greater detail. Meanwhile, the Corporation has decided to throw open the Canal to the Private Sector on a toll free basis, initially for a period of five years.

Shri Subodh Hanada: From the statement I find that D.V.C. has estimated that traffic on the canal on full development will be about two million tons annually. May I know what is the present volume of traffic?

Shri Hathi: The canal will be open for traffic from July 1959; it is not open now.

Shri Subodh Hanada: The hon. Deputy Minister just now stated that the canal will be open for traffic from July 1959. From the statement I find that the Corporation has decided to throw open the canal to the private sector on a toll free basis, initially for a period of five years. May I know why it has been decided to throw it open to the private sector for such a long period on a toll free basis?

Shri Hathi: That is because the Committee has felt that the two million tons of traffic which had been surveyed seems to be on a high side and it will take some time before the setting up of a Boating Organisation and the Aerial Ropeways.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this Boating Organisation is expected to begin its work?

Shri Hathi: The D.V.C. has been asked to work out the cost, the financial aspect of the project. After that is received, it will be decided.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what the Ropeway is meant for in connection with this navigation scheme?

Shri Hathi: It is a ropeway connecting the coalfields and the Durgapur coke oven plant with the canal ends to carry coal from the coalfields to the head of the canal.

Shri Bose: May I know whether the ropeway will be under the public sector or the private sector, because the collieries are all owned by the private sector?

Shri Hathi: That will be with the D.V.C.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any date has been fixed for

the D.V.C. to give its estimates of cost for setting up the Boating Organisation and the Aerial Ropeways as recommended by the Navigation Advisory Committee?

Shri Hathi: This has to be done by the D.V.C. itself. There is no question of fixing up any date. They will do it as soon as possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Advisory Committee has recommended that in the Damodar Canal where it meets with Bhagirathi there is necessity of silt clearance?

Shri Hathi: Yes, they have recommended it at Kunti, where it falls.

Jawahar Tunnel

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*1610. { **Shri Siddananjappa:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 49 on the 18th November, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress of work done so far in completion of Jawahar Tunnel which will provide an all-weather road between Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the final date by which the work will be completed; and

(c) the total amount spent on it so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid down on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 1].

(b) By the end of December 1960.

(c) Rs. 166.11 lakhs upto the end of January 1959.

बी.स. नं० तारिक : यह टनल भाल-वेदर बनाई गई है, लेकिन बर्फ के गिरने के साथ ही यह टनल दोनों तरफ से बन्द हो जाती

है। अभी पछले दिनों वह बन्द हुई थी। इस टनल का मुँह एक साइड पर काश्मीर की तरफ खुलता है और दूसरी साइड पर जम्मू की तरफ। इस तरह भाल-बेदर टनल होने का मकसद फीत हो जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बर्फ को हटाने के लिये हुकूमत ने वहाँ क्या इन्तजामान किये हैं।

(ये ठलल आल वंदर भल्लनी कूनी है ८ लेकनी बर्फ के कुरने के साथे ही ठलल दुनोनों तरफ से बन्द हो जाती है - अबी पछले दुनोनों वे बन्द होनी त्थी - अस ठलल का मनेह अहद सान्द पर कश्मीर की तरफ कहेला है और दुसरी सान्द पर ज्मोनों की तरफ - अस तरफ आल वंदर ठलल मुने का म्क्वद कूत हो जाना है - मेहन ये जानला चाहता हूँ के अस बर्फ को हटाने के लिये हुकूमत ने वहाँ क्या इन्तजामात किये हूँ -)

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा कि मोहतरमि मेम्बर को मालूम होगा, इस टनल की ऊचाई ७२५० फुट है, जो कि स्नो लाइन के करीब आती है। जब भारी बर्फ पड़ती है, तो कभी कभी टनल के सामने काफी बर्फ जमा हो जाती है, जिस को हटाया जाता है। बर्फ को हटाने के लिये खास तरह की मशीनें होती हैं और लेबर भी होता है, जिसके जरिये से काम किया जाता है। आम तौर पर से टनल साल भर खुली रहेगी, यह उम्मीद की जाती है।

श्री अक्षय बर्मान : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस वर्ष जाडों में बर्फ के गिरने के कारण वह टनल कितने दिन बन्द रही ?

श्री राज बहादुर : फिलफोर तो मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकूंगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य कीटिस दें, तो यह सूचना दी जा सकती है।

श्री जे० नु० सारिक : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस टनल के बनने के बाद इस की निगाहवार और इस की हिप्पामत की जिम्मेदार हुकूमते-हिन्य होगी या हुकूमते जम्मू-काश्मीर या दोनों।

(मेहन ये भी जानला चाहता हूँ के अस ठलल के बल्ले के बाद अस की निगाहवार और इस की हिप्पामत की जिम्मेदार हुकूमत हलद होगी या हुकूमत जम्मू-काश्मीर या दोनों -)

श्री राज बहादुर : इस वक्त तो सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की देलभाल में इस का काम हो रहा है और वह इस की देल भाल करते हैं। बहरहाल, वह सवाल कि मुस्तकिल तौर पर इस का क्या इन्तजाम किया जाये, यह बाद में तय हो सकेगा।

Gurgaon Tunnel Project

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*1611. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have received the Gurgaon Tunnel Project from the Government of Punjab;

(b) if so, the nature of the project; and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

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

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

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know whether any scheme has been submitted by the Punjab Government to the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir.

Extra Departmental Establishment of P. & T.

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*1612. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri V. Eacharan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri U. C. Patnaik:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1909 on the 17th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the working conditions of Extra Departmental staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department has been finally considered, and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The report is still under consideration

(b) Does not arise

Shri Subodh Hansda: On the 21st of November the hon Minister stated that the report was under consideration. Again the hon Minister is replying that the report is still under consideration. May I know when this report will be finally considered?

Shri S. K. Patil. We are expecting that it will take a couple of months more, because it involves some expenditure which is a matter of concern.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र खर्च का सवाल तो भलग है, लेकिन जो एग्स्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल एस्टाब्लिशमेंट से सरकारी बिनाम में जाना चाहते हैं, क्या सरकार उन को कम से कम प्रोमोशन नहीं दे सकती है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल इन सिफारिशों पर जब विचार होगा, तो एक साथ ही होगा। उन पर एक-एक कर के, भलग-भलग से विचार नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र मंत्री जी ने कहा कि खर्च की वजह से यह रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है। उस में खर्चा तो नहीं है। अगर सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट में जगह खाली हुई, तो एग्स्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल एस्टाब्लिशमेंट से बहा एम्प्लॉय कर देना है।—केवल डचर से उधर एम्प्लॉयमेंट कर देना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में डिमिशन क्यों नहीं लिया जाता है।

श्री स० का० पाटिल उस में थोड़ा खर्चा होता है। जब एक जगह से दूसरी जगह किसी को लगाया जाता है तो तन्हाह ज्यादा होने की वजह से खर्चा ज्यादा होता है। वे खर्च सिफारिशें हैं। ऐसा तो कभी तरीका नहीं होता है कि एक दो पर विचार शुरू करे और बाकी पर विचार छोड़ दिया जाये। मैं मानता हूँ कि मई महीने से पहले सब सिफारिशों पर विचार होगा और उन पर भ्रमल होगा।

Pandit D N Tiwary: May I know whether it is a fact that capable persons from extra-departmental service are promoted as peons ordinarily after five years, and, if so, may I know whether this is being given effect to or it has been suspended until consideration of the report?

Shri S. K. Patil. I am not aware of the details of it. I shall make enquiries about what the hon Member has asked.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any interim relief was given to these employees?

Shri S. K. Patil. I think an interim relief of Rs 2 per head was given.

Shri Tangamani: The Rajan Committee report was submitted as early as July, 1958 and the number of

employees involved is only 1,00,000. When the first Pay Commission took only three months, may I know why this has taken nearly nine months?

Shri S. K. Patil: It was not submitted in July. The report was submitted to Government on 1st September, 1958 and it is under examination. I agree with the hon. Member that it has taken seven months, no doubt, but, unfortunately, it so happened that this committee was appointed almost simultaneously, or round about that, with the Pay Commission. There is some action or inter-action of both the things and that has caused some delay, but we are expediting.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the finalisation of the recommendation of this Committee will have to await the submission of the second Pay Commission's report?

Shri S. K. Patil: No, Sir. So far as the increase in the rate of remuneration is concerned, that part will have to depend upon them, but so far as the other parts are concerned, although they involve expenditure, we are not going to wait until the report of the Pay Commission comes. That is why I said that the longest time that I envisage is the end of May.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand from the Minister's reply that this Committee has recommended enhanced pay for the extra-departmental staff?

Shri S. K. Patil: No. So far as that particular reference was concerned, it was taken out of them because the Commission was appointed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that the report will be finalised by May, 1959 at the latest. I want to know whether the recommendations will be implemented from a retrospective date and if so, from what date?

Shri S. K. Patil: That also is a matter for consideration. If we feel that at the time of implementing it

a case has been made out for some kind of retrospective effect, even that matter also will be very sympathetically considered.

Shri Bose: May I know whether it is a fact that in the extra-departmental offices there is more corruption at all stages because they are low-paid and unqualified?

Shri S. K. Patil: It might be true in all departments and not particularly in this department.

श्री भक्त वरुण क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जब इस कमेटी की स्थापना हुई थी तब सारे देश में फीले हुए जो एक्स्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल स्टाफ के लोग हैं उनमें बहुत घाशा बढ़ गई थी और ज्यो-ज्यो समय बीतता जा रहा है वह घाशा निराशा में बदलती जा रही है? अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि निर्णय करते समय क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जायेगा कि जो निर्णय हो वह निराशाजनक न हो बल्कि घाशावर्धक हो?

श्री स० का० पाटिल निर्णय कभी निराशाजनक नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ घाशाजनक ही होगा।

Coaches and Wagons

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*1613 { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to make the country self-sufficient in production of coaches and wagons,

(b) whether any scheme for this purpose has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) to (c). India is already self-sufficient in respect of Coaches and Wagons, except—

ing special types of vehicles, e.g., Rail Cars and E.M.U. Stock etc., for which capacity does not exist, at present Capacity for production of E.M.U. Stock is, however, being developed. The question of developing manufacture of Railcars will be taken up soon.

श्री बिभूत लिख : मैं जानता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमारे यहाँ मीटर गेज की लाइन में जहाँ से गन्ना जाता है, उस पर रेलवे विभाग कहता है कि हमारे पाम बैग्स की कमी है इसलिये गन्ना डोने के लिये काफी बैग्स नहीं दे सकते हैं ? अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारे पाम काफी बैग्स नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में से कौन सी बात सही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : जो बात अभी कही है वही सही है ।

Mr. Speaker: It seems to be the hon. Member's constituency or somewhere near his home and he has personal knowledge of it. He says that notwithstanding the answer given by the hon Minister that there is self-sufficiency in wagons, those people who are there and who intend to load or unload feel that there is not a sufficient number of wagons. When the hon Members put questions here on certain things which are within their knowledge, there must be a kind of satisfaction given to them

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I reaffirm that there is no shortage of wagons on the North-Eastern Railway.

Mr. Speaker: He might say so. The hon Minister will certainly look into it and see as to why there is default on the person not to unload it. Either it must be due to default so far as the customer is concerned or there is no wagon. Want of wagons generally is as bad as non-supply of wagons there, if there is a surfeit. Therefore, there must be a kind of satisfaction given to the hon. Members. The hon. Minister may say, "Yes; I will look into this matter".

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: If the hon. Member would point out the particular spot where there is this difficulty, I shall certainly look into it.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shri Kasliwal: The hon. Minister said that we have already reached self-sufficiency in the production of coaches and wagons. May I know whether the Ministry proposes to explore the possibility of an export market for this?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. We are doing that already.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know if the hon Minister is aware that there was a complaint recently from the Nagpur merchants that they could not get covered wagons when they wanted covered wagons for carrying goods to Calcutta, and in regard to that complaint the reply given was that the covered wagons were not available? Is it consistent with the fact that Government have got sufficient stock of wagons available with them for every kind of demand?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I replied regarding the overall position of wagons in the country. Maybe at a particular time of the year there was some shortage of covered wagons in a particular place. But where we experience that particular difficulty we try to overcome it.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि जहाँ तक बग्स और कोचिस का मामला है इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि यहाँ से इनको बाहर भेजा जाये । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत दो वर्षों में यहाँ से कितनी बैग्स और कोचिस बाहर गई है और कितनी आशा की जाती है कि इनका बाहर जाना प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ता जायेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : यह जो मसला बैग्स को लास कर के बाहर भेजने का है, यह अभी तक बहुत शुरू-शुरू की बात है ।

अभी तक कोई बैगन्स बाहर भेजी नहीं गई है। सिर्फ इस मामले को एक्सप्लोर कर रहे हैं कि यह मुम्किन होगा या नहीं होगा।

श्री श्री० मु० तारिक : अभी नायब वजीर साहब ने कहा कि बैगन्स और कोचिस के बारे में हम सैम्फ सफिशेंट हैं। अगर यह हकीकत है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो पुरानी बैगन्स हैं और जो बहुत ही खस्ता हासत में हैं, उनको कब तबदील किया जायेगा ?

(ابھی نائب وزیر صاحب نے کہا کہ
ویگلس اور کوچس کے بارے میں ہم
سلف سافیشٹ ہیں۔ اگر یہ
حقیقت ہے تو کیا میں جان سکتا ہوں
کہ جو پرانی ویگلس ہیں اور جو بہت
ہی خستہ حالت میں ہیں ان کو
کب تبدیل کیا جائے گا۔)

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जब वे चलने के काबिल नहीं रहेंगे, तब उनको हट्ट दिया जायेगा।

श्री खुशबख्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस देश को बैगन्स बाहर भेजे जाने की यह बात है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह मसला अभी गौर तलब है।

श्री खुशबख्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस देश से इसक बारे में बातचीत की जा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उस देश का नाम लेना ठीक नहीं होगा।

Shri Dasappa: Is it not a fact that some suppliers of timber to the Government departments have been mulcted with liquidated damages because of the delay in the supply of wagons, and for no other reasons?

Mr. Speaker: Individual cases must be brought to the notice of the Minister

Shri Dasappa: It is stated that there is no question of dearth of wagons

There are specific cases where because of the non-supply of wagons the contractors could not take delivery of the timber and other goods and they have been mulcted with liquidated and other damages.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly give notice. The question is whether the hon Minister is generally aware that such complaints exist where damages are asked for when there is a non-supply of wagons. Has any such case come to the notice of the Minister?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Mr Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly consider one thing. In answer to the general question whether there is self-sufficiency in coaches and wagons he said, "Yes". But on three sides there are already instances, though individual instances have been quoted, where the station-masters or whoever is in charge of the supply of wagons,—east, south or north—have said that the supply of wagons was not possible.

Shri Dasappa: I can give instances

Mr Speaker: Hon Members will send those instances to the hon Minister. He will make enquiries. If he ultimately finds that the real self-sufficiency is not there he will produce more wagons.

The Question List is over. I shall call hon Members who were not here when I called them first. Shri Sanganna, Shri Manabendra Shah, Shri Mullick, Shri Karni Singhji—

Shri Nagi Reddy: Sir, Question No 1808 is important.

Mr Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta—None here. The Question List is over.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I make a submission? The question on the Rajasthan Desert is a really important one. I think you could take up that question for answering here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will look into the answer.

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is approaching Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: By that time we would not be here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Museum

*1595. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 598 on the 1st December, 1958 and state the further progress made for establishing The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Museum?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (**Shri S. K. Patil**): It has since been decided to locate the proposed Indian Posts and Telegraphs Museum in the new building for the P. & T. Directorate on Parliament Street. Steps to implement this decision, as early as possible, are being taken.

High Power Committee on Floods

*1600. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 81 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is given to the Government of Orissa for the implementation of the recommendations made by the High Power Committee on Floods for the Orissa river systems; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (**Shri Hathi**): (a) and (b). The High Level Committee on Floods have only indicated broadly the lines on which a satisfactory long-range plan for flood control in Orissa should be formulated. The question of giving loans for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee does not arise. It is only when the State Government have formulated schemes on the basis of these recommendations and approach the Government of

India for loan assistance that the question of financing those schemes would arise.

Cheque System in Post Offices

*1603. **Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experimental scheme of cheque system in Post Offices has proved successful;

(b) how many post offices are now covered under the scheme in the country;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared to extend these facilities to the villages; and

(d) if so, what is the progress made?

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

(b) 1573 upto February, 1959.

(c) No separate scheme has been prepared for villages. The existing scheme is gradually being extended to all Head Offices and departmental sub-offices, including those situated in rural areas

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Advisory Committee for Demographic Studies

*1605. **Shri B. C. Mallick:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have decided to set up an Advisory Committee for demographic studies in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main functions of the Committee?

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

(b) The Resolution is being published in the Gazette of India.

(c) (i) to advise on research and studies on inter-relationship between

economic, social and population changes on the reproductive pattern, attitudes on motivation affecting the size of the family;

(ii) to advise on programmes of training and research keeping in view that such training and research will assist the Government to take economic and social action and thereby facilitate the sound National Programme of reconstruction;

(iii) to co-ordinate demographic research schemes receiving financial assistance from the Government of India;

(iv) to review progress made in the demographic Training and Research Centres receiving financial assistance from the Ministry of Health; and

(v) to examine and recommend proposals which may be received by the Ministry of Health for financial assistance for conducting demographic research.

Rajasthan Desert

*1968. Shri Karm Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted any scheme to prevent spreading of desert in that State; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have examined and considered the scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But two schemes executed by the Central Government in Rajasthan, viz., the Desert Afforestation Research Scheme and the Scheme for Reclamation and Control of the Rajasthan Desert are intended to prevent the spreading of the desert. Besides, the other general soil conservation measures undertaken by the State Government are also expected to help in arresting the march of the desert.

Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects

2566. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the strength of skilled and unskilled labour employed at various multi-purpose River Valley Projects (Project-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 3].

Flood Control Schemes in Punjab

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2567. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the total amount asked by Punjab Government for anti-flood schemes during 1958;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government;

(c) the total amount utilised so far; and

(d) the nature of works done?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government of Punjab asked for an allotment of Rs. 168 lakhs as Central loan assistance for financing expenditure on flood control schemes during the financial year 1958-59.

(b) A loan of Rs. 130 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for flood control schemes during 1958-59.

(c) The State Government have reported that an expenditure of Rs. 74.16 lakhs was incurred in 1958-59 up to the end of December, 1958.

(d) Surface drainage improvement schemes, canalisation of nullahs, embankment schemes and town protection schemes.

Earnings from Passenger Traffic

2568. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total miles covered, the

number of passengers carried and the earnings received from passengers by Indian Railways, Zone-wise and Class-wise during the year 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri. Shah Nawaz Khan): As the accounts for 1958-59 have not yet been closed, the information asked for is not yet available.

Electrification of Railway Line

2569. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the further progress made so far in electrification of Railway line between Asansol and Mogulsara?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement showing the progress made so far regarding electrification of Asansol-Mogulsara section is placed on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 6].

Overhauling Facilities on Bikaner Division

2571 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the names of stations where facilities exist for overhauling locomotives, coaches and wagons on Bikaner Division of Northern Railway,

(b) whether these stations are sufficient for overhauling work, and

(c) if not, the action to be taken for providing these facilities on other stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri. Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Facilities for overhauling locomotives and coaching stock exist in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Bikaner. Overhauling of wagons is mainly done at Jodhpur Shops where capacity exists for this work

(b) Yes, for the present repair load

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

T.B. Isolation Centres in Bombay State

2572. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the total amount given to Bombay for the prevention of T.B. and for setting up of isolation centres in the Bombay State during 1958-59

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): During 1958-59, grants amounting to Rs 1,20,100 have been sanctioned to voluntary institutions in Bombay and Rs 1,64,100 to the Government of Bombay for the prevention of T.B.

No grants were sanctioned for setting up of isolation beds

National Malaria and Filaria Control Programmes in Bombay State

2573. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of contribution by the Government of India to Government of Bombay under the National Filaria control programme and National Malaria control programme, separately so far, and

(b) whether any report has been received by Government from the Government of Bombay as to the amount spent district-wise, till now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The following amounts of contribution have so far been made to the Government of Bombay —

National Filaria Control programme	(a) Rs 31.55 lakhs (from 1955-56 to 1957-58)
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(b) Rs 3.95 lakhs (earmarked for 1958-59)

National Malaria control programme/ National Malaria eradication programme.	Rs. 361.12 lakhs (from 1953-54 to 1958-59)
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(b) No

Railway Protection Force on W. Railway

2574. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force on the Western Railway as on the 31st January, 1959;

(b) the number of senior and junior officers; and

(c) the number among them belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The strength of the Railway Protection Force as on 31-1-1959 was 7094.

(b) Gazetted Officers	12
Class III	524
Class IV	6558

(c)

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
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(i) Gazetted Officers	Nil	Nil
(ii) Class III	9	Nil
(iii) Class IV	575	285

Shark Liver Oil

2575. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of Shark Liver Oil produced in India annually, particularly in Orissa; and

(b) what steps have been taken to increase its production in the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The available information is furnished in the statement placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 4].

(b) Fishermen are being supplied with engines for mechanisation of fishing vessels and fisheries requisites at subsidized rates for increasing fish production, which includes shark fishing. Additional Units for shark fishing are being set up in Madras and

Bombay. In Bombay preference is given to fishermen engaged in shark fishing in the allotment of engines, a bait allowance of Rs. 20 per boat per trip is granted and an increase in the price is also allowed to the suppliers of Shark Liver Oil.

Transport of Fish from Chilka Lake

2576. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many tons of fish are transported daily by train from the Chilka lake and other areas of Orissa to Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government are considering having refrigerated railway wagons to transport the fish from Chilka to avoid deterioration?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) On an average approximately 10 tons of fish are transported daily.

(b) Under a Second Five Year Plan scheme for introducing refrigerated rail vans for transport of fish within the country, it is proposed to run a refrigerated rail van from Chilka to Calcutta.

Postal Services

2577. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Gurdaspur District of Punjab there are villages where delivery of postal articles is made once or twice a week;

(b) if so, the number of such villages;

(c) whether Government have plans for increasing postal facilities in such places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). There are no villages in Gurdaspur District which are served

once a week. 371 villages are, however, served twice a week

(c) and (d). Yes, by opening more post offices and employing more Extra Departmental Delivery Agents.

Pulling of Alarm Chains

2578. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the number of incidents of pulling of alarm chains in the trains on the Indian Railways (Railway-wise) in the year 1958-59;

(b) whether the number of alarm-chain pulling cases is on the increase as compared with 1957-58; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement giving the required information for 10 months ending 31st January 1959 is placed on the Table [See Appendix VI annexure No 5] Information for February and March 1959 has not yet been compiled

(b) Yes

(c) The main reason for the increase is the want of co-operation on the part of the travelling public in pointing out the offenders to enable the railway staff to prosecute them, which has emboldened the offenders to indulge more and more in such activities. The inadequacy of the existing provisions of law to deter the offenders from resorting to this evil is also another reason

बायरलेस ट्रायरेटर तथा सिगनलर

*२५७६. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ११ फरवरी, १९५७ को गोरखपुर में बायरलेस ट्रायरेटरों तथा सिगनलरों की परीक्षा में कितने उम्मीदवार बैठे थे ,

(ख) कितने परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को अभी नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) सिगनलरों (न कि बायरलेस ट्रायरेटरों) की भर्ती के लिए गोरखपुर और दूसरे केन्द्रों में एक परीक्षा ली गयी थी जिसमें ४०१ उम्मीदवार बैठे थे।

(ख) २१२

(ग) और (घ) परीक्षा में पाठ २१२ उम्मीदवारों में से १२६ को नियुक्ति के लिए चुना गया था, लेकिन अभी तक किसी को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks

2580. Shri Jinschandran: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to lay on the Table a detailed report on the working of the 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks which are in operation now?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy) The required information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories concerned and will be placed on the Table of the House when received

Conference on Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks

2581. Shri Jinschandran: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main recommendations of the Conference on Community Development held at Mount Abu regarding Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks have been adopted, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the action taken by the State Governments and Union Territories for the implementation of the recommendations is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 6].

Imphal Water Works Scheme

2532. Shri L. Ashaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Imphal Water Works Scheme; and

(b) the target date of completion of the construction work of the water reservoir at Chingmurong at Imphal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Practically all the components of the scheme have been finalised from the technical point of view. Construction of Head Works consisting of 'intake well, clarifier, flocculator, flash mixer, and staff quarters has been started in February 1959 and is expected to be completed within 8 months. The work of filter house and low-lift pump house will also be taken up shortly and necessary tenders in this connection have been called for. This will complete the head works costing Rs. 2.63 lakhs. The high lift, low lift pump and filtration plant costing Rs. 2.57 lakhs have been procured.

(b) Necessary tenders for the work of service reservoir on Chingmurong Hillock have been called for by the Manipur Administration and as soon as these are accepted, the work will be completed within 6 to 8 months i.e. by December, 1959. All the mains are expected to be completed by December, 1960.

Imphal Municipality

2533. Shri L. Ashaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the

insanitary conditions in Imphal Municipality area specially due to lack of facilities for drainage; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the drainage system in the Municipality area?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Foodgrains to Punjab

2534. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied to Punjab during the months of December, 1958, January and February, 1959; and

(b) the prices at which these were supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain):

(a) Wheat	About 79,900 tons
Maize	About 7,200 tons
(b) Wheat	Rs. 14 per maund
Maize	Rs. 11 per maund

The prices are for net weight of the grain, but inclusive of the cost of gunny bags, for delivery FOR destination stations.

Development of Agriculture in Punjab

2535. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be allotted to the Punjab State for development of agriculture for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the amount asked for the same period?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) The annual Plan ceiling for Punjab State for 1959-60 for the Agricultural Sector, excluding Co-operation, as agreed to by the Planning Commission was Rs. 406.62 lakhs.

(b) The amount asked for by the Punjab Government was Rs 400 54 lakhs

Postal Facilities in Durgapur Steel Plant Area

2586 Shri N. M. Deb. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of Postal Branches in Durgapur Steel Plant area; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) Yes. In addition to 7 Post Offices already existing in the area, it is proposed to open shortly one more Post Office at Durgapur Thermal Power Station

Telegraphists

2587 Shri H. N. Makerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of departmental telegraph offices and the total sanctioned strength of telegraphists as on 31st December, 1958,

(b) the total shortage in regard to the sanctioned strength of the said telegraphists,

(c) the total number of non-departmental telegraphists employed on monthly and daily rates in the departmental telegraph offices for more than one month at a time during the last three years,

(d) the total number of telegraphists, telegraph-masters and class II officers of the Telegraph Traffic Branch, granted extension beyond 55 years of age during the last three years, and

(e) the steps taken or contemplated to rationalise the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) (i) The total number of departmental telegraph offices and Central Telegraph Offices is 128

(ii) A statement showing the Circle-wise figures of sanctioned strength of telegraphists and the present shortage is placed on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 7]

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table at a later date

(d) and (e) No extension of service has been granted to any class II officer of the Telegraph Traffic Branch.

Information on other points is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

Abolition of Ice Compartments

2588. Shri Onkar Lal. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how many men have been thrown out of employment due to abolition of ice compartments from Indian Railways since 1st January, 1959 and the arrangements made by Government to provide them with alternative jobs, and

(b) what alternative arrangements have been made in trains or stations to provide travelling public with cold water and aerated waters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The men engaged in the sale of ice and aerated waters from running trains are employees of contractors. No precise information is available with the Railways as to number of men likely to be affected by the discontinuance of the service and no arrangements are proposed to be made by the railways to provide them with alternative jobs

(b) A statement is placed on the Table

STATEMENT

The sale of ice and aerated waters now obtaining from restaurant cars

and dining cars has not been affected and will continue as before.

At important stations, arrangements exist for sale of aerated waters from the catering establishments. Ice also is available at many stations.

Provision exists for sale of aerated waters and ice to passengers in trains through train-side vendors. In addition, adequate arrangements for supply of cold drinking water to passengers exist at stations.

In the context of the decision to withdraw the sale of ice and aerated waters from trains, instructions have been issued to railway administration to strengthen the arrangements for sale of ice and aerated waters at stations and also to review the arrangements for the supply of cold drinking water.

Shortage of Uniforms

2589 Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of uniforms was noticed in store of Divisional Superintendent's office at Kotah during December, 1958;

(b) if so, when last check was made and the extent to which the shortage was discovered;

(c) the number of Railway employees who could not be supplied uniforms during the period; and

(d) what action has been taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. It was noticed in the month of November, 1958.

(b) The check was exercised in the months of October and November, 1958. The following shortage was discovered:

- 1 Achkans White Drill—2
- 2 Pagri Khaki—1
- 3 Raincoats—3.

(c) and (d). The matter is being investigated.

Government Decision on Tribunal Award

2590. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Warrier;
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 444 on the 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the One-man Tribunal and arrived at any final decision; and

(b) if so, the nature of the award given by the Tribunal and decision taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Tribunal are still under consideration.

Janata Train

2591 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Janata Train on metre gauge section of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any such train on this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Delhi-Rewari Section is served, each way, by the tri-weekly Janata Express trains running between Delhi and Ahmedabad. There is no proposal, at present, to introduce any other Janata Express trains exclusively on the Metre Gauge section of the Northern Railway.

दिल्ली में कामगारों की सहकारी समिति

२५६२. श्री भक्त बर्तन : क्या सामु-
दायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है
कि दिल्ली में कामगारों की एक सहकारी

समिति बनाई गई है, जो एक अखिल भारतीय समाचार अभिकरण का संचालन कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सहकारी समिति ने सरकार से ऋण मांगा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऋण स्वीकार किया जा चुका है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कितना धीर किन धर्तों पर स्वीकार किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो ऋण न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री व० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ)। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय सूचना तथा प्रसार विभाग, भाग किसी तिथि को देगे।

Burdwan-Moghulsara Track

2593. Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of track laid between Burdwan and Mughalsara along the Grand Cord Line and Tatanagar and Rourkela during 1958;

(b) the extent to which cast iron sleepers have been used in laying such tracks; and

(c) the reason for not using wooden sleepers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The following Track Renewal Works have been carried out:—

(1) Between Burdwan and Mughalsara:—

Complete Track Renewals—4.57 miles.

Through Renewals of Sleepers—2.00 miles.

Through Renewals of rails—3.24 miles.

(2) Between Tatanagar and Rourkela
Complete Track Renewals—10.42 miles.

Through Renewals of Sleepers—7.75 miles.

(b) Cast Iron Sleepers have been used on 12.41 miles.

(c) Wooden sleepers have also been used on 11.33 miles. The type of sleepers used is mostly dependent on the availability of sleepers at that time.

दिल्ली में कृषि प्रदर्शनियाँ तथा मेले

२५२४. श्री नवल प्रसाद : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को कृषि के उन्नत तरीकों का ज्ञान कराने के लिये वर्ष १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में दिल्ली में कितनी प्रदर्शनियाँ और मेले लगाये गये ;

(ख) ये प्रदर्शनियाँ और मेले किन-किन स्थानों पर किये गये ; और

(ग) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री व० प्र० जैन) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विबरण

(क) साख और कृषि मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली में किसी प्रदर्शनी तथा मेले का सगठन नहीं किया परन्तु दूसरी संस्थाओं द्वारा संगठित की गई प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लिया जो नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(१) १९५७-५८ में दो प्रदर्शनियाँ

(१) अखिल भारतीय डोर प्रदर्शन समिति द्वारा संगठित प्रदर्शनी

(२) भारत कृषक समाज द्वारा संगठित “कृषि और ग्राम उद्योग प्रदर्शनी”

१६५५-५६ में श्री प्रदर्शनी

(१) बाणज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा संगठित "भारत १९५८" प्रदर्शनी

(२) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संगठित "कलो और सज्जियों की प्रदर्शनी"

(क) प्रदर्शनी का स्थान नाम

(१) अखिल भारतीय राजघाट, नई दिल्ली

(२) कृषि और ग्राम तालकटोरा गार्डन, नई दिल्ली

(३) "भारत १९५८" मधुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली

(४) कलो और ग्राम जामा मिलवा, नई दिल्ली

(ग) प्रदर्शनी का व्यय नाम

(१) अखिल भारतीय रुपये १,५००

(२) कृषि तथा ग्राम उद्योग प्रदर्शनी १,३००

(३) "भारत १९५८" प्रदर्शनी २,५०,००० (लगभग)

(४) कलो और सज्जियों की प्रदर्शनी १५० (लगभग)

दिल्ली में जय रोग चिकित्सालय

२५६५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री श्री. चं. शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने जय रोग के चिकित्सालय हैं ;

(ख) कितने प्राणायाम वर्ष में तैयार हो जायेंगे ; -

(ग) पत्राङ्गण टी० बी० क्लिनिक कब तक बन सकेगा ; और

(घ) पूसा रोड टी० बी० क्लिनिक के लिये क्या भूमि प्राप्ति कर ली गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करनरकर) : (क) इस जय रोग चिकित्सालय ।

(ख) १९५६-५७ के दौरान अडेवालान मंदिर के निकट एक जय रोग चिकित्सालय स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

(ग) पत्राङ्गण, नई दिल्ली, टी० बी० क्लिनिक बनाने का विचार था वहाँ शरणार्थियों के बस जाने के कारण वह जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है । अब वह क्लिनिक अडेवालान में स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Family Planning

2596 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what principal recommendations were made by the All India Medical Conference at its last meeting particularly in respect of family planning; and

(b) what is Government's reaction to these recommendations?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karanar): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the All-India Medical Conference held at Cuttack in December, 1955 and the observations of Government of India thereon are given in the statement laid on the table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 8]

Imphal Civil Hospital

2597. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clerical staff in Imphal Civil Hospital are entitled to

the Assam pay-scales as adopted in the case of other employees in the medical department in Manipur; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No.

(b) Assam scales of pay are not adopted in all cases in Manipur. The pay-scales in Manipur have been fixed taking into consideration the local conditions and other relevant factors such as the premerger scales of pay of existing employees, the local living standards and costs, the qualifications of the persons generally appointed and the scales of pay sanctioned for similar posts in the neighbouring State of Assam.

Family Planning in Punjab

2598 { Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount given for Family Planning to the Punjab State Government so far by the Centre (Year-wise)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar):

1957-58 1958-59
Rs. 68,783 Rs. 72,000

Bhakra Dam Reservoir

2599. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 59 on the 18th November, 1958 and Unstarred Question No. 1120 on the 9th December, 1958 and state the volume of water required annually for working both the electric Power Plants of the Bhakra Dam project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): 7.9 million acre ft.

Central Arecanut Research Station

2600. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. was asked by the Central Arecanut Committee to construct the Central Arecanut Research Station at Vittal;

(b) what progress has so far been made by the C.P.W.D. in this regard;

(c) whether the Committee has complained about the lack of urgency shown by the C.P.W.D.; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to expedite the construction programme?

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

(b) Preliminary drawings and estimates have been prepared and detailed drawings are under preparation.

(c) The Committee has been reminding the C.P.W.D. for early commencement of the project under intimation to Government of India.

(d) The C.P.W.D. have been instructed to prepare the detailed estimates and tender papers on an urgent basis.

Upgrading of Posts

2601. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement reviewing the upgrading of posts as per new deal on North Eastern Railway in respect of Class III and IV employees, year-wise, up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The upgrading orders were only in respect of Class III employees. Progress in implementing these orders has not been maintained year-wise. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the latest information available. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 9.]

Roads in West Bengal

2602. Shri Anuragdas Ghosal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any grant to the West Bengal Government for construction of roads during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

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

(b) Rs. 22.54 lakhs has been offered from the Central Road Fund Ordinary Reserve.

Rs. 10.10 lakhs have been given for roads of inter-state or economic importance.

[These amounts do not include money allocated for National Highways which is a direct expenditure and not a grant].

Over-Bridge at Lahori Gate in Delhi

2603. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1681 on the 17th December, 1958 and state the further progress made so far in the reconstruction of the Railway over-bridge at Lahori Gate, Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The work for widening the approaches is still held up due to certain difficulties in obtaining vacant possession of the land. Some of the occupants have gone to court and a decision is awaited.

Development of Minor Ports

2604. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount allotted to improve the Minor Ports in Madras State during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Government of Madras have intimated that they would spend Rs. 2,91,317 on approved schemes for development of Minor Ports in 1958-59. A loan of Rs. 1,29,100 has been given to the State Government. For 1959-60, the Planning Commission have approved a provision of Rs. 1 lakh in the State Government's budget for execution of development schemes relating to Minor Ports.

Holding up of Trains

2605. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of cases of holding-up of trains by passengers including students as a protest against late running of trains during the last six months?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): There were 15 cases of holding-up of trains by passengers including students as a protest against late running of trains on Indian Government Railways during the last six months from September, 1958 to February, 1959.

Construction of Roads in Madras

2606. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received a Scheme from Madras State for roads to be constructed during 1959-60 under the Central Road Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Scheme has been approved; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). No programme of schemes proposed to be constructed specifically during 1959-60 from the Central Road Fund has been received from the Government of Madras.

A programme of ten works, estimated to cost Rs. 25.82 lakhs, recommended by the State Government for execution from their allocations from the Central Road Fund is under active consideration.

Moreover, grants from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve aggregating Rs. 30.865 lakhs have been offered to the State Government as 50 per cent aid towards the cost of eight more works estimated at Rs. 72.73 lakhs. A list of these 18 works is placed on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 10]. The State Government will presumably undertake some of these works during 1959-60.

Complaints by Casual Labourers at Chandil Junction

2607. Shri B. Das Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of casual labourers employed under the railway works department at Chandil Junction (Adra District S.E. Railway) made serious complaints involving grave charges of corruption

(b) whether any enquiry was made into their complaints in August, 1958

(c) if so, the findings thereof, and

(d) the steps, if any, taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes, certain allegations were made by casual labourers

(b) Yes.

(c) The report from the departmental authorities is receiving consideration.

(d) Question does not arise at this stage.

Postal Insurance Policies of Displaced Persons

2608. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of matured postal insurance policies of displaced persons who migrated to India after 31st March, 1948 and the total amount thereof,

(b) the number of such policies and the amount involved for which payment has been claimed from Pakistan Government,

(c) the number of policies and amount thereof for which claim has been accepted by Pakistan Government, and

(d) what Government propose to do in case there is no response from Pakistan Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Precise information is not available, but claims in respect of 179 policies have been received so far from the displaced persons who migrated to India upto 30th June, 1955. The sum assured under these policies is Rs. 4,55,400 only.

(b) 132 policies the total sum assured under which amounts to Rs. 3,33,400 only.

(c) One policy for Rs. 2,361 only.

(d) It is premature to consider the issue at this stage.

Looting of Railway Property

2609. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been looting of iron rods and other properties from a Railway wagon in broad day-light on the 17th February, 1959 at Dakshin-donri-Patipur within Dum Dum police station, Sealdah Division;

(b) if so, the value of the looted property;

(c) how much of the looted property was recovered; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Railway Protection Force or Police were present at the time of commission of such act?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) On 17th February, 1959 the Guard of the train detected some miscreants removing iron rods from the goods train detained at the outer signal for want of line clear. Two R.P.F. Sainiks who were on patrol duty chased the criminals who fled away leaving behind the stolen property. Meanwhile a large mob of local public arrived and started threatening and interrogating the two Sainiks. One of the Sainiks managed to escape and reported the matter to the Govt. Railway Police who arrived and arrested seven persons under section 147/379/324 IPC.

(b) Not yet known

(c) 2 bundles of iron rods containing 15 rods in each were recovered.

(d) Two Railway Protection Force Sainiks were on patrol duty in the vicinity

Village Level Workers

2610. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to open Institutions for training of village level workers by the Union Government,

(b) if so, how many institutions have been opened up to date,

(c) whether these institutions are fully financed by the Central Government, and

(d) whether separate institutions for Gram 'Sevakas' will also be opened?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table [See Appendix VI, annexure No 11]

(c) No. The expenditure is shared by the Government of India and the State Governments

(d) Evidently, the question refers to Institutions training 'Gramsevikas'.

There are 27 such Institutions in the different States. There are proposals for increasing this number to meet the demand for Gramsevikas.

Wagons for Movement of Plantains

2611 Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that goods wagon carrying plantains was being attached daily to the Frontier Mail from Virar on the Western railway to carry them to Delhi;

(b) why was the same discontinued;

(c) what was the income derived by the Railways per year from that source,

(d) whether it is a fact that plantain is the only money crop of the agriculturists on that side;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Association of the Agriculturists has requested the Government to continue the facility, and

(f) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The plantain is one of the important commodities offered for booking by rail. It is not known whether it is the only money crop of the agriculturists concerned

(e) and (f) No representation has been received from the Association of the Agriculturists regarding movement of plantain by a special van to be attached to the Frontier Mail from Virar. The question, therefore, of continuing this facility does not arise.

Employment of War Service Candidates on N.E. Railway

2612. { Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on North Eastern Railway persons having

no recognised qualifying war services have been given the benefit of seniority as attached to 70 per cent war-reserved posts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that services rendered in the District Supply Office, Civil Post Offices, Labour Record Offices and Timber Supply Offices in Uttar Pradesh do not constitute war service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that any persons who had not put in War Service were treated as War Service Candidates on the N.E. Railway. 15 ex-Servicemen were, however, granted the benefits admissible to War Service Candidates recruited against the 70 per cent recruitment quota reserved for such candidates. Under the then extant orders recruitment of War Service Candidates against the 70 per cent quota was to have been made by the Railway Administration in collaboration with the local Employment Exchange. By an oversight these railway servants were recruited directly by the Railway Administration and as merely because of this flaw in procedure of recruitment the concession admissible to War Service Candidates would have been denied to them a concession was made. 4 out of 15 have since been certified by the Employment Exchange as ex-servicemen. The cases of the remaining 11 are being examined by the Railway Administration, consequent on receipt of representations from the staff.

(c). Yes.

रेलवे समय सारिजी

2613. { जी नवल प्रभाकर :
जी व० सा० बाकुवाल :
जी बलजीत सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में रेलवे

समय सारिजियों के मूल्या पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) उन में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों से सरकार को कितनी प्राय हुई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (जी शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख) वित्त वर्ष १९५८-५९ की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। संवत् वर्ष (calendar year) १९५८ की सूचना नीचे दी गयी है —

रेलवे समय सारि-	लगभग १५,०१,०८५
लियों की खपत	रुपये
पर व्यय	

उनमें प्रकाशित वि-	लगभग १,४०,७६५
ज्ञापनों से रेलो	रुपये
को प्राप्त की	

Minor Irrigation Projects

2614. Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotment for the year 1959-60 has been made to the Andhra Pradesh Government towards the Minor Irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, what is the amount?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). An allotment of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been made to Andhra Pradesh Government towards Minor Irrigation Projects during 1959-60.

Construction of Roads in Madras

2615. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the schemes forwarded by the Madras Government and those approved and sanctioned by the Cen-

tral Government for construction of roads of inter-State or economic importance during the Second Five-Year Plan Period showing the mileage of the roads, financial outlay and the Central assistance; and

(b) the schemes so far completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A programme comprising 15 schemes for the construction of roads of inter-State or economic importance in Madras was approved during the First Plan period. Estimates for 12 works against these schemes were sanctioned during the First Plan. A statement giving the requisite information in respect of six estimates received during the current Plan is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 12.] No new schemes have been forwarded by the State Government during the Second Plan.

Officers Cadre

2616. { Shri Elayaperumal:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Dajit Singh:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of Class I and II Officers at present on Indian Railways, Zone-wise;

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Zone-wise; and

(c) the details of the posts held by them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 13.]

Committee to Examine Replacement of Aircrafts for Civil Aviation

2617. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Com-

munications be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for the appointment of a committee to go into the question of replacement of existing aircrafts for Civil Aviation and Aviation Planning in general?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): No decision has yet been taken on this question.

Procurement of Rice

2618. { Shri Kodiyar:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) the quantity of rice asked for by the deficit States separately in the year 1958; and

(b) how far the Centre could meet the requirements of these States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The requirements of the States are assessed from time to time in consultation with the State Governments, and the requirement of each State is met, keeping in view the availability of stocks with the Centre and the demands of other States.

The quantities of rice supplied to the various States during the year 1958 were as follows:—

State	(in '000 tons) Quantity
Assam (including NEFA, Naga Hills)	43.5
Bihar	52.5
Bombay	165.6
Kerala	67.8
Madras	7.6
Mysore	8.4
Uttar Pradesh	26.5
West Bengal	254.9
Jammu & Kashmir	38.7
Tripura	19.6
Others	32.1
TOTAL	711.2

Hail Storm in Tripura

2619. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hail-storm has caused great damage to paddy and other crops in the Lal-Chherah area of Kailasahar, Tripura recently; and

(b) if so, the damage caused and help rendered by Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Kamalpur Landing Ground

2620. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to cyclone the wireless operation-house of Kamalpur Landing Ground in Tripura had fallen down and aeroplanes could not land there till very recently; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) On the night of 24th February, 1959, a cyclone broke out at Kamalpur. Most of the hutments at the aerodrome including the one where radio equipment was installed suffered severe damage. The radio equipment and the power supply units suffered only minor damage. The radio facilities, however, became inoperative temporarily, as the aerial system was blown off.

Immediately on receipt of the information from Kamalpur, a team of Civil Aviation officers was sent there from Agartala to arrange temporary relief to staff and to salvage Government equipment and property.

*The runway was serviceable but no service could operate on 25th February, 1959 due to cyclonic weather conditions. The aerodrome was opened for visual landings from 26th February,

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1959 and for normal operations, from 4th March, 1959.

Procurement of Foodgrains in Punjab

2621. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantities of foodgrains procured from the Punjab in 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): About 85,500 tons of rice were purchased in Punjab on Central Government account during the period 1st April, 1958 to 21st March, 1959.

Railway Schools

2622. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have sanctioned financial assistance in 1957-58 and 1958-59 to schools situated on Northern Railway;

(b) if so, how many educational institutions have been benefited by such assistance;

(c) whether any assistance has been given to private educational institutions from Railway Staff Benefit Fund in 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(d) if so, what are the educational institutions in Northern Railway Zone which have received grant from Railway Staff Benefit Fund so far?

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

(a) 1957-58	Yes
1958-59	No
(b) 1957-58	One
1958-59	None

(c) No, assistance being not permissible from the Staff Benefit.

(d) Does not arise.

Leprosy Control Programme in Punjab

2623. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 333 on the 19th February,

1959, and state the amount given to Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period under the Leprosy Control Programme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 21,000 has so far been sanctioned to the Punjab Government for leprosy work.

New Railway Lines in Punjab

2624. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new railway lines in Punjab the survey of which has been carried out or is proposed to be carried out;

(b) full details in regard to each survey carried out and proposed to be carried out, such as the mileage, the places to be linked and estimated expenditure;

(c) the names of the new lines which have been constructed or which are proposed to be constructed; and

(d) the reasons for not constructing the lines of which the survey had been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It is mentioned for the information of the hon. Member that data is maintained Railway-wise and not State-wise. However, a statement showing the surveys carried out or proposed to be carried out in the First and Second Plan Period is placed on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 14.]

(c) Lines constructed:—

- (i) Mukerian-Pathankot
- (ii) Rail link to Chandigarh
- (iii) Pathankot-Madhupur
- (iv) Nagrota-Jogindernagar
- (v) Rohtak-Gohana

Lines proposed to be constructed:—
Nil.

(d) After a survey it does not follow that the line will be constructed as

this depends on viability of the project, availability of funds and resources and the relative importance of schemes in the context of economic growth of the country.

Phagwara Sugar Factory

2625. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days did the Phagwara Sugar Factory run during the crushing season on 1957-58;

(b) how much cane was crushed during the above season; and

(c) how much of the cane crushed was of factory ownership, how much was supplied by the agriculturists?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 162 days.

(b) 37.91 lakh maunds.

(c) The factory did not crush any cane of its own. The entire cane crushed was supplied by the agriculturists.

Trunk Connection between Fazilka and other Cities in Punjab

2626. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct line for trunk calls from Fazilka to other main cities of Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of removing difficulties of the people of this area in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No. Fazilka telephone exchange has direct trunk telephone circuits to Ferozepore, Abohar and Muktesar.

(b) Direct trunk telephone circuit between two stations is provided if it is technically feasible and justified economically by the trunk traffic between the two stations. Based on

the direct trunk circuits between Fazilka and other cities of the Punjab are not justified at present.

Family Planning

2827. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Family Planning training centre has been started for social workers; and

(b) if so, the names of places, training period and the facilities given to the trainees?

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

(b) The Training Centres are located at Bombay and Ramanagaram (Mysore). The training period is 8 weeks at Bombay and 4 weeks at Ramanagaram. The candidates who are sponsored by the Central Government, State Governments, Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations receiving grants from Government for Family Planning Clinics are admitted for training in the centres and the following facilities are afforded to the trainees:—

The State Government, Central Government departments and Local Bodies will pay T.A. under the rule to the trainees who are their employees. In addition the Central Government will pay stipends at the following rates:—

Social Workers—Rs. 100 per month.

In the case of social workers sponsored by voluntary organisations 2nd Class single railway fare from place of residence to Bombay/Ramanagaram and back will also be paid by the Government of India.

Arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the trainees, are also made as far as possible by the training centre. The trainees will, however, pay for such arrangements.

विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता

२६२८. श्री जगत वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्र ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अब तक ऋण के रूप में कितनी सहायता प्रदान की है ; और

(ख) वर्ष १९५६-६० में इन परियोजनाओं के लिये कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हार्दी) (क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को १९५६-५६ की अवधि में दी गई ऋण सहायता की गति इस प्रकार है :—

योजना	राशि (लाख रुपये में)
(१) रिहन्द	११८६.६*
(२) रोजगार विलाने के प्रयत्नों को बढ़ाने के लिये जिले की सुविधाओं के विस्तार का कार्यक्रम	६६.०
(३) प्रकीर्ण विकास योजनाएं	१२२५.०

जहां तक प्रकीर्ण विकास योजनाओं का संबंध है, राज्य की सब स्वीकृत विकास योजनाओं के लिये एक मुक्त ऋण मंजूर किये जाते हैं। इन में अन्य योजनाओं के साथ विद्युत् योजनाएं भी शामिल रहती हैं।

इस में तकनीकी सहयोग मिशन से बाह्य सामान (इक्विपमेंट) लेने के लिये सिले में दिया गया २४६.६ लाख रुपये का ऋण (बोर्डन लोन) भी शामिल है।

(ख) १९५६-६० के बजट में रिहन्द के लिये ६०० लाख रुपये का और बिजली

की सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये २५ लाख रुपये का उपबन्ध (प्रविजन) है।

१९५६-६० में उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रकीर्ण विकास योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की राशि के संबंध में अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Utilisation of Foreign Exchange for Railways

2629. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange utilised during first three years of Second Plan period for the Railways;

(b) whether the Government propose to ask for increased allocation other than provided for in the Second Five Year Plan, and

(c) if so, what are the works for which this additional foreign exchange will be utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) The total amount of foreign exchange utilised during first three years of Second Plan period for the Railways is Rs 254 crores (These figures are inclusive of estimated figures for the current half year, ending 31st March, 1959)

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Non-Departmental Telegraphists

2630. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) what are the terms and conditions of service of the non-departmental telegraphists in Delhi,

(b) how many people are employed as non-departmental telegraphists in Delhi at present,

(c) whether they are entitled for weekly off, casual and earned leave etc., and

(d) what is their rate of pay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Non-departmental telegraphists who were employed on monthly rates of pay, are treated as temporary telegraphists and are paid the pay and allowances admissible to temporary telegraphists. They are given other privileges and concessions like casual leave, weekly off etc etc normally admissible to a temporary telegraphist. They do not have any claim for eventual absorption as a regular telegraphist. No fresh appointments as non-departmental telegraphists after 9th November, 1957 are to be made on monthly rates of pay.

Those on daily rates of pay are not entitled to any such concession. They get an all inclusive allowance of Rs 3-8-0 per day at Delhi.

(b) On monthly rates of pay 17

On daily rates of pay 48

(c) Those on monthly rates of pay: Yes

Those on daily rates of pay: No

(d) Those on monthly rates of pay are paid in the scale of Rs 60-4-120—EB-5-170 plus other allowances such as dearness, house rent etc.

Those on daily rates of pay are paid Rs 3-8-0 per day (all inclusive)

Retiring Rooms at Stations on N. Railway

2632 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of stations on the Northern Railway where retiring rooms are available for the facilities of the passengers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): The names of the stations where retiring room facilities are available are Amritsar, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Hanuman-garh, Haridwar, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Kotdwara, Lucknow, Moradabad, Najibabad, New Delhi, Pathankot, Simla, Varanasi and Etah.

It is also proposed to provide retiring rooms at Allahabad and Rushikesh Railway stations

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage

2632. Shri Shivannajappa. Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the 10th meeting of the International Executive Council of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held at Canberra recently, and

(b) if so the main decisions arrived thereat?

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

(b) The meeting which was followed by a study tour was concluded on the 16th March, 1959. The decisions arrived at will be known only when the minutes of the meeting are issued by the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage

Regional Arecanut Research Station

2634. Shri Shivannajappa. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a Regional Arecanut Research Station has been opened at Kirichalli near Bangalore,

(b) if so, the cost of the station, and

(c) the main benefits derived by the region from the station?

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

(b) Estimated cost is Rs 2.42 lakhs for the Second Five Year Plan period

(c) The Station was established in July, 1958 and no benefit has been derived by the region so far

Cattle Disease

2635. Shri P. C. Boreeah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that a vaccine for the control of haemorrhagic septicaemia (a cattle disease) has been successfully developed recently by some Indian scientists, and

(b) if so what are the various properties of the vaccine?

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

(b) For the last several years Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Broth vaccine had been in use. Due to the protection afforded by this vaccine being only for 2-3 months, researches were carried out at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and a better type of vaccine known as Haemorrhagic Septicaemia Adjuvant vaccine has been evolved. It has the following properties

- 1 It consists of a suspension of killed organisms in oily medium
- 2 It confers immunity for about one year
- 3 There is no adverse reaction in the vaccinated animals
- 4 The animal develops immunity within 12 days
- 5 It can be safely transported over long distances even during summer without deterioration of its potency. Even at a temperature of 107.5°F (42°C) this vaccine keeps viable upto 10 days
- 6 This is administered intramuscularly in doses of 2 cc

Pechampad Project

2636. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on the 19th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have since sent any proposal regarding Pochampad Project after initial investigation to the Centre; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Centre in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nath): (a) The project report has not yet been received from the State Government

(b) Does not arise

11.56 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Release by Chinese Embassy of Article in *Peoples' Daily*.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Khadilkar.

"The release by the Chinese Embassy in Delhi of an article in the *Peoples' Daily* reiterating that the instigation for rebellion in Tibet came from Kalimpong which is termed as centre for collusion with imperialism "

This was disposed of the other day

"In view of the categorical repudiation by the Prime Minister on Monday the 30th March on the floor of the House of the allegation that Kalimpong was the commanding centre of revolt in Tibet, the release thereafter by the Chinese Embassy constitutes violation of the diplomatic privilege enjoyed by the Foreign Embassies in India

Further the statement issued by the Communist Party Secretariat justifying Chinese allegations that Kalimpong was the 'Commanding Centre' of the Tibetan revolt after emphatic repudiation of the same by the Prime Minister. The state-

ment alleges that 'many shady happenings are taking place at Kalimpong and that a lot of doubtful foreigners are visiting the place'. On the basis of it, the statement further accuses the Indian Government that they are violating Panch Shila which enjoins strict neutrality and non-intervention in each other's affairs "

So far as the facts are concerned, there is no doubt about both the facts: whether the Chinese Embassy has issued such a note after the Prime Minister's statement and whether the Communist Party Secretariat has used this expression regarding what happened in Kalimpong. Both of them are correct

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Yes

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I may be given an opportunity to say something about it. It is a matter of very serious concern, because the hon. Prime Minister stated categorically last Monday that there is no truth in this allegation. After that, if the Communist party and the *Peoples' Daily* repeat that allegation, that means that the Prime Minister is telling a falsehood to this House; that is a question which the House must very seriously consider

I am not one of those who look with a certain amount of cynical indifference to the happenings in Tibet nor would I like to get hysterical with protests and condemnation of China. I would only ask whether, in the given situation, acting as the Chinese Government has done, in Tibet, it is not a violation of the agreement itself. It is an international matter. Are we not vitally concerned, because all the tribes round about the Himalayan range are more or less akin to the Tibetan people? So, our concern about Tibet is not of a political nature; it is much more than that; it is of a human, moral and cultural nature. It must be recognised; it cannot be ignored in any manner by any party in this country.

Another factor is very important. When we accepted China's suzerainty over Tibet, our Government has not accepted the sovereignty of China over Tibet. So, the time has come when we must give serious thought to this matter. We are not interfering; there was no allegation so far, till certain incidents took place inside the Tibetan border that certain agents were acting from Kalimpong; they were imperialist agents, agents of Chiang-kai-shek, etc. Was there any allegation in the Chinese Press to this effect before the trouble started in Tibet? I keep in touch with the news of this nature; there was none. Now, to cover up certain actions of theirs, to make such an allegation against India is, I think, violating certain basic fundamentals on which a solemn agreement was entered into by both the countries.

We have, by our own free will, given up extra-territorial rights over Tibet. I have nothing to say against that. But while giving up the extra-territorial rights, we also made it certain that its local autonomy will remain and will be guaranteed. It was guaranteed by China. I am not concerned with what is being done at the moment from a political angle, but we have to look at it from the wider angle, which resulted in consolidating Asia-African union at Bandung. What is the spirit of Bandung? The spirit of Bandung—the solidarity of Asian countries—was followed by actions in Tibet. It violates the spirit underlying Bandung declarations. Ultimately the spirit of Bandung and the spirit of Panchasheel should prevail. This statement by the communist party or the allegation in *Peoples' Daily*, I think, violates certain solemn agreements entered into by that great and friendly country with our country. Therefore, any allegation or any suggestion that the Prime Minister was not telling the truth to this House and not taking the House into confidence must be repudiated here and now.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not much concerned

with what the foreigners here do. But I am very much concerned with what our own people do. The communist party has passed a resolution in which it says, in spite of the denial of the Prime Minister, that intrigues are going on engineered by the imperialists, by the agents of Chiang-kai-shek in our own territory, and that they have information of this—they have no information directly from Kalimpong, but they have information via Peking. . .

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): Their Homeland!

Shri Bagnanath Singh (Varanasi): Their Fatherland!

Acharya Kripalani: . . . and therefore, it must be very conclusive. Supposing tomorrow, taking the cue from our nationalists who are the lovers of this country, the Chinese Government be so mad as to think that it was necessary to destroy this nest of intrigue in Indian territory and invaded our territory, the logical conclusion would be, the communist party would welcome such an act. . . . (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: Shame.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): You are not to advise here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): There is a limit to our patience (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pal: His voice must be heard.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: He has to withdraw it.

Shri Nath Pal: He should not withdraw. . . . (Interruptions).

Acharya Kripalani: The Speaker must be allowed to have his say. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why not allow a discussion? Let us have a discussion. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no disturbance. I understood him only to say that this will lead to this consequence

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: He said, we would welcome any such intervention (Interruptions)

12 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no disturbance (Interruptions)

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Why don't you ban the communist party and send us all out?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Here is a Member who has made some accusations (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: We will take instructions only from you

Shri Dasappa: On a point of order

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Tyagi: It is the 1st of April, I am afraid

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Tangamani: There is a limit to the 1st of April

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let hon. Members try to be a little more patient. No doubt this is an important matter. Certainly there is some kind of trouble going on in Tibet. Now we do not want to allow it to extend to this country. We have very friendly relations with them. Also, as the hon. Prime Minister said, their internal matters are not to be brought for discussion here. That is why I did not allow a discussion on this subject.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: No, no, what he said was

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. lady Member is too interpretative. I am really sorry (Interruptions). We have kept quiet for a couple of days in spite of whatever has happened. Naturally, one cannot be sitting quiet if a number of alle-

gations are made from one side or the other which will be derogatory to the country or which will affect us. Therefore, the hon. Prime Minister explained at length every one of these matters. Thereafter these two news items have appeared—one is from the Chinese Embassy in Delhi releasing an article from the "Peoples' Daily" of China and the other is a statement by the Secretariat of the Communist Party of India. The hon. Member while referring to them said that this is a matter which causes deep concern as, apart from what the Embassy says, responsible people belonging to a party in this country have made some allegation or similar allegations (Interruptions). Of course, it is reported. Order, order. What has been stated is their interpretation. I thought of giving the hon. Members an opportunity. In the meanwhile, they are going on talking like this. It is open to any hon. Member here to say what, according to him, is the consequence or the likely consequence of such statements. I was going to give an opportunity to the other side. I thought I might call the hon. lady Member but in view of her interruptions I am rather hesitant to call her (Interruptions). Order, order. I am not shutting out any Member or some party when certain allegations have been made in the "Peoples' Daily". Of course, I will certainly give an opportunity to them to say what exactly was meant and, if necessary, and if the "Peoples' Daily" has to be placed here, it will be placed. All I understood from what the Acharya said was that coming as it does from a responsible party, it might be misunderstood. That is all I understood.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: No, no

Mr. Speaker: If it is a little different, it will be understood in that light. That is all. Now let the Acharya continue.

Acharya Kripalani: I want your protection to continue what I was saying.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, he might continue.

Shrimati Bona Chakravartty: You will have to withdraw what you said.

Acharya Kripalani: That is for the Speaker to decide and he has already decided.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Let all hon. Members take it only in that light.

Acharya Kripalani: What I want to submit is that throughout history if there is a country in which intrigues are going on against another country, that country has a right to see that those intrigues are stopped, and if our own people go and say that intrigues are going on in Kalimpong, I say this is very unpatriotic.....

Shri C. D. Pande: It is treason.

Acharya Kripalani:and it is in consonance with the previous conduct of the Communist Party. (Interruptions) I strongly protest. After the Prime Minister has said that there is no truth in these allegations, people of our own country, our own nationals, who consider themselves democratic, who consider themselves patriotic, show only one patriotism, and that is for the communist block and nothing else. (Interruptions). I protest against this.

Shri Tagamani: Don't bother.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Acharya Kripalani has chosen to reflect upon the conduct of the Communist Party and of the Members of this House belonging to the Communist Party. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is all this shouting for?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You have permitted Acharya Kripalani to say what he wanted. Now may I have my say? What has happened is that throughout the discussion on Tibet

we have always tried to maintain the uttermost restraint and when all kinds of things were said which would obviously jeopardise the friendly relations between India and China we did not muddy the waters (Interruptions). You have noted that we were ready to take part in the discussion regarding the admissibility or otherwise of the adjournment motion, but we exercised as much of restraint as was recommended by the Prime Minister later on. We did not need his recommendation; we restrained ourselves. But what has happened and what has given the opportunity to Acharya Kripalani to make damaging statements about the Communist Party, the second largest political party in this country? This is a statement issued by our party headquarters.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will allow him an opportunity. The two points that have been raised in the adjournment motion are—the release by the Chinese Embassy and the statement by the Communist Party Secretariat. The adjournment motion just says:

"Further the statement issued by the Communist Party Secretariat justifying Chinese allegations that Kalimpong was the 'Commanding Centre' of the Tibetan revolt after emphatic repudiation of the same by the Prime Minister. The statement alleges that 'many shady happenings are taking place at Kalimpong and that a lot of doubtful foreigners are visiting the place'".

"This is the simple point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is with regard to that that I want to have my say. In regard to Kalimpong in this House some time ago the Prime Minister had himself stated that in Kalimpong a great deal of undesirable goings-on are continuing for a long time (Interruptions).

Shri C. D. Pande: There are communists there also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In the second place, the Prime Minister in his statement last Monday referred by name to a particular foreign correspondent who gave very tendentious descriptions as to what was supposed to be happening in Tibet, and that correspondent had never been farther than Kalimpong according to what the Prime Minister has said.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Some hon. Members: Yes, yes

Mr Speaker: He did not say that

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He was operating from there. So he was asked to leave Kalimpong and questions were asked in Parliament about this man. That being so

Mr. Speaker: As far as I remember, the Prime Minister said, and there was also laughter in the House, that this person did not visit Kalimpong at all.

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: He did not visit the border, that is all

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But he was operating in Kalimpong and it was from Kalimpong that he wrote a letter to "The Statesman" objecting to the order which put a restraint upon him. It was in Kalimpong that these things were taking place. The Prime Minister denied that Kalimpong has been the centre of prejudicial activity in regard to Tibet-China. We certainly accepted his denial. But if the Peoples' Daily in China published the communique of the Government of that country which says that Kalimpong is a place which is giving a lot of headache, now naturally in view of what is happening in Kalimpong in view particularly of the foreign correspondent in recent months sending tendentious reports which have been utilized by our friends over here, in view of all that, it is open to any political party in this country to point out to the Government the desirability of keeping a

proper check over the activities in Kalimpong. It is from Kalimpong that a former Prime Minister of Tibet has come all the way to Delhi—God knows from where the money came—in order to make representations in a particular fashion and in order to jeopardise the friendship between India and China. That being so, we have not abdicated our responsibility in regard to the maintenance of friendly relationship between India and China and the position of Kalimpong, which has been, on the hon. Prime Minister's own admission, a hotbed of international intrigue. (Several hon. Members No, no) That being so, it is open to us and it is our right and duty to refer to the absolute undesirability of this kind of activity in Kalimpong. That is why it is open to us to say and I resent very strongly as strongly as I ever can—the slightest reflection coming from the Acharya or anybody else in this House or outside upon our loyalty to this country. (Several hon. Members: No, no) If this thing goes on like this, to hell with co-operation. If you mean to say that we are disloyal to this country, let us have a fight over it. You know very well who are really and truly loyal to this country. The reflection which comes from this man here, in spite of his eminence, is something which we are not going to stomach and which we are going to reply in the proper way. That is why we resent this kind of an expression.

Shri C. D. Pande: I want to protest against the repression.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, can any hon. Member be referred to as 'this man' in this House?

Several hon. Members: Shame, shame

Shri C. D. Pande: I want one minute

Mr Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

Shri Mamasen (Darjeeling): Apart from mentioning the names of the two correspondents, will the hon. Minister be good enough to tell this House as to what definite information he has about what has happened in Kalimpong?

An hon. Member: Read the newspaper

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I have something important to say

Mr. Speaker: I have to ask the hon. Member, Raja Mahendra Pratap, that he should not go on interrupting like this day in and day out. Unless I call him, he ought not to interfere. I am giving him this warning. In spite of his age, I will be obliged to request him to keep out of this House if he persists in doing so. I cannot put up with this kind of interference however great a man he might be.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I was helping you.

Mr. Speaker: He ought not to interrupt.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I am going to stop all this, but you do not hear me.

Mr. Speaker: No, I would not hear him.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: If you know what I am going to say you will see that peace will rule here and peace will rule in Tibet. I beg to say...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is very wrong. The hon. Home Minister

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister dealt with this delicate problem with his usual restraint and dignity the other day. One would have naturally expected that his words will be readily accepted not only by the people in this country but also by those in other countries. He holds a very unrivalled position in the international world (Interruption) and his statesmanship,

integrity and passion for peace have never been questioned anywhere (Interruption). He dealt with the matter, as I said, in a manner which should have carried conviction to everyone at least in this House and if anything has been said thereafter, which is inconsistent with the authoritative observations and remarks made by him, we cannot but deplore such an attitude (Interruption).

So far as this particular motion is concerned, it has two parts. One deals with what has appeared in the People's Daily of China.

An hon. Member: Of India

Shri G. B. Pant: Of India

An hon. Member: No, of China

Shri G. B. Pant: Is it of India or of China?

An hon. Member: It is of China

Shri G. B. Pant: Hon. friends on the other side can enlighten me. They will please correct me if I am wrong. But something was written in the People's Daily. What has appeared there seems to repudiate what the hon. Prime Minister had stated here the other day. We all have nothing but feelings of friendliness for China. The hon. Prime Minister has been fighting the Chinese cause for the last many years (Interruption) and stood against very powerful blocs for the admission of China into the United Nations Organisation. In other ways too, when China was in difficulty the hon. Prime Minister helped China to the utmost extent possible.

Here, we are in a delicate position. We want to maintain that friendliness with China. It is our neighbour and it is a great country. It is one with whom we have entered into an agreement and with whom our association goes back to many many hundreds of years. But, at the same time Tibet is a closer neighbour—a

{Shri G. B. Pant}

very weak neighbour; one who deserves compassion and pity & nothing else. It consists of almost unarmed people, who give their time to prayers and to devotion and who have hardly any mundane interests. People like that, I think, should be regarded with sympathy by everyone. And, when they are in trouble and when they are faced with a very trying ordeal, I think we cannot but feel that sympathy for them. In fact, we have cultural ties, we have religious ties and we have those ties which poor people have with other people elsewhere and both of us belong to those communities which still have faith in religion and in God. So, there are many ties binding us together. In spite of that so far as political relations go, we want to adhere to the policy which we have accepted in our relations with China and both of us have agreed to the basic principles of Panchsheel.

After that clear enunciation of policy by the hon. Prime Minister one would have expected that his words would not be disputed. But this paper has taken a different line. Perhaps the Chinese Government may not have noticed what the hon. Prime Minister has said. If they had, perhaps they would not have repeated what had been repudiated and denied categorically by the External Affairs Ministry and the remarks made by the spokesman of that Ministry had been endorsed by the hon. Prime Minister in the course of his speech. He had also referred to that matter in full details. So, I can quite understand that some of our hon. Members should feel perturbed and concerned when the solemn statement made by the hon. Prime Minister is in any way disputed by any section of our people in this country. The words used in the communique, I am told—I do not know if I am right; perhaps I shall stand corrected if they are wrong, but the communique issued by the Central Office of the Communist Party says . . .

Mr. Speaker: Have hon. Members got a copy of that statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is there.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go by a newspaper.

Shri G. B. Pant: The communique issued by the Central Office of the Communist Party says that Kalimpong was the commanding centre of the revolt. These are the words which had appeared in the report that was published by the Chinese news agency. And if these words have also been confirmed by the Central Office of the Communist Party, after they have had the opportunity of listening to what the Prime Minister had said . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I read out a portion of that statement?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When I asked the hon. Member to give me an authoritative statement, he said, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. I have got it here. I was showing it from here.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I can clarify it . . .

Shri Tangamani: Is the hon. Minister reading from an authoritative statement issued by the party office?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall call Shri Tangamani by name. Should he go on talking when four others of the same party also are talking?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to read a portion . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed them to speak. I have allowed them to make interruptions also. He says every blessed thing which will destroy the goodness or the orderly manner in which this should happen. I have not been preventing them. But let it go on in an orderly manner. If Shri S. M. Banerjee wants to speak, let him speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want only one minute. The statement is here in *The Hindustan Times*.

Mr. Speaker: Is it an authoritative statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a quotation, I am reading out that quotation.

Mr. Speaker: This is in the newspaper. The hon. Minister also has got that.

Shri G. B. Pant: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these are the words.

Shri Nagi Reddy: This is from a different paper. I can clarify it because (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Unless the hon. Member has got an authoritative version we shall go by the newspaper here (Interruptions). Let there be no interruptions. Let me see. At the end, if an explanation is necessary, I shall give him an opportunity. Let him wait.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not aware if Shri S. M. Banerjee is a Member of the Politbureau.

Shri Nagi Reddy: There is no Politbureau Member here. They are outside. (Interruptions)

Shri G. B. Pant: Then, the hon. Member is in no better position than I am. It is no better than that, his position is in no way better than mine.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall read out the correct version of it impartially.

Shri G. B. Pant: These words have been used in the adjournment motion that this thing was said, and the Speaker had made inquiries. And I understood that this was almost accepted that the facts that had appeared were in this adjournment motion and were correctly stated. But, as I mentioned, if it has not been said, then what is stated in the adjournment motion would not be correct. If it has been said, I would not only consider it unfortunate but extremely deplorable that a statement like this should have appeared.

Several hon. Members: Hear, hear (Interruptions)

Shri G. B. Pant: ... after the Prime Minister had made his statement in this House and a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry had definitely stated that this charge as utterly unfounded and baseless. In the circumstances, if Members here feel that such statements are likely to give a wrong impression to people outside, I think that feeling must be respected. It does give rise to some sort of misunderstanding. Then, there is another statement here which is still equally important and worth noticing.

"The statement further accuses the Indian Government that they are violating Panchsheel which enjoins strict neutrality and non-intervention in each other's affairs."

Shri Nagi Reddy: That is a complete distortion.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am relying only on the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has got a copy. What is the meaning of interrupting like this?

Shri Nagi Reddy: We were not asked to bring the copy. I would bring it tomorrow morning.

Mr. Speaker: Let him keep quiet and listen.

Shri Tangamani: If the hon. Minister has not got the authoritative copy, let him only refer to

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In spite of my repeated requests, no hon. Member is able to give me an authoritative version. We all go by that appears in the newspaper.

Shri Nagi Reddy: If you give me half an hour I shall bring it. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be interruptions like this. Hon. Members on both sides are relying upon newspaper reports. One newspaper says something; it omits something; another newspaper says something more.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why not we get it?

Mr. Speaker:Therefore, I shall allow both sides to refer to newspapers; unless we get an authoritative statement, we shall be proceeding on this. Let there be no interruption.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may read from my newspaper.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to refer to it. When the Communist Party gave the names of speakers, I found Shri S. M. Banerjee's name missing. But, now, I do not know why he is particular about this.

An hon. Member: He is not a Member of the Communist Party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am an Independent. But I have every sympathy with the Communist Party, and I support every right action of theirs.

Mr. Speaker: He is not a Member of the Communist Party.

Shri Tangamani: We were not given any information that the adjournment motion would be coming up and we would have to bring that statement (Interruptions)

Shri G. B. Pant: no cause for provocation or irritation. That is far from my intention. And I tried to deal with matters in a dispassionate and detached way, so far as I possibly can.

So, I am saying that if there is any sort of allegation or insinuation or suggestion in the statement that the Government of India had failed in observing the principles of Panchsheel, Panchsheel of which the Prime Minister is the father...

Shri Tangamani: Shadow boxing.

Shri G. B. Pant: The word was really ushered into existence by him; many of the sovereign States have now accepted it, and have agreed to pay their homage and allegiance to it. It would be a matter of regret if the Prime Minister were to be rep-

udiated by some of his own countrymen.....

Shri Nagi Reddy: No, it has not been done. Who said that?

Shri G. B. Pant: Then, my statement is.....

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why should he go on saying that we have repudiated something, which we have not done. He is a responsible Home Minister. And he ought not to say this kind of thing.

Mr. Speaker: He is entitled to read what has been made in the statement. Hon. Members have made a statement. I have allowed Shri H. N. Mukerjee to have his say. Let the hon. Minister explain his own standpoint. I shall ultimately decide what is to be done.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am basing my remarks on what has been stated in the text of the adjournment motion itself.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I shall get the statement in half an hour.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not referring to anything extraneous or external to it. Everything that I have said is germane to and arises out of the text of the adjournment motion itself. So, what I am saying is this that if this is correct, then I take it that the Mover has taken good care to see that the words that he has used are really authentic and correct. So, I am saying that if anybody here in our country has said that the Government of India has infringed the basic principles of Panchsheel that would be a matter of deep regret to everyone of us here, because, the Prime Minister has, as I said a minute earlier, persuaded many other countries to accept this Panchsheel, and among other countries, China too. So, it would be a matter of real sorrow and even of anguish to some of us, if it were said that the Government of India had failed to act up to their professions with regard to the solemn

doctrine of Panchsheel. So, I am in agreement with the spirit of the remarks made by the Mover....

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Allow a discussion.

Shri G. B. Pant:... and also to a large extent with what Acharya Kripalani has said.

Several hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He is not prepared to read the final statement we have made, and yet he is making a statement like this.. (Interruptions).

Shri G. B. Pant: Every observation that has been made.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri G. B. Pant: I hope that when the hon. Members who seem to be a little excited cool down a little, they themselves will probably agree with every word of what I have said. That is all that I have to say

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I ask a question of the hon. Home Minister?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I want a clarification from the hon. Home Minister with regard to the first point raised in this adjournment motion. I submit with respect that it raises a very vital matter in respect of diplomatic convention. Can any Embassy which enjoys certain immunities in this country issue a statement in effect saying that the Prime Minister of the country is a liar, that the Government of the country....

Shri Nagi Reddy: It is not issued by the Embassy.

Shri Frank Anthony: As far as I can make you said that the Embassy here had either released or endorsed a statement, had released or endorsed it. Could the Pakistan High Commission, for instance, issue a statement here saying that the Government of India is conniving at, or encouraging,

subversive activities in Pakistan....

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: It is not done.

Shri Frank Anthony:...and our own Embassy say this in Peking? They would not be permitted to say, they would be turned out at least. I mean it is a vital matter. What is the Government's reaction to this obvious abuse of diplomatic privilege?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: One question, sir.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: You hear me, all trouble will end.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both sides

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: We would like to reply.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of replying in this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I just wanted information from the hon. Home Minister.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: We have not got an opportunity.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I want to clarify the position of the Communist Party. It has not been clarified.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to hear

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I request you one thing? Just one sentence. I will make a request.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed Shri Hiren Mukerjee to speak.

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: You have allowed so many others to speak also.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Tomorrow I will read out the statement of the Communist Party so that things can be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow.

Shri Nagi Reddy: I will send you an official copy of our statement. I make a request. I am prepared to send an official copy of the statement to you, and I only request you to see that that statement is read for clarification tomorrow in the House so that this distortion may not go on always here.

Acharya Kripalani: Shri Anthony has asked a question from the Home Minister about diplomatic immunities. I suppose that question must be answered.

Mr. Speaker: When is the hon. Prime Minister returning?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): He is returning tomorrow. He will be present in the House tomorrow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: From the hon. Home Minister I want to ask one thing.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I request an answer from you for my enquiry?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You were pleased to call me. They are not giving a chance.

Mr. Speaker: No harm. He will have an opportunity.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only a question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not passing any final orders now.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him now.

An adjournment motion has been placed before the House stating that after the Prime Minister's statement, the Chinese Embassy in India has circulated a copy of an article appearing in the Peoples' Daily of China, where it is said to have attributed that the centre of rebellious activity—that is what I find in the adjournment motion—is still in Kalimpong.

It also refers to a statement issued by the Communist Party of India stating among others that "many shady happenings are taking place at Kalimpong and that a lot of doubtful foreigners are visiting the place".

Smt. Benu Chakravarty: Quite right.

Acharya Kripalani: Quite right?

Mr. Speaker: Quite right.

These two statements are made after the hon. Prime Minister's statement and are likely to bring about unfriendly relations, or snap the friendly relations that exist between the two neighbouring countries of India and China.

Regarding the earlier one relating to the issue of the circulation of a paper by the Embassy, a point was raised as to whether it was open to any Embassy to carry on or to circulate certain papers notwithstanding the fact that the Prime Minister of this country had made a statement. That is a matter of policy which has to be investigated or which has to be explained.

Regarding the second point, I have been given the P.T.I. report wherein, substantially, though not word for word, the same thing appears:

"Referring in this connection to the Chinese charge that Kalimpong has become the command centre of Tibetan rebels, the statement said, 'we all know that many shady happenings are taking place in Kalimpong and that a lot of doubtful foreigners are visiting this place'".

Therefore, so far as that statement is concerned, the statement is not challenged.

In the adjournment motion two statements are made, one relating to the Embassy circulating the paper, a copy or an extract; the other one a statement by the Communist Party of India. The Communist Party still says

here, agreeing with what that paper has said, that Kalimpong is the centre of all this trouble.

Shri C. D. Pande: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of point of order.

The hon. Members on this side have said that it is true, and therefore they stick to it. Here is a statement of the hon. Prime Minister that it was suggested some time ago that there were some people carrying on not an intrigue but a whole conspiracy here, that that was exaggerated; at the same time, he has seen to it that nothing happens. But there is a definite statement by a responsible party here notwithstanding even the recent reiteration of the hon. Prime Minister. This is likely, as Acharya Kripalani has said, to embitter the feelings between the two great countries. This is a very serious matter, if it is true.

So far as the question is concerned whether it is open to them from a diplomatic standpoint or not, that is also a serious matter for this House to consider.

If these statements are allowed to be made, if they are false, it may create disturbances or difficulties in the way of our foreign policy. I do not make light of this matter. Anyhow, the hon. Prime Minister is not here. Let us wait.

In the meanwhile, if the hon. Members here belonging to the Communist Party want to place the statement, a true copy of the statement here, I shall only be too glad to receive it.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: May I just beg of you....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I had given notice of an adjournment motion about Pravada's comment yesterday. You had written to me and I want to approach you. What has been your decision about that?

Mr. Speaker: It is irrelevant now.

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Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Pravada has again published it.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: Right through this entire debate that has been going on, one point has never occurred either to the hon. Home Minister or those great upholders of the dignity of India, that in the Communist Party statement, which has also appeared in this Press, there is a statement saying that an enquiry is being requested, an investigation by the Prime Minister. I think it is quite within our jurisdiction, and we have done it right throughout; we have not accepted the fact which has been stated on the basis of a little chit from the Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister that these foreigners have not been there, and that they have not been intriguing there. Therefore, are we not within our rights, even being fully patriotic Indians, if some things are happening there, to ask the Prime Minister to institute an enquiry? Why has this thing been right throughout completely subdued and completely kept away from the House by the hon. Home Minister? We are completely within our rights.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The hon. Member thinks that the Prime Minister has been making statements without making enquiries. I take very strong exception to that.

Secondly, the matter had been brought to the notice of the Government by the Chinese Embassy last July, and a thorough-going enquiry was made into all the allegations made by the Chinese Government, and we have sent an *aide memoire* dated the 2nd of August 1958 repudiating all the charges, giving them the result of our enquiry, and not one of them was found correct. And it is on the basis of that report that the Prime Minister has made his statement. There is no reason why we should make another inquiry just because the Communist Party wants it.

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

With regard to the second point, as to whether there was a violation of diplomatic privileges, actually there is really no violation of diplomatic privileges as such, but it is highly improper for any Mission posted in any country to make any critical statement about the Government of that country or its activities. It is not the function of a Mission posted anywhere, in any country, to make a critical estimate of that Government's policy or to criticise the activities of that Government. In this case, the Prime Minister's integrity has been challenged, his honesty has been challenged. We take very strong exception, (Interruptions)—what is the point of shouting?—we take very strong exception to the statement made by the Communist Party, the full text of which has already appeared

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Where?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: in the Times of India. It is true that in that statement, by implication, they do say that a Government which is committed to Panchsheel has been giving a portion of its territory for carrying on subversive propaganda or subversive activities against them. Sir, I categorically deny that this has been done, and on behalf of the Government, I can say that no part of India will be used ever by any country or any group to do propaganda or carry on subversive activities against any country, much less against a friendly country like China.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May we be allowed to place on the Table of the House a statement.

Mr. Speaker: All that I can say is that this matter will stand over till tomorrow.

There is one other thing. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said that she feels, and her party feels, that these subversive activities are happening in

Kalimpong, but that they only want an investigation to be made by the hon. Prime Minister. Sitting here, I can only say that there are ways of bringing this matter to the notice of the Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister said only day before yesterday that these activities are not being carried on, they have made inquiry and so on. So to say this in a paper or in a statement to the Press is not necessary, they might have written to the Prime Minister saying, 'Notwithstanding this, we have got this information'. Therefore, it is that Acharya Kripalam said that it is not right to do this. Let this stand over. As to who is right and who is wrong will be decided by the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On a point of explanation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister will be here tomorrow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Home Minister reply to one question?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I ask whether tomorrow the entire question of the charges which we have in our possession regarding espionage there will also be allowed to be discussed?

Mr. Speaker: I have postponed my decision as to whether to admit the motion or not. I shall hear the hon. Prime Minister tomorrow and make up my mind as to whether it ought to be admitted. If I admit it, I will allow a discussion tomorrow evening. Every adjournment motion, if admitted, will be taken up at the end of the day. Therefore, if it is admitted, all hon. Members will have an opportunity to bring whatever record or material they may like to have. They won't be taken by surprise. All this will happen only after admission. This is only the preliminary stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the lathi charge?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that certain

very important member of the Communist Party of India was called by the Chinese Embassy here and certain consultations were held there, certain briefs were given and after that a meeting was held and some decisions were taken? Will the Home Minister inquire about this? Also (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: What is there for the Home Minister to inquire?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This kind of counter-challenging has been allowed in the past that certain people are spies to the headquarters of the Communist Party. They could not prove it but it remained on the records and this sort of tendentious things are being allowed by you.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. lady Member admits they go and talk by saying, why should they not?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I object strongly to the way you have tried to distort the whole matter.

Mr. Speaker: What has she said? I cannot understand.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My point is that you have tried directly to distort what I have said. I have not once agreed that we are going to talk with the Chinese Embassy everyday. Is that what you are saying? Is that what I have said?

Mr. Speaker: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I rise to a point of order.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): With your permission, may I

Mr. Speaker: Order, order please (Laughter).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order refers to this. You permitted Shri Braj Raj Singh to make a certain statement and put that on the record of the House and also to be communicated to the Press of the

world. That refers to an allegation that a particular Embassy had certain contacts with some particular Members of the House.

An Hon. Member: He said Communist Party.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as the fact of the situation is concerned, personally I can certainly say this that there is no harm done if Members of this House go anywhere. But as far as we are concerned, as far as Communists in this House are concerned, I can categorically deny that there is any such connection between us and the Embassy of any country here, and, therefore, the insinuation is completely wrong. Besides, from the point of view of diplomatic relationship, I think it is highly improper for Members of this House to insinuate that Members of certain Embassies, Embassies of Socialist countries in particular, have a kind of peculiar relationship with Members of the Communist Party. That is a matter of which you have to take note. What I have been noticing in these proceedings is that you are rather soft in regard to allowing certain things to get into the record, things which militate against the Communist Party. That we can look after ourselves. The Communist Party can look after itself. But as a matter of fact, we are entitled to protection from you to see that any improper remarks, remarks which go against the whole grain of our relationship with others, are not put on the record. But sometimes you are soft in allowing such things. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: You hear everybody. You hear me also.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear him later.

Shri Braj Raj Singh has tried to draw the attention of the House to what he had heard or to what he had been informed, that some Members of the Communist Party had discussions with the Chinese Embassy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I did not say that. I said a very important member of the Communist Party was called. I did not say 'any Member of the House'. I wanted to know about it from the Home Minister. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is all on record. (Interruptions by several Members from the Communist Group).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They were traitors in 1942. क्या बात कर रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: So far as I am concerned, I would never like to give any impression that I am not holding the scales even. I am sorry if I created an impression of that kind. I would be the last person to create such an impression, or to do anything to create such an impression in the mind of any hon. Member in this House or any Party. So far as I am concerned, all Parties are entitled to respect. Each Party is trying to do its best to serve this country. (An Hon. Member: Doubtful).

I do not make any distinction. It may be that each individual Party thinks that it is superior to the other Party. So far as I am concerned, all Parties are equal.

Shri Braj Singh wanted to bring that matter to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. I understood from the manner in which the hon. lady Member got up—and there was some disturbance then—that she said—'There is no harm in seeing'. I do not know. It may be a misunderstanding. I thought she said—'What is the harm if I go and see?' (prolonged laughter). That was how I understood.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: No, no. I never said that. (Interruptions) You are distorting what I said.

Mr. Speaker: It is a mistake. I am saying it is a mistake. (Interruptions) If hon. Members disturb members of other parties who are speaking, it is

all right. But sometimes hon. Members disturb when members of their own party are speaking and that is why sometimes I am not able to hear them properly (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Even if we are 30 members, we are not frightened to face a hostile House. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So, the matter stands.

Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri A. M. Thomas.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, what about my adjournment motion?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And about other adjournment motions, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed those motions.

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I had given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Raja Mahendra Pratap.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I just want to say a few words. I want peace in this House and I want peace in Tibet. I say if these gentlemen can endear themselves to China they can be very useful in bringing about peace in Tibet. We can send them to Peking, China. (Interruptions). If I were the Prime Minister, I will make list of these, our communist friends. I will say: 'Thank you very much for your objecting to my declaration.' (Interruption). I would have said: 'You did very right in saying that my statement was wrong. By saying this, you endear yourselves to China. China became pleased with you. So you are the best instruments for peace. You are patriots; you cannot be unpatriotic. No hon. friend here is unpatriotic. So we can utilise you for peace.' (Interruptions). Our Jan Sanghi people and these people who are objecting to the conditions in Tibet can be sent to Kalimpong and they can try to influence the Tibetans from there and bring peace. We want peace in this House and we want peace in the world.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table; Shri A. M. Thomas.

Shri Vajpayee: What about my adjournment motion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that motion.

Shri Vajpayee: But there is no reason given, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Vajpayee will come and see me in the Chamber.

Shri Vajpayee: No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Vajpayee and Shri Assar and others had given notice.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. (Interruptions). I am not going to allow this kind of interruptions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, have we forgotten Delhi? We have confined ourselves to Tibet only.

Mr. Speaker: I want Mr. Banerjee to keep out of the House for the rest of the day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am going, Sir. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He is so much interrupting the business of this House that I hereby order him to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I am going. But this adjournment motion means...

Mr. Speaker: Let him withdraw.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, Sir, I am going.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot put up with this kind of interruptions any more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you very much, Sir.

(Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Papers to be laid on the Table.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under....

Shri Vajpayee: Sir, I rise to move an adjournment motion. If the adjournment motion is not going to be admitted, I must know the reasons why it is not going to be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed the motion.

Shri Vajpayee: On what ground, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Let us get along. Mr. Thomas. (Interruptions).

Shri Vajpayee: It is not a continuing matter, Sir. (Interruptions). There is no State Assembly, and Parliament is the only forum. There was a violent lathi charge.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): One word, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: There is a Municipal Corporation.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There must be order maintained in the House. Mr. Vajpayee—and I think Mr. Assar—both of them jointly and also Shri Braj Raj Singh sent me a notice of an adjournment motion. I disallowed that adjournment motion.

Shri Punnoose: It is very important, Sir. It happened in Delhi and not in Tibet.

Mr. Speaker: Let it happen here. If I disallow an adjournment motion should they go on moving it? Then what is the use of my disallowing it? (Interruptions).

Order, order. I am going to allow a short-notice question regarding the subject of that adjournment motion. I may tell the House that it is about the death of somebody of Tibetan origin who died in police custody. That is what is reported in the Press. That is sought to be brought in by this adjournment motion. Should

[Mr. Speaker]

there be an adjournment motion if somebody dies? Death is deplorable. But, I will allow a short-notice question on that matter. I am going to allow the Minister to make a statement or answer that short-notice question.

If after each adjournment motion is disallowed, an hon. Member gets up and says: 'This is my adjournment motion and I intend stating it here', then I will have to close the shop and go. Things are being done here in such a way that I am exceedingly sorry that hon. Members do not observe decorum. I am trying to accommodate every hon. Member. They have to satisfy me. I have been saying this for three or four days. Nobody has cared to see me. Hon. Members want to make statements here. They can come and see me and convince me about the thing. I have not been asked to revise my decision. I am prepared to meet them. Shri Banerjee or Shri Braj Raj Singh or Shri Vajpayee. They can come and satisfy me as to why I should revise my decision. Then I shall bring it before the House. So.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I would submit that Mr. Banerjee who has been ordered by you to leave the House did not give an adjournment motion on the death of the Tibetan. As I understand, Sir, his motion was with reference to the lathi charge right under our nose at Delhi. There is no State Legislature. I feel that a Member is entitled to know the reason of your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I said it is a simple matter of law and order. If some people gather and the police ask them to go and they refuse and they are beaten, immediately, an adjournment motion is brought in. This Parliament is spending thousands of rupees every day, and should we take up the time of the House like this? Is it necessary that an hon. Member should get up and go on disturbing the House? There is a limit to this.

Yes, let us go to the next item—papers to be laid on the Table.

12.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 346 dated the 21st March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 347 dated the 18th March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 348 dated the 18th March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 366 dated the 23rd March, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1329/59.]

ORDERS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following statements or Orders:—

- (1) Statement showing 248 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Krishna District.

- (ii) Statement showing 166 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Guntur District.
- (iii) Statement showing 207 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in East Godavari District.
- (iv) Statement showing 171 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in West Godavari District.
- (v) Six statements showing 281 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in West Godavari District.
- (vi) Statement showing 144 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in East Godavari District.
- (vii) Two statements showing 30 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in Guntur District.
- (viii) Statement showing 118 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in Krishna District. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1330/59.)

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the

Ministry of Railways—Stores and Printing.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House.

12.59 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 1161

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to make a statement on behalf of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. Sir, while replying on the 12th March, 1959 to supplementary questions arising out of Starred Question No. 1161 by Sarvaashri D. C. Sharma, Shree Narayan Das and Shivananjappa regarding the new International Wheat Agreement, it was stated 'No' in answer to a supplementary question by Shri Hem Barua whether there were any new additions to the existing exporting countries.

The correct reply to this Supplementary question should have been:—

"In the Agreement of 1959 three additional countries, namely, Italy, Spain and Mexico, would be joining as exporters."

RESCINDING OF ORDER ASKING MEMBER TO WITHDRAW

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume the discussion on the Demands. . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, before you take up this, may I submit one thing? Just now you were pleased to order Mr. Banerjee to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day. May I submit that he was

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

not persisting, perhaps, with the intention of disturbing you. May I request you to rescind this order of your and allow him to sit in the House?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I also join in the request.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We also wish to join in this request. I understand that you were pleased to order that, perhaps, in the heat of what happened just before. It is true that he would not have meant any disrespect. I hope that in the light of this you will be pleased to reconsider your decision directing him to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members may by this time be aware that it is not very pleasant to me to ask any hon. Member to go from this House. I have tried for nearly an hour. This is a matter which generates some heat. I am happy that no greater heat arose out of this discussion.

So far as Shri Banerjee is concerned, I gave him not one but two, three chances. I am really sorry that he got up again and again. He must be knowing that I am calling one after another. Even if a dozen people stand up simultaneously, I never forget who stand up and I begin to call one after another. Hon. Members are aware that I have been personally indulgent to Shri Banerjee particularly, because he takes a lot of pains and studies these matters and contributes to the debates here. It is not without a pang that I asked him to go. I shall be glad to receive him back. But I will request the hon. Members to make up their minds. When I ask the hon. Members to resume their seats I will call them a minute or two later. Let us have this understanding hereafter. Let it not be made to appear bad. We are here the biggest legislature in the whole of India. . . .

Shri Nath Pai: In the whole of Asia.

Mr. Speaker: Not Russia.

Shri Nath Pai: In the whole of Asia.

Mr. Speaker: I am not satisfied even with that. I want to make this the biggest Parliament of the whole world, with your co-operation of course. I would only be too glad to ask Shri Banerjee to come back. You can ask him to come back.

13.02 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Out of 4 hours allotted for these Demands, 3 hours and 43 minutes now remain. Hon. Members who were unable to move cut motions yesterday 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 cut motions are otherwise in order. At what time shall I call the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I shall take about 40-45 minutes and my colleague may intervene in the course of the debate if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing must conclude at 5 PM and I will call him at quarter past four. The other Minister will intervene and speak for fifteen minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, now everytime two Ministers speak and thus they take away the time. So, whatever time is taken by these Ministers should be excluded from the time given to the Members. We do not get time. Yesterday in the demands relating to the Ministry of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Steel, many Members wanted to speak but they could not get time.

Mr. Speaker: That is why the time was extended by one hour. All these are taken into account when the Business Advisory Committee meets. The representatives of all the groups are there and they were sitting there when we decided this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittai Rao (Khammam): When we ask for more time, you always considered it necessary.

Mr. Speaker: I considered it yesterday and gave one more hour.

Shri T. B. Vittai Rao: You gave the time but the Minister was speaking for two and three hours.

Mr. Speaker: Somebody must speak; it is only for that I give time. Shri Mohan Swarup may continue his speech.

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल रूरल हाउसिंग पर बातचीत कर रहा था। मैंने कहा था कि पांच सौ गांव डेवलपमेंट के लिये छांटे गये हैं, लेकिन उन में भी कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकी है और न यह बताया गया है कि उनमें से कितने गांवों में मकानात की व्यवस्था की गई है और कितना खर्चा सफ़र हुआ है। इस विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हाउसिंग का ताल्लुक है, सरकार की पालिसी कैबिनेटलिसट पालिसी है और घर-बनाइश्वेशन की पालिसी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि गांव बरबाद किये जा रहे हैं, उजाड़े जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली के घास पास कुछ गांव खाली कराये गये हैं, ताकि वहाँ बिल्डिंग बनाई जा सकें। इस प्रकार गांवों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है और शहरों को आबाद किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली को तो पैरिस और लन्दन के नमूने का शहर बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और गांवों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। आबादी के बाद हमने सोचा था कि अब लोगों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिलेंगे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि

इन तीनों का अभाव है। होना यह चाहिये था कि स्वतंत्र देश में हर कुनबे को, हर आदमी को मकान मिलता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। गांवों में मकानात की जो हालत है, वह बंद से बंदतर होती जा रही है। हमारे पास फीगर्स हैं कि गांवों में ८५ प्रतिशत मकानों का मिट्टी का प्लिम्ब होता है, ८३ प्रतिशत बीबारे मिट्टी, घास-फूस और बास की होती है, ७० प्रतिशत छतें घास-फूस की होती हैं और केवल ७ प्रतिशत मकान ईंटों के बने होते हैं। इसके अलावा ६५ प्रतिशत मकानों में रीटिन्ड नहीं होती हैं, ७० प्रतिशत लोग कुओं पर पानी के लिये निर्भर रहते हैं। १३ प्रतिशत लोग पानी के लिए तालाबों और झीलों पर निर्भर रहते हैं और १२ परसेंट ऐसे हैं, जो कि कुदरती स्रोतों और नदियों का पानी पीते हैं, ३ प्रतिशत ट्यूबवेल पर निर्भर करते हैं और केवल १.५ प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं, जिनको नल का पानी मिलता है। यह देहात की हालत है कि न रहने के लिये मकान है और न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है। अगर गांवों को दूर से—हवाई जहाज से देखा जाय, और उनका फोटो लिया जाय, तो वे मिट्टी का ढेर लगेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब हमारे खून और पसीने की कमाई से इस देश का निर्माण होता है और देश के खजाने भरते हैं फिर भी हम लोगों के—गांवों के लोगों के—रहने के लिये मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था न हो। मई और जून के महीनों में देहात में आब लगती है और किसानों के फूस के शोपड़े जल कर राख हो जाते हैं, जिसके कारण हर साल लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना कि क्या उन्होंने कभी गांवों में जा कर लोगों की हालत को देखा है? शायद इलैक्शन के दौरान मैं उन्होंने दो बार गांवों को देखा हो। उसके अलावा शायद उनको इसका मौका नहीं हुआ होगा। क्या देहात के नंगे, भूखे और गृहहीन इन्सानों को इसी तरह से रहने दिया जायेगा ?

[श्री मोहन स्वराज]

मैं गांवों के हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। गांवों में भट्टों का इन्तजाम किया जाये और पन्द्रह-बीस मील के फासले पर भट्टे बनाये जाय। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्राक्सियल गवर्नमेंट इसमें सहायता दे। उन भट्टों से ईंटें तकावी पर ली जायें और गवर्नमेंट एक चौबाई हिस्सा सबसिडी में दे।

एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स के कलेबोरेशन से लोगों को मकानात बनाने के लिये तकावी ली जाये। अभी तक इसका कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया गया है।

हर जिले में कम से कम एक माडल बिलेज बनाया जाये, जहाँ हाउसिंग की पूरी तरह व्यवस्था हो, पानी की व्यवस्था हो और रहन-सहन का सही इन्तजाम हो। अगर जिले में एक माडल बिलेज बनता है, तो भासपास के गांवों को इस बारे में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वे स्वयं इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने की सोचेंगे। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई जा रही है।

हर स्टेट में एक हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन का इन्तजाम किया जाये, जहाँ से लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ब मिलने की व्यवस्था हो। आज तक ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं देहात में देखता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे मकानात बने हुये हैं, जिन में न रोशनी होती है, न वैन्टीलेशन का हिसाब-किताब है और न ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था है, न बच्चों के खेलने के लिये कोई जगह है और न वहाँ पार्क्स बने हुये हैं। क्या यह स्थाव कभी पूरा नहीं होगा? जो एमिनिटीज शहरों के लोगों के लिये हासिल हैं, क्या वे देहात के लोगों को मुहैया नहीं की जा सकती हैं? आखिर वे भी शहर के लोगों के तरह ही इन्सान हैं।

प्लड-एफेक्टिव देहात की हालत और भी खराब है। वहाँ हर साल बाढ़ आती

है और मकान बरबाद हो जाते हैं। ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के गांवों की यही हालत है। वहाँ और पश्चिमी यू० पी० में बहुत नाब ऐंसे हैं—मेरठ और मुजफ्फरनगर वगैरह में—जहाँ वाटर-सर्जिंग की बजह से मकानात हर साल गिर जाते हैं। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वहाँ के हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में कोई ग्रन्थी पालिसी बनाये।

शहरों में और स्लम एरियाज में छोटे-छोटे मकानात होते हैं, जहाँ जानवर भी रहते हैं, गाय-बैस भी रहते हैं और कुत्ते भी रहते हैं और घादमी तो रहते ही है, यानी वहाँ पर को-एग्जिस्टेंस का भ्रष्टा नमूना होता है। जब हिन्दुस्तान में मकानात की यह हालत हो, तो हमें शर्म आनी चाहिये और हमें हाउसिंग की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

मैं देखता हूँ कि जब तक पाच साल की मुदत खत्म न हो जाय, तब तक गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज को मकान नहीं मिलता है। पाच साल के बाद मकान का क्लेम एस्टाब्लिश होता है। आज गवर्नमेंट के हजारों एम्पलाइज घूम रहे हैं, जिनको मकान नहीं मिल सकते हैं। कहा जाता है कि जब तक पाच साल न खत्म हो जायें, तब तक मकान मिलने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। इस सिलसिले में भी मिनिस्टर महोदय तबज्जह दें और बतायें कि जरूरतमन्द क्लार्क्स और गवर्नमेंट के दूसरे एम्पलाइज कहा रहे और कहाँ जायें।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes yesterday.

Shri Mohan Swaraj: I will take only ten minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: I won't give him more than one minute. He took 17 minutes yesterday.

Shri Mohan Swarup: Four hours have been allotted for this.

Mr. Speaker: Four hours have been allotted for discussion on these Demands for Grants. I cannot allow more than 15 minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I will take only five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai-(Kheri): Five minutes more may be given, Sir

Mr. Speaker: What is this sepharish for, I do not understand. I have to divide the time over many hon. Members.

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य : जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता था, अब मुझे संक्षिप्त करना पड़ेगा ।

अशोक होटल के मूताल्लिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें हर साल बाढा हो रहा है । उसके बारे में एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ । एक साहब, श्री धार० एस० गोयनका २७ अगस्त, ५८ से अशोक होटल के कमरा नम्बर १०२ में बोर्डर थे । चूँकि वह कुर्ता और धोती पहने हुये थे, इसलिये ३० अगस्त, ५८ को उनको बूँफे हाल में घुसने नहीं दिया गया और वह खुद वहाँ से चले आये । उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब को भी खत लिखा था । शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को मिला होगा । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बात की क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहूँगा कि जब कुर्ता और पाजामा हमारी नेशनल ड्रेस है, तो फिर उसको अशोक होटल में क्यों नहीं एलाऊ किया जाता है और वह होटल बाटे में कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

अब मैं कुछ शब्द एस्टेट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ पर हजारों लाखों रुपये के किराये के एरियर मौजूब हैं । मुझे बताया गया है कि वस लाख से के कर पचास लाख तक एरियर मौजूब हैं । इस सिलसिले में एक एरियर सैक्शन

कायम किया गया था, जिस के ए, बी, सी तीन हिस्से हैं । हर एक हिस्से में १२ क्लार्क, तीन एकाउंटेंट और एक एकाउंट्स आफिसर मुकर्रर किये गये थे और इसके अलावा एक स्पेशल आफिसर भी मुकर्रर किया गया था । मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस स्टाफ की कारगुजारी क्या है । लाखों रुपये के एरियर पडे हुये हैं, वे वसूल क्यों नहीं होते हैं । आफिसर यह स्टाफ किस लिये रखा गया है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बारे में क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहूँगा ।

मैंने पिछली मर्तबा भी कहा था कि फ्लेट्स की हालत बड़ी खराब है और वे टपकते हैं । मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से मुझे खत आया कि यह बात गलत है । एक रोड बारिश हो रही थी । नार्थ एवेन्यू के ७ नम्बर के फ्लेट नीचे के हिस्से में है । वह टपक रहा था । मैंने फौरन मिनिस्ट्री को रिज किया, तो वहाँ से तीन चार इंजीनियर्स— मैं नहीं जानता कि वे कौन थे—आये । आज हम देखते हैं कि मकानों की दीवारों में क्रेक आते जा रहे हैं और फ्लेट्स की छतें टपक रही हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब बताये कि इसकी वजह क्या है और कब तक इस तरह की हालत चलती रहेगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वक्त खत्म हो रहा है और मैं अध्यक्ष जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is a very important Ministry as it is the purchaser of materials on behalf of the Government of India. Every Ministry has to approach this Ministry for various reasons, and in that way it enjoys some amount of a monopolistic position. I may say that it is also the department of, if I may be allowed to say, corruption and bungling, and because of its bungling many Ministries have to undergo losses.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

I would like to start with the Central P.W.D. I do not want to repeat all those things which have been said last year and which still persist. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether there is a possibility of rationalising the hierarchy of the officers which, I think, is necessary in order to put a proper check about the working.

Now, let us see how the department now runs. There is a Chief Engineer who is to deal with the policy. There is an Additional Chief Engineer who is to deal with the works. Under the Chief Engineer we have got Superintending Engineers in charge of circles with their headquarters at Delhi. For instance, there is a Superintending Engineer in charge of a Circle in Calcutta, and another in charge of Dum Dum. Now, it is easy for the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Calcutta Circle to look after the works in Dum Dum. But there is a specific Engineer who will go from Delhi to Dum Dum in spite of the fact that already another engineer has gone from Delhi to Calcutta. Take, again, the Electrical Circle. We have got the Southern Electrical Circle which is to look after all the electrical works in aerodromes, whether they are in the south, north, east or west. Then there is a Northern Electrical Circle which is to look after the same area so far as buildings are concerned. Therefore, for work in the same area two Superintending Engineers (Electrical) have to go round. What I suggest is, there is a possibility of rationalising some of these divisions and sub-divisions and also circles which, I think, is necessary in order to put effective control on the working of this department.

Now, I will tell you why I say that it is a department where corruption is rampant. I do not know why in spite of the maintenance of a long list of permanent staff of artisans, for ordinary work of minor alterations the contracts are given.

Masons are there, carpenters are there, electricians are there, the other staff of the department are there, and in spite of that the department employs staff on muster roll and also give work to contractors. And, as it has already been said, and I think it is admitted, all these contracts are the veritable source of corruption.

Then comes the question of stores. It is a common factor. The stores which are issued and the stores which are utilised either for construction of buildings or for their maintenance are not the same stores. There have been cases of pilferage in transit. I know the hon. Minister is aware that, for instance, if a particular brand of electric wire is issued from the stores it disappears and a cheaper variety is utilised on the actual work. Efforts to check this have not been made in spite of repeated warnings. I know that the hon. Minister is aware of the purchase of curtains for the M.P.s' quarters. The price which was paid was something more than the price at which the particular distributor sells to the others. If the department had gone directly to make the purchase the price would have been something less. But the purchase was made through a contractor who charged the department more. I think the hon. Minister is also aware that roughly about 200 to 250 electric fans could not be traced at a time when the Pandara Road and Wellesley Road hutments were dismantled. The electric fans disappeared along with the debris.

Shri K. C. Reddy: When was that?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was about the Pandara Road and Wellesley Road hutments, when they were dismantled. I do not want to give a long list of such things, but this is exactly what is happening.

We have got a C.T.E. Cell. In the report, we have said that action has been taken and some enquiries have been made. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the C.T.E. Cell is not under the Executive Engineer.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It is not under the Chief Engineer. It is directly under the Ministry.

Shri Prabhat Kar: All right. Then I am very glad. It should be directly under the Ministry. Now, I would submit that in order to check these things, it is necessary to take the co-operation of the employees, because it is the common employees who can help you in the matter. I think that if you shake off the prejudice you have about the union officials and take into confidence the unions of the CPWD, it will be of much help to really check all this corruption which is going on, and the unions will be of much more help to the CTE Cell also.

So far as the CPWD employees are concerned, I do not know why even now, in spite of the hon. Minister's promise that the work-charged staff will be regularised, that work has not been completed. Although 35 non-industrial work-charged staff have been converted—they are to come into effect from 1-4-1959—the work has not been completed. They have not been fully put into regular category. So far as the others are concerned no step has yet been taken. I would request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to start the preliminary work although he has agreed to put at least 50 per cent of the posts which are more than three years old into regular category. So much with regard to the CPWD matters.

There are other aspects in regard to the CPWD. We ourselves have seen that so far as curtains that have been provided in our quarters are concerned, they are already in such a condition as if they had been purchased some ten years ago, while they were purchased in the year 1957 or in the middle of that year. I do not know what stuff is purchased and how this stuff has been purchased. But this is the sort of stuff that

has been purchased and it has involved a loss so far as the Government is concerned.

I now come to the Department of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. This is the most important department, for, through this directorate all the purchases of the Government of India are made and also the disposals are effected. So far as the disposals are concerned, we have seen from the reports of the Public Accounts Committee that proper care has not been taken to see how the Government can be benefited. Every time when something is disposed of through the Disposals Department we find a price at which the common man going into the market to purchase it will not get it. It is an abnormally low price at which the disposals are disposed of.

Shri K. C. Reddy: They are disposed of by auction generally.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I can say that auctions are somehow managed. Otherwise you cannot see such low prices for the commodities. They are not sold at such low prices anywhere in the market. It has been the common practice to purchase things from the disposals auction and to sell them at a higher price simply by transferring the particular stock to the next door and then sell them at a higher price. If it is possible for those persons who purchase from the Disposals to sell them at a higher price; why is it not possible for the Governmental machinery to sell them at a higher price? Why are they sold through auctions which always yield the lowest imaginable price? Care must be taken to see that simply because a particular stock has to be disposed of through the Disposals, you do not create or yield a price which is very, very low.

So far as supplies are concerned, there had also been so many points raised in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. There also I do not want to enumerate all of them, but I will point out one or two. It

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

has been said on many occasions that on various occasions the department suffered. I can mention one deal which is a longstanding one. It was about the purchase of the British tender and locomotive with components and fittings. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply stated that although the contract did contain a clause regarding liquidated damage, the question of levy of damage was not specifically considered by the ISD, London.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: To which report of the PAC is the hon. Member referring?

Shri Prabhat Kar: 17th report of the PAC and also the 4th report of the PAC (Second Lok Sabha). I would like to know why it is so. When the ISD is to purchase on behalf of the Government, it is its duty to see that the interests of the Government are safeguarded. It is in the interests of the Government to see that all the defects in the agreement are not considered as one of the pleas on account of the seller and the Government thus made the loser. This matter requires consideration so far as the working of the DG, S&D is concerned.

Coming to housing, there is a big problem. My hon. friend who spoke earlier mentioned about housing in the rural areas. There are so many schemes inaugurated as mentioned in the report but still, in spite of the fact that efforts have been made, I find no tangible effect has been created. The amounts are sanctioned but they are not fully utilised. I would request the Ministry, in consultation with the Labour Ministry and also the Finance Ministry, to see whether the bank deposits can be utilised for providing subsidised housing schemes. In order to build houses for the subsidised low or middle-income group, or even for housing in general, we can take the help of the Reserve Bank of India, which controls the chain of the banking system, to utilise the amount. I know that it will be necessary to consult the

Finance Ministry. But because this problem relates to the W.H.S., Ministry and I know the hon. Minister is very serious and sincere in trying to find out ways and means to solve the problem, I am suggesting that early steps should be taken. When I say Labour Ministry, I want that Ministry to see that the employers play their role properly, which they are most reluctant to do. Without their help it is not possible. I would request the W.H.S. Ministry to take the help of the Labour Ministry to force the employers to play their proper role so far as housing is concerned.

Regarding accommodation for Government employees, we are told in page 19 that 500 units of accommodation for class IV staff have been converted into accommodation for housing the officers. If that is so, it is very unfair. In these hard days, it is very difficult for class IV employees to get any accommodation. 50 per cent of the employees have not yet been accommodated. Employees recruited in 1945 have not been given accommodation still. This shortage is going on. I find that multi-storeyed buildings are erected in Connaught Circus to accommodate officers, whereas it is necessary that the low-paid employees like class IV staff should be provided with better facilities. They are being put into Vinay Nagar, where conveyance is difficult and other amenities are lacking. This should be taken into consideration before allotting any accommodation to the higher officers.

Regarding printing, Mr. Jaganath Rao referred to the bad quality of printing and to the errata. He said that in every Government publication there is one page called errata. I find even in this report itself there is an errata.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is very small in size.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is also there in the Demands for Grants. In the report of this Ministry, the errata is

small because particular care has been taken. So far as other Ministries are concerned, it is bigger. They have thought that they will not be taken to task if they take care of the report of their own Ministry. I think this does not speak well of our organisation and it is high time this was stopped.

Regarding central stationery, I feel there is necessity for decentralisation, so that it may function efficiently. About the Hindustan Housing Factory, last time the hon. Deputy Minister was very eloquent about foam-concrete slabs and said that with the coming of more and more refrigeration in the country and with multi-storeyed buildings, it would save foreign exchange, etc. But so far as the audit report is concerned, we find that the full production capacity has not yet been utilised. The meagre production of the foam-concrete department in 1954-55 was 30,000 and in 1955-56 it was 39,000. Due to lack of demand, the plants are not utilised beyond five per cent of the capacity. We are having a factory and the demand is only 5 per cent of its capacity. I do not know why, when so many buildings are erected and air-conditioning plants are being used, the percentage should be only five and why the capacity of the foam-concrete department is not properly utilised. I do not know when it is going to be utilised completely. This is one of the most important things that we must take into consideration.

Lastly, about Ashoka Hotel, it has been much talked of in earlier days, but there are so many complaints about it. It is running at a loss and we are told that after four or five years, it will run at a profit. But even then, I do not appreciate one thing, viz., a hotel in India which is run by the Government should have so many foreigners—dancers, orchestra, etc. You will find in the papers dancers and others, all non-Indian. There are countries where international hotels are there, but so far as entertainment is concerned, it is

national. They give their national entertainment to those who go there. Today in India we have got a habit that in our national hotel, we entertain the guests with songs and dances which are non-Indian in their character and we advertise that. This is something very bad. It does not speak well of our national prestige and national culture. In India, we have got better artistes in Indian music, dancing, orchestra, etc., and we should entertain our guests with those things.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): There is no ball-room dancing in India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Ball-room dances should not be necessary.

Shri A. M. Tariq: For foreigners it is necessary.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am not talking of the inmates, I am talking of the hired artistes.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kasaria): 82 per cent of the customers are non-Indians.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not know whether an Indian in London gets Indian music or dance there.

An Hon. Member: Bharata Natyam is there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In no other country, an entertainment which does not belong to that country is given to any person going there. When they are in India, they are to be given entertainment by the Indian artistes.

Mr. Speaker: Would not foreigners like to see more about India when they come here? If we provide their own entertainment, it will be stale for them.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are providing Indian entertainment.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Nowadays we have Bharata Natyam, and other kinds of national entertainment. We are gradually introducing it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The advertisement in the paper is not for Bharata Natyam; it is for some dances which are not very congenial. I think it will add to the prestige of the total if this is changed.

So far as the union of the employees of Ashoka Hotel is concerned, the management has not yet recognised it. As I said, in every enterprise, it is necessary to take the employees into confidence if it is to run smoothly. The sooner the union is recognised, the better it will be, in the interests of the Ashoka Hotel and its management. With these words, I conclude.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): During my experience for the past 15 years work in the labour field I hardly found time when I could eulogize sufficiently the improvement in the employer-employee relations either in the public sector or the private sector. But, for the first time, today I can say in the House that for the past one year and more I have had to deal with a number of employment problems concerning this Ministry, particularly in the field of press workers of the Government of India, and now I can say with pleasure that the Ministry and the Secretariat staff at the highest level are conscious of the progressive policy that the Government has laid down on labour problems and they are trying to implement that policy of bringing a socialist pattern of society to the maximum extent and in that they are helping the workers to a very large extent.

When I say this I have got to say again that though they have taken 6-8 months to thrash out this problem of workers' demands in doing so the Ministry took advantage of the presence amidst them and in our discussions of the advice of members from the Labour Department as well as from the Finance Ministry. What usually happens is that Ministers who are not aware fully of the financial implications, or as to how best labour problems could be tackled,

often times give out their sympathetic attitude to the demands made by labourers, subsequently to pose before the labourers that while they are sympathetic, they could not go forward because either the labour Department came in the way of the implementation by quoting certain rules and regulations or laws, or the Finance Department did not accede to their request. Here again, as I said, on account of this co-ordinated effort after a lapse of 6-8 months we were able to thrash out many problems which were hanging fire for 7-8 years since the last Pay Commission gave their report, and the workers have been benefited all over India, wherever the Government of India Press exists to the tune of over Rs. 1-2 lakhs, may be a little more, per month, which on aggregate comes to about Rs. 25 lakhs. This is the first time that I have noticed that they are conscious of the need for improving the standards and for bringing about better employer-employee relations.

In this connection I must mention that there was a particular case of a worker, an employee of the Government who, in his teen age, had done something for which he was hauled up by the police. Now the Government always says that the jails are meant to improve the prisoners. But they also say that people who are sentenced should get a certain amount of sympathy from the public and the Government. Now what happens is that Government, and particularly the police, never allow such persons to settle down in life. I have known one such case and I have intimate knowledge of the details and I have very strongly recommended for the reinstatement of the person concerned since the act committed was when he was a minor. By doing that the department would be advancing the social policy of the Government. I hope he would be absorbed. I do not have the information but from what has come to our knowledge indirectly I understand that this has been concurred in by Government.

Apart from this, the Ministry have said that they have attempted their very best to improve the employer-employee relations. An instance of this is their attempt to improve the whole lot of the Work Charged Establishment. The work Charged people are those who are engaged in construction activities. They put in service from 1-2 years to 20-25 years. In spite of such long service, they are never made permanent and they are not getting the benefits of permanent employment. Here, for the first time, the Government have laid down a policy that a person who has put in at least a minimum of three years should be permanently absorbed, and in order to bring about effect of this change in policy they are trying to make a number of posts permanent. They said that it will be 90 per cent or more. It is rather very difficult for obvious reasons for them because in PWD many of them are temporary workis. But many are engaged in construction work which last for 10-12 years. After the work is over they are disbanded. I would suggest that even if the work is over they may be engaged in some other work. From one type of work they may be shifted on to another and thus their status made permanent. But even so the present change is an advance from the existing policy, and I welcome this particular step of the Government. But, then, this Report does not give particulars—what is actual number involved of such people, how many people would be thus absorbed and so on. Though this policy was laid down in 1957, information is lacking as to how much of it has been implemented. I hope that more information will be supplied on the subject.

Then I would like to touch upon the question of rural housing. I feel that this should be tackled at the earliest possible moment. People in the rural sector have been living in an environment which nobody would envy. The Government of India has been doing quite a lot in the cities but speak much with regard to the

11(A1) L.S.D.—5.

improvement of housing conditions of the rural sector. It is a pity that the amount that has been set apart in the Plan has been whittled down this year, and this would and may naturally affect the construction of houses in the rural sector. I hope that the Ministry would see to it that this whittling down does not take place, so far as the rural sector is concerned. Whether it is the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, in the rural sector if you go on constructing houses at this speed—in the present Plan they are said to have considered the question of improving the housing conditions of nearly 5,000 villages—since India has got 550,000 villages, it will take a millennium before we can improve all the villages in India. It is not so much a question of improving the houses, it is more important to the question of improving the environment of the villages themselves. And the Ministry have not been able to set apart money for the improvement of the environment of the villages. Planning of houses in the villages means demolishing some of the old houses so that people can get more lung space and better sanitary conditions. If this is accepted, then people of those houses which are demolished should get priority in the matter of construction of new houses. So, I would submit that here and now, within the next 3-4 years the environment of the villages could be improved. If only this is done then alone will the rural population not get enchanted with the urban life. But since new houses have also to be constructed for enthusing the rural population, a certain amount of money may be set apart each year for improving the environmental conditions of the villages and a separate amount for new houses being constructed there. I think that within the Plan provision itself much can be done and I hope that a good deal more money will be allotted in the Third Plan.

Then I come to the question of khadi. I have been one of those people who have been dealing with this

[Dr. Melkote]

matter for the past 15 years, and I have myself been the Chairman of a khadi samiti. The Ministry purchases khadi to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs. At one time, in 1951-52, khadi was being manufactured to the tune of Rs. 3.4 crores. Today it has gone up to Rs. 22 crores. Of course, the Government is giving them many benefits in the shape of subsidy, rebate and so on. Still, if it is to grow, then the Government should increase their requirements from the khadi producers. To say that they do not come up to the standard of the mill cloth is not fair. Certainly, they are improving and the khadi that is being produced has already improved sufficiently. But then it is the hand work of an individual. Therefore, equality of standard with that of the mill cloth would be very very difficult to obtain. I feel that sufficient encouragement should be given to this industry and the maximum amount of khadi absorbed in every department of the Government so that khadi will not be found lacking in the sale in any place. I feel that it should not be Rs. 50 lakhs but it should be more than Rs. 5 crores worth immediately that the Government should purchase and distribute to the various Government departments.

The Ministry has said that it is attempting to shift a number of offices from Delhi to various parts of the country. It has made a beginning. After all, it has made a beginning because since 1948, I have been hearing about this. The Ministry has made a bold decision to shift a number of these Government of India offices to the various States. But let the Government of India know that today in the various States, the developmental and cultural activities of those princely States could be increased to a large extent and if we have got to improve and tone up both the administration and the expenditure that is involved in improving standards so that the people may reap the benefit thereof, a greater number of more offices ought to be shifted. I feel that

in Mysore and Hyderabad and even in Orissa and Nagpur many more of these offices could be shifted. This decentralising of the offices is necessary. I am sure that the Ministry is aware of it and is already doing its best. I only hope that it would do it more quickly and send out more offices from Delhi to the different States.

I have got to mention again what has been mentioned by my predecessor two speakers on the opposite benches about the Ashoka Hotel. I do not want to say very much at this juncture since this problem has been brought to the notice of the Ministry by me. I have not met the hon. Minister so far but I have met the Secretariat staff. I have placed before them what I knew about it. But one thing I should publicly say here and that is that the loss that the Ashoka Hotel is sustaining here is a meaningless affair. I understand that during the whole of last year the total average attendance or stay per day was nearly 300 of these foreign guests and the number of rooms available there is nearly 400. For lunch, breakfast, tea, at homes and such things they charge plenty of money and with the number of at homes and all other things that take place almost every day in Delhi, this hotel should now be a workable proposition. There should be no loss whatsoever.

An Hon. Member: What is the loss per year?

Dr. Melkote: It goes into several lakhs.

An. Hon. Member: No. Rs. 37 lakhs.

Dr. Melkote: Rs. 37 lakhs. I could have understood such things if the whole Hotel was put up for a specific temporary purpose and the hotel was put up rapidly two or three years back for such a purpose. But today things have changed very much. There is a lot of leakage going on there. There is inefficient management. There are

several other factors which I do not want to go into until and unless I know that the Ministry is not actively taking steps to remedy the defect. I would have occasion to bring this up to the notice of this House later. I would only mention this much at present that it is necessary for the Ministry to pay greater attention and see that the Hotel is managed more efficiently.

Here again in this hotel also workers are being harassed. Some of the workers recently had come to me and said that dismissal orders had been served on them on small pretexts. I personally feel that it is all totally unjust. I hope that the Secretariat and the Ministry would take note of the situation, go into the whole affair and satisfy and improve the employer-employee relations of which they have done so much elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Dr Melkote: Just two minutes more.

The question of the purchases is there: I have known of the purchases in different departments. Purchases are made everywhere by the Government but the payments are delayed ever so much, maybe, two years, three years or four years. Whenever customers from the Government come up to make Government purchases, usually the rates quoted go up by 200, 300 or 400 per cent. We have recently suggested an economy committee to go into this whole affair on behalf of the Party. If the same thing has to be purchased by the private sector, the purchase is at a rate very much lower than what the Government purchases. It is necessary for this department to see that payments are made promptly and thereby get rates

far lower than what they are getting at present. It is absolutely necessary to do this in order to economise in the expenditure that is involved.

Lastly, regarding the printing by the Government of India Presses, I submit that they have got excellent machinery, it is being done on very fine paper, the printing is good but a little more attention towards inaccuracies is necessary as one of my hon. friends has brought in. I only hope that this improvement would take place.

श्री बालगोत्री (बुलन्दशहर रजित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। अब यहाँ पर निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मन्त्रालय की डिमांड्स पर विचार हो रहा है। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

इस मन्त्रालय का सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० ई० विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसके बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं। इसमें भ्रष्टाचार भी बहुत होता है। यह केवल इसलिये कि जो ठेकेदारी का सिस्टम है उसको बदलने में अभी यह बहुत पीछे पड़ा हुआ है। इसी की वजह से सारा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। उसके द्वारा जितने भी एस्टिमेट्स बनाये जाते हैं उनमें नीचे से ऊपर तक, छोटे रूप से लेकर बड़े रूप तक खाने पीने का एक धन्या सा चलता है।

13.56 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो भी एस्टिमेट्स आप के बनाये जाते हैं उनमें इसकी ओर ठीक तरह से ध्यान दें। अभी तक इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानता

[श्री वास्नीकी]

हैं कि धाम इसमें सुधार लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह प्रश्न्य कहूँगा कि इस विभाग में जो वर्कर्स काम करते हैं उनको बहुत दिक्कतें हैं। ये दिक्कत धामके सामने आती भी रहती हैं। अधिकारियों और वर्कर्स के सम्बन्ध कुछ सुधरे जरूर हैं लेकिन अभी जो माननीय बस्ता-बोल रहे वे उन्होंने उन लोगों की बात कही जो कि वर्कर्स चार्ज और मस्टर रोम में काम करते हैं। मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा सन् १९५७ में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वर्कर्स चार्ज और मस्टर रोम पर काम करने वाले लोगों की सर्बिसों को रेगुलराइज किया जायेगा और उनको वे सब सहायित्तें मिलेंगी जो कि एक धाम काम करने वाले मजदूर को मिलती हैं, ऐसा अधिकतर नहीं हो पाया है। बीच-बीच में धनी दो चार महीनों के अन्दर बहुत-से लोग ऐसे निकाले गये जिनकी घाठ साल से लेकर १४ साल तक की सर्बिस है। उनके नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में भी रजिस्टर्ड हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनकी जगह पर नये धादमी ले लिये जाते हैं और इस तरह से उन लोगों को दरगुजर किया जाता है। इलाज धादि की जो और सुविधाएँ हैं वे भी उनको प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। दो चार केसेज ऐसे हैं जो कि टी० बी० के हैं। केवल इस वजह से कि वे रेगुलराइज नहीं हैं और कंट्रिब्यूटरी हेल्थ स्कीम में नहीं आ पाते हैं, उनको अस्पताल में जिस तरह से सीट मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है। धापने जो उनकी हालत को सुधारने का वादा किया है मैं उसकी तरफ धापका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

यह ठीक है कि आवास के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि एक बड़ा जरूरी प्रश्न है, तीन चार स्कीमें चल रही हैं। लेकिन मैं इस वक्त प्राचीन आवास तथा नयी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा भंगियों के आवास के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। धनी रहने का प्रश्न

उस तरह से हम नहीं हो गया है बिना तरह से कि उसे हल होना चाहिये। मैं कुछ प्रगति हो रही है। लेकिन यह धीमी है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी धापने सम्बन्ध इतनी डेर से दी है कि उस में कोई भी काम जल्दी नहीं हो पाता है, और यदि कुछ होता भी है तो जितनी जल्दी वह होता है उस के काम में उतनी प्रगति नहीं नजर आती है। मेरा कहना है कि जहाँ तक देहात के रहने का प्रश्न है, हम उस सबाल को हल नहीं कर सके हैं। ५,००० चुने हुये गांवों को लेकर इस काम को चलाने का सबाल था, लेकिन १९५८ तक उनमें से केवल ५०० लिये गये और अब जो वित्तीय वर्ष आरम्भ हुआ है उसमें १५०० गांव ले लिये गये हैं। इस तरह का काम धापका चल रहा है लेकिन फिर भी जितना ध्यान नगरो की तरफ या दूसरी स्कीमों की तरफ दिया जाता है, उतना देहातो की तरफ नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह बात ठीक है कि धापने नेशनल बिल्डिंग धाई-नाइजेशन कायम किया है। उसके अन्दर बहुत से विषयो पर रिसर्च चल रही है, लेकिन उसके बारे में देश जानता नहीं है कि किस तरह की रिसर्च वहा पर हो रही है। वह रिसर्च जनता के सामने पहुँचनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से धापने जो ब्लाक बनाये हैं या राज्यों के अन्दर करल सैल्स कायम किये हैं जो कि लोगों को बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल या निर्माण तथा नक्को सम्बन्धी सलाह देंगे, यह बात भी किसी रूप में लोगों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है। मेरा यह सुझाव है जो उदासीनता गावों की तरफ, वहाँ के रहने के प्रश्न को लेकर, और उनकी हालत को ठीक करने की तरफ दिखाई जा रही है वह दूर होनी चाहिये। अब इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि धाप इसकी तरफ इसलिये भी ज्यादा ध्यान दें कि हमारे नगरों की बनिस्वत हमारे ग्रामों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। वे मिट्टी के डेर से मानुस होते

हैं। मकानों में सील बरी हुई है। कहीं पर से जमीन जमीन में बसे हुये हैं। कहीं नीची जमीन में बसे हुये हैं धाव भी गांवों में बाटरलागिन होता है। मेरे खुद बिले का बड़ा भाग ऐसी जगह पर है जहां कि बाटर लागिन बहुत होता है। मैंने वहां पर देखा कि पिछले वर्ष बारिश में सील की वजह से अधिक पानी जमा रहने की वजह से वहां पर सील पटुंभी है—सैकड़ों हजारों मकान गिरे हैं। उन ग्रामों का विभिन्न रूप दिखाई देता है उसे बदलना है। यह जरूरी है कि इस विभाग के काम इस तरह से हो जो कि प्रादर्श के रूप में हो, ठीक ढंग से उनका इन्तजाम हो। गांव के मकान तो मिट्टी के बने होते हैं। वे केवल मिट्टी और फूस के बनते हैं। बारिश के अन्दर वे गिर पड़ते हैं, वे बच नहीं सकते। एन० बी० प्रो० के नीचे बहुत सी रिसर्च चलती रहती है। अगर वह कोई इस तरह की खोज करके ऐसा प्लास्टर तैयार करे जिसे बीमार पर लगाया जा सके तो कच्चे मकान भी बारिश और सील का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह मंत्रालय इस तरफ अभी कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। धाव की कुछ रिसर्च इस तरफ हो रही है यह जरूर है लेकिन गांवों की तरफ धावका ध्यान बाना जरूरी है। भले ही भट्टे चालू किये जायें, कोयला अधिक दिया जाय, या इमारती सामान सस्ता किया जाय लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि धावका काम करने का ढंग बदले। मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां तक ईंट के भट्टों का तात्त्विक है, या दूसरे रूप में कोई ठेका देने का तात्त्विक है, उस के सिलसिले को बदला जाय। आज हमारे देश में अक्सर वर्कर्स कोओपरेटिव्स का जिक्र होता है। जो भी इस तरह की सेवा सहकार समितियां हों १० हजार रुपये तक के ठेके उनको दिये जायें। धावको ग्रामों के लिये भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। ग्रामों के अन्दर जो रूप धाव है वह बिचरा हुआ है। मैं ने कई तरह के मकान देखे हैं। ऐसे भी मकान

देखे हैं कि मकान के चारों तरफ धावबानी होती है। खेतों के पास भी मकान होते हैं। धाव सारे ग्रामों के अन्दर धाव यह व्यवस्था इसनी जल्दी से नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि धाव इसके लिये एक एक ग्राम को ले कर चलें, उनको धाव प्रादर्श रूप देने का प्रयत्न करे ताकि गांव वालों को वह महसूस हो सके कि कल के हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रामों का जो नक्शा है वह ऐसा होगा जो कि हमारा प्रादर्श है, जहां पर स्वच्छता हो, ठीक तरह से पानी का प्रबन्ध हो, अच्छी रोडनी धावे और सब धाराम उसको वहां पर उपलब्ध हो। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि मकानों का नक्शा ऐसा हो जिसमें खुली हवा आती हो। अगर सारे राष्ट्र में धावको इस तरह के मकान बनाने हैं तो धाव गांवों की समस्या की तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना होगा और उनके लिये अधिक से अधिक व्यय करना होगा।

14 hrs.

इसके बाद स्मम किसप्रेस की बात आती है। गन्धी बस्तियों को हटाने का काम बहुत जरूरी है। मैं अभी छः स्टेट्स में भ्रम कर आया हूं। पंजाब, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बम्बई और दूसरे राज्यों में भी गया हूं। अभी यह काम छह बड़े नगरों में चल रहा है। मैं ने देखा है कि यह काम चलता तो है लेकिन इस तरह से चलता है कि लोगों को उमने पूरा सन्तोष नहीं हो पाता है, तो भी उनको उसे दर गुजर करना पड़ता है। गन्धी बस्तियों को हटाने के काम के लिये यह जरूरी है कि वहां से हटने लोगों को प्लाट्स दिये जायें। लेकिन जहां तक प्लाट्स देने की बात है, जहां तक अच्छी माइट्स देने की बात है, वह ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है। जो लोग गन्धी बस्तियों में बैठे हुये हैं उनको बहा से हटाने के लिये उनको मकान या स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकते हैं। स्मम किसप्रेस की बाबत मुझे यह कहना है कि जितनों को धाव मकान दे सकते हैं उनको तो उसी स्थान पर मकान देकर बसा दिया

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

घाय और जितनों को वहाँ पर न बसाया जा सके और जो बच रहें उनको घाय रहने को स्थान दें। उनको कँका नहीं जाना चाहिये लेकिन होता यह है कि उन्हें स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है और उन्हें छेक दिया जाता है। घाय उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में स्वस्थ बटते नहीं हैं बल्कि बढ़ते हैं। मकान बनाने वाले मजदूरों के बसाने के लिये भी कोई मकान अथवा बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की स्कीम होनी चाहिये ताकि वह धाराम से उनमें रह सकें लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वह स्कीम कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पा रही है। बड़े बड़े मकान और विशाल भट्टालिकायें जरूर बनती हैं लेकिन उनके बनाने वालों के लिये आवास का ठीक से प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता है।

मैंने इम्बई प्रहमदावाद में देखा है कि वहाँ की म्युनिसिपैल्टीयों द्वारा क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं लेकिन वे ३, ४ मजिली बिल्डिंग्स हैं और उनमें मंगियों को एक घरान कोने में बसाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको अलग अलग समी के बीच बसाया जाय। पटना में डोम बस्तियों की बहुत भयकर हालत है। अभी मैंने सूरत को देखा और वह भयकर और गंदा नगर मालूम होता है और वहाँ पर भी गंदी बस्तियों को हटाया नहीं गया है। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि मंगियों की गंदी बस्तियाँ छोड़ दी जाती हैं जब कि पहले ध्यान उभार दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन वह नहीं दिया जाता है। स्वीपर हाउसिंग के निर्माण की बहुत बात तो अक्सर सुनाई देती है। स्वीपर शब्द आज बीरे बीरे सरकारी परिपत्रों से हटाया जा रहा है। बात भी सही है कि देश के अन्दर लोगों के दिमागों के अन्दर एक जातिविहीन समाज की स्थापना की भावना आ रही है लेकिन वह भावना केवल धम्बी तक ही सीमित जान पड़ती है और वह भावना क्रियात्मक रूप से भी प्रतीत नहीं होती।

मंगियों के रहने का संवाल घाय स्कीम जो कि गंदी बस्तियों के हटाने की है उसके साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। मेरा इससे विरोध नहीं है लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह है कि रहने वाले मंगियों की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है जितना कि देना चाहिये और यह इस कारण कि इसमें दूसरों की ओर ध्यान चला जाता है। मैसूर हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेस ने घपनी बीसवीं रेकमेन्डेशन में यह कहा था

"The Union Government should formulate a separate scheme for sweepers' housing, apart from the existing slum clearance scheme"

लेकिन उस पर आपने यह नोट लिखा।

"The Government of India are unable to accept this recommendation in view of the limited resources available for 'housing' in the Second Five Year Plan. It is, however, expected that the slum clearance/improvement projects undertaken by State Governments would also help in ameliorating the housing condition of sweepers to an appreciable extent since sweepers generally form a part of the slum population of towns and cities."

आपने उनके भयंकर जीवन के बारे में ऐसा महसूस किया लेकिन साथ ही साथ आपने दार्जिलिंग हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेस में इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया और यह कहा कि हमें मंगी बस्तियों की झुकाई के काम को प्रायर्टी देनी चाहिये लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये नैराश हूँ कि स्वीपर्स की हाउसिंग समस्या अभी तक नेगलेक्टेड पड़ी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंगी बास्तियों के झुकाई के काम को एक अलग स्कीम के रूप में ले कर इस कहना चाहिये।

में मंत्री महोदय से अपनी कसम कि वे इस समस्या की ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचें और इसे सफलतापूर्वक हल करने के लिये सक्रिय क्रम उठावे क्योंकि राज्य सरकार उदासीनता दिखा रही है।

अब यहाँ पर नई दिल्ली स्थित अशाव् होटल का जिक्र किया गया। मैं कोई आधिकारिक बात नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि, अशाव् होटल भले ही ससार में चमकता और दमकता हुआ वैभवपूर्ण नगर माना हो लेकिन उसके अन्दर भारतीयता नहीं है भारतीय भावना नहीं है और भारतीय विचारधारा नहीं है। भले ही वहाँ के वर्कन अंग्रेजी लिनास और टयून् के हों लेकिन उनकी आत्मा सुखी नहीं है और अफसरी दबाव उनके ऊपर है। अफसरी द्वारा उनको बेजा तौर पर सताया और दुखी किया जाता है और यह बेजा काम इमलिये होते हैं कि वहाँ का इन्तजाम बिल्कुल ढीला है और सतावप्रद नहीं है। आप स्वीपर्स हाउसिंग की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन आप वहाँ पर जा कर देखें कि बोबी और भगी आदि वहाँ किस हालत में रह रहे हैं। जैसे बाहर से तो अशाव् होटल के द्वारा उनके लिये एक बड़ी और विशाल इमारत बनी हुई है लेकिन उसके अन्दर जा कर आप बोबियो और भगियो के रहने की व्यवस्था देखिये कि कितनी शोचनीय है। एक एक कोठरी के अन्दर २०, २० आदमियों को इकट्ठा करके रखा दिया जाता है और वहाँ पर इसान भंड और बकरीय का तरह रह रहे हैं। जहाँ वह रहते वहाँ काफ़ी गन्दगी रहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इनकी बड़ी बड़ी और विशाल इमारतें बनवाते हैं वहाँ उनमें काम करने वाले शरीर और पिछड़े कर्मचारियों जैसे भगियो और बोबियो आदि के परिवार के लिये रहने की उचित व्यवस्था करें, हर एक परिवार के लिये अलग अलग रहने का स्थान हो और वहाँ कि वे अपने बाल बच्चों को

ले कर आराम से रह सकें और इसानी की तरह अपनी खिदगी व्यतीत कर सकें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री बालवीकी मैं दा मिनट में समाप्त किये देता हूँ।

वहाँ के वर्कर्स के काम के घट निश्चित नहीं हैं और उनकी सविस की कोई रंगुरटी अथवा सुरक्षा नहीं है। और उनको कमी में काम से निकाला जा सकता है। अपने मालिकों की भावना और विचारधारा के अनुसार वे चल नहीं पाते इसलिए उनको चलना चाहिये। अफसरी दबाव और अशुभमद उनको सहन करनी पड़ती है। उनकी सविस को रंगुराहण करना चाहिये और उनको इस बात का भरोसा होना चाहिये कि उनकी नौकरी सुरक्षित है। अब यह बात कि वह होटल घाटे में चल रहा है और उसका घाटा पूरा होगा कि नहीं यह तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन मालिक और नौकर में सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं होना चाहिये। गविस कोम्पारेटिब्ल् की भावना उनमें भानी चाहिये। वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को जीवन की सभी सुख सुविधा प्राप्त होनी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर भारतीय नृत्य गायन और भोजन आदि की भावना आयेंगी जिससे कि विदेशियों पर हमारे देश की छाप पड़ सके। मुझे भरोसा है कि माननीय मंत्री इन ओर ध्यान देंगे। यह अशाव् होटल जो कि ससार के महामहिम विदेशी मेहमानों के लिये बना है वहाँ पर भारतीयता की भावना और विचारधारा रहनी चाहिये ताकि उनके दिलों पर हमारे देश की परम्परा आदर्श और संस्कृति की छाप पड़े।

मैं आपको हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ वह आपका करता हूँ कि आप इन बातों का खयाल रखेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस

[श्री बालवीकी]

मंत्रालय ने विश्वास काम किया है फिर भी संप्रभावना और कार्यक्षमता की आवश्यकता है ताकि इस मंत्रालय का कार्य सुचारु रूप से धामे बड़े ।

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद (ग्वालियर-रक्षित-अनु-सूचित जातियाँ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय जो निर्माण, आवास और सभरण मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों पर विचार चल रहा है, मैं भी उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात तो सो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में है । पिछले समय जब इस पर विचार हुआ तो हाउस में इस बात की चर्चा थी कि इस स्कीम के तहत क्या उन लोगों को दिया जायगा जिन लोगों के पास जमीनें हैं, मकान नहीं हैं और यह भी विश्वास था कि इस व्यवस्था से, इस स्कीम से लोगों के रहने सहने का स्तर ऊँचा होगा । लेकिन मैं कितने ही स्वर्गीय पर धूसा और जिन नगरों के लिये यह क्या दिया गया जैसे पिछले समय में मध्यभारत में चार शहरों के लिये यह क्या मिला, इंदौर, ग्वालियर, रतलाम और उज्जैन और इन शहरों के लोगों की यह खास शिकायत थी कि जिस उद्देश्य से क्या दिया गया था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति किसी तरह भी नहीं हो पाई । अब जिन लोगों से कहा गया कि सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की स्कीमों में कि यदि आपके पास जमीन है लेकिन रहने को मकान नहीं है तो आप मकान के बास्ते दरखास्त दीजिये, आपको क्या मिला । अब ऐसे लोग बड़ी परेशानी में हैं और मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में दुनिया भर की टेक्निकल्टीज वहीं गई कि यह फर्म भर कर लानो और वह भर कर लानो और कला कला अटिक्विट्स पेश करो । म्युनिसिपल्टी

में जा कर इस बात की तलबीक कर कर लानो कि तुम्हारे पास जगह है कि नहीं और मकान पर कितना खर्च आवेगा उसको बिल्टिंग इंजीनियर से एक एस्टिमेंट बना कर दाखिल करो और करीब २००, २५० रुपया तो उन आदमियों का इन्ही बातों में खर्च हो गया । इस में कालम है कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट, कारपोरेशन का मेम्बर या एम० एल० ए० सरटीफाई करे । मैंने कुछ लोगों की सिकारिश की थी, जा कर उनकी जमीनें देखी थी । मैंने उन लोगों की एक लिस्ट बनायी थी । पर मैं ने देखा कि जिन जिन आदमियों की मैंने सिकारिश की थी उनको इस स्कीम के तहत क्या नहीं मिला । हमारे यहाँ एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग कमेटी थी । जब मैंने यह चर्चा वहाँ उठाई तो कहा गया कि अगर कोई जुनुइन कंस आपका बास्तब में हो तो लाइये । तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यह क्या जिन उद्देश्य के लिये दिया गया है वह उद्देश्य इसके द्वारा पूरा होना चाहिये । जिन लोगों के पास प्रपबे मकान हैं उनको क्या मिला है और उन्होंने प्लॉट बरीद कर मकान बनाये हैं और वे तीन तीन सौ रुपये मासिक किराये पर चल रहे हैं । तो जिन गरीब आदमियों के नाम में क्या दिया गया था उनको यह क्या नहीं मिला ।

अब एक और मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग की बात चल रही है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी यह बात न हो । मैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि इस प्रकार की रकम देते वक्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहिये कि इस काम के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एक कमेटी बनायी जावे ताकि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जितने लोगों को क्या देना है जानबीन कर उन्हीं को दिया जाये ।

इसमें हुआ क्या ? आपने और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने पूरा का पूरा मासिक, सैन्डालिंग अचारिटी, कलक्टर को बना दिया ।

कमक्टर के पास बिबे का बहुत सा काम होता है। उसको यह जानने की कुरसत नहीं होती कि कौन धावनी जोगुदन है और कौन नहीं। नतीजा यह होता है कि दरखास्त गरीब की पहले पहुँचती है लेकिन उसका नम्बर ५० या ५२ कर दिया जाता है और जितने कलक्टरी के लोग होते हैं वे अपने रिश्तेदारों, अपने भाइयों और अपने मित्रों से कहते हैं कि रुपया आ गया है अपनी दरखास्त दे दो और उनकी दरखास्तों को १, २, ३, ४, नम्बर दे दिये जाते हैं और उनको रुपया मिल जाता है। ऐसे लोगों का रुपया मिला है, जिन्होंने पाठ हजार रुपया लिया पर साढ़े सात हजार दूसरे कामों में खराब। तब मैं आपसे यही बिनती करता कि यह रुपया देने के पहले स्टेट नेशनल से यह कह दिया जाये कि यह रुपया उही परपज के लिये खर्च किया जाय। जनक बिबे दिया गया है।

अशोक होटल की बात यहाँ चली। मुझे खुशी है कि आपने हिन्दुस्तान में एशिया का सबसे बड़ा होटल बनाया है और उसमें परदेशियों के लिये सुख सुविधा की सारी व्यवस्था की है। उसमें फारिन एक्सचेंज कमाने की भी एक बात है। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि जब आपने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके अशोक होटल बनाया तो कुछ रुपया खर्च करके गरीबों के लिये भी एक दस आना होटल बनाया जाये, ताकि जो लाखों धावनी यहाँ पर २६ जनवरी को, १५ अगस्त और पालियामेंट की तमाम बातों को सुनने के लिये आते हैं उनको जो आजकल परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है वह न उठानी पड़े। आजकल वे इधर-उधर बाजारों में फिरते हैं और उनको परेशानी भ्रमतां पड़ती है। तो जब हम समाजवादी समाज रचना की बात करते हैं तो हमें उसको भ्रम में लाना चाहिये। गरीबों के लिये भी उसमें कुछ काम होना चाहिये। कुछ होटल ऐसे भी बनाये जायें जिनमें छोटे धावनी भी ठहर सकें

और यहाँ से वापस देहात में जा कर कहें कि यहाँ दिल्ली में बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, यहाँ एक घोर दिल्ली को एक सुन्दर नगर बनाया गया है, यहाँ गरीब लोगों के ठहरने की भी व्यवस्था है। मैं यह आलोचना नहीं करता कि दिल्ली में बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें क्यों बनायी हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के साथ-साथ उन लोगों का भी ध्यान रखा जाय जो देहात में रहते हैं, हमारी जिनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा पापुलेशन देहात में है। दिल्ली के अन्दर जो मे बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनायी जाती हैं इनसे देहातियों के मन में एक जलन पैदा हो रही है। देहाती जब दिल्ली में आता है तो कहता है कि आपने सारे देहात का पैसा दिल्ली पर खर्च दिया है और देहात की उपेक्षा हो रही है। तो मेरा कहना है कि हमें गरीबों के लिये भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। मैं ने सुना है, देखा तो नहीं है कि यहाँ पर गरीबों के सोने के लिये रैन बसेरा की व्यवस्था है। इसमें लोगों को रात में ठहरने की व्यवस्था है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो बाहर के गरीब लोग यहाँ आये उनके ठहरने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं उस ऐकोमोडेशन की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिये की गयी है। प्लैटों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों ने बताया है कि ये ठीक नहीं हैं बूने हैं। लेकिन मैं इस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो प्लैट्स में अमेनिटीज दी हैं उनमें छोटी-छोटी बातों में कंजूसी की गयी है। उदाहरण के लिये डी० डी० टी० छिड़कने का प्रश्न है। जब मच्छर हो जाते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि इनमें डी० डी० टी० छिड़की जाये। नों कहा जाता है कि यह काम म्युनिसिपैलिटी का है। म्युनिसिपैलिटी वाले कहते हैं कि पांच रुपये में एक कमरे में डी० डी० टी० छिड़की जावेगी। तो इस तरह की छोटी-छोटी चीजों के लिये

[श्री सूर्य प्रसाह]

सरकार की ओर से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो से इन मकानों का पचास-पचास और साठ-साठ रुपया मंजूर कर यह ऐकोमोडेशन फ्री हो जाये। जब सरकार घरबो रुपया खर्च कर रही है तो यह चीज भी आसानी से कर सकती है। लखनऊ और भोपाल में नार्मिनल जार्ज लेकर मेम्बरो को यह सारी सुविधा दी जाती है। आपको मालूम होगा कि अन्य देशों के मुकाबले यहाँ मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं तो फील्ड वरकर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि ओर कुछ जिलता है, उसमें किस तरह गुजर कर रहा हूँ।

यहाँ पर यह प्रश्न उठता है कि मेम्बर अपनी ऐकोमोडेशन को सबलैट करते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर ऐकोमोडेशन फ्री हो जाये तो सबलैटिंग का सवाल ही मंजूर नहीं। अभी तो मेम्बर यह देखता है कि मैं यहाँ ६ महीने रहता हूँ पर एस्टेट आफिस किराया साल भर का लेता है तो क्यों न अपने रिस्तेदारों या मित्रों को फायदा पहुँचाऊँ। तो मेरी मनी जी मैं यह विनती है कि जहाँ आप करोड़ों घरबो रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं वहाँ आपको इस छोटी सी रकम के लिये कजूसी नहीं करनी चाहिये और मेम्बरो के लिये फ्री ऐकोमोडेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

मैं बी० टाइप के फ्लैट में रहता हूँ। उसमें दो चारपाइयाँ दी जाती हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था में अगर कोई बच्चा हो या कोई मित्र या रिस्तेदार आ जाये तो या तो मुझे चारपाई के लिये तेलीबाडे जाना पड़ेगा या किसी मित्र से चारपाई मागनी पड़ेगी। अगर एस्टेट आफिस से कहते हैं तो चारपाई मंजूर की जाती है लेकिन उसके जाने और न जाने के तीन रुपये जयते हैं। यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इन मकानों में जैसे आपने और चीजें रखी हैं वैसे ही, घर दो-चार-पाइयाँ और रख दी जाये जो ठीक रहे।

दूसरी एक बात मैं फरनीचर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो सोफा बेंच दे रखे हैं वे भी ठीक नहीं हैं। उनकी बार-बार रई सराब हो जाती है, कबर्स सराब हो जाते हैं और घोबी के देने पड़ते हैं। मैंने कई दफा कहा है कि इनको मुस्तफिल बनावा जाये ताकि मेम्बरो को भाराम भी रहे और यह बार-बार का खर्च भी बच सके। आखिर हाज़त यह है कि बार-बार इनके कवर सराब हो जाते हैं और घोबी को देने पड़ते हैं और रई सराब हो जाती है तो रिफ्रिजिन के लिये खर्च करना पड़ता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि, फर्निचर, मुस्तफिल, फर्, गियर, आदि।

हाल में बगलों का फरनीचर बदला गया है। शीशम और सामान के फरनीचर की जगह अब प्लाई वुड का फरनीचर दिया गया है। हो सकता है यह देखने में अच्छा हो पर यह उतना मजबूत नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो फरनीचर दिया गया है वह बड़बड़ा क्लास का है। देखने में अच्छा है लेकिन जितना मजबूत होना चाहिये उतना मजबूत नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इससे ठेकेदारों का बहुत फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट को तो नुकसान ही हुआ है।

आपने स्लम एरियाज़ में रहने वालों के लिये जो नो प्राफिट्स नो लास की स्कीम बनायी है और जो उनके लिये प्लाट बनाये हैं उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जिनके पास अपने मकान हैं और जो खुली जगह में रहते हैं उनको स्थान न दिया जाये। उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जाये तो कि वास्तव में स्लम एरिया में रहते हैं और नाराज़ीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं। अभी स्लम एरियाज़ के सम्बन्ध में बाबूजी की जी ने कहा कि वहाँ हाज़त बहुत सराब है। बहुत से स्थान तो ऐसे हैं कि अगर

वाफ्टर के पूछा ५.५ हो वह वहां आदमी को क्या जानवरों का रखना भी उचित नहीं समझेंगे। तो इस काम के लिये सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिये। मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि इस विभाग का बहुत सा रुपया प्लानिंग कमीशन न काट दिया है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस विभाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम मिलनी चाहिये ताकि स्वयं एरियाज की अवस्था को ठीक किया जा सके।

यहां पर मजदूर बस्तियों के बारे में भी कहा गया। दिल्ली के ग्राम-पास हजारों की तादाद में मजदूर लोग रहते हैं वही यहाँ पर सारे भ्रमण बनाते हैं, लेकिन आप जा कर देखें कि उनकी झुग्गियों में क्या हालत है। वहाँ नाली का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो आदमी घाट बंटे तक बेल बा भंसे की तरह मेहनत करता हो उसे अगर ऐसी जगह रखा जायेगा तो उसकी जिन्दगी तो खराब होगी ही, उसकी उम्र कम होगी ही और वह जल्दी खत्म भी हो जायेगा। तो हमें अपने मजदूरों को जो हमारी बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनाते हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को पूरा करते हैं आराम पहुंचाना चाहिये, उनकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये। जो मजदूर इस समय हमारा काम कर रहे हैं उनकी सुविधा का हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये और उनके सुख सुविधा के लिये पूरा इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली में आर्किटेक्चर को दूसरे स्थानों पर से जानने का प्रश्न है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान ग्वालियर की तरफ आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ पहले मध्य भारत का कैपिटल था। वहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े आर्किटेक्चर और बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंग और बंगले पड़े हैं, जो कि जाला

हैं। उनमें बस्तियाँ बनाने का इन्तिजाम नहीं है। ग्वालियर दिल्ली के पास है और शाह-मोह पर है। पहले इस सम्बन्ध में बात चली थी कि कुछ आर्किटेक्चर ग्वालियर जायेंगे, लेकिन उस में बड़ी धिक्किलता हो रही है। अगर वहाँ पर आर्किटेक्चर भेजे जायें, तो बचका होगा और वहाँ के लोगों के बन्धे और रोजगार में जो कमी हो गई है, उस की पूर्ति हो जायेगी। दिल्ली में एकामोबेशन का मतला हल करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

अन्त में मैं मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियों को ठंके देने के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के तमाम विभागों में क्या होता है, उस तरफ मैं नहीं जानूँगा, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, ठंकेदारी का काम उन लोगों को दे देना चाहिये, जो कि स्वयं काम करने वाले हैं। जिस प्रकार सरकार ने सरकार और किसान के बीच में से जमींदार को खत्म कर दिया, उसी प्रकार ठंकेदार को भी खत्म करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम न इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लानी है, तो मजदूरों की समितियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये। पिछली बार सरकार की ओर से बताया गया था कि पांच हजार रुपये तक के ठंके समितियों को दिये जायेंगे। मैं कहूँगा कि इस को ज्यादा बढ़ाया जायें और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और ठंके की व्यवस्था को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म किया जायें।

बंधित डा० ना० सिबानी . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नर जब इस अनुदान पर चर्चा चली तो जिस माननीय सदस्य ने इस चर्चा को शुरू किया, उन्होंने बड़े ही वास्तव रूप से इस डिपार्टमेंट का वर्णन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि इस डिपार्टमेंट न फ्राम सोएस्ट टू हाइएस्ट कोई एंजा आदमी

[पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी]

नहीं है, जो करप्ट नहीं है। मे मानता हूँ कि करप्शन है—इस बिनाश में ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत से और बिनाशों में भी है। यहां जन-सन्तुष्टि का सम्बन्ध अक्सरों से होता है और यहां रुपये वैसे का व्यवहार होता है, वहां कुछ करप्शन होता ही है। लेकिन एक ही झाड़ू से सब को झाड़ू देना और कह देना कि ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक कोई भी करप्शन से बचा नहीं है, न तो सोमनीय है और न ही उचित है। इस से हानि ही हो सकती है। जो ईमानदार बर्कर है, जो अच्छे काम करने वाले हैं, ऐसी बातों से उन का दिल बैठ जाता है और वे समझते हैं कि हमारी ईमानदारी का पुरस्कार यही मिला कि हम को भी चोर बेईमान कहा जाता है। यदि संसद के सचिव अपने पर कुछ काबू रख कर बर्बाद करें और असली बात को सामने रखें, तो अधिक फायदा हो सकता है। सुपरसेटिव विधि में किसी के बारे में कहने में कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

एक बात और कही गई कि दिल्ली में मल्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बन रही हैं और उन की जरूरत नहीं है। हम लोग देखते हैं कि दिल्ली में आक्रिसिड के लिये मकानों की कितनी कमी है और किराये पर वालों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। मैं वह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक्सपेंडिंग इकानोमों में सब क्षेत्रों में विस्तार होता है। अगर मल्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग न बनें, तो आक्रिस कहाँ रहेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिना पर क्जिटिडिज्म करना आवश्यक नहीं मालूम होता है। इस के बाद मैं कुछ काम की बातों पर आता हूँ।

इस मिनिस्ट्री की जम्मेदारी हाउसिंग की है और किस तरह से हाउसिंग स्कीम

की प्रगति चल रही है, उस से मालूम होता है कि हम लोग बहुत दिनों तक इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर हम लो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम पर जरा नजर डालें, तो मालूम होगा कि प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। रिपोर्ट के पेज २७ में लिखा है :—

Out of a total number of about 60,000 houses sanctioned for construction by State Governments and Union Territories up to the 30th September, 1958, work on about 32,000 houses has been completed.

दो चार हजार और बन रहे होंगे। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हम लोगों ने करीब साठ परसेंट टारगेट सफलीभूत किया है, लेकिन बालीस परसेंट बाकी रह जाता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि इस ओर प्रगति कुछ अधिक होनी चाहिये और इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। लो इनकम ग्रुप के लोग अपने बने पर मकान नहीं बना सकते। उनको स्टेट से कर्जा मिलता है, लेकिन उस में उन को बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिन के बारे में बड़े आदमियों को मालूम नहीं है, क्योंकि उन को कर्जा नहीं लेना पड़ता है। उन लोगों को डेढ़ दो हजार रुपये के लिये पच्चीस तीस बार कचहरा दोटना पड़ता है, खुशामद करनी पड़ती है और रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। इसी कारण इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। अगर इन कठिनाइयों को एग्जिमिनेट किया जाय, तो हम समझते हैं कि प्रगति अधिक हो सकती है।

करल हाउसिंग प्राजेक्ट के बारे में रिपोर्ट के पेज २६ पर लिखा है—

Development of about 1,500 villages including 500 allocated to States during 1957-58, was to be taken up during the current financial year.

According to the reports received till the end of December, 1968 only about 500 villages had actually been selected for development by different States.

इस में पच्चीस परसेंट प्रगति हुई। इस को देखते हुये हम कैसे अपने टारगेट पर पहुँचेंगे? द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना को समाप्त होने में जो बरस रह गये हैं। हमारा टारगेट कैसे ही बहुत कम है—हमें द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पांच हजार विलेजिज का डेवलपमेंट करना है। इस दिशा में हमारी प्रगति बहुत तीव्र होनी चाहिये। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस और अधिक ध्यान देने का वह प्रयत्न करें।

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट से जाहिर होता है कि वहां तरक्की हो रही है, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ५२ के प्रकट होता है कि क्रोम कंस्ट्रिक्ट डिपार्टमेंट की प्रगति पहले से भी कम है। यह क्यों है? जहां तक जनपथ होटल का सम्बन्ध है, उसका साल भर का ऐवरेज आकुपेशन ५५ परसेंट है और बाकी खाली रहता है—जोग नहीं रहते हैं। क्या यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि उस होटल के रेंट में कमी कर दी जाये, ताकि आकुपेशन पूरी हो सके और ज्यादा फायदा हो सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से इस और ध्यान दिया गया है या नहीं। इस होटल में बिदेशी यात्री कम आते हैं। यहां के लोग ही रहते हैं। अधिक भाड़ा होने के कारण यह होटल साधारण मनुष्य की हैसियत के बाहर है। भाड़ा कम करके सैट परसेंट आकुपेशन साल भर रहे, गवर्नमेंट को नफा और लोगों को सुविधा हो देखा किया जा सकता है। इस तरह भी लक्ष्यक होंगी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक ही बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और उसका जिक्र अभी हमारे से पहले बोलने वाले बक्ता ने किया था। मैं आपका ध्यान मैंबर्स कंसेंट्स और बंगलोर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि इनका किराया कम है या अधिक है या कितना होना चाहिये और कितना नहीं होना चाहिये। इस चीज को देखना विभाग का काम है। लेकिन वहां जो पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० इन्फायरीस है, उनके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे किस बर्ग की दवा है, समझ में नहीं आता। उनको इसलिए रखा गया है कि वे सदस्यों को सुविधा पहुंचा सकें। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि उनसे सदस्यों को सुविधा मिलती नहीं है बल्कि दिक्कत ही बढ़ती है। वे ठीक तरह से काम करती नहीं है। मैं आपको अपना अनुभव बतलाता हूँ। मुझे अपनी शिकायत को दूर करवाने के लिए हाउसिंग कमेटी के चैयरमैन के पास जाना पड़ा और उन्होंने बड़ी उदारता से और मैसूरी के साथ काम को अपने हाथ में लिया लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिए सदस्यों को चैयरमैन के पास जाना पड़े या मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जाना पड़े। इन्फायरी आफिसिस ऐसे होने चाहिये जोकि स्वयंसेवक काम कर सकें।

मकानों की मरम्मत का जो काम होता है उसको ठीक उस समय हाथ में लिया जाता है जबकि ससद् का सेशन चल रहा होता है। जब ससद् बैठी न हो तब मरम्मत का काम हाथ में लिया जा सकता है और अगर ऐसा हो तो सदस्यों की दिक्कत कम हो सकती है। सात बर्षों के अन्दर मुझे दो तीन मकानों में रहने का मौका मिला है और सभी जगहों पर मेरा यही अनुभव रहा है। हाल ही की बात है जब नवम्बर सेशन चल रहा था तो हमारे मकानों की मरम्मत का काम शुरू

[पंक्ति डा० ना० तिवारी]

हुआ। जब तक सैकन चलता रहा मरम्मत का काम भी चलता रहा और जब वह खत्म हो गया तो मरम्मत का काम भी खत्म हो गया और दिसम्बर और जनवरी में वह नहीं हुआ और उसके बाद फिर कुछ हो गया संजु की बैठक होने पर और फरवरी और मार्च से लेकर धमी तक चल रहा है। इससे दिक्कत होती है। हम की सुविधाएँ चाहते हैं उनको दिवाने में पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० जम्नावारी आफिस असमर्थ रहता है। धनर कहीं पर बत्ती जगबानी होती है तो वह नहीं खप पाती है। इस बाबत मैं कहना चाहता कि स्टॉक की तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जुह दी जानी चाहिये, उनकी ज्यादा निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिये।

घाप चार-पाच बगलोस के लिए एक मासी रखते हैं। वह भी काम नहीं करता है। जब रिपोर्ट की जाती है तो कुछ होता नहीं है। माली के बारे में धमी ससप् बडस्यों को एक बुलेटिन गया था कि माली के काम करवाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। मैंने लिख दिया कि मैं अपना काम घाप कर लूंगा या करवानूंगा और मैंने माली छोड़ दिया।

श्री सिहासन सिंह (धोरसपुर) फूल बगैर लगाने के चार रुपये महीना ही तो हर एक से लिए जाते हैं।

पंक्ति डा० ना० तिवारी २५ परमेष्ठ भव बड़ गया है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग इस चीज के बारे में सोचते भी नहीं हैं। जिन को फूल-बूल लगवाने का शौक होता है। उनको दिक्कत भागूम होती है कि कैसे वह माली काम करता है और कैसे नहीं करता है। लेकिन जिन की दिक्कत महसूस भी होती है वे समझते हैं कि यह छोटी सी बात है और कोई इसको उठाना उचित नहीं समझता और वह ठीक भी है। मैंने इस बात की

बहुत इसलिये उठाया है कि हाउसिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन के इसको हाथ में लेने के बावजूद भी धमी वे लोग धीरे-धीरे काम करते हैं। वे लोग जिस काम को जल्दी करना चाहते हैं, उसको तो जल्दी कर देते हैं और बहुत जल्दी कर देते हैं और जिस को नहीं चाहते हैं उसको देरी से करते हैं। सब चीजों में भेद किया जाता है। घाप जायें और देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कुछ बगलोस और फ्लैट्स में तो बहुत धक्की सजाबट है, बहुत धक्की तरह से फूलों इत्यादि की देख-भाल की जाती है और दूसरों में नहीं की जाती है। कुछ लोगों से वे डरते हैं, इसलिए उनके डर की वजह से काम करते हैं और कुछ भाई चायपानी पिला देते हैं, इसलिए उनका काम धक्का करते हैं। बाकी तो लोग हैं उनकी कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है और उनके काम की धक्कलना होती है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, यही मेरा अनुभव है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Maiti They say that no Opposition Member is being called; but there is nobody there ready to speak I have looked thrice

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When earlier I saw towards that side, he did not give any indication that he was willing to speak Now, I have called Shri Maiti

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry deals with many aspects of our life. I shall not deal with all of it but shall confine my remarks to only one of them, namely, housing. In the Second Plan the original provision was Rs. 120 crores but after sometime it was revised to Rs. 84 crores. The target of construction of houses for all kinds of houses was 455 thousand originally and when the provision was reduced

to Rs. 84 crores the number of houses was also reduced and it was fixed at 250 thousand. Three years of the Second Plan period are over. During this period, the expenditure incurred comes to Rs 37.37 crores and the houses constructed number 70,104. During the next two years of the Plan period more than Rs 46 crores have to be spent and 1,79,996 houses have to be constructed. That is the broad picture so far as the housing programme is concerned.

The activities of the Ministry are directed into the seven channels subsidised industrial housing, slum clearance schemes, low income group housing, plantation labour housing, village housing projects and recently two schemes have been added middle income group housing and rental housing schemes. At the outset, I must congratulate them, they do not require my congratulation. Even then, as a citizen of the country, I must congratulate that the Planning Commission thought it best

Shri Braj Raj Singh: to reduce the number .

Shri N. B. Maiti: to take up the programme of housing. This programme had not been taken up for so many years. So, I congratulate the Planning Commission for taking this up and I also congratulate the Ministry that it has taken up these items of work and done its best to implement the programme and to come up to the target. But somehow or the other, the construction work is not progressing as it should do. That will be evident from the figures that I put before the House.

For the subsidised industrial housing scheme, the original allotment was about Rs 32 crores. It has been reduced to Rs 25.50 crores. The original number of houses that had to be constructed was 1,28,000 and that was reduced to 60,700. The amount that has been spent up-to-date, till the end of 1958, is Rs. 10.86 crores. More than Rs. 15 crores has got to be spent during the next two years—1959-60

and 1960-61. The houses so far constructed and under construction total 38,000. About 28,000 houses have got to be constructed during the next two years.

It has been found that in the private sector the construction of industrial houses is rather on the low side. In spite of the inducements that the Government is placing at their disposal in the form of some subsidy and loan, the employers are not coming forward in desirable numbers to take up this work. That is a problem that has got to be solved.

So far as the slum clearance schemes are concerned, this is a new venture of, I believe, two years' duration and it is proceeding. But the progress in spite of the best efforts of different categories of organisations and different categories of authorities is rather slow. The original provision of Rs 20 crores has been reduced to Rs 18 crores and the original target had been reduced from 1,10,000 to 52,000 houses. I believe the expenditure so far incurred is Rs 2.20 crores. The allocation for 1959-60 is 4.35 crores and there remains a balance of Rs 4.87 lakhs and odd. During the next two years, this money has got to be expended.

I may inform the House that the tenements completed and under construction under this slum clearance are 6,658, and the number that has got to be constructed is 45,344 during the next two years. So far as the low-income group housing schemes are concerned, the planned provision was originally more than Rs 35 crores which was reduced to Rs 33 crores, and the money that has been spent up to date is about Rs 19 crores. About Rs 13 crores have got to be spent during the next two years. The original target of houses to be built was 68,000 and that was reduced to 58,000 and the houses that have been built are about 30,000. The balance has got to be built during the next two years.

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

So far as the plantation labour housing scheme is concerned, the progress has been extremely unsatisfactory. The planned provision for the scheme was a little over Rs. 80 lakhs. The reduced provision was Rs. 50 lakhs. Out of that only Rs. 12 lakhs and something more has been spent. More than Rs. 23 lakhs have got to be spent, and very few planters are coming forward to take advantage of the provisions made by the Government for the purpose.

So far as the village housing projects are concerned, one of my hon friends observed that there are more than five lakhs villages in India. How are we to deal with this stupendous problem? During the second Plan period, the target was for 5,000 villages. The number of villages so far selected by the State Governments is, I understand, a little over 1,400. The original planned provision was Rs. 10 crores. It was reduced to Rs. 6 crores and the expenditure so far incurred is about Rs. 51 lakhs. For the next year, in the Budget, Rs. 212 lakhs has been provided. The balance that remains is more than Rs. 300 lakhs.

My observation or my pointing out these figures leads me to the conclusion that something has got to be done to push up, to accelerate the progress that is being made in this sector.

Sir, so far as I know, the Ministers and also the Ministry are very sincere and honest so far as the pushing up of the programme is concerned. Some of the States also, I know, want to go ahead. But what are the things that are standing in the way? I read in the last year's review submitted or distributed by the Ministry that many conferences have been held, seminars and Ministers' conferences have been held, in which Members of Parliament who are members of the consultative committee were also invited. All these things have happened, but even then the programmes are not progressing as we desire them to progress.

What is wrong? I believe that we shall have to touch the people for whom all these schemes are meant, namely, the rural people, the labour force in the plantations, the low-income group people and so on and so forth. We are dealing with the middle men. Of course, we have to go through the middle men, namely, the States, but we are not coming into vital relationship with the people at large. I would request the Ministry and the Minister to devise some method by which we can reach the people direct so that we can know where the hurdles are and where the difficulties are. Of course, I believe there are some difficulties so far as the relationship between the States and the Centre is concerned and the difficulties are being resolved. Even then there are some difficulties yet to be solved. But the people are the beneficiaries. We must devise some means by which we can reach the people, find out the difficulties, and see how they can take advantage of the money. That has got to be done.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in this debate, and during the brief time at my disposal I would like to take up the question of housing problem in which most of the hon Members of this House are keenly interested.

With regard to housing, Sir, it is best, at the outset, to state that so far as the various housing schemes are concerned for which certain amounts have been provided for in the Plan, it is not the direct responsibility of the Government of India and the Ministry to execute those schemes except in Union territories. It is really a scheme of assistance by way of granting of subsidies and loans to the various States who seek to carry out their own programmes of construction of houses in the various sectors. So far as this Ministry is concerned, it is directly responsible only for the construction of residences for government employees when Government

decide to put up residential quarters for its employees in various towns and also for construction of offices of the Government of India.

Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Maiti, who has made a detailed study of the problem of housing and in his speech referred to the achievements under the various schemes and so on. Now, as he said, in the Second Plan originally an allotment of Rs. 120 crores was made under five different schemes which were before the Government. As Shri Maiti has said, recently two new schemes have been added to. This is outside the Plan allotment. This is a sort of institutional financing of housing with the help of the L.I.C. At our instance, the L.I.C. very kindly consented for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, to spend every year for three years Rs. 3 crores for loan assistance to States for the middle-income group housing. Moreover Rs. 1 crore a year is allotted for rental housing of the State Government employees in the various States. That is, for the last three years of the Plan, we have been able to add Rs. 12 crores more to the general pool which will go to the adding of residential quarters in the country.

15 hrs.

The five plans for which Rs. 120 crores had originally been allotted are: The subsidised industrial housing scheme, the low income group housing scheme, the slum clearance scheme, the plantation labour scheme and the village housing project scheme. Owing to financial difficulties and a reappraisal of the Plan allocation, this figure of Rs. 120 crores had been cut down to Rs. 84 crores even though we have been permitted to sanction plans up to Rs. 120 crores. Only the actual withdrawals would be restricted to Rs. 84 crores during the second Plan period, and this Rs. 84 crores, roughly speaking, would enable us to put up 250,000 houses. According to the original plan with the allotment of Rs. 120 crores, it would have been possible for us to build 4,55,000 structures.

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The target has come down to 250,000 firstly for the reason that the figure has come down from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 84 crores and also due to the fact that the ceiling cost has been raised by about 20 to 30 per cent. towards the end of 1957 owing to the rise in the cost of construction all over the country. To some extent the pace of construction was retarded because the States found it difficult to construct houses within the ceilings which had been permitted. Therefore, at their request we examined the whole question and towards the end of 1957 we raised the ceiling cost by 20 to 30 per cent. That is, roughly speaking, in the second Five Year Plan, if we are able to spend the whole amount provided for, that is, Rs. 84 crores, we would be able, roughly speaking, to put up by and large 250,000 houses of different sorts.

What has been the achievement? The achievement of course has not been really something which will give us a sense of great pleasure. During the first three years of the Plan we have actually utilised a little over Rs. 33 crores which, roughly speaking, is 40 per cent. of the total allotment of the second Five Year Plan period, and we have been able to build 70,000 houses out of a target of 250,000 houses. Therefore, the overall picture, candidly speaking, is rather gloomy. Yet, if you would analyse the figures, perhaps there would be a ray of hope.

To start with, there has been a better utilisation of funds during the years of late. I am referring only to the actual amount of utilisation. The sanctioned amounts have been much more, but of course the payment is made in a phased manner, and therefore, whatever is sanctioned is not immediately released. In 1956-57, the actual utilisation was Rs. 9.65 crores. In 1957-58, it rose to Rs. 10.29 crores, and in 1958-59, it has gone up to Rs. 12.69 crores. Therefore, we see, as we analyse the actual figures of utilisation of the funds, the pace is faster. In the present budget we have allotted provisionally a sum of Rs. 23.8 crores for the five schemes which are

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

worked under the auspices of this Ministry. That is, there is a big jump of Rs. 10 crores. The States which hitherto have been spending Rs. 9 to 12 crores would be expected to spend Rs. 22 crores, an increase of Rs. 10 crores in one year. It is a difficult task but perhaps it is not impossible.

I will give the reasons why we consider that it may not be impossible. To start with, the 70,000 houses which have been built actually are under two schemes only. Practically speaking, under the village housing project scheme, which we only recently instituted, no houses have yet been built up. A lot of preliminary work had to be done. So far the village housing project scheme is concerned, it is not just a sort of loan assistance. It is not like somebody wanting to put up a house and he applies for a loan and he is given a loan. It is really remodelling of the whole village. The environmental question is also to be tackled, and the States were required to make a preliminary survey of the problem in their States, select the villages where they could carry on the village housing project scheme and also put up a technical cell in their Government, rural housing cells. All these preliminaries took naturally a lot of time. Even now I find that there are two States which have not yet been ready with this rural housing cell. In the village housing scheme, about 80,000 houses are supposed to be built with Rs. 6 crores which are available. That is not an impossible task for the simple reason that the work will be distributed in 5,000 different villages and will be generally built with materials which are not in short supply. It will be mostly local material which will be used and the people who will be taking advantage of this loan assistance would be expected to give their own labour. So far as land is concerned, which is the real difficulty with regard to the housing problem, in urban areas, the land difficulty is not there. So, we will leave out the 80,000 odd houses which are supposed to be built during the second Five Year Plan in the rural sector.

Then, in the plantation labour scheme also, for which Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided, hardly any work has been done. The reason, I understand, is that the plantation owners are unwilling or unable to furnish the necessary security against the loans. It seems the smaller plantations have all their properties mortgaged to the banks during the crop season and therefore they are not able to supply the securities that the States demand of them against the loans advanced for which the States are responsible. We had made one or two suggestions to the various States so that a way out of the difficulties could be found. The Assam Government has convened a conference to be held soon about tea financing, and possibly some way out may be found. Therefore, so far as plantation labour money of Rs. 50 lakhs is concerned, hardly any money has been spent and hardly any house has been built. It is only under the subsidised industrial housing scheme and the low income group housing scheme that houses have been built, and in these two fields the achievement has been quite satisfactory.

Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, 60,700 houses could be built with the money which is provided for it, and during the first three years—really speaking, it is 2 years and 10 months—of the Plan, 37,800 houses have been built which, I think, *pro rata*, is a very satisfactory achievement and we have hopes that the States will be able to fulfil the target so far as the subsidised industrial housing scheme is concerned.

With regard to the low income group housing scheme also, the target is 55,000 houses during the second Plan period. Already, in the first three years, we have been able to construct as many as 30,000 houses. So, though actually against 250,000 houses in all, we have put up only 70,000 houses, I submit that the picture is not so gloomy, because the achievement has been only with regard to these two schemes. The other three

schemes, so far as the actual construction is concerned, have not really functioned for various reasons. As I said, the States are now ready with the rural housing cells and their surveys, physical, socio-economic and technical, of the villages have taken place, and they have started drawing the money for doling out the loans to the people who take assistance under this scheme.

Similarly, with regard to the slum clearance, for which roughly speaking Rs. 15 crores have been provided, the achievement, so far as the actual construction is concerned, has been low. It is a little over 2,000 as against 52,000 tenements to be built. But a large number of plans and projects have been sanctioned and the work has commenced. I am sure with the growing interest of our people in getting rid of the slums, we shall have accelerated progress during the remaining two years of the Plan.

I would now mention the various steps which we have taken in this Ministry in order to assist the States more effectively in drawing more fully on the funds which have been provided for various housing schemes. The chief difficulty with regard to housing in urban area has been the difficulty of getting land. Most of the industrial units are in very congested areas, where land is very costly. If you want to build in the neighbourhood of the industrial plants, the cost of construction goes up considerably. On the other hand, if you build at a distance, the tenements do not serve the purpose for which they are built, because people find it difficult to travel long distances to go to their places of work. So, most of the States have been experiencing great difficulty with regard to the land question.

We have under examination a scheme for providing loan finance to the States for bulk purchase, acquisition and development of lands. We expect that we will be able to let them use about Rs. 4 crores during the next two years for bulk acquisition and development of land to be

used for the various urban schemes in the States. Secondly, the States hitherto found difficulty sometimes to draw monies because of procedural difficulties. Now we have allowed the States to sanction the schemes themselves directly. Formerly, the schemes used to be put up before us by the States and some time was lost in examining them here and in scrutinising them at States' level. Now the States are authorised to sanction the schemes themselves.

Similarly, with regard to the financial assistance, we have a system now under which the funds are released automatically as ways and means advance to the States. For the nine months in the year, on a pro-rata basis, three-fourths of the allotted amounts to the States can be drawn on a monthly basis by the States. At the end of the year, accounts are adjusted on the basis of expenses incurred and the funds required for the next three months.

We have also increased the quantum of help both with regard to the industrial housing scheme and with regard to the slum clearance scheme. Originally for slum clearance, there was a subsidy of 25 per cent. by the Government of India, a subsidy of 25 per cent. by the State Government and 50 per cent. loan assistance from the Government of India. Now we have increased the subsidy percentage of the Government of India from 25 to 37½ per cent. and the States will contribute as before 25 per cent. subsidy. Therefore, so far as slum clearance is concerned, 62½ per cent. would be by way of subsidy from the Centre and the State. The increased subsidy will ordinarily be for the six major towns.

Regarding subsidised industrial housing scheme, formerly the private employer could take a loan of 37½ per cent. and a subsidy of 25 per cent. from the Government of India. But now, they have been allowed to take loan assistance to the extent of 50 per cent. and the subsidy element will remain the same at 25 per cent. That

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

is, 75 per cent. of the money—25 per cent. by way of subsidy and 50 per cent. by way of loan assistance—would be available for subsidised industrial housing so far as the private employer is concerned.

Regarding subsidised industrial housing for co-operative societies of workers, we have raised the quantum of loan assistance from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent., the subsidy element of 25 per cent. being there as before. The co-operative societies in the industrial sector will be thus able to get assistance to the extent of 90 per cent. of the total approved cost—65 per cent. by way of loan and 25 per cent. by way of subsidy—from the Government of India.

The other step that we have taken to assist the States in achieving quicker pace of construction is, now they are allowed to formulate their plans on the basis of the entire plan allocation and not make their plans from year to year on the basis of annual allotment, which made it difficult for them to have long-term plans. Now they will be able to make their plans on the basis of the total allotment of the plan period. Only, they will be allowed to draw according to the amount which has been sanctioned during the year.

As I have said before, we have also raised the ceiling on the cost of construction. During the last two years, there have been personal contacts at various levels between us and the States with regard to the solving of the difficulties facing the States sometimes. We hope now that with all the special provisions and the growing interest in the country at large with regard to housing, better and encouraging results would be achieved in the coming two years. But there is no scope for complacency. Both at the Centre and at the States, we have to work very energetically.

Shri Prabhat Kar had referred to the poor performance of the private employers with regard to subsidised

industrial housing. It is really most regrettable that the private employers, who should have been the first to take advantage of the various opportunities given by the State for housing of their own labour, have failed miserably in their task. Actually, there has been a diminution of their interest during the last three years, so far as housing of their labour is concerned. In 1956-57, they have taken assistance to the extent of Rs. 25.10 lakhs; in 1957-58, it came down to Rs. 14.79 lakhs and in 1958-59 it came down still further to Rs. 14.69 lakhs. This question whether there should not be a certain amount of compulsion on the private employers has been discussed from time to time. It was also discussed in the last Housing Ministers' Conference at Darjeeling and also at the Labour Ministers' Conference at Naini Tal. Opinion at the moment is rather divided. But we have in any case, further liberalised the conditions for loan finance and the subsidy element is still there. We would expect that the private employers would also play their part creditably. In any case, we are watching the development of construction in the industrial field by the private employers concerned and this whole matter would be discussed once again in the next Housing Ministers' Conference sometime in autumn. If we do not find adequate response from the private employers, it is quite likely that Government would be compelled to take some measures which will force the private employers to put up an adequate number of tenements for their workers. At our request, the Ministry of Labour and Employment have already communicated the Government's views in this matter to the various chambers of commerce and federations.

Similarly, it is regrettable that the performance in the co-operative field has also been very very negligible. Excepting for one or two co-operative societies in Delhi and a few in Bombay area, practically nowhere co-operative organisations have taken

advantage of the very generous terms of loan and assistance by way of subsidy given by Government. Many of our colleagues in this House are interested in the labour movement and they have close associations with labour. I would beg of them to pay some attention to this matter also. Much can be done in the solution of the problem of housing in the industrial sector if housing co-operative societies could crop up in larger numbers. As I said, we have made very generous provision, and 90 per cent. of the cost will be available straightaway by way of loans and subsidy. I would again repeat to those who are interested in and who have some influence over the labour movement to pay some attention to this.

My hon. friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, and also Shri Tiwary, referred to the Hindustan Housing Factory. I am happy to say that the factory continues to make progress. Whereas in the first year of its being taken over by Government there was a net profit of Rs. 5,800 next year it was Rs. 38,971 and last year it was Rs. 58,860. And it is expected that in the current year the amount of profit will be even higher. So far as the foam concrete unit is concerned, it is true that the production has not been very considerable. The reason is that in the old factory which we have inherited, so to speak, the foam concrete installation is considerably higher than there is demand in the country for the moment for that. But in this field also work is increasing and there is an encouraging flow of orders, and I think before long we will be able to have much more construction in the foam concrete field also.

श्री बजराम सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply which will be treated as having been moved

subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Demand No. No. of Cut Motion

97 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989,
990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995,
1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013,
1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018,
1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023,
1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028,
1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1094,
1095, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115,
1174, 1175, 1176, 1177,

99 571,
136 686

Failure to provide water taps in the C.P.W.D. main quarters behind Baird Lane in New Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to provide electricity to the C.P.W.D. main quarters behind Baird Lane in New Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to prescribe any scale of pay for the existing jeep drivers in the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to prescribe any scale of pay for the existing concrete mixer drivers in the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Failure to condone the break in service of workers of C.P.W.D. who were wrongly retrenched from service.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to provide the fire service staff of 'C' Division of C.P.W.D. with accommodation

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to provide free transport facilities to the C.P.W.D. workers at airports

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to implement the rule regarding transfer from Assam and unpopular stations after two years' stay in the case of work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to grant travelling allowance to permanent C.P.W.D. workers transferred from Rajasthan to Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to settle the terms and conditions of service of C.P.W.D. workers temporarily transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Transfer of electrical works by the Northern Electrical Division of the C.P.W.D. to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to employ one Work Assistant per section in the various Divisions of the C.P.W.D. according to the prescribed yardstick

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to confirm as quasi-permanent C.P.W.D. staff working in the Government of India Forms Press, Allahgarh.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to disburse the pay of the work-charged staff in the Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of the C.P.W.D. at all outstations by the first or second of every month.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to confirm as permanent and quasi-permanent C.P.W.D. Caretaker's staff in the Parliament Works Division.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to confirm as permanent and quasi-permanent Caretaker's staff in the 'D' Division of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide recreation room to the C.P.W.D. workers at Dum Dum.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to refund excess rent charged from the occupants of C.P.W.D. workcharged staff quarters at Jorbagh Nursery.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to pay arrears of refixation of pay to workers of the Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide recreation room to the C.P.W.D. workers at Dhanbad.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to refund street light charges recovered from the C.P.W.D. staff at Dhanbad.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to reduce excessive water charges recovered from the C.P.W.D. workers at Jharsuguda.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to electrify C.P.W.D. work-charged staff quarters at Dhanbad.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to abolish the post of Assistant Choudharies in the C.P.W.D. and promote them as Choudharies.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to maintain divisional seniority list of muster roll staff of C.P.W.D. in Delhi for purpose of retrenchment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to allot quarters to work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. at Calcutta from general pool.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to create permanent posts required in the C.P.W.D. in the workcharged establishment and to confirm the staff.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prepare the seniority list or lists of workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for one combined seniority list of all workcharged staff in Delhi in the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for amendments in the 'Principles of Transfer of Workcharged Staff' of the C.P.W.D. to the regular establishment.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give quarters to all C.P.W.D. workers posted at various airports.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to have a column for 'date of birth' in the W.C.P.F. Pass Book of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. instead of the column of 'date of retirement'.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to supply uniforms to the chowkidars of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply summer uniforms to the Caretaker's staff of 'D' Division, C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply winter uniforms in 1958 to the Caretaker's staff of 'D' Division of C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply uniforms to the lift staff of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to count the services of the workers transferred from State P.W.D. to C.P.W.D. along with transfer of works for purposes of pensions and gratuity.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to supply uniforms to the Pump Drivers of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to convert the securities of Chowkidars of C.P.W.D. at Karnal into interest bearing securities.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to pay seven days' wages of January, 1958 to the workers of C.P.W.D. at Kanpur Aerodrome

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to pay seven days' wages of January 1956 to the workers of C.P.W.D. at Lucknow Aerodrome.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to supply General Provident Fund Accounts to workers of Horticultural Directorate of C.P.W.D. whose workcharged Provident Fund was converted to General Provident Fund on confirmation as permanent in 1946

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to pay honorarium to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. working at Vigyan Bhavan who are not entitled to overtime pay.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need to exempt Government servants drawing a pay of less than Rs. 500 p.m. and holding non-gazetted posts in the Factories of the C.P.W.D. from the application of sections 4A, 4B of the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules, 1955

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide electricity in 'M' type quarters at Aliganj, New Delhi occupied by the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide water taps in 'M' type quarters at Aliganj, New Delhi occupied by the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Need to allocate more funds to Orissa for rural housing scheme

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide housing accommodation to all Government servants and Members of Parliament in New Delhi.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Delhi Capital Outlay' be reduced by Rs 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House. Dr. Aney wanted to put one question

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to put one question to the hon. Minister. There is a reference made in the report to the designs of the houses. Do you make any provision for any little room or chamber in the houses for worship of their family deities or as a place for prayer? Do any of these designs make any provision like that? Because, I am told that these designs have been made after taking survey of the wishes of the people. I think it is well known that in the case of middle class Hindus their houses used to have some little chamber or small room for worship of family deity? Does the Ministry want to take that point into consideration and see that something in these lines is done?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as smaller houses are concerned, it is obviously not possible to provide provision for worship purposes. The tenements that we are going to put up, particularly the subsidised industrial houses and low-income-group houses cannot possibly provide a separate room for worship. As we know, in our Indian houses worship is carried on in a room or a hall and in that way the requirements are met. If the size of the house and specifications are higher, then the cost of the house will become high. Here we have to take into consideration the rent paying capacity of the dweller also. So, I am very sorry that I cannot satisfy

the hon. Member by saying that separate rooms have been provided for worship purposes in those houses. It is a matter in respect of which the tenant will have to make his own arrangements in as best a manner as possible within the limited accommodation that will be provided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cost of the house is kept low at the cost of the deity.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The deity does not pay any rent.

श्री बजराम सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्रादिमियों के लिए मकानों की बहुत कमी है तो देवताओं के लिए चिन्ता की जा रही है यह जानकर मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देवता पहले या आदमी ?

श्री बजराम सिंह देवता तो हमारे यहाँ हृदय में भी रह सकते हैं, और जिनकी भावनायें देवताओं के प्रति अच्छी हो वह अपने हृदयों में देवताओं को रख सकते हैं, लेकिन प्रादिमियों के लिए तो मकान बनाने का प्रबन्ध करना ही होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की मकानों की समस्या कुछ हल होगी।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि जहाँ तक उनका मन्त्रालय सम्बन्धित है उसका काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के लिये सेंट्रल पी०, डबल्यू० डी० के द्वारा मकान बनाने के अतिरिक्त राज्यों को मकानों के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देना मात्र है और ज्यादातर रुपया जो मुल्क में खर्च किया जा रहा है मकानों के लिये वह यहाँ के राज्यों को भेज दिया जाता है जिस तरह से कि डाकखाने द्वारा पत्र आदि भेज दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन हमें यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि जब इस संसद के इतना ही खर्च

है तो इसका विस्तार क्यों होता चला जा रहा है। जैसी कि सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों की प्रवृत्ति हो गयी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार रखते चले जायें और जो व्यक्तियों का खर्चा है उसे बढ़ाते चले जायें, उसमें यह विभाग भी भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय की इस साल की मांगों से मालूम होता है कि जहाँ पिछले साल १५ अड्डे सेक्रेटरी थे वहाँ इस साल १६ होने को है। साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि पिछले साल जहाँ ३८ सैकशन आफिसर थे वहाँ इस साल ४६ सैकशन आफिसर होने को है। और ताज्जुब यह होता है कि जब सिर्फ राज्यों को खर्चा देने का ही काम है तो मिनिस्टर साहब को तीन-तीन प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी और परसनल असिस्टेंट रखने पड़ते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों में भी यही अवस्था है या नहीं। लेकिन जब यहाँ कोई विशेष काम नहीं है तो भी मिनिस्टर साहब का एक प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी है, एक असिस्टेंट प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी है और एक परसनल असिस्टेंट है। इन लोगों पर जो खर्चा खर्च होता है अगर वह मकानों की समस्या हल करने पर खर्च किया जाय तो ज्यादा उचित होगा। लेकिन उस तरफ ध्यान न जाकर ध्यान इस तरफ जाता है कि किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार रख लिये जायें। मुझे तो लगता है कि कभी-कभी मिनिस्टर साहब को मुश्किल हो जाती होगी कि किस समय किस भ्रष्टाचार से बात करे, किस वक्त किस प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी से बात करे। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह मंत्रालय देखें कि इस मंत्रालय पर जो खर्चा खर्च होता है वह उस खर्चे का कितने की सदी है जो कि मकानों की समस्या को हल करने पर खर्च हो रहा है। अगर यह हिसाब लगाया जाय तो हमको मालूम हो सकता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा किस तरह से बढ़ता जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक मकानों की समस्या का खर्चा है वही मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा

कि ७५ या ७८ हजार मकान बना लिये गये हैं और मकान बनाने का जो कार्यक्रम है उसके अन्तर्गत ५ हजार गांवों में और प्लाटेशन आदि में ६ करोड़ रुपये से अस्सी हजार मकान बना कर वह ढाई लाख मकान बनाने की योजना को पूरा कर लेंगे। एक तरफ तो कह जाता है कि रुपये की कमी है, देश में मकानों की कमी है, और दूसरी तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब को यह भाशका होती है कि २२ करोड़ रुपये जो रखने जा रहे हैं वह खर्च हो जायगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मकानों के निर्माण के लिये जो योजना में ८४ करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है उसमें से जो ५०-५१ करोड़ रुपये बचा है, उसे उसी साल खर्च किया जा सकता है। इसमें परेशानी नहीं है। लेकिन परेशानी सिर्फ यह है कि वे कुछ ऐसे लोगों से मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं जिनके हित दूसरी तरफ हैं, जिनके निहित स्वार्थ है। इन्स्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के लिये अब सबसिडी बढ़ा कर ७५ परसेंट की जा रही है। उसके बाद भी मंत्री महोदय को सन्देह है कि मालिक लोग अपने मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनायेंगे। वे समझते हैं कि इसके लिये शायद जबर्दस्ती करनी पड़े और कोई कानून बनाना पड़े ताकि मालिक अपने मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनायें। आप मिश्रित धर्म व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। और इसमें आप बड़े लोगों के मुनाफ़ों पर नजर नहीं डालना चाहते। इस धर्म व्यवस्था में बड़ी फूलते फलते हैं जिनके पास प्राइवेट पूँजी होती है। इन लोगों को आप ७५ परसेंट सबसिडी दे रहे हैं मजदूरों के मकानों के लिये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में सोच रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसा न हो कि सोचते-सोचते यह पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी सोच लें और मालिकों से कहें कि वे मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनायें। आप उनको ७५ फी सदी सबसिडी देने जा रहे हैं और फिर वे मकान न बनायें तो यह ताज्जुब की बात होगी।

[श्री अजर ज सिंह]

यहाँ पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मकान बनवाती है वह ठेकेदारों की मार्फत बनवाती है। उन ठेकेदारों के नीचे कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम करती है। इन मजदूरों के लिये पीने का पानी तक की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। मिनिमम वेजेबल एक्ट उन पर लागू होता है, उनको एक हफ्ते में एक दिन की छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिये, एक दिन में उनसे ८ घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लेना चाहिये। एक हफ्ते में ४८ घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लेना चाहिये ये सब बातें हैं लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद उनसे हफ्ते में ४८ घंटे से ज्यादा काम भी लिया जाता है, दिन में भी आठ घंटे से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है और उनके लिये न पानी की व्यवस्था है, न पेसाबघर की व्यवस्था है और न टट्टियों की व्यवस्था है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग हमारे लिये यहां बड़े-बड़े मकान बना रहे ह, उनके लिये जो कानून है उसको हम ठेकेदारों से नहीं मनवा सकते। यह स्थिति बहुत भयावह है और बरबास्त नहीं की जानी चाहिये।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां ऐसे-ऐसे ठेकेदार हैं कि एक-एक को ३२ करोड़ का ठेका दिया गया है। यह ठेके उनको सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ने दिये हैं। मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मेरे मित्र तिवारी जी ने कहा है कि हमें ज्यादा बुराई की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिये लेकिन जहां बुराई ही बुराई हो वहां क्या किया जाये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो मकान बन रहे हैं उनमें आज एक बोरी सीमेंट में १ या १० बोरी बालू माला जाता है और उससे प्लास्टर किया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन लोगों का मकानों से सम्बन्ध है वे कह सकते हैं कि इस तरह के मसाले से जो प्लास्टर किया जायेगा या जो ईंटें जोड़ी जायेंगी वे कितने दिनों तक चल सकेंगी। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जिन इमारतों में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर रहे गये हैं उनके

प्लास्टर में यदि आप नाखून लगा दें तो प्लास्टर टूट जाता है। यह मकान १५ या २० साल से ज्यादा नहीं चल सकते हैं। हम अपने यहां देखते हैं कि जिस समय सीमेंट का नाम भी नहीं था, उस समय के मकान आज बार-बार और पांच-पांच सौ वर्षों से खड़े हैं और उनमें कमजोरी नहीं आई है। और एक हमारे मकान हैं कि अगर उनके प्लास्टर में आप नाखून भी लगा दें तो टूट जाता है। ये मकान १५ या २० साल से ज्यादा नहीं चलेंगे।

मैं और बातों में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता। यहां पर किसी ने कहा कि अफसर लोग कमीशन लेते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब इधर ध्यान न दें तो न दें, लेकिन यह बीमारी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि इससे बचना कठिन मालूम होता है। कहा जाता है कि दस पर सेंट्रल कमीशन ले लिया जाता है। इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। लेकिन आपको मुल्क को बनाना है, मुल्क में मकानों की कमी है, मुल्क में रुपये की कमी है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमको ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया बचा कर इस काम पर लगाना चाहिये। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ठेकेदारों से यह काम न बनवा कर भारत सेवक समाज से कुछ काम क्यों न बनवाये, जो कि सरकार का साहला है और जिसको सरकार इतनी मदद दे रही है। क्यों बत्तीस-बत्तीस करोड़ के इतने बड़े-बड़े ठेके एक व्यक्ति को दिये जायें। और आप देखें कि ये व्यक्ति यहां ही नहीं रहते बल्कि कुरकला आदि स्थानों पर भी पहुंचते हैं। भले ही किसी राज्य की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इनके खिलाफ कहा हो लेकिन उनका काम चलता है और हर जगह वह ठेकों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। कैसे पहुंच जाते हैं? इसके लिये कहा जायेगा कि हम तो टेंडर मांगते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चाहे बार-बार यह बात कहती रहे, लेकिन उससे

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कोई सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है। एक आदमी हर जगह पहुंच जाय और उसको करोड़ों रुपये के ठेके मिल जायें, इसके पीछे क्या बात हो सकती है, उस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। सिर्फ यह कह देने से कि हम गांवों के लिये अस्सी हजार मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं, यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। गांवों की तरफ इस सरकार का ध्यान गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि सरकार के अधिकारियों के दृष्टिकोण में कोई परिवर्तन आ रहा है या नहीं। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हम इतना खर्चा नोन पर दे रहे हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन लोन्ड को बांटने का काम तो प्रांतीय सरकारों के पास है, इसलिये यह देखने की जरूरत पड़ेगी कि जो अधिकारी ये एक हजार या दो हजार के खोन देते हैं, वे उसमें से कितना परसेंट ले रहे हैं। यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि वह खर्चा राज्य सरकारें बांटेंगी, इसलिये यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से यह हर सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी यह जांच करने की जरूरत है कि जो अधिकारी जिलों में इस कर्ज के रुपये को बांट रहे हैं, क्या उन्होंने यह तय तो नहीं किया हुआ है कि जब तक हमको दो या तीन परसेंट खर्चा नहीं मिलेगा, हम दरखास्त को ऊपर फ़ॉर्वर्ड नहीं करेंगे। इसके बावजूद कि खर्चा बांटा जा रहा है, अगर वपसतों में अफसर या बाबू लोग यह सोचते हों कि जब तक हम सिफारिश नहीं करेंगे, तब तक खर्चा नहीं मिलेगा, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इससे मकानों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। इसके लिये सरकार को क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि लोगों को साफ़ तौर से मालूम हो कि सरकार की ओर से खर्चा दिया जाना है और बाबू लोग यह न सोच

सकें कि अगर हम चाहें, तब ही लोगों को खर्चा मिल सकता है।

इसके साथ ही यह भी प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या सरकार बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल को—मकान बनाने के साज सामान को सस्ता करने की सोच रही है या नहीं। हम जानते हैं कि पिछले तीन चार सालों में सीमेंट के दाम किस तरह बढ़े। मैं जानता हूं कि इस बारे में कहा जायेगा कि हर साल टैरिफ़ कमीशन देखता है और रीकमेंड करता है कि दाम क्या हों। यह ठीक है, लेकिन जब चीनी और गले का सवाल हो, तो भी टैरिफ़ कमीशन को देखना चाहिये। अग्निर सरकार को जनता के बहुमत के लिये कुछ करना है। इस पर भी बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है कि पिछले चार साल में सीमेंट के दाम टैरिफ़ कमीशन की सिफारिश से ही पहले दामों से दुगुने कैसे हो गये हैं। हमारे कई मित्र बार-बार कहते हैं कि सीमेंट सरप्लस हो गया है, उसको बाहर भेजो, बर्बाद गड़बड़ हो जायेगी, जब कि इस देश में मकानों की समस्या मौजूद है। यह देखना पड़ेगा कि इसमें क्या फोटाला है। जब तक सरकार बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल के दाम कम नहीं करेगी, तब तक लोग मकान नहीं बना सकेंगे, क्योंकि उनके पास मकान बनाने के लिये पैसा और सामर्थ्य नहीं रह गये हैं। इसलिये सीमेंट के दाम कम करने की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसी प्रकार ईंटों का भी सवाल है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। जब तक सरकार ईंटों की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, तब तक लोग कैसे मकान बना सकते हैं? अगर गवर्नमेंट की बिल्डिंग बनती है, तब तो उस को कंट्रोल के दाम से ईंटें मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन एक प्राइवेट व्यक्ति को २७, ३० रुपये हजार के बजाय ४५ रुपये हजार के हिसाब से ईंटें मिलती हैं, यानी उसको द्योड़ी कीमत देनी पड़ती है। मैं कहूंगा कि बर्ले ही सरकार का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस से

[श्री राजराज सिंह]

सम्बन्ध न हो, लेकिन चूक मकानों की समस्या को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी उस पर है, इसलिये उस को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। उस को देखना चाहिये कि क्या को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियों द्वारा भट्टे खुलवाये जा रहे हैं, जिस से ईंटों का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो। इस के लिये कोयला ज्यादा देने की जरूरत है और सस्ते दाम पर जमीन देने की जरूरत है। इस के साथ ही साथ लोहे और लकड़ी की व्यवस्था करने की भी जरूरत है। जब तक सरकार इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं करती, तब तक मकानों की समस्या सही रूप से हल नहीं हो सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को पहले के कुछ लोगों की मदद लेनी चाहिये, जिन्होंने इस समस्या का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया हुआ है। खास तौर से सरकार के भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर श्री मोहनलाल सक्सेना की सहायता क्यों नहीं ली जाती है, जो कि इस समस्या पर एक साफ दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं। यहाँ की मैनपावर—जनशक्ति—की भी इस बारे में मदद ली जानी चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस समस्या को जरा कौनिकल हंग से हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जानी चाहिये। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में ८४ करोड़ रखे गये हैं। कहा गया है कि साढ़े चार लाख के बजाय ढाई लाख ही मकान बनाये जायेंगे। मकान बनाने का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है। इस लिये पांच साल के बाद हम को यह भी बताया जा सकता है कि ढाई लाख के बजाय दो लाख मकान बनें। इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि इस समस्या की हल कैसे किया जाये। यह तो छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं कि इतना यहाँ नहीं हुआ और उतना वहाँ नहीं हुआ। इस तरह काम नहीं चलने वाला है। हमें मौलिक रूप से सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये इस तरह के कदम उठाये जायें जिस से

जनता में यह कानवीसनेस पैदा हो कि वे मकान बनायें। जब तक बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल सस्ता नहीं होगा, तब तक भले ही सरकार ऊपर के काम करती रहे और चाहे वह एक सैक्रेटरी रखे या दस सैक्रेटरी रखे, काम नहीं होने वाला है। बल्कि उस से और समस्याएँ पैदा होंगी, जिन के कारण इस समस्या का हल होना मुश्किल हो जायगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है।

सैट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की तरफ से जो मैटीरियल में खराबी चल रही है, उस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। जहाँ तक फरनीचर का सम्बन्ध है, चार साल में उस की कीमत बसूल की जाती है; लेकिन अगर सरकारी पलग साठ रुपये का होता है, तो प्राइवेट ब्रादमी बीस रुपये में पलग बनवा सकता है। इस तरह देखने की कोशिश की जाय, तब ही हम जनता के रुपये को खर्च करने के सही रूप में अधिकारी होंगे।

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): Let me first of all deal with the Ashoka Hotel. This was built because the foreign visitors who were coming to this country and who were bringing with them the much-needed foreign exchange were full of shoka because they were unable to get accommodation in Delhi. There were many other reasons also for building the Ashoka Hotel. But the shoka which they were feeling has been transferred to the management now, that is, to the Ministry. Ever since the hotel was begun, they have been incurring loss; and they also in their turn transferred the shoka to the staff there. Mostly, the people in the lower ranks were given notice, so that the hotel might make some profit.

According to their expectation the accommodation in the hotel was not

fully utilised and that was the main reason why the hotel was incurring loss. If the number of visitors is 260, they say that the hotel can run on a profitable basis. During the last winter, for three months or so, the number of visitors was more than this number. But, again, they have lapsed into *shoka* because they expect that during summer, the number of visitors will go down, and finally, the hotel will again run into a loss. As in the case of hill stations, here also it seems to be a seasonal affair; in the case of hill stations, it is summer, but here it is winter. During winter they get a large number of visitors, and the hotel is run on a profitable basis.

I would suggest something by which the Ashoka Hotel may get rid of the *shoka* which they are already possessed of. In summer, foreign visitors are not coming in large numbers. During that period, local Indian visitors may be attracted to this hotel, and since the Indian visitor has got a leaner purse, the rent may be reduced, so that during summer, the hotel may not be vacant. If they think so, in order to attract visitors throughout the year, they may reduce the rents. Then, not only will the hotel be full of visitors, but there will be no need for the employees to be given notice and sent out.

Government have not got before them a proposal to have industrial concerns and other departmental offices to be shifted to mofussil places. Just in accordance with that policy, they have established two presses in South India, one of which is near Coimbatore. That press is to function during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. The local Government have purchased land for the location of the press, and they have almost completed laying pipe-lines to a distance of 20 miles, for protected water supply. But the work regarding construction of the press has not begun yet, because Government have not provided the necessary foreign

exchange for the purchase of the necessary machinery. They cannot put off such a necessary thing, when they themselves emphasise the necessity for more presses for good printing and so on.

In order to begin the construction of the building, I would suggest that the machinery available in the country might be utilised for the purpose. Some of the machinery can even be manufactured at Coimbatore itself. I know that many of the imported materials for industrial concerns can be, and are, produced locally. So, they need not wait till Government give them the necessary foreign exchange. They can start work with the machinery that is available or could be made in the country.

I next come to the housing problem. The Central Government have done their part very well whereas the State Governments have practically done nothing. Of course, they have got their own problems regarding food, irrigation, power supply and so many other things, and, they, therefore, give very little attention to the solution of the housing problem. Practically, they have done nothing in regard to housing. They have got their own difficulties, of course. In some schemes they have to give their own percentage of contribution, but in these days of deficit financing, they find it difficult to give their matching contribution. So, they have not given any encouragement to the housing programmes, and they have been attending to their own pressing needs.

The Central Government had called three Housing Ministers' conferences to induce them to go on with the work, but nothing has been done so far. The Deputy Minister has said already that the Central Government have delegated some of the powers to the States; in spite of that, the States have not done anything at all.

The one scheme in regard to housing, which has made some progress,

[Shri Nanjappa]

is the low income group housing scheme. In spite of the high costs of materials, iron and steel, cement, wages and all that, I should say that some good progress has been made. Government have got a scheme for purchasing land in bulk and putting up house-sites. I commend that scheme, because in a big city, the house-sites are very costly, and there is so much of speculation going on over them. So, it would not only be easy for one to get house-sites in this way but it will be cheaper also; besides, if house-sites are built in bulk there can be proper provision of amenities also. Amenities like playgrounds, places set apart for educational purposes, post offices, sanitation, lighting etc. can be had if such big plots are taken up and set apart for house-sites.

Government have also got another scheme for the middle income group, that is, for people whose annual income is between Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000. They have allowed the Life Insurance Corporation to advance money for this purpose. So, Government employees also can have recourse to this scheme.

Next, I come to the industrial housing scheme. Government have done their part, but the private employers have not at all done anything in regard to this scheme. They get the subsidy, they get the loan, and they get the rent. What they lose by undertaking this scheme I cannot understand. Their only difficulty is that they do not want the labourers to concentrate in one place since that may cause them some headache. But this reason cannot prevail for ever. Government must sooner or later take steps to compel them to build houses for their workers, because they are their employees. There is no question of these people defaulting payment of rent, it can be deducted from their wages by the employer.

The hon. Deputy Minister mentioned about slum clearance, how much

subsidies they give towards this scheme. It is a very laudable scheme. I do not know why it is not taken up by the local bodies and municipalities. Government have reserved a larger percentage of the subsidies for slum clearance purposes to big cities. This must be extended to other industrial towns which are having similar very bad slums in their areas. If this is extended to Coimbatore, I will see that the Coimbatore Municipality takes this up and clears at least 50 per cent of their slums. Similarly, Bangalore, Madurai, Poona and other towns can also do a lot because the subsidy is so much and a loan is given. So, any municipality or local body can take it up, but to depend upon the local Government for subsidy may not be possible. The local bodies must spend their own money, so that the health of the town may not be affected by these slums and epidemics may not spread.

Regarding the plantation labour housing scheme, there is an Act to compel the planters to do this, but the hon. Minister has said that nothing has been done. So far as the Nilgiris are concerned, I know they have given almost everybody a house, but what is given is nothing but a slum area. They have not at all constructed houses according to standard types. What is given is very bad. The Act is there, but compulsion is not at all resorted to. The planters put forth the objection that they were not able to draw the loans because their properties were mortgaged with banks. This will be the case with other industries also. They will also say that their properties are mortgaged with banks and they are not able to provide their labourers with houses. So, Government must see that the Act is really enforced and that really healthy living houses are built for plantation labour.

Now Government have got a new scheme by which Government want to avoid these contractors. Government is disgusted with contractors.

They want their own organisation to build houses, big buildings, and mostly in Delhi. That is, they want to establish building construction corporations. This is really a welcome thing. I hope they will try it in Delhi where they do a lot of construction. But they themselves admit there may not be any saving by having these building construction corporations. The only good thing about them will be that the work will be very good. I am not at all confident that there will be any savings by these building corporations. They may have it in cities like Delhi, but I do not think in other places they can do very good work in place of the contractors there. Even for the building corporation, they have to depend upon minor contractors for collection of materials, labour and such other things. So, they cannot totally avoid contractors. They may try it in Delhi.

श्री वदम बेब (चम्पा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मंत्रालय इस वक्त विचाराधीन है वह एक बड़े महत्व का मंत्रालय है। उस का काम भी बड़ा कठिन है और साथ ही वह हमेशा आलोचना का विषय रहता है। कई बार लोग बिना सोचे समझे हुए पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का नाम ले कर, उस के विरुद्ध कुल्हाड़ा ले कर, पीछे पड़ने में जरा भी संकोच नहीं करते हैं। मिनिस्ट्री ने इस विभाग की ओर अपना पूरा ध्यान ज़रूर दिया है। अभी हाल में नेशनल बिल्डिंग कौंसिल में, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपना विचार प्रकट किया है, जैसा कि अभी यहाँ कई सदस्यों ने भी संकेत किया, कि जो जो साधन जिस जगह पर उपलब्ध होते हैं, प्रयत्न करता चाहिये इस बिपार्टीमेंट को कि उस का पूरा उपयोग हो ताकि भवन को बनाने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिमाचल के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ पर सीमेंट नहीं पहुँच सकता है, लोहा नहीं पहुँच सकता है जब कि भवन बनाने का जो काम है उस के अन्दर ये चीजें

U (A) LSD-7.

समाविष्ट होती हैं। इसी कारण से जो बिल्डिंगे सन १९५२ में पास हुई थी वे जून १९५६ में भी नहीं बन पाई हैं। नक्शे के मुताबिक सीमेंट और लोहा बहा नहीं है। इसी को देखते हुए हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने विचार प्रकट किया कि वहाँ पर लकड़ी और पत्थर से अच्छे मकान बन सकते हैं, जैसे कि पहले भी लकड़ों सालों से बने हुए हैं। वे अभी तक बड़े-बड़े भूचालों में भी नहीं हिले। आज कल सीमेंट की कमी के कारण वहाँ के जो जो साधन हैं वे उन भवनों के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त हो सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने एक और बड़े सल्लु की बात कही कि हमारे यहाँ सर्वेक्षण बहुत जरूरी है। सर्वे के पश्चात् उस के मुताबिक परीक्षण और कार्य करने की जरूरत है। यदि योजनायें बनती चली जायें और उन को कार्यान्वित न किया जाय तो वह सारी की सारी योजना फ़ुल सी हो जाती है। सरकार ने आज अपने देश में बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, उन योजनाओं पर पंसा भी काफी खर्च होता है। जब मैं भारतीय योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में विचार करता हूँ तो उन के अन्दर कोई त्रुटि नहीं रहती है। लेकिन इस में भी कोई शक नहीं कि कई योजनायें पड़ी रह जाती हैं। वे कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाती हैं जिन्हे का परिणाम यह होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है उस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता। जैसा कि लोगों ने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का नाम ले कर उस को प्लगडर, बन्दर, पब्लिक वेस्ट वर्गह बड़े-बड़े नाम लेकर बात की, ऐसे बड़े-बड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करना बड़ी दयनीय बात है, लेकिन मैं इस से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के ऊपर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम है। हम इस वक्त अपने देश को बना रहे हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं। चाहे वे किसी तरह की भी हों अगर उनके अन्दर पूर्ण सतर्कता और पूर्ण ईमानदारी नहीं बरती जाती

[श्री पद्म देव]

तो जहाँ देश का रुपया नष्ट होता है वहाँ बहुत सा धीर धनर्ष भी हो जाता है। जैसे कि अभी भाखरा डैम के मुताबिक बतलाया गया कि वहाँ सीमेन्ट के बजाय रेत डाली गई। अब इस की बात चल रही थी तब मेरे दिमाग में एक ही बात आ रही थी कि जिस आदमी ने ऐसा कुसूर या धनर्ष किया है जिस ने सीमेन्ट के डालने में कमी की है, उस आदमी के खून और हड्डियों से उस जगह को भरा जाना चाहिये। जो इतना बड़ा धनर्ष करे, उस के साथ किसी किस्म की दया का भाव नहीं बरतना चाहिये। मेरे दिन में ऐसा स्थान पैदा हो रहा था लेकिन जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि सनी सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसा करते हैं होंगे उन को देखना चाहिये कि इस वक्त सम्पूर्ण देश के भन्दर जो हमारा नैतिक स्तर है वह बहुत गिर चुका है। अब भी मेरी सरकारी कर्मचारियों से बात होती है तो वे कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें? हम एक बात करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारा हल्म यहाँ इस्तेमाल नहीं होता, यहाँ तो हमें धीर ही बातें करनी होती हैं। जो हमारा ज्ञान है उस पर काम न करके जो घाईर ऊपर से आता है या जैसा कुछ ऊपर से कहा जाता है उस के मुताबिक हमें करना पड़ता है।

16 hrs.

कल मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बात कही थी कि ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि लोगों का विचार इस डंग का बन गया है। लेकिन उनके विचार का सवाल यहाँ नहीं है। सवाल तो इस विचार का है कि आज वहाँ किस तरह से काम हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री है वह तो ठीक डंग से काम करने में बड़ी सतर्कता से काम ले रही है। उसके सामने इस वक्त कई प्रकार की हाउसिंग योजनाएँ हैं जिनके लिये वह धन देती है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में

मैं एक बात जरूर कहूँगा कि जो धन उसको द्वारा बाँटा जाता है उस में उस की संस्था के विरुद्ध लोग गरीब बन कर, कई प्रकार की सिकारियों ला कर लोन लेते हैं। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९५६ में हिमाचल में एक पुराने मकान के लिये एक आदमी ने ६००० ६० कर्ज लिया। लेकिन उससे उस पुराने मकान का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचाया। उस रुपये से कोई मकान नहीं ठीक हुआ, लेकिन कुछ गरीब लोगों को अपने मकानों के लिये रुपया नहीं मिल सका। इस तरह से बेईमानी से, कई तरह की बातें बना कर कुछ लोग ऐसे आते हैं जो कि गरीबों का हिस्सा खुद हासिल करना चाहते हैं और गरीबों की डफली बजा कर, गरीबों की दुहाई दे कर, खुद सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मिल कर ऐसी बातें करते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस किस्म के भेड़ियों से हमारे गरीब लोगों की रक्षा जरूर होनी चाहिये।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो रिपोर्ट है उसके पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि इस विभाग ने बड़े-बड़े मकान बनाये हैं। कुछ लोग इस बात के खिलाफ हैं कि यहाँ पर अच्छे भवन बनें। लेकिन मैं इसके हक में हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ अच्छे-अच्छे भवन क्यों न बनें? हमारे देश में आज भवनों की जरूरत है। दिल्ली ऐसी जगह है जहाँ सारी दुनिया के लोग आते हैं। मुझे तो इस बात का दुःख है कि यहाँ पर आज भी झोपड़ियाँ पड़ी हुई हैं। उनके भन्दर परिवर्तन करने का कान्तिकारी कदम सरकार क्यों न उठाये। सरकार ने कुछ भवन बनाये हैं, कुछ भवन और बनाने की योजनाएँ हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने बहुत से नगर छोटे-छोटे बने हुये थे, स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से या धीर तरह से वे बड़े अच्छे हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर जो भवन हैं आज उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

मिसाल के तौर पर शिमला पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की राजधानी भी और भारत सरकार की भी राजधानी थी। वहाँ पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की जायदाद है, सरकार की भी और दूसरे लोगों की भी। लेकिन इस वक़्त यह मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं, कई मकान सूने बड़े रह कर गिर रहे हैं। शिमले में जितनी भी जायदाद थी, जितनी वहाँ पर बहल पहल थी, वह आज सब समाप्त हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जहाँ करोड़ों रुपयों की योजनाएँ बन रही हैं वहाँ वे शिमले की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। जैसे वहाँ पर एक समर हिल नाम की एक जगह है, वहाँ पर और भी बड़ी बड़ी कोठियाँ हैं, वे खराब हो रही हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि आज वहाँ बड़े बड़े भफसरों को इतने मकानों की जरूरत है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जो मकान वहाँ पर इस वक़्त बने हुए हैं उन का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वहाँ से बड़े बड़े भफसर वहाँ भेजे जायें ताकि शिमला, जो कि स्वास्थ्य के लिहाज से एक बड़ा अच्छा बना बनाया हुआ शहर है वह उजड़ न जाय। मुझे ऐसा पता लगा है, पता नहीं उसमें कोई सत्यता है या नहीं, कि जब कभी बड़े बड़े भफसरों को वहाँ भेजने की कोई योजना आती है मिनिस्टर्स के सामने, तो वे भफसर ऐसी ऐसी खर्चीली योजनाएँ उन के सामने रख देते हैं जिन से सारा मामला खत्म हो जाता है। इस किस्म की बातें आज कही जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भफसर लोग ऐसे नहीं होंगे क्योंकि आखिर वे भी तो इस देश के रहने वाले हैं और इस देश का भला चाहते हैं। वे इस देश की सम्पत्ति को बरबाद होते हुए देख कर जरूर दुखी होते होंगे, यदि नहीं होते तो, उन को होना चाहिये। अब तक नहीं हुए तो आगे तो कम से कम उन को दुखी होना चाहिये ताकि जो इस तरह की सम्पत्ति जगह जगह पर पड़ी हुई है वह इस तरह से बरबाद न हो।

मैंने निवेदन किया कि सरकार द्वारा हमारे देश में इस वक़्त जितने काम चलाये जा रहे हैं उनमें बदकिस्मती से खर्च ज्यादा होता है, उनमें लाभ नहीं होता और हानि ही प्रायः होती है।

यहाँ पर ग्रशोक होटल का सदन में जिक्र आया। कुछ लोगों में तो यह कहा कि वहाँ पर देशी नृत्य व गाने क्यों नहीं होते। अब मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो मछली का शिकार करने जाता है वह मछली पकड़ने के कांटे में खाँद नहीं लगाता और मछली को पकड़ने के लिये वह कांटे में गोथत ही लगाता है। ठीक यही बात ग्रशोक होटल के बारे में है। यह विशाल होटल छासतीर से विदेशी लोगों के वास्ते ही है और तबनुसार ही उसका तमाम साज सामान होना चाहिये। हालाँकि ग्रशोक होटल में काफ़ी मुसाफ़िर ठहरते हैं लेकिन उससे फ़ायदा नहीं हो रहा है। पिछले साल का बाटा शायद ३७ लाख रुपये के लगभग था जब कि इस साल का बाटा अनुमानतः १५ लाख है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विचारणीय बात है क्योंकि अगर इसी होटल को कोई एक प्राइवेट सेठ चलाता तो वह इस होटल से काफ़ी मुनाफ़ा कमा लेता लेकिन सरकार जो इसको चला रही है उसको बाटा क्यों हो रहा है, यह देखने की जरूरत है।

यह ठीक है कि जिस वक़्त भी कोई कंसर्न ग्रबबा पंश सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता है तो उसमें यूनियंस पहले बन जाती हैं और हड़तालों आदि के झगड़े होने शुरू हो जाते हैं और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि वह काम सफलतापूर्वक चल नहीं पाता है। मेरा तो इस सम्बन्ध में कहना है कि सरकार को इस बारे में ज़रा कड़ाई, धायरन हँच और सावधानी से काम लेना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ पर ठीक से काम चले। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर न सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तकलीफ़ हो और न मजदूरों को तकलीफ़ हो। इसके बाद भी अगर वहाँ कोई गड़बड़ी चलाये और काम में बिज्ज पड़े

[श्री पद्म देव]

तो सरकार को बिलकुल बबराना नहीं चाहिये और पड़ता और मुस्ती से स्थिति को काम में लाकर पुनः काम को सुचारु गति से शुरू करवाना चाहिये। ऐसे मौकों पर सरकार की जो एक डीलेपन, हैसिटेशन और कम्पन की पालिसी होती है उसे देख कर मुझे दुःख होता है और इस डीलेपन की पालिसी का नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस तरह से काम चलना चाहिये वह नहीं चलता है और यही कारण है कि सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये कामों में सफलता नहीं मिलती है खर्च भी अधिक होता है और लाभ भी नहीं होता उल्टे हानि हो जाया करती है।

अब केन्द्र और प्रदेशों में जो भवन निर्माण या पी० डब्लू० डी० के काम चल रहे हैं उनकी क्या हालत है? अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारी जिम्मेवारी केवल केन्द्र की हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के लिये ही है। नीति तो सारे प्रदेशों में ही उनकी चलती है। खास तौर पर जो हमारे सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज हैं उनके अन्दर पहले तो बजट उसी वक्त स्वीकार होता है और उस स्वीकृति के बाद फिर योजनाएं बनती हैं और फिर वे यहां आती हैं और चूंकि तब तक सर्दी शुरू हो जाती है इसलिए जाड़े में उन पर कोई काम नहीं हो पाता। मार्च से पहले स्कीमों के लिये स्वीकृत रुपया खत्म होना चाहिये और उस वक्त जैसी धापा धापी के साथ रुपये को बूझ किया जाता है, रुपये को बर्बाद किया जाता है वैसे कहीं नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ऐसी जगहों के लिये जो भी योजनाएँ व स्कीम्स बनें वे इस ढंग से बनें ताकि कम से कम अप्रैल, मई में उनका काम शुरू हो जाय क्योंकि नवम्बर दिसम्बर के बाद तो पहाड़ों के अन्दर कोई काम हो नहीं सकता। अब हिमाचल प्रदेश और शिमला के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि वहां पर जिस वक्त तक रुपया स्वीकृत होता है सर्दी शुरू हो जाती है और फिर काम नहीं हो पाता।

। यह जो सरकार ने इतने उद्योग धंधे चलाये हुए हैं उनके अन्दर मजदूरों के काम के घंटे, भवन और उनके बेटन और बोनस आदि की तो सरकार उचित व्यवस्था करने की क़िमत करती है लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मेट, ठेकेदार और तथाकथित लीडर्स की ओर गया है जो कि अपने स्वार्थ के कारण मजदूरों को और वर्कर्स को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं और देश के उत्पादन कार्यों में रोड़ा घटकाते हैं? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसे लीडर्स की बेजा हरकतों पर भी कोई प्रतिबंध लगाने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन बंद हो सके। मजदूर हमारे बेचारे भ्रनपद होते हैं और वे आसानी से उनके बरगलाने में आकर हड़ताल आदि कर बैठते हैं और झगड़ेबाजी में गोशियां और लाठीचार्ज उनके ऊपर होता है और उनको बहुत दुःख और मुसीबतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कभी कोई लीडर भी लाठी चमका गोली का शिकार बना है? वे तो उनको शाबाशी देकर भड़का देते हैं और धाप भलग हट जाते हैं और लाठी और गोली का शिकार वे बेचारे बनते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां मंत्री महोदय और तमाम चीजों का प्रबन्ध करें वहां इसके लिये भी कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करें ताकि यह स्वार्थी लीडर्स लोग उनको भड़का और बहका कर गलत रास्ते पर न ले जा सकें।

अब यह जो चौकसी डिपार्टमेंट बना है उसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय ने कौटिल्य अर्थ शास्त्र पढ़ा है तो वे जानते होंगे कि चौकसी के ऊपर अगर चौकसी रखते हैं तब तो ठीक है नहीं तो एक दूजे जब कि मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि एक इस किस्म का डिपार्टमेंट बनना चाहिये तो मून साहब ने कहा था कि मैं एक और करप्शन का डिपार्टमेंट खड़ा नहीं करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि करप्शन को देखने के लिये कोई एक ऊपर और डिपार्टमेंट न हो जो उनको देखे

कि आया वह करपान तो नहीं कर रहे हैं जब तक वह करपान के जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट बनाये जायें, करपान कभी दूर नहीं हो सकता और जब तक करपान दूर नहीं होगा भारत में चाहे जितनी भी योजनाएँ हों, कितने ही बड़े से बड़े काम क्यों न हों, लोग तो बुरी चीज को ही देखेंगे कि साहब यहाँ ब्रुटि है और वे उस ब्रुटि को ही देखेंगे, उससे भागे कोई बात नहीं देखेंगे जिसका कि परिणाम असन्तोष होगा और असन्तोष का परिणाम हमेशा देश के लिये बड़ा खतरनाक होता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को जिस सतर्कता के साथ उन्होंने कार्य संचालन किया है उसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though the debate on the Demands of my Ministry has not been a lengthy one, the hon. Members who have participated in the debate have made quite a number of observations and it would not be possible for me in the short time at my disposal to deal with all of them. At the outset, I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the observations made by some hon. Members that this Ministry has been quite sincere and earnest in improving the administration of the various departments in its charge. Whatever the defects may be, that might have been noticed and given expression to by some hon. Members, I am glad to find by and large they have given a good chit so far as our efforts are concerned. That is an acknowledgement on the part of the hon. Members which I greatly value as well as my colleague and the officers of my Ministry value.

There has been some very strongly worded criticisms, particularly about the Central Public Works Department and certain other departments. I can only say this at the moment that we will profit by that. We will see if there is any truth in some of the very sweeping remarks made by. If we find on a close examination that there has been any justification for

such remarks, we shall see in what ways we can improve the administration. Having said that I would now like to deal with some of the major points that had been raised in the course of the debate.

So far as the housing policy and programme of the Ministry are concerned, my task has been made easier by the speech that my hon. colleague, Shri Anil K. Chanda, made in the course of the debate. He has referred to most of the major points in respect of the formulation and the administration of the housing schemes that this Ministry has brought into existence. At this moment, I want to clear one misconception. There seems to be an assumption on the part of some hon. Members in this House that this Ministry is in charge of all the housing activities in the country. It is not so. The housing problem is a stupendous one and the number of houses that have to come in the country in order to meet the requirements of the people is very large. The hon. Members may be reminded what the First and the Second Plans have said in relation to housing. It was clearly pointed out in their reports that during the First Five Year Plan about 1.3 million houses had to be built not only under the schemes of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply but by also various other agencies including the local bodies and other Ministries of the Government of India and the private sector. It has been stated that during the Second Plan period, nearly two million houses will have to be built—1.9 million, to give the exact figure. This is to be done not by the mere schemes under this Ministry but by the various other housing activities in several other Ministries of the Government of India as also the State Governments and other institutions like city improvement trusts and a good part of this is to be done by the private sector. If anyone wants to judge the actual performance of the Housing Ministry against the background of the enormous housing needs of the country, I

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

think we would not be proceeding on the right lines.

Several hon. Members have highlighted the necessity for putting forth with vigour the rural housing scheme. They have described the awful conditions in which our rural population live. They have also mentioned the number of houses which will have to be constructed in our villages numbering five lakhs and odd. And the houses being nearly about 50 million houses, on a modest estimate I think the amount that will be required for doing something effective in this field will be about, as I said on a previous occasion, not less than Rs. 2000 crores. If we have to solve this rural housing problem in a satisfactory way, the only course that we can adopt is to throw this responsibility, by and large, on the villages themselves. We have to do everything possible in order to improve the economic condition of the villager. We have to see to it that he has got suitable avenues of occupation, apart from agriculture. We have not only to improve agriculture but also provide facilities and opportunities to start cottage industries and things like that. We have to improve his income, his standard of living. In that way only we can enable him to put up a decent house for himself.

In other words, what we have ventured to do in this field is to have recourse to what is called a "self-aid basis scheme". The Government by making available resources from its own exchequer will not be able to do much. It is not by that means that this stupendous problem can be solved. What the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has done by introducing village housing project scheme is only in the nature of a pilot scheme. It only shows how the problem has to be tackled. Also, it does not give anything by way of subsidy. What it seeks to do is to give half of the loan towards the construction of a building in any of the selected villages. The other half of the cost will have to come from the

villager himself either by way of voluntary labour or by way of supply of material or in some other way, like that.

So, I feel along with the other hon. Members that we could have been able to do more for this rural housing scheme if it would have been possible to allot more funds for the rural housing scheme, but in the context of our present financial resources and the overall Plan position it has not been possible to allot more to the rural housing scheme, nor do I think in the very near future it will be possible for us to do so.

The other point that I would like to make is this. In respect of the unsatisfactory nature of the progress of some of the schemes some observations have been made. As has already been pointed out by my hon. colleague, the implementation of the schemes will have to be mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. What we in the Centre can do is to formulate the schemes, to prepare some broad general schemes in respect of the type of houses that have to be built, to give technical guidance and to give some financial help by way of loan or subsidy. But the actual administrative apparatus which is to implement the scheme, which is to deliver the goods, which is to process the building up of various tenements under the various schemes, all that perforce will have to be done by the State Governments.

I am not trying to shift responsibility, but I am stating the actual position. So far as the Central Government is concerned, so far as my Ministry is concerned, we have never relaxed in the matter of the formulation of schemes at the proper time, in removing the bottle-necks that come to our notice from time to time in the actual implementation of the schemes and in giving all possible help to the State Governments in order to increase the tempo of the

activity of the implementation of these schemes.

I am not blaming any State Government either. The State Governments have their own difficulties. In some cases they have to set up a new administrative set-up, they have to constitute new cells, for example, for the village housing scheme, surveys have to be completed, the socio-economic survey of the village housing project scheme has to be completed, the engineering survey has to be completed, and all this has taken necessarily some amount of time.

I for one feel that the rate of expenditure in these various housing schemes has been rising from year to year. If we compare the figures of 1957-58 and 1958-59, we will find that compared to the earlier figures of 1957-58 from year to year there has been an improvement. I feel confident that during the next two years of the Second Five Year Plan the rate of expenditure will be fairly appreciable and it is hoped that it would be possible to fully utilise the reappraised plan allotment of Rs. 84 crores for all these housing schemes.

I would like to make only one or two points regarding housing, and they are important ones. One hon. Member pointed out that we have to tap financing institutions in order to make better improvement with regard to house building activity in the country. I entirely agree. In the Second Five Year Plan also, the Planning Commission have brought this out very forcibly. So, institutional finance is a matter to which we have to give very pointed attention. The number of houses that can come up in the country on the basis of the amounts that the Government could provide for this purpose would be very little when compared to the enormous need so far as housing is concerned in our country. It is because of that, that unless large amounts of money are canalised into the house building activity it will not be possible to make a very large

headway in regard to housing. It is because of this awareness that my Ministry during the present year has formulated two new schemes, as the House is aware.

We asked the Life Insurance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to make available to the various State Governments Rs. 3 crores per year for the middle income group housing scheme and Rs. 1 crore per year for rental housing for Government employees in the various States. That is to say, it comes to Rs. 4 crores per year, and for the time being they have accepted the responsibility for a period of three years. As has already been referred to by my colleague, it is for the three years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. I am glad to report to the House that the Life Insurance Corporation agreed to this course which we had suggested to them as late as January, 1959, that is to say, about two months ago. We gave only two months to spend this amount; that is, before the end of 31st March, 1959, the States had to lift these amounts. We have had hardly two months before us. But I am glad to report to the House that we have been able to contact all the State Governments in this period of time and we have been able to tell them how much money they could lift. We have contacted the Life Insurance Corporation and we have also approached Finance and satisfied some formalities about this expenditure. Today we got a message from the Life Insurance Corporation that almost the entire amount, namely, Rs. 4 crores for 1958-59, has already been lifted by all the States for processing these two schemes. It is true that they can utilise this money during the next year only. But the actual amount made available to us for 1958-59 was made available to us within two months; that is, only two months were given. But we have been able to utilise this allotment almost in full.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What about the State of West Bengal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: They have lifted it. We have received intimation from the Life Insurance Corporation that the whole amount has been lifted excepting for Rs. 10 lakhs which had not been lifted by the Andhra Government. Even in that regard, the Life Insurance Corporation is now agreeable to allot that amount as against 1958-59 so much so that in the net result all this Rs. 4 crores has been utilised.

It is hoped that during the next two years this amount will be available—not only this amount but a larger amount—for this purpose from the Life Insurance Corporation. In this connection, I would like to say that it is not only the Life Insurance Corporation that can provide funds for housing activities.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Employees Provident Fund.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am convinced that we can make a big dent in the programme only if the States and the Central Government and the local bodies and the building agencies in the country are enabled to raise debentures and loans on a large scale for this purpose of building activity. I do not see why there should be any difficulty about this matter which should receive our very earnest attention. Only the debentures and loans for the various agencies that have to be raised will have to be guaranteed suitably either by the Central Government or by the State Governments. Either by a percentage or whatever it might be, the State and Central Government should guarantee the debentures. If on such guarantee, these agencies go to the market and raise large amount of loans, then a large sum of money can be ploughed into the house-building activity. That is a very important matter that we have got to pursue in the years ahead of us.

Another bottleneck that is preventing house-building activity on a much

larger scale has been paucity and absence of suitable land. I know several cases where money is available and people are willing to give money, but they are not able to get a suitable plot of land. They will have to go to various departments and it is a time-consuming process. It takes a year or two years sometimes. Because of this difficulty, we have now almost finalised the formulation of a scheme for bulk acquisition and development of land by State Governments. For this purpose, we have decided to set apart Rs. 15 crores during the second Five Year Plan. Rs. 4 crores would actually be spent for this purpose of acquisition of land, making suitable plots available on a no-profit-no-loss basis for building purposes.

Shri Tangamani: How much money is available from the Employees' Provident Fund?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as co-operative societies are concerned, he is aware that we have increased the loan part from 50 to 65 per cent and the subsidy is 25 per cent. That makes up 90 per cent. It is the balance of 10 per cent that the employers have found it difficult to find. We have taken a decision that this 10 per cent will be drawn from the employees' provident fund. Orders are about to issue in this matter and I hope that the employees' co-operative societies will show better results in the matter of house-building.

So far as house-building is concerned, we are giving very serious and earnest attention to specifications, use of materials, designs and matters of that kind. The use of indigenous and less costly materials would bring down the cost of residential houses and Government offices. The National Building Organisation, which is doing exceedingly good work, is giving constant attention to these various problems. Various seminars are held and various brochures have been published by the National Building Organisation. They have been conducting considerable research into these various matters and as a result of the

activities of this organisation, it is hoped that the technical knowledge that is necessary in the matter of house-building will be available in abundance to the builders

I would like to refer to the criticisms made in respect of the CPWD. Criticisms this year has been more or less on the same pattern as in a number of previous years. But this year I must confess I was somewhat distressed by some very sweeping statements some hon. Members were pleased to make. The Member who led the debate—I am afraid he is not here at the moment—Mr. Mohan Swarup, made a breath-taking statement that there is corruption from top to bottom, from the overseer to the Chief Engineer. I do not know if such sweeping and highly exaggerated statements will do anyone any good or whether it will serve the purpose the Member himself has in view, viz. preventing corruption and make the departments more clean than it is today. He gave no instances. To make sweeping statements like that, apart from fact, is hardly fair to the hundreds and thousands of officers who are serving in the department.

Shri A. M. Tariq: There is no corruption!

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is no one's case, not even the Government's case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the other extreme.

Shri K. C. Reddy: If the hon. Member says that there is no corruption at all, I am prepared even to disagree with him. It is an acknowledged fact, both on behalf of the Government and also on behalf of the Parliament, that there is corruption in several departments of the Government of India. No one hides it. It is a known fact. If in the CPWD more corruption is noticed

Shri Surendramath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is a department to plunder without danger.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know if the various officers in the Government of India who have come to danger, who have been punished, who have been dismissed, suspended, warned or censured will agree with the hon. Member that there is no danger in the department when they begin to plunder and take bribes. I am not prepared to admit it.

As I was saying, it is no one's case that there is no corruption. It so happens that in the CPWD there are more opportunities for corruption, more temptations for corruption than perhaps some other non-spending departments. In the spending departments there is scope for corruption. Ultimately it is a question of national character. Let us not be blind to that supreme factor. Whatever agencies that you might evolve, whatever checks and counter-checks that you might devise, however vigilant you might be, in whichever sphere of national activity you may be engaged in, either official or non-official, unless the national character rises, and rises effectively, we cannot plug all these loopholes and prevent corruption altogether from the body politic.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the remedy for it?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Leaders like you and others have to continuously educate the public. It requires considerable national effort from the primary stage, at all levels. So, I just said in passing that this is a factor which should not escape our notice.

Shri M. S. Aney: Provision of a place of worship in every house as suggested by me, is a remedy.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Coming to our present day realities, so far as the CPWD is concerned, as the House is aware, we have taken various steps from time to time during the last few years to locate corruption, to enquire into the cases of corruption and to punish those who have been found guilty. We have got an elaborate

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

procedure in order to do this very essential task. In the Ministry of Home Affairs there is an Administrative Vigilance Division which handles this problem of corruption in the various departments of the Government of India. By and large, they are the policy-makers with regard to how to handle this problem of corruption in the whole gamut of the various departments of the Government of India. As the House is aware, recently legislation was resorted to in respect of matters dealing with corruption and certain additional powers were taken by the Government in order to deal more effectively with this vice in the governmental politics.

So far as CPWD is concerned, we have got a separate vigilance unit in our own Ministry. Because we have got to do with a number of spending departments, we have considered it desirable to have a separate unit in our Ministry, and this unit is continuously and constantly attending to this very primary and important task of receiving complaints, examining complaints, processing them and so on and so forth. It might be a matter of some interest for the hon. Members to know that during 1958-59 as many as 900 cases of complaints have been received by this unit in our Ministry and 730 of them have been disposed of. It will also be of some interest for the House to know that as many as, I think, 135 cases have ended in disciplinary action and the officers concerned have been punished in various degrees. Some have been suspended. Some have been fined. Some have been censured and so on and so forth. So, the hon. Member, who said that it is always possible to plunder and not be caught, is not quite accurate. It may be that there are some cases even now where bribe taking has place and perhaps they have escaped by the backdoor. It may be that in thousands of cases there may be some cases like that.

Actually, I would like to mention that one of the most important steps that we have taken during the last two or three years has been the establishment of what we call the Chief Technical Examiner's Cell. This Chief Technical Examiner's Cell is independent of the Central Public Works Department. It functions, as my hon. colleague said under the Ministry directly and during the time that this Cell has been in existence it has done exceedingly good work.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Budaun): Were any prosecutions also sanctioned during that period?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, I would not go into the figures of the previous years but during the year 1958-59, the Chief Technical Examiner's Cell examined 265 bills, scrutinised 237 contracts, checked 158 muster rolls, site checked 442 works and assisted the AGCR in the examination of 5,753 bills. In addition to technical audit of CPWD works the CTE's Cell has undertaken during the one and a half years of its existence investigation of 27 cases on behalf of the Special Police Establishment relating to works of some other departments. I can say that as a result of the CTE's investigations, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against defaulting officers in serious irregularities. Suitable action has also been taken in appropriate cases against the contractors for sub-standard work.

What I would like to point out is that as a result of the activity of the CTE's Cell it is becoming increasingly clear both to the erring contractors and to the officers who might be disposed to have recourse to evil ways that it will not pay them ultimately if they continued to do so. Contractors have become aware that if they do sub-standard work or work below specifications then they will be caught and will have to rectify it at their own cost resulting in graver loss to them than what would have

been otherwise. Officers also are on the alert and they are very careful now to see that no over-payments are made, that they do not accept sub-standard work and that they do not issue materials for construction in a wrong way and so on and so forth

During the last one or two years as a result of the activities of this CTE's Cell there has been a considerable toning up of the functioning of the Central Public Works Department. Here, I will have to admit that the Central Public Works Department as such has completely co-operated with the functioning of the CTE's Cell. Though the CTE's Organisation finds faults with the officers of the Public Works Department, the Public Works Department from the Chief Engineer downwards, everyone has completely co-operated and so also the public. As a result of this we have been able to put down a large number of malpractices prevailing in the CPWD.

As I said, the Central Public Works Department is trying to do its very best. It has been said that they do very shoddy work. It has been said that they do very unsatisfactory work. To justify this accusation, one or two instances were given. For example, reference was made to the flooding of the area below Minto Bridge and then flooding of Krishi Bhavan and so on and so forth. What I would like to say is that a committee, which was constituted to go into this problem of flooding of Delhi last year in June as a result of the excessive rains on July 20-21, has conclusively established that all the flooding that took place because of those excessive rains was because of the heavy rainfall—an all time record which occurred on that day; 10.5 inches of rain in 24 hours and out of that 2.8 inches rain in one hour, concentrated rainfall and it was preceded by showers during the previous days for a number of days which had resulted in

the earth having been soaked completely. That has been found to be the chief reason for the flooding of some of these buildings and also under the Minto Bridge. It was not because of any faulty designing or anything of that kind. The Udyog Bhavan was not flooded, but the Krishi Bhavan was flooded. In the case of the Krishi Bhavan, we thought that it would be desirable to provide a basement also and to make use of that space for some good purpose; if it was only the water round about the Krishi Bhavan that had to be drained away, then arrangements made for the Krishi Bhavan were quite satisfactory; but all the water from the round about roads and from the round about area, because of the excessive rains and because of the fact that the drainage system of Delhi was not designed to take that amount of rainfall, flowed into the basement of the building, and that explains the flooding of the basement. The flooding under the Minto Bridge was also due to the same reason.

Reference was made to the bridge on the Jangpura Road. There, the actual damage was only very slight. It is estimated that about Rs. 5000 worth of work had to be done in order to set right the whole matter. The defect that was noticed there was in respect of road rolling. In respect of the officers who were responsible for the defective work, action has been taken by Government already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What action has been taken?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the nature of the action?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In this connection, I would like to mention that the system or the agency through which

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

CPWD works are being carried out as under the examination of Government. Several hon. Members have said that the contractor system is full of evils and should be done away with and replaced by some other system. It has also been suggested that contracts may be given more and more to labour co-operative societies. I have explained on previous occasions why it is not possible or even desirable to do away with the contractor system altogether, because of obvious difficulties, practical difficulties and some other difficulties. I would not like to go into all those aspects of the case now over again on this occasion. But I want only to say this much that Government have given careful thought to this problem and have recently decided to award contracts to labour co-operative societies without calling for tenders for estimates costing up to Rs. 10,000, to being with, and if our experience in that regard is happy, and we are encouraged to raise the limit, we shall do so.

Secondly, we have also decided to bring into existence a construction building corporation sponsored by Government and largely financed by Government. It is not as if this construction building corporation which we have in view will take up the construction of all buildings in the whole of the country or in Delhi even, and it will take up all the maintenance and repair works. The objective is not that. We want to bring into existence the construction building corporation to take up certain works, to begin with. They will also be a sort of a parallel organisation, supplementing the work that will be done by the contractors. We have not yet worked out the details of this proposal, but I hope that after the details are worked out, and this construction building corporation comes into existence, it will make a valuable contribution in the sphere of building activity.

Some references were made to stores also, to some electric fans having been taken away by some people when the Pandara Road flats etc. were demolished. As regards that, I have only to say that this case has been investigated, and the concerned officer has been suspended. When a large number of transactions take place, it is quite conceivable that some malpractices like that will come to notice; and all I can say is that in such cases Government have taken speedy action. The same thing applies to the purchase of curtains and the malpractices that came to notice in connection with that transaction. There also Government have taken action.

The next point that I would like to take up is accommodation. Several Members have referred to the paucity of accommodation, particularly in Delhi, for Government officers and others. Reference has also been made to the putting up of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi. Taking the latter point first I would like to say briefly that the accommodation position so far as Government offices are concerned is very acute in Delhi. There is a feeling in the minds of some hon. Members that money is being wasted on the construction of multi-storeyed buildings and other big size buildings in Delhi but the actual position is that the demand is for about 43 lakh square feet of accommodation in Delhi while we have got only about 10.7 or 11 lakh sq. ft. permanent accommodation in Delhi in these permanent buildings. About 22 lakh sq. ft. accommodation is provided by these wartime hutments which have outlived their existence, and during the next four or five years all of them will have to be demolished, and some other accommodation will have to be made available for the offices which are now located in these hutments. About 5 lakh sq. ft. is provided by the princely houses and other such accommodation. Five lakh sq. ft. is still in

deficit. So, I would like to ask the hon. House unless we are going to build, and build speedily, and provide some permanent accommodation for all the offices which are now in hutments which have to be demolished in course of time because they have outlived their life already, how are we going to accommodate all these Government offices which are in Delhi? It is inescapable, I would submit, that during the next few years we have to put up a number of multi-storeyed buildings, at least four or five of them, if we have to satisfy ourselves, if we have to fully assure ourselves that there will be accommodation for the various Government offices in Delhi on a satisfactory basis.

In fact, my experience has been that during the last few months every colleague of mine, every Ministry, goes on writing to me, asking for more and more accommodation, better and better accommodation. They are stinted of accommodation, I am not blaming them, and it is sheer necessity that compels them to write to the WHS Ministry. It is in this predicament that we are placed, and if we try to put up one or two or three multi-storeyed buildings, Parliament should come down upon us as if we are doing something which is very extravagant or uneconomic, or as if the public funds are being wasted for this purpose. So, the putting up of some multi-storeyed buildings is inescapable.

It was mentioned by some hon. Member why do you waste money on putting up some multi-storeyed buildings and other buildings when hundreds and thousands of our countrymen are without houses, without shelter? I sympathise with those who have no shelter. Certainly one would like to do whatever is possible in order to provide shelter for them, but the problem should not be posed in that way, viz. why do you put up these buildings when some people are without residential accom-

modation? The problem cannot be put that way, I submit.

A reference was made to the putting up of a multi-storeyed building on the site of No 1, Queen Victoria Road, the present building being demolished. I would not like to deal with that matter in detail, but I would like to say that most of the development of Delhi, where to put up what buildings, where this accommodation should be provided, where residential accommodation should be provided, all this is being considered by an expert body, the town-planning organisation. That organisation has gone into this question of what may be called the secretariat complex. They have given their deep thought to this problem, and they have recommended that multi-storeyed buildings should be provided in such and such areas, and they have approved a proposal of putting up a multi-storeyed building on the site where now No 1, Queen Victoria Road stands. There is plenty of land there, and they have considered the matter and given their verdict that it is the best site where one can put up a multi-storeyed building which will yield us about three lakh sq. ft. of accommodation. It is under those circumstances that that proposal has been finalised, and the building work will have to start as early as possible.

There were also proposals to put up certain other multi-storeyed buildings, but I do not want to anticipate the decisions of the Government, and I would like merely to say that they are only proposals.

So far as residential accommodation is concerned, I would like to say that at the beginning of the First Plan there were only about 11 to 12 thousand units of Government accommodation for Government servants. Today the residential accommodation available is 27,000—28,000 units. About 6,000 or 7,000 units are under construction. 6,000 or 7,000 additional units have been sanctioned. So

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

much so that by the time this programme is completed, we will have, roughly speaking, 40,000 units of government accommodation for government servants in Delhi. The present demand as assessed is 66,000 units. If we continue our efforts during the Third Five Year Plan also and put up the remaining 20,000—26,000 units of government accommodation, then only will we be in a position to provide accommodation for all the government servants in Delhi.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : सेवानाम में जहाँ पर गांधी जी रहा करते थे और जिस तरह से रहा करते थे, उस सिद्धान्त का पालन क्यों नहीं किया जाता है और उस तरह की बिल्डिंग्स क्यों नहीं बनाई जाती हैं ?

Shri K. C. Reddy: A little while ago, my hon. friend, Dr. M. S. Aney, was asking: is there accommodation for proper worship in those tenements? Now the proposition is put forward—why don't you build huts like the one in which Gandhiji was living? I do not want to say anything more about it.

I was referring to the overall position of residential accommodation. We have to continue the building programme there also. But I would like, in this connection, to point out that nowhere in the world, excepting in one or two places, has the Government taken upon itself the responsibility of providing accommodation for all its employees. It is something unique in Delhi. May be that it has been accepted in Washington and perhaps in Canberra. But in no other place, not even in cities like London or New York or even in our own capital cities in the various States, has the Government taken upon itself the responsibility of providing residential accommodation for every one of its employees.

So having accepted more or less that responsibility so far as Delhi is

concerned, I would venture to say that the performance till now is not by any means unsatisfactory.

An Hon. Member: What about implementation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In fact, the building activities that have gone on in Delhi during the last few years have been something phenomenal. So far as slum clearance schemes are concerned, so far as the private sector is concerned and so far as other government departments are concerned, I would like to tell the House that during the last few years, about 60,000—65,000 new houses have come up, because the activities of these various governmental departments, and about 20,000 more are in the offing, making a total of nearly 80,000 houses for various purposes, including the houses that have been put up by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Certain other complaints were made, about enquiry offices not functioning efficiently and so on and so forth. We are doing everything possible in order to improve the tone of the working of these enquiry offices. We make surprise inspections and we ask the people who are working there to be very polite and very courteous and to lose no time in attending to the various requests made from time to time. If there are any lapses either in the enquiry offices located in the areas where MPs live or elsewhere, we shall certainly go into that matter thoroughly and see that efficient and satisfactory service is given at these enquiry offices.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): In these days, workers' housing co-operatives are very necessary. They are not coming up in large numbers simply because of the fact that registration is delayed. Will the Minister kindly issue a circular to all Registrars of Co-operative Societies in all States so that the registration of workers' housing co-operatives may be made without causing any delay?

Shri K. C. Reddy: We will look into that matter.

The time at my disposal is very short. I would like very briefly to touch upon some other points made. Some proposals have been made about the accommodation that has been made available to Members of Parliament. It has been asked why DDT spraying should not be done. It should be done, and if it is not done, we shall see to it that DDT spraying is done.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They wanted it free. That is a matter on which I cannot say anything as to whether it should be free. That is a matter on which Finance will also have to be consulted.

Reference was also made to the furniture that is being supplied. The scale of furniture is decided by the House Committee and we proceed on the basis of the House Committee's recommendations. If any extra furniture is required, certainly they can have that on paying the extra rent charged (Interuption).

Regarding D.G.S. & D one or two remarks were made to which I would like to reply briefly. I think Shri Prabhat Kar said that the procedure we are adopting in the matter of disposals has resulted in loss to Government. I would only like to say this that we dispose of these articles after due publication, either by calling for tenders or by public auction. The suggestion made by my hon. friend was that we should sell these in the market. I really do not know how we can go to the market and sell each one of the articles. It is not a feasible proposition. So, it is that we are following the procedure that we have prescribed. And, I do not think there has been any serious loss as a result of following that procedure. If the purchasers are able to sell these articles at higher prices in the market, allowance will have to be made for the conveyance of the articles from

the various depots at which auctions take place and to the distances where these articles are, perhaps, sold in the bazar

Regarding the supply of khadi, I would like to say that it is not so much the disinclination on the part of Government to buy more and more khadi and encourage it but it is the absence of khadi of the requisite specifications which we have prescribed. It is the lack of supply of khadi of the requisite specifications that has been the limiting factor. In fact, the purchase of khadi has been going up gradually; and, if the Khadi and Village Industries Association can produce khadi according to our specifications—which they have undertaken to do—there can be absolutely no difficulty in increasing the purchases of khadi in future years.

Something has been said about the Ashoka Hotel. I would like to say briefly that this Hotel is going fairly well. It is progressing satisfactorily. In the first year of its operation, the overall loss was about Rs. 37 lakhs, no doubt. But that was after providing for depreciation, for development rebate and after paying 5 per cent interest on the Government loan that has been advanced. But, if we went only by the ordinary receipts and the ordinary expenditure, the loss was only about Rs. 7 lakhs in the first year.

In the second year, matters improved and the overall loss was only about Rs. 15 lakhs; and if we exclude items like development rebate, depreciation etc we were on profit side.

This year, during the first five months of the working of the Hotel, we are on the plus side. And, I hope this year we will be in a position at the end of the year to say that at least we have broken even though we may not be in a position to declare that we have made profits after making allowances for all the special items.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

I would again remind the House that a hotel of this kind and size—I am given to understand, and I am prepared to correct myself if any hon. Member gives me information to the contrary, that nowhere in the world has such a hotel of this kind and size—begun to pay within a period of 4 or 5 years of starting. It has been the experience of the big hotels in our country also (*Interruption*). It is a matter, by and large, for congratulation that in the third year of the working of the hotel of this kind we will be in a position to break even and be looking forward to profits.

17 hrs.

Several points have been made about leakages and about mismanagement and lack of facilities for workers etc. No specific instance has been given and so it is very difficult to rebut the argument of that kind. What all I can say is that the management of the hotel is doing everything possible to tighten up matters and improve the administration and prevent leakages and also to have an all round improvement in the administration of the hotel. If there are any specific instances which come to the notice of the hon. Members and if they are kind enough to bring them to our notice, we shall certainly look into them and see what remedial action could be taken.

There has been reference to the staff and there is a feeling that the staff is on the high side and it was said that there was some scope for retrenchment. This matter is already engaging the attention of the management and I hope it will be possible for them to reduce the staff to the requisite size as early as possible. A point was also made about introducing more and more Indian type of entertainments, dances, music and so on and not to go on regaling the people staying there with foreign dances and so on. It is a very welcome suggestion and a beginning has been made and I hope it will be possible to resort to it in greater degrees in the future.

One or two hon. Members have said that the work turned out by the printing press is very unsatisfactory. A particular reference has been made to the printing of the administration reports and certain other literature distributed to hon. Members. I may say that by and large the printing work that is done is very satisfactory. The mistakes that have been pointed out have crept in because of reasons which I will presently state. The errata slips and things of that kind are occasioned partly by the defects in the copies that are supplied to the press. If the other Ministries or departments for whom we do the printing do not send the proper copies, what can the printing press do? It sometimes happens like that..... (*Interruptions*). That is why I am bringing it to the notice of the House. Secondly, when the printing is half way through, certain requests come forward for changing this and that. That also results in some confusion and in defective printing. Thirdly, such a volume of printing has got to be done in a hurry; in 24 hours or in 12 hours' notice and at such short notice it is not surprising that some mistakes do occur. If these points are kept in view, taking into account the amount of other literature printed in this press, then certainly we should be in a position to arrive at a balanced judgment and have an objective opinion about the standard of printing.

Reference was made to the press proposed to be set up in the south. It is our desire to set that up as early as possible. But the absence of foreign exchange has been mainly responsible for the absence of the progress. It is not true that we can get any sizeable printing equipment in our own country. There may be one or two units in our own country but by and large we have got to depend upon imports and unless foreign exchange is made available, we cannot go ahead with the setting up of this press in the south. We are hoping that some amount of foreign

exchange will be available in the next year or the year after that and if we succeed in having that we shall certainly go ahead with the setting up of the press in the south.

I would like to say one thing about the shifting of offices. Dr. Meikote referred to the question of shifting of offices. During the last one year we have made a very satisfactory progress in regard to this matter. Eight offices have actually been shifted to places outside Delhi, and with regard to one or two more it may be possible for us to shift them and efforts are continuing to shift more and more offices to places outside Delhi. We are in correspondence with all the Chief Ministers of various State Governments and we have requested them to let us know if any accommodation in their various States could be made available to us for the location of Central Government offices. If and when we receive encouraging and hopeful replies from State Governments, it will be our endeavour to approach the administrative departments in the Centre here to persuade them to shift to places wherever the accommodation may be available. This is a matter on which we have been able to show some results during the last one or two years after very energetic efforts put forth in this behalf.

Well, Sir, I would like to say one word about the employer-employee relationship. Some hon. Members have acknowledged and appreciated the efforts that we have made in this behalf, and, by and large, the relationship between the employers, the Ministry and the departments concerned, and the employees has been very satisfactory.

We have begun to do something in respect of rationalising the work-charged staff establishment. In fact, this was one of the most prominent things that used to be discussed in this House whenever the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry came up for discussion. The House is

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aware that we have taken certain decisions. We are doing everything that is in our power to implement them as quickly as possible. We have announced the principles of transfer that have to be observed, transfer from the work-charged establishment to the regular establishment. In respect of the non-industrial category, they may be about 2000 of them, we have announced the principles which have to be observed in the matter of transfer of these people to the regular establishment. There have been certain differences of opinion between the unions and the Government over this matter. They are being currently discussed, and I hope satisfactory solutions will be arrived at. We have already sent circulars to various concerned workers to exercise their option as early as possible, whether they would like to be transferred from work-charged to the regular establishment or they would like to continue in the work-charged establishment. I hope it will be possible for them to exercise this option at an early date, if some of the matters which are under discussion are resolved to our mutual satisfaction.

With regard to the number of people to be made permanent of the other categories, after a careful scrutiny it has been found that roughly about 3800 people could be made permanent. Out of this about 2000 and odd have already been made permanent and the rest will have to be made permanent in the near future. Certain formalities have got to be completed in respect of these people, certain matters have to be sifted, and it is hoped it will be possible for us to issue orders confirming the remaining people within a short period. But there should not be any misgiving on the part of the workers that this delay is going to affect them adversely, because any confirmation that takes place will be back-dated. They will be deemed to have been confirmed from 1-4-1950, and therefore any delay in the actual confirmation orders being issued need not worry them.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

As regards other matters also about workcharged establishment—that is a problem which has been brought to our notice from time to time—all I want to say is that they are being given every consideration, prompt consideration, and whatever it is possible for us to do immediately we are doing. Last year we issued about 40 or 41 orders regarding various matters pertaining to facilities that have to be given to the workcharged establishment. This year also we have passed certain orders with regard to certain matters. We have necessarily to await the report of the second Pay Commission, and after receipt of the report of the second Pay Commission it will be possible for us to deal with some of the other matters. There may be many other points which might have been referred to by the hon. Members in the course of their speeches. I have already overstepped my time, and it is not possible for me to deal with them, though I have noted down some other points here. It shall be our endeavour, as in the past years, to inform the hon. Members regarding the various points that have been raised by them and which have not been dealt with by us in the course of our replies. We would let them know as to what the position is with regard to those matters raised by them.

I am grateful to the observations made by the hon. Members whether by way of appreciation or by way of criticism. We will take note of whatever they have said and shall profit by them and no endeavour will be wanting on our part to improve the working of the various departments under my Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is any cut motion being pressed?—I take it that all the cut motions are being 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. 95 to 99 and 136 to 138 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,97,000 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 Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND NO. 96—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,19,000 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 'Supplies'".

DEMAND NO. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,74,12,000 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 Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. 98—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,12,63,000 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 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No. 99—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,05,000 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 Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 136—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,71,17,000 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 'Delhi Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,92,000 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 Buildings'".

DEMAND No. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,39,000 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 Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 74 to 80 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for which three 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. Shri Panigrahi. As the overall time is only three hours, I request the hon. Members not to take more than 15 minutes.

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,13,000 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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"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

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,18,03,000 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'".

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh): Before the hon. Member begins his speech, I would like to make an opening statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Then the time-limit for his reply may be restricted. After all, the time allotted is only three hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long would the hon. Minister like to take?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Perhaps about 20 minutes for the opening statement and probably half an hour to forty minutes for the reply.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): It is out of all proportion to the Demand.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will not reply in that case.

Shri Tangamani: We would like to hear the Minister.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in asking for the Parliament's approval for the demands presented on behalf of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, I would like to report to the House some of the major achievements of the Ministry since its formation as well as briefly refer to some of the major programmes of the year which starts today. I should also like to place before the Parliament the difficulties we have faced and seek its advice and guidance in overcoming them.

It will be recalled that the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was created by a Presidential Order of 5th April, 1958 and began to function as such from 10th April, 1958. The division of budget allocations between this Ministry and the Ministry of Education could not, however, be completed immediately and the Presidential Order became effective in financial matters only from 1st July, 1958. The account I have to give is therefore for a period of about 11 months out of which two months were taken in sorting out and setting our affairs in order.

Hon. Members may remember that the work of the Ministry is organised in three broad departments and

the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which functions as an autonomous body with the Prime Minister as its President. The first department deals with cultural activities and includes important fields like archaeology, development of modern Indian languages, Indology, assistance for various cultural activities within the country and promotion of cultural exchanges and friendly relations with other countries of the world. A second department is concerned with some of our great scientific services and surveys and is also interested in the dissemination of scientific knowledge and growth of scientific temper among the people of the country.

Finally, there is the department of technical education which seeks to assess and meet the requirements of technical manpower at various levels. I am happy to report to Parliament that there are some important achievements in every department during the year which ended yesterday.

For the Ministry as a whole, perhaps the outstanding event was the formulation and adoption of the Scientific Policy Resolution, which was moved in this House by the Prime Minister. The Department of Scientific Research and Surveys organised in July 1958 a conference of scientists and educationists to frame recommendations for giving effect to that policy. Among action already taken may be mentioned the introduction of better scales of pay for scientific and technical personnel and a scheme of greater encouragement by special merit promotions on the basis of distinctive work.

The House will be glad to hear that Prof. S. P. Chatterjee, Director of the National Atlas Organisation, was awarded the Murchison Prize of the Royal Geographical Society for his work on the Hindi edition of the National Atlas.

A science and technology pavilion was organised in India 1958 Exhibition and I am sure many hon. Members have visited it. They will be

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

glad to hear that the pavilion obtained the gold medal for presentation of themes in science and technology.

Members will also be pleased to hear that this Ministry participated in the Indian Chou Oyu exhibition when two of our scientists, a botanist and a zoologist, have for the first time gone to heights of over 20,000 feet. Members will also be glad to hear that as against 18 Vijnan Mandirs with which we started in July 1958, we have today 28 Vijnan Mandirs already established. Sites have been approved for another ten and thus, 38 Vijnan Mandirs will be in position very soon.

Before I pass on to the work of the C.S.I.R., I would like to mention the appointment of Prof. S. N. Bose and Dr. K. S. Krishnan as National Professors during the current year. This mark of recognition to two of our outstanding scientists and freeing them from administrative work and financial worries to enable them to devote themselves wholly to research will, I am sure, serve as an encouragement and incentive to many of our younger scientists in various fields.

The number of National Laboratories has increased from 18 to 20 by the establishment of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur and the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur. The Regional Research Laboratory at Jammu has also been taken over by the Council. In addition, we approved during the year the establishment of the Central India Medicinal Plants Organisation and the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta.

The existing National Laboratories have continued to do valuable work and there have been some developments for which we can reasonably take pride. Notable among them are the production of optical glass and

nickel-free coinage alloys. I must also mention the erection of a low shaft pilot plant for the production of pig iron using non-coking coals.

A number of chemical, engineering, ceramic, leather and other industries have been established or developed as a result of the work of the Laboratories. Many processes are given free to industry and where a royalty is charged for the use of a licence, it is a nominal fee. Generally, it is only about 1½, 2 or 2½ per cent. Even then, the Council has earned about Rs. 1½ lakhs as royalty fees from licences. The annual income of such industries would be a crore or more.

The savings in foreign exchange as a result of the work of the National Laboratories cannot be given in exact figures, but hon. Members will have some idea if I refer to only one item of the work of the Central Fuel Research Institute. It has planned a number of coal washeries in the public sector at a total cost of about Rs. 14 crores or more. If we had to seek the advice of foreign consultants, for setting up these washeries, the consultation fees alone would have been of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs and most, if not all of it, would mean foreign exchange.

Even more important for our industrial development is the success achieved in the blending of non-coking coals for metallurgical purposes. Hon. Members know that our reserves of iron ore are almost unlimited and distributed widely in different parts of the country but lack of suitable metallurgical coal has till now been a major bottleneck and a cause of anxiety for the future. We can now confidently hope that the work of the Institute at Jhargora and the Institute at Hyderabad will help us largely in over-coming this difficulty.

The Council has also created a Scientists' Pool for temporary placement of highly qualified Indian scientists and technologists who will

be kept on the Council's payroll and given facilities of work till they can be permanently employed.

In the Department of Cultural Activities, perhaps the major event is the taking over the Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad and a marked acceleration in our construction programme. The National Museum building is expected to be ready by August.

Members will also be glad to hear that the fireproof building for the invaluable collection of Zoological specimens has at least been taken in hand. Under contemplation for more than 30 years, its foundation stone was laid by the Vice-President of India in December 1958.

The foundation stone of Azad Bhavan, permanent headquarters of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was laid by the President in November 1958 and of the Nagarjunasagar Museum in January this year.

I would like to compliment the Department of Archaeology for work of high quality, which has won unstinted praise from eminent foreign scholars. I am sure hon. Members will be glad to hear that some of the recognized authorities in this field have described our Department of Archaeology as among the three of four best Archaeological organisations of the world.

In the field of External Cultural relations, the outstanding event is the collection for the Villa Hugel Exhibition entitled "Indian Art of Five Thousand Years". This exhibition may well be a major event in the history of cultural exchanges between India and Europe. I should also like to mention the visit to India of the Kandyan Dancers and the Russian Puppet Theatre. We tried for the first time to give rural areas a glimpse of culture abroad by taking the Kandyan Dancers to a village 17 miles from Delhi. The Puppet Theatre gave

their performance in a number of different cities and proved equally popular everywhere. Organisation of the itinerary for the Theatre was a difficult and complicated task and hon. Members will be pleased to hear that the visitors expressed the highest appreciation of the efficiency and friendliness of our officers.

17.23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Hon. Members will also be pleased to hear that during the current year we have given much greater publicity to scholarships and fellowships offered by foreign countries. In the past, these were confined to persons sponsored by their actual or prospective employers, but we have recently removed this condition about sponsorship. It will thus be possible for brilliant young people to take advantage of training abroad on the basis of their merit and qualifications. The pace of selection has also been accelerated and the result is that more scholarships are now being utilized.

Hon. Members will also be glad to hear that the programme for the development of modern Indian languages has now been taken in hand in right earnest. For the first time during the Second Plan period, the bulk of the money earmarked for the purpose has been spent (Rs. 2.4 lakhs out of Rs. 2.8 lakhs). The first issue of Sanskriti, Hindi edition of the Cultural Forum, is expected to appear during the current month.

I now come to the Department of Technical Education where perhaps we have made the greatest progress in recent years. The outstanding event during the year was the establishment in July of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, in temporary accommodation which was available through the courtesy of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association. The foundation stone of the main building of the Institute was laid by the Prime Minister in March

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

this year and we are expecting that under-graduate classes will move into their permanent quarters by July-August.

The Institute's part-time refresher courses in Machine Tool Engineering and Metallurgy have attracted keen interest from the industry and it is proposed to develop them on a large scale.

During the year under review, we have been able to take a final decision on the proposal to establish 8 Regional Colleges and 27 Polytechnics as well as a new Engineering College at Delhi.

In addition, there was considerable expansion of facilities in 19 engineering colleges and 41 polytechnics already in existence. Hon. Members will get some idea of the rate of expansion in engineering colleges from the following figures. I am giving the admissions only in the first year of the engineering colleges and the diploma institutions. In 1956, the admissions were 6,632 in degree colleges and 10,242 in diploma institutions. In 1957, the admissions in degree colleges increased from 6,632 to 9,780.

Shri Panigrahi: Only in Delhi you mean or in the whole of India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Of course whole of India. How can there be 9,780 admissions only in Delhi! The admissions in diploma institutions in 1957 were 16,150. In 1958, the admissions to the degree colleges were 11,106 and to the diploma institutions 19,560. In other words, between 1956 and 1958, admissions have been almost doubled at both the degree and the diploma level.

Under the open door policy of the establishment of engineering colleges and polytechnics, the Government of India will help by finding the balance, if any agency in conjunction with the

State Government concerned can find 50 per cent of the recurring cost and 50 per cent of the non-recurring cost. 3 engineering colleges and 11 polytechnics were started during the year as a result of this policy. In addition, two more engineering colleges and 14 polytechnics have been established during the year by the Central and the State Governments. In other words, there have been five engineering colleges and 25 polytechnics established during the current year. I am sure that the House will appreciate that this is a fairly rapid rate of progress. I am particularly happy at the increase in the number of polytechnics and it is my hope that every district in India will have its own polytechnic before long.

Hon. Members will again be glad to hear that in order to encourage the development of post-graduate and specialised courses, we have, during the current year, liberalised the conditions of grants-in-aid to State Governments or approved State Associations. Formerly, we assisted such courses by providing 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 55-2/3 per cent of the recurring expenditure. We have now decided to give cent per cent assistant for both recurring and non-recurring expenses in respect of post-graduate and other research courses.

Before independence, there were hardly any post-graduate or research courses in engineering or technology in the whole of India. You will be glad to hear, Sir, that we have at present about four hundred students in such courses in 21 institutions distributed in all the regions of the country. Out of the 80 courses sanctioned, about 70 have already been started.

I am particularly happy to announce that the question of improvement of salary scales of teachers in technological institutions which has been hanging fire for a number of years has been at last settled. After taking into consideration the recommendations

of the All India Council for Technical Education, it has been decided to introduce the scale of Rs. 350-850 for Lecturers and Rs. 600-1150 for Assistant Professors in engineering and technological colleges. We are informing the State Governments that the Government of India will for the next five years bear the entire burden for the additional expenditure involved. One of our greatest difficulties till now has been the shortage of suitable teaching personnel. With this new decision, it is my hope that this difficulty will now be overcome.

I shall now turn to our programme for the next year and again report briefly on some of the major projects we have in view. In the Department of Scientific Research and Surveys, I would place the greatest importance to the proposal to establish one or more schools for advanced research in theoretical physics. As a preliminary step, we have decided to hold a Summer School of Theoretical Physics during the next summer holidays where we propose to invite brilliant young teachers from Indian Universities to discuss some of the latest developments in theoretical physics under the guidance of half a dozen of the most distinguished Indian physicists of to-day. I believe that this will be the first summer school of the type ever held in India though such summer schools are well known and are greatly appreciated in countries of the West. I for one would be satisfied if before the end of the Second Plan period we succeed in establishing two to three such schools of advanced theoretical physics in the country and I am confident that if this is done a new chapter will open in the development of physics in this country. Another important programme is the publication of the English edition of the National Atlas which in some respects will be perhaps the first at least of its kind in the whole first atlas of its kind in the whole world. A good deal of work has been done, and the first set of maps will be printed during the next few months.

We are also taking up a fairly ambitious programme of translations of popular science books into the major Indian languages. The Department of Culture and the Department of Scientific Research will co-operate to bring out quarterly popular science digests during 1959-60. Special mention may be made of the proposal to translate *The World We Live in* and the nine volumes of the *Wonder World of Science*.

I have referred earlier to the Vigyan Mandirs of which about 28 will be in position within a few months. It is my hope to have at least one Vigyan Mandir in each district of India during the next two or three years. I aim at reaching a target of 80 to 100 Vigyan Mandirs before the end of the current financial year. The Vigyan Mandirs are intended to popularise science and help to create a scientific temper in rural areas. The same service for the entire country, and that on a more ambitious scale, will be rendered by the proposal to establish a Central Library of science reading material, a Central Library of Science films and film-strips, a Central Science Museum and a Central Science Club.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will be concerned during the year mainly with further development of work already taken in hand. The new National Laboratories which were started during 1958-59 will begin to function before the end of 1959-60. The Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute will undertake the production of 5 tons of optical glass per year. A supersonic Wind Tunnel for Aeronautical Research will be set up at Bangalore.

Another important development will be the establishment of regional stations of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, at Delhi, Poona, Gauhati, Kodur, Simla and Saharanpur with four sub-regional stations at Jadavpur, Nagpur, Trichur and Coorg.

In the Department of Culture, we propose to give additional assistance

[Shri Hamayun Kabir]

and functions to the three National Academies. They have till now suffered from lack of a permanent headquarters, but I am happy to report that we have now decided to house all the academies in Rabindra Bhawan, named after the poet; and its foundation-stone will be laid by the President of India on 14th April, 1959.

Among other activities of the Department, I propose to give the greatest attention and impetus to the development of modern Indian languages. I am sure that the whole 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. There can be no real basis for the democratic civilisation which we are seeking to build up in this country till all our major languages are developed to an extent where they can compare with the languages of the Western world. I know that they have the potentiality and our writers have the capacity, but it is a programme that must necessarily extend over many years, and should, in my view, in the first stages, concentrate on translations of books of science and culture from foreign languages as well as from one another *inter se*. I am also happy to report that we have recently initiated action for internal cultural exchanges within the country, so that people of one State may know something about the literature, song, music and dance and other artistic activities of people of other States.

Hon. Members will be glad to hear that the work of excavation at Nagarjunakonda will be completed during this year. I share the grief of many friends in India and abroad that this valuable site cannot be saved, but it is some consolation that the site has been thoroughly excavated and almost all the important monuments and re-

lics will be preserved in the museum or on the grounds of the hill-top island which will remain unsubmerged.

For the Department of Technical Education, our most important programme for the next year is the establishment of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. It is my hope that this institute will start functioning in July, 1959. We shall also go ahead with the preparatory work for the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, so that this last of the four higher technological institutes recommended by the Sarkar Committee can start functioning in July, 1960.

Hon. Members will be glad to hear that arrangements have been made for the training of teachers for technical institutions within the country. We have sent during 1958-59 a number of young engineering and technological graduates to the USA, USSR, and West Germany for advanced work. During 1959-60, the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur, the College of Engineering, Poona, the College of Engineering, Guindy, and the Roorkee University, Roorkee, will offer necessary facilities in this respect. We are also creating 75 teaching fellowships to attract brilliant young men to the teaching profession.

Before I conclude, I would like to place before Parliament some of the major difficulties we have to face. There is the difficulty about foreign exchange which has restricted the import of specialised equipment for advanced work. We have tried to overcome it partially by encouraging our National Laboratories to manufacture as much of their equipment as possible, and also by appointing a committee with the Director-General, CSIR, a chairman, to propose measures for accelerating the development of the scientific instruments industry. Nevertheless, we have to admit that the industry is not yet sufficiently developed to supply all the equipment

that we require. In this situation, we can only appeal to our scientists and our teachers to make the fullest possible use of whatever is available and in other cases to improvise.

Another difficulty is in the recruitment of qualified technical personnel for specialised jobs. Many key posts cannot be filled in time or cannot be filled adequately. This is an inheritance of the past, and I feel fairly confident that over the next five years this difficulty will be largely overcome. It has been felt particularly in respect of teachers in technical institutions, but the new salary scales which we have just approved and the institution of teaching fellowships should go a long way in overcoming the difficulty.

There is one other general difficulty which concerns not only my Ministry but perhaps all spheres of governmental activity; and where Parliament can render the greatest possible help to the progress of our Plans. Democratic Government must, from the nature of the case, be somewhat complicated, as consultations at many levels among many persons are necessary before a decision can be taken. Some are inclined to say that democracies move slowly and are less efficient because of this. I do not agree, and I think that the testimony of history proves that democracies have been more efficient than any other form of government. What, however, is essential is that the individual must have freedom and initiative and also appreciation for good work. Trust is essential to create an atmosphere of progress and optimism, but unfortunately this is sometimes lacking in our public life. Any one who experiments and innovates may make mistakes—not only may, but is bound to make mistakes—but on the other hand, there can be no progress without such experiments and innovations. If one carries out mere routine duties, one makes no mistakes, but on the other hand, neither is there any achievement. All men are liable to make mistakes, but so long as the mistake is *bona fide* and occurs in the course

of an attempt to serve the nation, parliament should give the necessary encouragement and protection. Many officers suffer from fear of criticism in case something goes wrong, and sometimes the criticism is long after the event and as a result of hind sight I can fully appreciate that a democracy must be vigilant, and laws and regulations enforced as strictly as possible. At the same time, Parliament must encourage initiative and imagination among officers of all ranks. I am convinced that the majority of our officers are devoted and efficient and with Parliament's backing, they can help to achieve the goal of a classless, democratic, co-operative commonwealth enunciated in our Constitution.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I raise a point of order? Only three hours have been allotted, and we have been supplied with a hundred page printed report. Now, it is supplemented by a 20 page typed speech, and we cannot off-hand give a criticism on the new points which he has made. And I found, as you also would have found, that while the Minister was speaking, he did not confine himself to the activities of the Ministry, but gave us also a sermon on democracy. He has already taken 30 minutes, and he wants another 30 minutes at the end.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have taken only 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the difficulty is this. Already we have exceeded the scheduled time by five hours.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Five hours and 30 minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is mostly due to them.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing is done without consulting the Business Advisory Committee. Year after year we have been increasing the number of hours for the general debate and these debates on Demands.

Now, under our existing law, after the introduction of a taxation measure, for two months we can collect the taxes, and at the end of the two

[Mr. Speaker]

months it should automatically stop unless the measures are passed. Therefore, the Budget has to be passed and the taxation measures have to be passed not only in this House, but in the other House also. It has to go to the other House, and they have to discuss it. The Budget was presented on the 28th February. The two months period will lapse by 28th April, whether we pass the measures or not. By the 28th April, the other House also must have an opportunity to look into this matter. So in consideration of the time that will be taken, from this House to that House and back to this House, the 18th April has been fixed by which time all the Demands will be disposed off finally. So ignoring the few holidays in the interval,—about five or six days—we have not much time. Then it must go to the other House. We are trying to accommodate. The House has also been good enough to sit longer hours, till 6 P.M. We shall see what can be done next year. But this year, to make up for these 5½ hours, we have either to sit on next Saturday—all the other Saturdays are booked, because when there is a holiday in the week, we compensate by sitting on the next Saturday—or sit half an hour longer everyday.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): No, we cannot sit half an hour longer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): We will sit on Saturday.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not the point I raised.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that. That must also fit in with some scheme or other. We have five hours to make up. We will sit on Saturday, the 4th April.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: If the House is willing to sit on Saturday, we can make up for the time lost.

So far as the present Demands are concerned, hon. Members must be glad that the hon. Minister has given a broad survey of all the activities. The books have been supplied to all Members. Instead of each Member being too ambitious, let those who want to speak divide the subjects, so that some may speak now and some may wait for another opportunity next time. The time we have is limited. How can I expand the time, unless hon. Members are willing to sit till midnight everyday?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Out of the 3 hours allotted for this Ministry, if one hour is taken by the Minister what is the position? The whole House gets only two hours. He could have done away with his opening statement. Now new points have been made. How can we offer our criticism on matters of scientific importance in such circumstances? We are not scientists.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): A copy of the statement made by the hon. Minister may be circulated. That will help discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. We shall see what can be done.

Last year, we allotted three hours for Health. This time I made up my mind that I must allow a full day for each Ministry. But even then we were not able to find sufficient time. We shall have to find some other method. But today let us go on. Who wants to speak?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: May I make a submission? As you have yourself said, by this time we are behind schedule by 5 hours 30 minutes. Under the new scheme which the House has very kindly approved, that is, we sit on Saturday, the 4th, this time will be made up. But all the other Saturdays are already booked. So if we do not stick to the time-limit for the Demands, then even sitting on Saturday will not serve our purpose. So from now on if we adhere to the

schedule with respect to all the Demands, we may be in time. Otherwise, it is impossible to stick to the schedule even if we sit on Saturday.

Shri N. B. Maiti: There will be no questions on Saturday?

Mr. Speaker: There will not be any questions on Saturday.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Even if there is no Question Hour, it means 6 hours. We will sit from 11 to 6. That will be 7 hours.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We will sit for 6 hours.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We will sit from 11 to 5.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That means 6 hours. We have already exceeded the time by 5½ hours.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: From 11 to 5, we will get 6 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. We can also take up some more Demands if we sit longer.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We must know that on the 18th at 6 P.M. the guillotine will be applied, irrespective of whether all the Demands are discussed or not.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Therefore, if hon. Members are willing to sit on Saturday from 11 to 6, we may get through some more Demands.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We will sit from 11 to 5. We go on for 6 hours.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why not the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs at least tell his colleagues that hereafter there should not be an opening speech, a closing speech and an intervention?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I quite agree.

Mr. Speaker: If it is one-sided, it will appear as if the Government have no case.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There are spokesmen of the Party. The Congress is represented by 380 Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I request that the hon. Minister's statement may be circulated at least tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: I will get it circulated. When Ministers read their statements, they may themselves bring copies to the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He could have given us copies already.

Shri Panigrahi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister made his preliminary remarks about the activities of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. He was pleased to begin with science; and in the middle he said something about the art and in the end he referred to something about political philosophy. I hope the hon. Minister will bear with me if I say that the greatest of possessions of any country is its man-power, and the best way of planning the development of any country is planning scientifically its man-power possession. We must judge the activities of the Ministry in this light.

If you allow your man-power to be waste and if you fail to utilise the existing man-power according to the needs of the country, then, all your planning goes wrong.

You may be pleased to look at the amount of grants which have been asked for by the hon. Minister for carrying out his activities. The House would never have grudged to grant him more. If you calculate on a per capita basis and also on the basis of investment you will find how meagre this grant is. The Ministry hopes to carry out the great task of scientific research and discovery in this country with this meagre amount.

Planning the man-power of a country broadly means, firstly putting the proper talent in its proper place; secondly, utilising all the existing

[Shri Panigrahi]

technical personnel; thirdly, training adequate technical personnel for meeting the increasing demand for such people along with the industrial, economic and scientific advancement of the country; fourthly, providing reasonable incentives to the personnel engaged in scientific pursuits in our technical institutions; and, fifthly, ensure a proper atmosphere in the various National Laboratories and the different technical institutes, an atmosphere conducive to the scientific development and research activities.

Sir, if we study the activities of the Ministry in this light, it is quite disappointing. The hon. Minister was pleased to present to the House one side of the coin and, perhaps he left the other side to be presented by others so as to make a full reading of the activities of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

Here, in Delhi itself, if you are pleased to go to the National Physical Laboratory you will find quite a horrible atmosphere. There is no recruitment policy; there are no rules governing seniority or promotion. Certain persons who happen to be the favourites of certain officials in power have got repeated promotions at fairly short intervals. I think the hon. Minister who is very keen about the scientific development of the country and who is very keen to ensure proper atmospheres in the N.P.L. and the different scientific institutes, will take the trouble of personally enquiring into these matters. I hope he will try his best to restore a proper atmosphere conducive to the scientific development of the country—in the development in which our scientific personnel are engaged.

It is because of this atmosphere in the N.P.L. that I have come to know that platinum, copper, silver and mercury worth thousands of rupees have been stolen away. You will find that orders worth lakhs of rupees are being given to particular firms which

oblige the higher officers in the National Physical Laboratory. I need not name these firms.

Mr. Speaker: Wherefrom does he get the information that so much has been stolen away? Is it published somewhere?

Shri Panigrahi: I have got these records and I can place it before the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly pass it on the Minister.

Shri Panigrahi: Yes, Sir. That is why I did not mention the names of the firms. You will find that this atmosphere is really vitiating and it is not suitable for carrying out scientific research activities in the N.P.L. Now, let us look to the proper utilisation of man-power. According to the estimate made by the National Income Committee, nearly 18 per cent of the working population in India are engaged in jobs which are low-paid, such as domestic servants etc. Eighteen per cent of the people are not utilised properly. Out of the total educated persons in India, 69 per cent had no technical or professional qualifications. That is the system of education that we are imparting to the vast sections of youth in India. But the country needs technical personnel more and more every year with the expanding economic and industrial activities of the Government. Among the unemployed there were 1,83,000 matriculates, 39,000 intermediates, 11,000 graduates and post-graduates in science and 25,000 graduates and post-graduates in arts. This number of 36,000 unemployed graduates and post-graduates has gone up in 1957 to 44,000.

Now, let us come to the individual biologists, geologists, etc. How do they fare in this country? Take the case of geologists. In 1955, 19 per cent of them remained unemployed. It was further observed by the man-power study undertaken by the Planning

Commission's man-power division that the administrative functions carried a much higher salary than any other functions. They have also observed that research is rewarding for a technical man at the early age when he carries out research but when he is promoted to an administrative post, he does not carry out any research because the salaries are very much higher and he is rest assured for his life. We can now look to the requirements of the agricultural graduates. During the Second Plan period, we need 9,000 agricultural graduates to meet the requirements and as against this the total out-turn of these graduates during the same period is not likely to exceed 7,200.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That does not concern our Ministry.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to that. Technicians are not confined to scientific personnel only. So far as agricultural graduates are concerned, that is the position and I only bring this thing forward to show that we are not properly utilising the existing manpower and we are not trying to impart training to them to meet our requirements in all spheres of development.

Then they have observed that 15 per cent of the botanists and 14 per cent of the geologists were unemployed and most of them are within the age group of 25-30. They are young men who have a great future and who can really do something so far as the progress of India is concerned; even when they are unemployed. Again, it has been calculated that out of nearly 5,95,000 students enrolled in higher learning institutions in India only four per cent belonged to engineering and agricultural groups.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Those figures are completely out of date. These are old figures.

Shri Panigrahi: These figures are of 1955, the latest figures in the reports on man-power studies that they have presented before the House.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): What is the date of that report?

Shri Panigrahi: Man-power Study Report No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5.

Shri Narasimhan: I want to know the year.

Shri Panigrahi: 1955.

Mr. Speaker: Will these not be more appropriate to the Demands relating to the Labour Ministry? The hon. Member is giving details of unemployment etc. That will come under the Labour Ministry.

Shri Panigrahi: I am not speaking of unemployment just now. The hon. Minister just now stated that they are looking to the best utilisation of the existing man-power in India, but I say that the existing man-power is not even being utilised what to speak of the future man-power we are going to train. That is the important point that I am driving at, I am not going into the details.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently the hon. Member's argument is that there are less of technical personnel than persons who merely get degrees which degrees are no good without professional skill or technical knowledge.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I may inform the House, Sir, that between 1956 and 1958 we have practically doubled the admissions in engineering colleges and polytechnic, and further these figures relate to the period before 1956.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to that. I would like the hon. Minister in the course of his reply to enlighten me on this subject. On December 31, 1958, the number of graduates and diploma holders in engineering registered on the employment exchange records came to 518. I am not quoting old figures, these figures are up to the end of December 1958. If you take the question of semi-skilled and skilled technical personnel, their number comes to about 5,923 on 31st December, 1958.

[Shri Panigrahi]

What I plead before you is, the existing technical man-power is lying idle. They are not being provided in any way so that they can help in increasing the production of this country.

As you suggested, Sir, I will not touch on this point in detail because the Labour Ministry is also concerned with that.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member suggest that though these people are qualified other people who are not qualified fully are employed, or does he suggest that there is want of occupation for them, even after best efforts, and therefore more industries will have to be put up?

Shri Panigrahi: My point is that there are not opportunities for the existing personnel and we have not been able to provide them with employment in the existing undertakings that we have or in the factories that are there in the country.

I would also like to refer to the trained technicians who are being given training by the Government and a lot of money is being spent. 13,000 technicians who got training in steel today remain unemployed. I will not go into that point in detail.

Now, I would like to refer to the equipments that the scientific and educational institutions are lacking today. It has been reported . . .

Mr. Speaker: Do you mean to suggest that the colleges and schools should close for a period until we put up more industries? Whatever argument is advanced before the House, there must be a conclusion and a suggestion.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In one breath the hon. Member says . . .

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty (Bastihat): We want more personnel for the steel plants, whereas we have none.

Shri Panigrahi: My point was this that we need technical men as well as good equipment. Whether the seed is fast or the tree is fast is a different matter. What I am suggesting is, before training scientific personnel in our institutions we must have good equipment. So far as scientific equipments are concerned, our laboratories and our scientific institutions are lacking in that. They must be well equipped.

18 hrs.

Sir, I would just refer to one or two more points. Just now, the hon. Minister referred to the question of expanding Vigyan Mandirs. The object of the Vigyan Mandirs . . .

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member much to say? He has already taken 15 minutes. How many more minutes does he want?

Shri Panigrahi: About seven or eight minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He will continue the next day.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 2, 1960/Chaitra 12, 1881 (Saka).

[Wednesday, April 1, 1959] Chapter 11, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

S.O. No.	Subject	8937-69 COLUMNS
1592	Buhar Grain Discharging Plant . . .	8937-39
1593	Railway Workshop at Mysore . . .	8939-40
1594	Cancer wing of Saldarjung Hospital . . .	8940-42
1596	Chilka Lake in Orissa . . .	8942-44
1597	Doubling of Bareilly-Saharanpur Line . . .	8944-45
1598	Electricity for Delhi colonies . . .	8945-46
1599	Hydrogenated vegetable oils . . .	8946-48
1601	Rail link with Pradip Port . . .	8948-49
1602	Enquiry into damage to a Railway bridge . . .	8950-51
1604	Red palm oil . . .	8951-52
1606	Glider crash in Delhi . . .	8952-54
1607	Business slump at Vishakhapatnam Port . . .	8954-55
1609	D.V.C. Navigation Canal . . .	8956-58
1610	Jawahar Tunnel . . .	8958-60
1611	Gurgaon Tunnel Project . . .	8960
1612	Extra Departmental Establishment of P. & T. . .	8961-64
1613	Couches and wagons . . .	8964-69

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

		8969-9011
S.O. No.		
1595	Indian Posts and Telegraphs Museum . . .	8969
1600	High Power Committee on Floods . . .	8969-70
1603	Cheque System in Post Offices . . .	8970
1605	Advisory Committee for Demographic Studies . . .	8970-71
1608	Rajasthan Desert . . .	8971

U. S. Q.
No.

2566	Multi-purpose River Valley Project . . .	8972
2567	Flood Control Schemes in Punjab . . .	8972
2568	Barrage from passenger traffic . . .	8972-73

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2569	Electrification of Railway Line . . .	8973
2571	Overhauling facilities on Bikaner Division . . .	8973
2572	T. B. isolation centres in Bombay State . . .	8974
2573	National Malaria and Filariasis Control Programmes in Bombay State . . .	8974
2574	Railway Protection Force on W. Railway . . .	8975
2575	Shark Liver Oil . . .	8975-76
2576	Transport of fish from Chilka Lake . . .	8976
2577	Postal Services . . .	8976-77
2578	Pulling of alarm chains . . .	8977
2579	Wireless operators and signallers . . .	8977-78
2580	Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks . . .	8978
2581	Conference on Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks . . .	8978-79
2582	Imphal Water Works Scheme . . .	8979
2583	Imphal Municipality . . .	8979-80
2584	Supply of foodgrains to Punjab . . .	8980
2585	Development of agriculture in Punjab . . .	8980-81
2586	Postal facilities in Durgapur Steel Plant Area . . .	8981
2587	Telegraphists . . .	8981-82
2588	Abolition of ice compartments . . .	8982-83
2589	Shortage of uniforms . . .	8983
2590	Government decision on Tribunal Award . . .	8984
2591	Janata Train . . .	8984
2592	Co-operative Society of Workers in Delhi . . .	8984-85
2593	Burdwan-Mughalsarai Track . . .	8985-86
2594	Agricultural Exhibition and Fairs in Delhi . . .	8986-87
2595	T. B. Clinics in Delhi . . .	8987-88
2596	Family Planning . . .	8988
2597	Imphal Civil Hospital . . .	8988-89
2598	Family Planning in Punjab . . .	8989
2599	Bhakra Dam Reservoir . . .	8989
2600	Central Arecanut Research Station . . .	8990

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2601	Upgrading of posts	8990
2602	Roads in West Bengal	8991
2603	Over-bridge at Lahori Gate in Delhi	8991
2604	Development of minor ports	8991-92
2605	Holding up of trains	8992
2606	Construction of roads in Madras	8992-93
2607	Complaints by casual labourers at Chandli Junction	8993
2608	Postal Insurance Poli- cies of displaced per- sons	8993-94
2609	Looting of Railway pro- perty	8994-95
2610	Village Level Workers	8995-96
2611	Wagons for movement of plantains	8996
2612	Employment of war ser- vice candidates on N.E. railway	8996-97
2613	Railway Time Tables	8997-98
2614	Minor Irrigation Pro- jects	8998
2615	Construction of roads in Madras	8998-99
2616	Officers Cadre	8999
2617	Committee to examine replacement of aircraft for Civil Aviation	8999-9000
2618	Procurement of rice	9000
2619	Hail storm in Tripura	9001
2620	Karnalpur Landing Ground	9001-02
2621	Procurement of food- grains in Punjab	9002
2622	Railway Schools	9002
2623	Leprosy Control Pro- gramme in Punjab	9002-03
2624	New Railway Lines in Punjab	9003-04
2625	Phagwara Sugar Fac- tory	9004
2626	Trunk Connection be- tween Fazilka and other cities in Punjab	9004-05
2627	Family Planning	9005
2628	Central aid to U.P. for power projects	9006-07
2629	Utilisation of foreign exchange for Railways	9007

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject
2630	Non-Departmental Te- legraphists
2632	Retiring rooms at sta- tions on N. Railways
2633	International Commis- sion on Irrigation and Drainage
2634	Regional Arecanut Re- search Station
2635	Cattle disease
2636	Pochampad Project

MOTION FOR ADJOURN-
MENT

The Speaker postponed till 2nd April, 1959 his decision on the admissibility of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Khadilkar 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 reported to have been issued by the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :

(i) G.S.R. No. 346 dated the 21st March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order, 1957.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 347 dated the 18th March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

- (iii) G.S.R. No. 348 dated the 18th March, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 366 dated the 23rd March, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958.
- (a) A copy of each of the following statements of Orders under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :
- (i) Statement showing 248 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Krishna District.
- (ii) Statement showing 166 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Guntur District.
- (iii) Statement showing 207 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in East Godavari District.
- (iv) Statement showing 171 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in West Godavari District.
- (v) Six Statements showing 281 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in West Godavari District.
- (vi) Statement showing 144 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in East Godavari District.
- (vii) Two statements showing 30 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in Guntur District.
- (viii) Statement showing 118 Requisitioning Orders for rice served on certain traders in Krishna District.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Fortieth Report was presented.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

Forty-third Report was presented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED.

Thirteenth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER ..

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) made a statement correcting reply given on the 12th March, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri Hem Barua on Starred Question No. 1161 regarding International Wheat Conference.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY APRIL 2, 1959/CHAITRA 12, 1881 (S.A.K.)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs and also discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.