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Saturday, September 27, 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fifth Session**)



(*Vol. XXI contains Nos. 31-35*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, 27th September, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बुले माल बिलों में साथासाथे का ले जाया जाना

十

*१६४३-क { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री महम्मद ताहिर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) के जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा १५०० मन गेहूं इसलिये खाने के प्रयोग घोषित कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि वह खुले डिब्बों में आया था और इस कारण वर्षा में भीग कर खराब हो गया था ;

(ल) यदि हा, तो उस गेहूं को किन कारणों से खले डिब्बों में लाया गया;

(ग) उपरोक्त घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है :

(घ) क्या इस तरह की लापरवाही की घटनाये देश के किन्ही अन्य भागों में भी झोने के समाचार मिले हैं, और

(३) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाये न होने पाये इसके लिये कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जाने वाले हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways: (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No; but about 419 mds. of wheat were declared as unfit for human consumption by the Medical Officer of Health, Muzaffarpur Municipality.

(b) Due to very heavy allocations of foodgrains recently made for expeditious movement to Bihar from Visakhapatnam port and the shortage of covered wagons there, some movements were permitted in open wagons with the concurrence of the Ministry of Food.

(c) The matter is under detailed investigation and action will be taken against the staff, if found responsible.

(d) Some reports have been received from certain other stations of damage to foodgrains by wet.

(e) Adequate precautions were taken to ensure that the open wagons used for this purpose were covered with tarpaulins and properly lashed and that these were escorted throughout their run. With these precautions, normally there should have been no damage to the contents of the wagons.

श्री भगवत् दर्शन : इस समय जो जात्य पड़ताल की जा रही है, चूंकि यह मामला बहुत मग्नीन है, इस लिये मेरे जानना चाहता हूँ कि देर स देर कब तक इस बारे मेरे फैसला हो जायेगा कि किस की जिम्मेदारी है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As soon as the enquiry is over, we shall know the result.

श्री भक्त दर्शन . क्या यह भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि अगर इस जात्रा पहलाल के बाद यह सावित हो जाये कि रेलवे विभाग के कुछ कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही की बजह से

यह गलता सड़ गया, तो क्या उन सोगों से उसका रुपया बसूल किया जायेगा?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be hypothetical.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government will issue the necessary directions that foodgrains should not be transported in open wagons?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It all depends upon the circumstances. There were heavy commitments and goods had to be moved. In July and August we had to move 42,000 and 30,000 maunds respectively. There was shortage of covered wagons. Therefore, foodgrains had to be transported in open wagons with necessary precautions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When foodgrains are transported in open wagons is it not the practice to cover them with tarpaulins so that water will not percolate inside.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have already said that they were covered with tarpaulins. It was done with the concurrence of the Ministry of Food. All precautions were taken. Normally, there would not be any damage.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गेहूँ वहां लाया गया था वह कौन से स्टेशन से साया गया था और कितनी कीमत के ग्रनाज का नुकसान हुआ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: From Vizag port.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: What was the amount of cost?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry, I have got figures only of quantity.

Purchase of Boats for D.V.C.

*1644. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for purchase of pleasure boats for Damodar Valley Corporation in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allotted thereto;

(c) total number of boats purchased up-to-date; and

(d) the amount spent to purchase these boats?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There is no specific provision in the D.V.C. Schemes for the purchase of boats during the Second Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs has, however, been provided for making available adequate facilities at tourist resorts. Expenditure on purchase of boats for promotion of tourist traffic can be met out of this provision, if necessary.

(c) 44.

(d) Rs. 1,25,601.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that the Audit Department has condemned the D.V.C. authorities for purchasing these boats without getting the sanction from the Government? If so, has any action been taken in this regard?

Shri Hathi: They have not raised any objection to purchasing the boats without the sanction of the Government. D.V.C. is an autonomous body. There is no question of their taking the sanction of the Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that high prices have been paid for purchasing these boats and, if so, why? Is it also a fact that the Audit Department has objected to it?

Shri Hathi: The price paid is not at all very high. 27 boats were purchased and the total cost paid is about Rs. 69,000. That is a very reasonable cost.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The question was whether the Audit, in fact, raised any objection or not about the prices; not whether the prices, according to the Government, were high or not. May I know whether Audit raised any objection to the prices paid for the kinds of boats they purchased?

Shri Hathi: The objection was with regard to the number—whether so many boats were necessary; not about the prices.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that these boats needed great repairs at a cost of several thousands of rupees to make them suitable for use?

Shri Hathi: The total cost incurred on renovation was about Rs. 19,000.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that most of these boats are lying idle and are not used because such a large number was not required for the purpose of the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: These boats were purchased because the Corporation was getting these boats at a cheap rate of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3000 per boat when the normal market price would be about Rs. 23,000. As the work progresses, there will be six reservoirs and then all these boats will be required.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether these pleasure boats are meant for general passengers and tourists or only for the officials to go on pleasure trips?

Shri Hathi: No, Sir. They are meant for various purposes. They are used for navigation work connected with the project. They are also meant for tourist traffic.

Shri Achar: May I know how they were purchased? Were any tenders called? How was the price fixed?

Shri Hathi: No tenders were called. But the D.V.C. had made enquiries with the leading sellers of boats and the cost compared very favourably, because the market price of those boats would be Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that so far so little use has been made of these boats, although they were purchased at a very good bargain, would Government consider the advisability of examining the question whether it

would not be better for them to sell them at very good prices?

Shri Hathi: I think that is a good suggestion. If there are surplus boats, the D.V.C. would review their decision.

Shri Ranga: May I know.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pleasure boats should not take so much time.

Investigation of Police regarding Hand Grenades

*1645. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1167 on the 24th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Police has since completed the investigation of the case regarding nine hand grenades found on the Railway track between Narindarpur and Mansa Railway Stations on Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation by the Police. No arrests have been made so far.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the nature of the investigation held so far?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The normal police investigation to find out who dropped these grenades.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether this is the first instance when hand grenades have been discovered or is it a frequent thing?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As far as my knowledge goes, this is the first instance of that nature.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is not a fact that a small hand grenade was also found in the railway line between Trichinopoly and Manamadura two months back?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of that. It may be a cracker or something.

श्री भवत दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या पुलिस ने रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि किस बजह से इस बात पर इतनी देरी हो रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : पुलिस इनकावायरी कर रही है। हमें तो उसको कोई खास इतिलाअभी तक नहीं है।

Inland Water Transport

*1646. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1080 on the 19th March, 1958 and state the progress of work done by the Gokhale Committee so far in connection with Inland Water Transport?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 95]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there is any time limit laid down for the submission of the report of this Committee or when this Committee proposes to submit its report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In view of the nature of the terms of reference of the Committee it is not possible to lay down any time limit for the submission of its report. It has got to go from place to place and carry on very detailed examination of the various items. We can only expect interim reports and not a final report very soon.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In the statement it is stated that some interim reports have been submitted by this Committee. May I know the details of these interim reports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some broad details also have been indicated in the statement itself.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government has considered these interim reports and if so, has any action been taken on these reports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: On some of them, action is being taken.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether this Committee has at all looked into the navigation possibilities of the Hooghly and has seen as to how the navigation possibilities can be saved in the near future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The navigation in the Hooghly, strictly speaking, comes within the province of the Port's functions and, I think, the IWT can go into it only in a general way in connection with the inland water transport.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this interim report has dealt with the improvement of the inland waterways between Andhra and Tamilnad, particularly, the Buckingham Canal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I could not get the question

Shri Tangamani: The statement says that the interim report has suggested some improvement in the inland waterways in Andhra, Tamilnad and other States. May I know whether it has considered the question of improving the Buckingham Canal and, if so, what steps have been taken?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the various recommendations are concerned in regard to Madras, I can refer to a few things. The Committee has recommended that external dredging should be carried out in the Buckingham Canal by the Governments of Madras and Andhra. They have also advised in regard to the depth thereof from mile 179 to mile 181 between Kothapatnam and Mundu Gundi and acquisition of a dredger each by the two State Governments. These are a

few of the more important recommendations

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether action on the various interim reports will be initiated immediately the interim reports are received or they will have to wait the receipt of the final report?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Action is initiated as and when it becomes practicable and for that each one of the State Governments has got to make up its own mind. The interim recommendations, as may be obvious from the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House, pertain to more than one State, i.e. to the Orissa, Assam, Andhra, Kerala and the north eastern rivers. So, in each case separate recommendations have been made and they are being followed up by the State Governments concerned.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Gokhale Committee is also entrusted with the task of examining the assets and liabilities as also the balance sheets of the Joint Steamer Companies operating the boats in the Assam and Bihar rivers which they have threatened to close down and if so whether this Committee is also entrusted with the task of suggesting alternate measures for the maintenance of the river services in these two States?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may refer the hon Member to the Resolution under which this Committee was set up. I may briefly point out that the terms of reference include a review of the part played by the inland water transport in the country. Therefore, this generally covers the question asked by the hon Member.

Sir, do I need give the details of the terms of reference?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question was long. The answer should not be so long.

Shri Banga: May I know why the proposal which was already sanctioned by the Government of India to improve the Buckingham Canal over a distance

of 300 miles connecting Andhra with Tamilnad has not been taken up and work has not begun?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With regard to that specific proposal, I may not be able to state anything without notice.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether this Committee proposes to visit Punjab also and, if so, when?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far Punjab has not been on its programme.

Preservation of Agricultural Produce

*1647. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a long term loan amounting to Rs 6,50,000 has been granted by the Government of India to the Government of West Bengal for the preservation of agricultural produce, the rate of interest being between 4 per cent to 4½ per cent,

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal is charging 6½ per cent interest on that from the agriculturists, and

(c) if so, what is the reason for charging such high interest?

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

(b) and (c) Information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know actually for what purpose this money has been given to the West Bengal Government and how it is being utilised by the West Bengal Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The total amount which we had given to the West Bengal Government amounted to Rs 20 lakhs. I have got all the details for which this amount was given. They could, however, spend only Rs 7½ lakhs and refunded Rs 12½ lakhs. So far as Rs 6½ lakhs are concerned, it was intended as a grant of

loan to the Burdwan Central Co-operative Production and Marketing Society, but I am not in a position to say exactly for what purpose it was used because it is given for many purposes.

श्री विजूति मिथ्या : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार किसानों को कर्ज़ देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को जो सोन्स देती है उनमें क्या वह उनको यह निर्देश देती है कि वे सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट से मिसने वाले लोन पर जितने व्याज पर उनको वह उनको मिलता है उस पर वे १ परसेंट से अधिक सूद किसानों से न लें ?

डा० ए० शा० देशमुख : ऐसा इरादा तो हमारा रहता है मगर काफी दिक्कते भी आती है क्योंकि यह एडवांसेज वगैरह देने में कुछ लार्ज भी होता है और स्टेट गवर्नरेंट्स के पास इतना पैसा बही है कि वे उसी सूद पर किसानों को कर्ज़ दे दें जिस पर कि उनको मिलता है मगर हमारी स्वाहिता बही है कि किसानों को सस्ते से सस्ते सूद की दर पर यह कर्ज़ चिले ।

Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Ministry direct the West Bengal Government not to charge more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the interest that is charged by the Central Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is a good suggestion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government has taken steps to see that the purpose for which a loan is granted and the conditions under which the loan is granted are implemented by the State Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir, we generally see to it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the present rate of interest charged by the State Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I have whether similar loans have been given to any other State Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. We give various loans for various purposes for the schemes approved by the Planning Commission.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Minister has said that he has got a full statement of facts. May I ask that the statement be placed on the Table of the House?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir.

'कोमिस्यन' प्रकार के भूमिगत टेलीफोन तार

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*१६४८. **श्री सिद्धानंदप्पा :**
[श्री डामर :

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

(क) आगरा और दिल्ली को 'कोमिस्यन' प्रकार के भूमिगत टेलीफोन तार से मिलाने पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ब) इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने से सरकार को क्या आर्थिक लाभ और सुविधा होगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री-राज बहादुर) (क) दिल्ली-आगरा घन्तामाला (जो भूमिगत केबलों द्वारा बन्धवाइ-आगरा, दिल्ली-आगरा-कलकत्ता मार्ग पर प्रमुख शहरों को मिलाने की प्रणाली का अंग-रूप है) का आनुमानिक व्यय ६५ लाख रुपये है । कुल प्रायोजना (project) का आनुमानिक व्यय ७६५ लाख रुपये है ।

(ल) इस समूची योजना को पूरा हो जाने पर १४१ लाख रुपयों का आर्थिक लाभ होने की सम्भावना है । बन्धवाइ-दिल्ली-कलकत्ता मार्ग पर प्रमुख शहरों के बीच उच्चकोटि के टेलीफोन परिपर्यां (circuits) के बड़े-बड़े ब्लाक उपलब्ध किये जावेंगे ।

श्री राज बहादुर: मेरे परिवहन मंत्री मंत्रालय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्रेलर्सों जो भूमिगत लगाये गये हैं, इनके क्षण देश के और भी हिस्सों में लगाये जाने की कोई योजना है?

श्री राज बहादुर: परिवहन मंत्रालय की योजनाओं में संप्रति जो ऑन रक्षा गया है उसमें भूमिगत केबिल कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच डाले जायेंगे।

Chlorinated Turpentine

***1649. Shri Bose:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new insecticide called "chlorinated turpentine" has been developed in a research laboratory at Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new insecticide has been found to compare favourably with D.D.T. when tested under similar circumstances; and

(c) the comparative cost of production of this insecticide with D.D.T. having regard to their quantitative need for equal work?

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

(b) Complete information is not yet available. Limited laboratory tests against a few insects have shown that it compares favourably with D.D.T. when tested under similar circumstances.

(c) Costs on production, formulation and application have not yet been worked out.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know, if this insecticide is proved to be better than D.D.T., whether the Government propose to develop it further?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. A pilot experiment is going on.

Seamen's Welfare Convention

***1651. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Labour Organisation has adopted convention on seamen's welfare;

(b) main feature of this convention;

(c) whether India has adopted this convention; and

(d) if not, reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No Convention on seamen's welfare as such has been adopted but there are several Conventions which have a bearing on the subject of welfare.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the other convention which has been recently adopted in the Versailles Conference has been considered by the Government of India and if so, when the Government of India propose to adopt it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got a list of 27 such conventions. As I said, most of them have got no direct bearing on seamen's welfare. They generally pertain to conditions of work and other allied matters as such.

Shri Tangamani: Out of the 27 Conventions of the I.L.O., may I know how many conventions have been adopted and how many conventions are going to be adopted in the near future?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Three have been adopted: Minimum age (Trimmers and stokers) 1921, Medical examination of young persons (Sea), 1921 and Seamen's articles of agreement, 1926. In regard to the rest, a small Committee has been set up consisting of representatives of seafarers, ship-owners and Government to go into the question and advise the Government in regard to acceptance or otherwise of these conventions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Committee which the hon. Minister referred to was constituted two years ago. Various sub-committees have been appointed. May I know when a final report will be received with regard to social security of seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the hon. Member is referring to another committee. This is not the particular committee to which he refers because the decision in regard to it has been taken only recently. Perhaps, he seems to be referring to the National Welfare Board which appointed three sub-committees. That is a different affair.

'Shock Brigades'

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*1652. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "Shock brigades" have been organised to help agricultural operations in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such brigades organised so far; and

(c) their set up and process of working?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No Shock Brigades are being organized. However, to help the Rabi Production Campaign "Teams of Helpers" consisting of agriculturally qualified staff are being organized by different States to supplement the normal Extension agency in order to reach a large number of farmers.

(b) Number of Teams will vary from State to State. In the Union Territory of Delhi, 32 Teams have been formed.

(c) The composition and functions of Teams of Helpers have already been indicated in the statement giving an outline of the Rabi Production Campaign, 1958 which was laid on the Table of the House on 15th September,

1958 in reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1262.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The hon. Deputy Minister said that these teams will vary from State to State. What will be the cost of each team? How many villages will they cover?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For example, in Delhi, each team is intended to cover 7 or 8 villages. Delhi is a small State. In Bihar they have to cover a number of villages. The number will have to vary.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I wanted to know what will be the cost involved in each team and what facilities will be given to the agriculturists by these teams.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The main intention is to mobilise the existing resources for augmenting additional production in the country, such as the use of fertilisers, loans to the farmers, supply of insecticides, and mobilising of all the services that the Agriculture Ministry is doing for the farmer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the cost?

Some Hon. Members: What about the expenditure of the scheme?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking it.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): We are trying to reduce the expenditure to the minimum. For instance, in Delhi we are mobilising all the jeeps belonging to the A.I.R., the I.C.A.R. and the Ministry. Of course, some cost will be involved. We have not yet worked it out.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the number of teams so formed in each State, especially in those States where the rabi campaign has been inaugurated?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is too early to state. Some States have not yet started. In some States, they have started. It will take some time to know the exact figures for each State.

Shri Tyagi: Was any estimate made of the cost involved in sending out these teams, etc.? If so, what was the total amount sanctioned for T.A., D.A., etc.?

Shri A. P. Jain: T.A. and D.A. are paid at the normal rates. Each State Government carrying out the campaign will work out the cost. The Central Government is doing it in Delhi. The cost will not be much.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether before starting the scheme....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That means that no assessment has been made.

Shri Tyagi: Let him say so that the scheme had been started without examining the financial implications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he does not refute it, my statement stands. Has any assessment been made?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course, assessment has been made by the State Governments. We are not aware of it. So far as Delhi is concerned, we are sending out the officers. The cost will not be much.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Union Government has assured the State Governments that whatever additional expenditure they may have to incur, would be reimbursed in full or in part by the Union Government? Why is it that the Union Government did not take the trouble to make any kind of estimate at all?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is arguing the case.

Shri Ranga: The first portion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first portion is all right.

Shri A. P. Jain: This campaign has been started with speed. We did not want to delay the thing. The State Governments have been told that they should find this money from the Plan provision. If any further assistance is needed, we shall go to their help.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In today's papers we find, shock brigades have

also been formed in West Bengal State. The news also says that they have given a rude shock because of their inactivity. May I know whether in Bengal, these have been formed and they are functioning effectively?

Shri A. P. Jain: Bengal is not one of the States included in the rabi campaign because rabi production is quite insignificant.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think I should pass on to the next question. This is not a question which can be dealt with in the Question Hour.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: This is an important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore I am submitting that this cannot be dealt with in the Question Hour.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: We won't have another chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Sambalpur Titagarh Railway Line

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-1655. { **Shri Supakar:**
{ **Shri Kumbhar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question No. 166 dated the 16th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the time by which the Sambalpur—Titagarh Railway line is expected to be completed;

(b) the estimated expenditure on the line and the foreign exchange component of the expenditure; and

(c) the amount of Japanese and U.S.A. aid available for the railway line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (c). It is too early to say.

(b) Approximately Rs 11 crores and 4.20 crores respectively.

Shri Supakar: Is it not possible to complete this line without the help of foreign exchange?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Foreign exchange is coming. Out of the U.S. President's Asian Economic Development Fund, we are getting 20 million dollars. Japan has promised 8 million dollars. We have been promised all that.

Shri Supakar: I wanted to know for what purposes this foreign exchange will be necessary.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For rails and other materials.

Shri Supakar: May I know if this scheme is to be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This was not originally in the Second Plan. In view of our agreement with Japan for the export of 2 million tons of iron ore, we are taking it up during the Second Plan itself.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government has given any suggestions to the Union Government for the construction of any railway lines during the Second Plan period, and what are the priorities?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So far as the Orissa Government is concerned, it has given the topmost priority to this line. Accordingly, we are taking it up. As and when funds become available, it will be taken up.

Shri Panigrahi: I want to know whether they have suggested 3 or 4 lines and out of those four, they have given priority to this line. How many suggestions have they made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not know about the other lines. I find that in order of priority, the first place has been given to this line.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the Second Plan, this line is not provided. Government wants to take it up. May I know which are those railway links which have been included in the Second Plan which will be taken out of the Plan?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No line that has been included in the Second Five Year Plan will be excluded in order to provide this railway line. We are trying to secure some additional allotment to the railways from the Planning Commission, and some assistance from foreign countries in order to construct this line.

Shri Supakar: Is it only on account of want of funds and foreign exchange that this line has been held up so long and that there is no immediate prospect of its being constructed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a question of being held up. Formerly the line was to go from Sambalpur to Kantangunji. Subsequently we found that Kantangunji via Bolangir and Titalgarh would be saving 20 miles, and investigations are going on those lines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was stated in the reappraisal of the Plan that the railway line between Guna and Ujjain would not be taken up during the Second Plan period, but the hon. Railway Minister now says that no railway line which has been included in the Second Plan will be abandoned. May I know which is correct?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In order to make room for this.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Japan and the USA have imposed any conditions while offering this loan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The details have still to be worked out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ranga: One question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have passed on to the next question. He will excuse me.

Shri Ranga: But this is the last day.

Hirakud Dam Project

***1657. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1132 on the 10th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retrenched staff of the Hirakud Dam Project will be absorbed in the Dandakaranya Project;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Efforts are being made to have as many of the surplus staff of the Hirakud Dam Project absorbed on the Dandakaranya Project as possible;

(b) The Dandakaranya Scheme is still in the planning stage and it cannot be said just yet as to how many retrenched persons of the Hirakud Dam Project will be absorbed there;

(c) The particulars of the concerned categories of the staff of the Project have been furnished to the Dandakaranya Project.

Shri Sanganna: What is the strength of the retrenched staff in the Hirakud project under various categories?

Shri Hathi: The Central staff are only up to the Assistant Engineers. The figures I have not got with me here.

Shri Supakar: Out of the staff retrenched, may I know what percentage has been absorbed in other services, either State or Central?

Shri Hathi: If the hon. Member wants to have the figures of the regular staff, the number of posts sanctioned on 31.8.1958 is 1,311 as against 1,598 before—i.e. 237 to be retrenched. Out of that we have sent a list of all the categories of staff to the Dandakaranya scheme. They will be retrenched from this month only.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in the month of August more

than 420 persons were retrenched from Hirakud project, and how many of them belong to Orissa itself?

Shri Hathi: Of the retrenched staff, so far as work-charged people are concerned, their number is still more. Up till now, from 1956 to 1958, the total work-charged personnel retrenched is 6,170. Out of that 825 remain to be absorbed. All others have been absorbed.

Shri Hem Barua: In case, as the hon. Deputy Minister said, it would not be possible for the Dandakaranya scheme to absorb the entire retrenched staff of Hirakud, may I know what steps Government contemplate for the employment of the surplus staff retrenched?

Shri Hathi: There are two categories of these retrenched personnel. One is the work-charged people, skilled and unskilled; the other is the regular staff. So far as the retrenched work-charged people are concerned, I have given the figures. About 800 yet remain to be absorbed. For that purpose we have opened a special employment exchange there. We are in direct negotiation with the Chambal and Nagarjunasagar projects. They have taken up some staff; and even others like the railway department are being approached. About 500 people have been interviewed, and I hope about 150 will be taken up out of this 825. So far as the regular staff is concerned, the surplus staff which has been there from the Government of India will revert; some will be absorbed by Orissa and for others we shall find employment elsewhere.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the retrenched staff have been paid due retrenchment compensation, and if so, what is the amount of compensation paid to them?

Shri Hathi: Those of the staff who are on a work-charged basis are given one month's notice prior to retrenchment, that is one month's salary, and in addition to that, at the time of retrenchment they are given compensation which shall be equivalent to 15

days average pay for every completed year of service.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Has the Government assessed what kind of skilled and semi-skilled personnel will be required for the Dandakaranya scheme, and if so, what would be their requirements?

Shri Hathi: That information would not be with us, but we have given the different categories of people which are surplus or which would be surplus with the project authorities.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that the Rehabilitation Ministry has always said that the Dandakaranya scheme will be manned mainly by refugees, may I know why the Hirakud people should have preference there? Secondly, I would also like to know . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought not to be any "secondly" during the Question Hour. Only one question at a time.

Shri Hathi: What this project authority is concerned with is to give the list of the surplus personnel, and so far as is necessary or they can absorb, the Ministry may absorb. If they want to give priority to the displaced persons, they can do it, but if they do not find sufficient people, well, we will give the list and for those who may not be absorbed, we will find jobs somewhere else.

Shri Tangamani: What is the present strength of those working for the completion of the Hirakud dam—the work-charged and the other staff?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are so many voices even during the Question Hour when everybody should be all attention. So many subjects are being discussed.

An Hon. Member: Ministerial voices.

Shri Hathi: 780 skilled still to be absorbed and 45 unskilled to be absorbed.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In spite of being told that the retrenched people are going to have priority, may I know why Government, while retrenching the staff, yet advertises for fresh staff in the same projects?

Shri Hathi: I do not think in the Hirakud they have advertised for those categories of people who are going to be retrenched.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee:

Shri Tangamani: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we will find another opportunity to get that answer. I have called Shri Banerjee:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since we are completing certain projects where retrenchment is inevitable, and also starting certain new projects, may I know whether the Government consider a common pool or a central pool of all those employed in these various dams for absorption?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A suggestion to be considered. Shri Tangamani may have his answer if he can get it.

Shri Tangamani: What is the present strength of workers, work-charged and also other staff, at present working at Hirakud after the retrenchment of 6,000-odd workers?

Shri Hathi: I want notice.

Sugar Delegation

*1658. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to send an Indian delegation abroad to explore possibilities of exporting sugar to continental countries;

(b) if so, the composition of the delegation; and

(c) the countries which it is likely to visit?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, there is at present no intention to send a

delegation to explore possibilities of exporting sugar to Continental Countries. A delegation has, however, gone to Geneva to attend the United Nations Sugar Conference.

(b) The composition of the delegation which has gone to Geneva is as follows:—

- (i) Shri A. M. Thomas—Deputy Minister (Food).
- (ii) Shri D. D. Puri } representing
- (iii) Shri M. N. Pittie } the Indian Sugar Mills Association
- (iv) Shri T. Prasad—Chief Director Sugar).

(c) The two non-official delegates may visit, apart from Geneva, certain countries on behalf of the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhuri: May I know the names of the countries to which we expect to sell our sugar at the best possible price, and also whether we have studied that aspect before sending the delegation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I can answer this question only on the basis of past experience. Our exports have been mostly to the Middle East countries and to the South-East Asian countries.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether Government have any idea of the possibility of having more exports than the 50,000 tons already announced?

Shri A. P. Jain: Certainly

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether any representative of the sugarcane growers has been included in the said delegation, and if not, the reason therefor?

Shri A. P. Jain: It was not considered necessary, because it was a question of selling manufactured sugar, and it was agreement about manufactured sugar that would come up for consideration there.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It is apparent from the papers that the Prime Minister has written a letter of seventeen

pages urging all Ministries to avoid wasteful expenditure on sending of delegations. May I know whether this has been brought to the notice of Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: If the indication is that there is any wasteful expenditure on this delegation, I repudiate it.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the proposals that the Indian delegation is likely to make at the Geneva conference called by the UNO to determine world prices of sugar?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can he prejudge?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is very difficult to say what particular matters will arise, but one of the important matters will be whether we should become a party to the sugar agreement, and if so, what should be the quantity that should be allocated to us. But there are so many things that are likely to come up that it is difficult for me to give the matters that will be discussed there.

Shri N. R. Manisamy: May I know whether it is a fact that sugar is exported to the other countries at a lesser price than that at which it is being obtained locally, with a view to earn foreign exchange?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is so

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the question and the answer that we are trying to increase our exports. May I know whether sugar production has gone up in the country, whether it is sufficient to meet the requirements of our country, and if so, whether the price of sugar will come down as a result of more production?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first part of the question may be answered.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is more a policy question; sometimes, in order to increase exports people have to curtail internal consumption.

Shri Tyagi: Is the loss that is incurred on account of the foreign trade in sugar being borne by the State or by the industrialists or is it being realised from the consumers?

Shri A. P. Jain: This question is rather difficult to answer, because it all depends upon the circumstances. So far as the first export quota of 50,000 tons is concerned, the loss was to be borne by the sugar producers.

Shri Tyagi: By the consumers.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know whether a representative of the co-operative sugar factories has also been included in this delegation?

Shri A. P. Jain: One cannot include all kinds of representatives. This is a small delegation, and those who could do the work most effectively have been included.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the delegation which has been sent has full powers to take a decision as to our becoming a member of the International Sugar Agreement, or whether the decision will be taken by Government on their recommendation and on their report?

Shri A. P. Jain: The final decision will be taken by Government.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the prices of our sugar are comparatively very high, and, therefore, there is no demand in the foreign countries?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have already answered that question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had enough of sugar, I suppose. So let us go to the next question.

रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा करना

*१६५६. श्री जांगड़े: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बीना-भोपाल और अनूपपुर-कट्टनी सेक्शनों के बीच में रेलवे लाइन को दोहरा करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ल) अगस्त, १९५८ तक इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है?

रेलवे लाइनों (बी स० ब० लाइन्स) :
(क) अगस्त, १९५८ के आखीर तक बीना-भोपाल सेक्शन पर कुल मिलाकर ३ की सदी काम हुआ है। अनूपपुर-कट्टनी पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम अभी शुरू हुआ है।

(ल) बीना-भोपाल : ₹६,१०,००० परे।

अनूपपुर-कट्टनी के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के काम पर अभी तक कुछ लंबे नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Jangde: May I know the time by which the doubling of these two lines will be completed, and the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The target is 1960-61. So far as the Bina-Bhopal line is concerned, an emergency certificate has been given for Rs. 3 crores. So far as the other line is concerned, the sum will be Rs. 1.75 crores.

Shri Jangde: May I know how far these new constructions will relax speed restrictions on the two lines?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As at present, on the Bina-Bhopal line, the line capacity is 17 trains; it is hoped to step it up to 25.5 trains each way. So far as the other line is concerned, the present capacity is 14 trains per day. It is hoped to step it up 22 trains per day each way.

Shri V. C. Shukla: The line between Anuppur and Katni is a second-class line on which fast trains cannot run. May I know whether while doubling it, Government propose to make it a first-class line, so that fast trains also can run on that line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is largely for the movement of goods, but I hope it will suit the other purpose also.

Shri Jangde: Provision had been made in the last budget for the doubling of these two lines. May I know the reason why very low expenditure has been incurred till now?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said before, the Katni line has just been taken up. As for the other line, tenders have been called for, and it will be taken up and completed by 1960-61.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri V. C. Shukla: My question has not been properly answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have passed on to the next question.

Fodder Production

"1660. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the steps taken to increase the production of fodder and concentrate in the country during the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the results achieved;

(c) how much money has been allotted for this purpose during the above period; and

(d) the amount actually spent?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 96].

(b) The scheme for the development of feed and fodder referred to in reply to part (a) of the question was sanctioned only towards the end of 1957-58 and it is likely to be taken up in 1958-59. Results achieved under the scheme will be known only after it has worked for some time.

(c) No provision was made for the development of fodder in the First Five-Year Plan. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, expenditure on the scheme will be met out of the total provision of Rs. 8.68 crores for the All-India Key Village Scheme.

(d) No expenditure has been incurred under this Scheme so far.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या मंत्री माहीदय बलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि फर्ट फाइबर यीवर प्लान में क्या किसी किस्म का कोई लर्च फाफर के बढ़ाने के वास्ते किया गया?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, there was no scheme to increase fodder as such.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे प्लान में अब तक क्या कोई लर्च फाफर और कंसेटेट्स को बढ़ाने के वास्ते किया गया है?

श्री मो० बै० कृष्णप्पा : अभी तक असम गवर्नरेट को ६,००० पया, आधा प्रदेश गवर्नरेट की २३,००० रुपया, बिहार गवर्नरेट को २६,००० पया, मैसूर गवर्नरेट को २२,००० पया, राजस्थान गवर्नरेट को २०,००० पया और त्रिपुरा को ६,००० पया संक्षेप में किया गया है। कितना रुपया लर्च होता है, इसका अभी पता नहीं है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : क्या सरकार को कुछ मालूम है कि इन रकमों में से अब तक कितना पया लर्च किया गया है या पिछले दो सालों में कितना पया लर्च हुया है?

श्री मो० बै० कृष्णप्पा : इसका अभी कुछ पता नहीं है।

Ch. Ranbir Singh: May I know the area sown with improved type of fodder seeds?

श्री मो० बै० कृष्णप्पा : इसका साल में आखिर में पता लगेगा, अभी पता नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga:

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I wanted the figure for last year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I have not allowed the hon. Member an opportunity, he asks the question.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any effort is being made in any of the States or is proposed to be made to distribute improved seeds of different types of fodder among the peasants at least in the key village areas?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, one of the items under the scheme is to distribute improved seeds in the key village scheme areas, and especially in the community project areas. Apart from these, there are four pilot projects in the country started under that scheme.

Shri Tyagi: Is it the intention of Government to import mechanised cows made of steel, where fodder is fed to the machine, and it yields milk?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I also read something about these mechanised cows. I think the people who drink these mechanised cows' milk will be mechanised people, and when we have mechanised people in the country, then we shall have to think about it.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Are the Government aware that large amounts of fodder and grass suitable for fodder are burnt annually in the forests of India; and, if so, are Government making any efforts to retrieve this supply of fodder from the forests?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They say that they burn it because if it is burnt, immediately after rainfall they get very good fodder. Unless they burn it they cannot get very good fodder.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव: इस स्टेटमेंट में Under the Second Five-Year Plan, Item (ii) में लिखा है कि "A pilot scheme for the establishment of fodder banks with a view to building up fodder reserves is proposed to be taken up".

मैं पूछता हूँ कि पाइलट स्कीम कब तक सेट अप हो जायेगी। पूरे पांच सालों में से दो साल बाकी हैं। तो कितने साल में यह स्कीम सेट अप हो जायेगी, जिसका जिक्र किया गया है?

श्री भूमि बैंडुलकर्णी: श्री लालदेश में पाइलट स्कीम है। लालदेश बम्हर्ह स्टेट में है। गोरंगजगहों पर शुल्करने के बारे में धर्मी पता नहीं है।

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that nearly 50 per cent of our cattle die due to shortage of fodder?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The problem is that we have too many cattle in our country. Due to religious and sentimental reasons we have old and useless cattle which have to be fed in pinjrapoles and if we kill them people take objection to it. So, compared to the rest of the world, in India we have got more cattle. If you reduce the number of old and useless cattle, we will get more fodder for the others and we will get more milk.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव: सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान के घाइटम ३ में जिक्र है :

"A survey of grass-land in India has been undertaken with a view to evolving sound system of grass land management;"

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सर्वे किस प्राविस में होगी और कब तक इस के लक्ष्य होने की सम्भावना है? एक सवाल यह है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस में कहा गया है कि तीन स्टेशन्स में स्टडी शुल्क की जायेगी, तो यह स्टडी कब शुल्क की जायेगी और अगर शुल्क है गई है तो कब शुल्क हुई और कब लक्ष्य होगी।

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: A survey has been already completed in the States of Punjab, West Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Rajasthan, Andhra, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may assure Panditji that all his questions will not be exhausted during this time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have put a question already with your permission. It has not been answered fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore I say we may put it at some other opportunity.

Post-Graduate School in I.C.A.R.

*1664. **Shri Venkatasubbiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a Post-Graduate School in Indian Agricultural Research Institute in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation from October, 1958;

(b) whether the Council of I.A.R.I. has been consulted in framing rules and regulations regarding admission and general administration of the School; and

(c) whether Government employees of I.A.R.I. have been given the facility of obtaining M.Sc. or Ph. D. without prejudice to their services which system was in vogue previously in awarding the Diploma of I.A.R.I.?

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

(b) Yes. The Institute's Council has been consulted in the matter. Copies of the Calendar of the Post-Graduate School have been placed in the Library of the Sabha.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: In view of the fact that this post-graduate school is to be started within a month or two, may I know whether Government have come to a decision regarding allowing government employees to get this degree?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Very soon the school will be started and the process of selection of students is now in progress. As soon as the classes start or before the classes start, we have to take a decision about allowing government employees to get this degree.

Shri Radhakishan Vyas: May I know what are the number of students to be admitted to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. classes and whether due consideration has been paid to the claims of the various States for admission?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. The number of students that will be admitted to the M.Sc. classes will be 100 and to the Ph.D. classes will be about 50. The question whether they have to be taken on merit from India as a whole—or whether regions or States have to be given particular representation will be discussed with the Director of the Institute whom I am going to meet at 1.30.

Shri Kodiyal: What is the outlay for starting this and what assistance will we get from the Rockefeller Foundation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We get from the Rockefeller Foundation about \$1 lakh immediately, some technical equipment and other things and some experts. And the Government of India intend to spend Rs 2.24 lakhs on capital and Rs. 22.0 lakhs on revenue account.

Shri Ranga: In view of the great demand of scholars from different States for seats in these M.Sc. and Ph.D. classes, this being the first year, will the hon. Minister examine in the conference he is going to have today the advisability of increasing the number?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The experts have held that the maximum number could be 100 for the M.Sc. and 50 for the Ph.D. courses; and the existing facilities and equipment are quite sufficient only for that number. This is the first year; and from next year we can consider the question of increasing the number.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know whether any seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in this school, and if so, how many?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The students will be selected according to certain rules and regulations prescribed. And, if there is an obligation on our part to give some reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that will be followed.

Shri Bose: May I know whether the requisite number of professors for taking the M.Sc. and Ph. D. classes have been appointed; and, if so, are any of them from foreign countries?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They have been appointed since last week. The U.P.S.C. have selected most of them. Of the three experts, one has already come under the Rockefeller Foundation and two are about to come.

Shri Venkatasubbiah: What are the reasons that prevent the Government from deciding the matter of allowing government servants to undertake the courses as it was done on previous occasions?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Hitherto Government employees were not attending classes. Here they have to attend classes hereafter. We have to find out how we can adjust this—the government employees attending to their work, and, at the same time, attending the classes. That is the problem here.

Shri Heda: May I know what procedure one has to adopt to get admission? Can anybody apply directly or has he to come through the department or the State concerned?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are two or three courses, agronomy, micology, chemistry and various subjects. It was published in the papers and applications have been invited and only those people who were entitled to apply have already applied.

Ferro Concrete Sleepers for Railway Tracks

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*1665. *Shri Jadhav:*
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government

plan to use ferro concrete sleepers for railway tracks?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Yes Sir; for the present, it is proposed to use ferro concrete sleepers in large yards.

Shri Assar: Has there been a trial of these sleepers in our country to test whether they stand the climatic conditions?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not hear the question properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member repeat the question?

Shri Assar: May I know whether these sleepers have been tested as to whether they can stand the climatic conditions and changes in our country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The only trial was made in 1949 in the Langhola Ghat section of the Sealdah Division. Only 200 sleepers were laid and that number is not enough to give any scientific data; nor is the experience in other countries like France and West Germany, where the conditions are different, decisive. Here there are very many difficulties. For instance, they are heavy and each weighs about 6 mds. The handling difficulty, the difficulty about fastenings, packing are all there unsolved. They have to be experimented on a large scale before any definite opinion is given about them.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know to what extent these sleepers will replace the wooden sleepers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: To a very limited extent because our experience is only of about 200 sleepers, as I said, on the Sealdah division. We have got to test far more before we can launch upon it.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Closure of Bidi Factories in Vidarbha

S. N. Q. No. 17. **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the closure of bidi factories in Vidarbha from 1st July, 1958 rendering about three lakh labour unemployed;

(b) if so, whether the closure is the result of disparity in wages as obtaining in the neighbouring States;

(c) whether any State Governments have approached the Central Government to take suitable steps to remove the disparity in wages and working conditions of the workers, and

(d) if so, what steps the Government are contemplating to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b). Yes.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The State Governments of West Bengal and Bombay had brought to the notice of the Central Government the disparities existing in the minimum rates of wages fixed for employment in bidi industry in adjacent States and desired that suitable steps should be taken to remove the disparities. The Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board, set up by the Central Government under Section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, considered the situation arising from the disparity in minimum wages obtaining in adjacent States and on the suggestion of the Board, the Central Government convened in March 1958 an Inter-State Committee to consider the matter. The Committee recommended that all State Governments should fix or revise minimum wages in such

a manner that serious disparities were avoided, which would lead to the migration of the industry from one State to another. The State Governments have been requested to expedite action in this regard and the matter is receiving their attention.

12.01 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair]

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether bidi industry is also one of the industries covered by the Minimum Wages Act and also whether the directions for fixing the minimum wages have been issued only to Punjab and Bombay Governments or to all the State Governments in the country?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; the decisions reached at the Nainital Conference were communicated to all the State Governments.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that a reference was made to the Minimum Wages Act, Section 8 and the two State Governments were asked to clear this disparity. May I know whether other State Governments were also given this communication for fixing the minimum wages and that there must be uniform wages and if so what is the minimum wage fixed per thousand?

Shri Abid Ali: Besides that we had also convened a meeting of the representatives of the State Governments concerned and there it was decided that the rates of payments to the workers should be such that there should not be much disparity so that the industry might not migrate from one State to another.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: What about Mr. Wasnik?

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: I have been rising, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members who tabled questions do not pursue them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that on the question of wage increase there has been a strike for nearly a month in Trichinopoly in Madras State? If so, what direction, if any, has been given by the Central Government?

Shri Abid Ali: It is in their own sphere and there is no question of our giving a direction to them. We send them suggestions whenever it becomes necessary.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know whether it is a fact that in the inter-State Committee meeting held on 31.3.1958, it was agreed to revise upwardly the wages in the neighbouring States of Bombay to discourage shifting of industry from Vidarbha? If so, which States have accepted this suggestion and what wages have they fixed?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already replied to this question.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know whether the bidi industry is shifting to neighbouring States due to increased wages and a large number of bidi workers are leaving Bombay State due to unemployment.

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think the position is serious to that extent. The works were closed because some of the employers were not prepared to follow the notification which was issued by the Government of Bombay. They went to the court and the courts gave the decision. Most of the factories have already opened.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: May I know whether the closure of the bidi factories in Vidarbha was due to the regulation of the chhat system there and if so whether the Government is contemplating to bring a suitable legislation in the Centre for regulating it in the whole of India?

Shri Abid Ali: This system was one of the items disposed of and the court also has given its decision in the matter. It is not necessary for the

Government to issue any further instructions in this behalf.

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines Corporation

S. N. Q. No. 18. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to lay a statement showing the reasons for the steep rise in the losses of the Indian Airlines Corporation from the actual loss of Rs. 103 lakhs in 1957-58 to estimated loss of Rs. 224 lakhs in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I lay a statement on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

The reasons given by the Indian Airlines Corporation for the steep rise in their estimated losses for the year 1958-59 are, broadly, the estimated increase in depreciation, insurance and landing charges, and increased expenditure on fuel as a result of introduction of Viscounts. The Corporation could not also assess accurately the increase in revenue on Viscount services at the time the Budget Estimates for 1958-59 were prepared in December, 1957. The tentative revised estimate of loss for 1958-59 is that it may be about half of the estimated loss.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The revised estimate of losses for 1958-59 is now about Rs. 112 lakhs, that is, about Rs. 9 lakhs more than 57-58. Has it dawned on the Minister and the IAC that budgeting for a loss of Rs. 2.25 crores is likely to damage the reputation of the Corporation? May I also know, since the Corporation is subsidised to the extent of Rs. 1.25 crores per annum in the losses, whether any steps are taken to work the Indian Airlines Corporation, which is rich man's transportation, without loss and without expecting a subsidy from the Government?

Shri Mohiuddin: The increased losses in the Budget Estimate of 1958-59 were, as explained by the IAC, due to the fact that they could not assess the increased traffic on the introduction of the new Viscounts. They expected that in spite of the fact that the Viscount is faster and more comfortable, the increase in traffic will only be gradual. This theory has proved to be wrong and fortunately the traffic has increased substantially. They were also afraid that on account of the more comfortable Viscounts, the night airmail traffic will be diverted. That has also not proved to be correct. These were the main reasons for the fact that the estimated losses were on the high side—the expectation that cost had to be incurred at a high level and losses were on the high side. As regards the other questions, Government have decided to appoint a cost structure committee to enquire into the expenses in the cost structure of the IAC.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The hon. Minister has said that the IAC could not correctly assess, in December, 1957, the increase in traffic due to the introduction of the Viscounts. In 1955-56, I see that the difference between the Budget estimate and the actual losses was about Rs. 75 lakhs. Similarly, in 1956-57. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may put a question and not make a regular short speech.

Shri M. R. Krishna: This has been continuing from 1956 onwards till 1958-59. What steps are now being taken by the Ministry to check the tendency of showing an inflated loss in the Budget?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already asked the Corporation to budget more realistically. But there are difficulties. For instance, I may point out that in 1958, the IAC thought of introducing new route patterns and the new route patterns will practically be introduced by the end of this year. It will be difficult for them to assess the revenues for the next year. We do not

commenting in an adverse manner, know how the entire new route pattern will react on the public. So, budgeting, especially for revenues, is a very difficult exercise; but I can assure the hon. Members that as far as the expenditure is concerned their budgeting was quite normal.

Shri Heda: May I know whether there is any formula for the fixation of rates and fares, because I find that the journey from Bangalore to Delhi is costlier than the journey from Madras to Delhi even though the route from Bangalore to Hyderabad is covered by Dakotas and from Madras to Hyderabad it is covered by Viscount?

Shri Mohiuddin: I might invite the hon. Member's attention to the Air Transport Council's Report on fares wherein they have made certain recommendations. The fares that have now been fixed since June, 1958 are mainly based, with slight alterations, on the recommendations of the Air Transport Council.

Shri Dasappa: The distance between Delhi and Bangalore is not more than the distance between Delhi and Madras, and yet you are charging more than Rs. 20 extra for the journey between Bangalore and Delhi. May I know the reasons for it?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already referred to the report which is, I think, available in the library. In that report the Air Transport Council has discussed these matters very thoroughly.

Shri Dasappa: What are the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Report of the Bose Board of Inquiry

S. N. Q. No. 19. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Feroz Gandhi:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sanganna:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Justice Vivian Bose, Chairman of the

Board appointed to inquire into the role of certain officials in the investment of the Life Insurance Corporation in the Mundhra concerns, has submitted the report;

(b) if so, the nature of the findings;
(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes, the report was received on the afternoon of the 21st September, 1958.

(b) and (c). The report is being examined by Government and action will be taken in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the All-India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955. It may be necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) Yes; after action has been taken on the report.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether the findings of the Chagla Commission have been upheld by this Commission; if not, may I know the nature of the difference?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It would not be fair to disclose the findings of this Board, because the officers concerned have yet to offer their explanation, the Government has to consider the case and, if necessary, it may have to be referred even to the Public Service Commission. We have to proceed in accordance with the procedure laid down in the disciplinary rules.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the report of this Commission contains oblique references to our former Finance Minister; if so, are these references incidental or are they compelled by facts emerging out of this enquiry?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have heard the word 'oblique' and nothing else.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the officers concerned in the en-

quiry report will be given an opportunity again to explain their charges to the Government?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I can't say at this stage whether the House will wish to discuss the matter, whether it will be a fit subject for discussion—all these will be considered.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the summary of the report that appeared in the Press; if so, whether that summary is substantially correct?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is neither authentic, nor authorised.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether the Board of Enquiry has given any finding that the facts of the Mundhra deal were not placed before the Minister by the Secretary concerned, and full responsibility was taken by the Secretary?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am not going to deal with the fragments of the report; in fact, I have not seen it yet.

Shri Dasappa: When the Government chooses to lay the report on the Table of the House, may I know whether it also lay the evidence that was tendered before the Board of Enquiry?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I do not know under which circumstances the witnesses have given evidence, because the proceedings were held ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ camera and I am absolutely unaware of the circumstances in which the witnesses were persuaded or the witnesses agreed to give evidence. If the occasion for dealing with the evidence arises, I do not think this House would like to deal with the evidence as a revising or an appellate body.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that that all the three officers responsible for this deal have been held responsible by this Board of Enquiry, and out of these three officers there is the largest number of charges

against one; and, if so, may I know which.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is the good of going into details? The Minister has said that he himself has not looked into it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How can he say, in reply to a question by Shri Morarka, that the summary was not authentic or authorised without looking into it? Sir, it is a very serious thing.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he does not know whether it is oblique or straight.

Shri Hem Barua: But that shows that he has seen the report

Pandit G. B. Pant: Because neither any member of the Board of Enquiry nor any member of Government has issued any statement and the report as it has been received by Government is a confidential document, whatever has appeared is neither authentic nor authorised.

Shri Khadilkar: As a summary of the document has appeared in the Press and it has not been contradicted by Government, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the findings as given in the Press are correct or incorrect, or in some way correct or incorrect?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I would expect Members not to accept anything until it has been confirmed by Government, instead of waiting for any contradiction from them.

Shri Mahanty: May I know why two officials, namely, the Governor of the Reserve Bank and the Chairman of the State Bank of India, who came up for mention in the report of the Chagla Enquiry Commission, were left out and their cases were not referred to the Vivian Bose Enquiry Committee under its terms of reference?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Government did not consider it necessary to refer

their cases, and the resolution was issued mentioning the names of officers against whom the enquiry was to be made. Nobody in Parliament ever suggested, that other persons should be proceeded against, after the issue of that resolution.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tangamani.

Shri Mahanty: Sir,.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Tangamani: The Minister says that all these suggestions must have been made earlier.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the report of the Vivian Bose Committee will be laid on the Table of the House along with the recommendations, or only the recommendations of the Committee and the decisions of Government?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am not enthusiastic about either (Interruptions).

Shri Mahanty: The hon. Minister stated that nobody had ever suggested and, therefore their cases were not referred to the Vivian Bose Committee. If he will kindly go through the debate that took place on the report of the Chagla Commission, he will find any number of mentions to this effect. May we know, in all humility, what circumstances and what objective conditions the Government had before them for not referring these two cases to the Vivian Bose Committee?

Pandit G. B. Pant: What I said was that after the resolution had been published nobody in Parliament made any suggestion like that.

Shri Tyagi: As a result of these investigations, may I know whether Government have taken any steps to check the tendency amongst the officers of the Secretariat to shirk responsibility?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I hope that the officers in the Secretariat are conscious of their responsibilities and will discharge them fearlessly

independently, keeping before themselves only the best interest of the country and nothing else.

Food Situation in Kerala

S.N.Q. No. 29. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All Parties Conference in Trivandrum on 18th September, 1958 has requested the Government of India to supply at least 10,000 tons of rice to Kerala immediately;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of supplies to fair price shops, rice prices have been going up in Kerala; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to meet the situation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, a request to that effect has been received from the Food Minister of Kerala.

(b) There is no lack of supplies in the Southern Rice Zone. Although, of late, there has been some rise, the prices of rice in that zone are much lower than those prevailing in many parts of the country. The wholesale price of common rice in the Southern Zone including Kerala ranges between Rs. 19 and Rs. 21.50 per maund as against the prices of:—

	Rs.	Rs.
	per maund	
West Bengal	25.00	to 37.00
Bihar	24.25	to 27.50
Bombay	21.00	to 30.50
U.P.	21.50	to 24.50

2. Since the deficit of Kerala is more than covered by the surplus in the Southern Rice Zone, Kerala Government's requirements could be met by purchases within the Zone. It was decided that the Kerala Government would contribute Rs. 1 crore annually for subsidizing sale of rice. The Kerala Government have spent only a few lac of rupees and if there was any paucity of rice at the fair price shops, the State Government could buy and sell rice at subsidized rates.

3. Large scale movement of rice is taking place to Kerala on trade account. With the arrival of Kani crop in Kerala, Kurvai in Madras and Basangi in Andhra, the rice supply in the Southern Zone will improve further.

(c) The Food Minister of Kerala is today going to meet the Central Food Minister when the situation will be discussed.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that Kerala's purchase of rice has been confined to Andhra on the Government account and at present in the surplus districts of Andhra rice is available at prices far above the prices fixed by the Government of India so that it is almost impossible for the Government to purchase from those districts where there is surplus, notwithstanding the illegality of paying more price?

Shri A. P. Jain: The whole of the southern zone is open to the Kerala Government for making purchases of rice, and it is for them to have chosen the regions where they have to make purchases.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are the Government of India aware that despite a recurring deficit to the extent of 50 per cent in Kerala the price of rice in Kerala is the lowest in India all these days and that that was due to the fair and proper distribution of the little quantity made available to that Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have been a little more partial to Kerala in supplying the rice, and even today we are prepared to help to the extent possible.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Minister says that the Government of India have been a little more partial. May I know from him what is the total monthly average of rice supplied during the last six months as compared to the total monthly average in the six months before the last six months?

Shri A. P. Jain: The two figures are not comparable, because the zone had just been formed in the earlier six months. Now, the zone has become effective. So, it will not be proper to compare the two figures. Nonetheless, I could say that while Madras has been supplied no rice, Mysore has been supplied no rice during the recent months, Kerala has been supplied no less than 40,000 tons of rice. Besides we have advanced a loan of 24,400 tons to Kerala, out of which they have returned only 5,000 tons.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that while according to the Central Government the surplus in Andhra is about 9 lakh tons, the Chief Minister of Andhra has said that according to him it is only 5 lakh to 6 lakh tons and that out of the 5 lakh to 6 lakhs, according to the Andhra Chief Minister, about 2½ lakhs have been taken by the Central Government from that zone?

Shri A. P. Jain: These are anybody's judgment and anybody's guesses, but the surplus of rice in Andhra is very heavy. Here, I may also add that large quantities of rice are transported from Tanjore to Kerala.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The question was whether the Chief Minister of Andhra had definitely stated that they do not agree with the Central Government that it is 9 lakh tons. They have said that it is only 5 lakh to 6 lakh tons. I want to know whether there is any difference as far as the surplus is concerned between the Central Government and the Andhra Government.

Mr. Speaker: He said anybody is entitled to have a say.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that rice from Andhra is being illegally transported to Bombay and other places after procurement that has been made by the Central Government, and because of this particular reason of illegal transporta-

tion, there is not much rice available in Andhra at present?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am quite sure that there is plenty of rice available in the southern zone. As regards smuggling, it is true that sometime press reports have appeared about smuggling of rice from Andhra to other States. We wrote to the Chief Minister and he has taken strong measures to put down smuggling.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra and the various organisations also in Andhra have complained to the Government of India that they have been keeping down the Andhra rice-price in order to subsidize Kerala?

Shri A. P. Jain: There has been an allegation to that effect.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are the Government aware that the Kerala Government have appointed a one-man Commission consisting of a retired High Court Judge to enquire into the recent rice purchases by the Kerala Government in Andhra through their own agencies and, if so, may I know whether the Government have got the proceedings or the report of that Commission?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Central Government had had nothing to do with those purchases. Every Member of this House knows that there were certain serious types of allegations, and the Kerala Government have appointed a one-man Commission to look into them.

Shri Tyagi: I have two questions to put. One is this. May I know if the Kerala Government only recently reduced its food subsidy from Rs. 1½ crores to Rs. 1 crore this year and, if so, was the Central Government consulted, and did the Central Government agree to this and, if so, on what grounds?

Shri A. P. Jain: Before the re-organisation of the States, the Government of Travancore-Cochin used to give a subsidy of Rs. 1·5 crores.

Since the present Ministry came to power they have reduced it to Rs. 1 crore and they have also consulted us in the matter.

Shri Thana Pillai: The hon. Minister says that he was rather partial to Kerala. May I know whether this partiality is the outcome of the fear that a food agitation will be started in Kerala also as in U.P.?

Shri A. P. Jain: Food agitation is a bad thing. I want to avoid it. But, food agitation cannot compel me to do a particular thing.

Shri Tyagi: To what conclusion has the one-man Commission of Mr. Justice P. T. Raman Nair come in regard to the investigations where it was alleged that the Kerala Government allowed its agent-traders to purchase rice from Andhra at a price of Rs. 3-7-0 per maund while the prices there were possibly Rs. 2-8-0 per maund less?

Shri A. P. Jain: The fact of the matter is that the Kerala Government never consulted us about this deal. It is all their own affair. So far as I understand from newspapers, the Commission is enquiring and it has not come to any conclusion.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Government is considering to give a better or fair price for the procurement of rice in Andhra especially in view of the fact that the Kerala State Government has given a far better price than the price fixed by the Central Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: Surely, any higher price paid by the Kerala Government cannot be any argument for the Centre raising its rate of procurement. The whole question of what will be the rates of procurement for the future is under consideration of the Government.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know what the total stocks held by the Government of India in the Central godowns in Kerala are, and whether the Government of India will permit the

Kerala Government to purchase rice in view of its non-availability at controlled prices or at more than controlled prices from the four districts of Andhra?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is for the Kerala Government to buy wherever they like at market rates. So far as our stocks are concerned, I cannot give the figure. But, nonetheless, wherever our stocks may be, they are meant for the whole of India. If they happen to be located in a particular State, they are not necessarily available for that particular State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Age Limits of Railway Ministerial Staff

*1650. **Shri S. L. Saksena:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the different age limits for superannuation of Ministerial staff on State Railways; and

(b) the reasons for such differences?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Under the extant rules the age of retirement of all Railway Servants is 55 years. However, a Ministerial Railway Servant who was appointed to permanent Government Service prior to 1.4.1938 might be required to retire at the age of 55 years, but may ordinarily be retained in service if he continues to be efficient and medically fit, upto 60 years.

(b) This is a condition of service applicable to Ministerial staff appointed to permanent service prior to 1.4.1938.

Facilities to Passengers in 'M.V. Andamans'

*1653. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints are recorded by passengers in

the complaint book kept on 'M.V. Andamans' regarding the quality of food supplied by the ship's canteen to the bunk passengers; if so, what action is taken to remove these grievances;

(b) whether complaints have also been received about the inadequate number of ceiling fans fitted in bunk class and passengers feel much hardship particularly during foul weather when Port Holes are kept closed; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Necessary information is being collected by reference to the Complaint Book itself and will be placed on the Table of the House when ready.

(b) and (c). Some complaints have been received. The number of fans and ventilators provided in the accommodation for bunk class passengers is in conformity with the Mercantile Marine Department requirements. The question of providing additional fans is however under examination.

Supply of Foodgrains to Calcutta

*1654. **Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains were sent from Bombay, Madras and Vizagapatnam to Calcutta in roofless wagons during this rainy season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many thousand maunds of foodgrains were thus germinated; and

(d) the total loss suffered on this account?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). To meet very urgent requirements open wagons had to be used on a few occasions from Vizagapatnam and Avadi due to non-availability of adequate number of watertight covered wagons at the time. The Railways undertook

to take due precautions by covering the wagons with good tarpaulins, tightly secured by ropes, and by providing escorts. Out of about 2½ lakhs maunds sent in this way 825 maunds valued at about Rs. 12,000/- got damaged.

Development of Agriculture

*1656. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Community Development Administration has effected the co-ordination of various departments and agencies concerned with the development of agriculture;

(b) if so, at what level and in what manner;

(c) what is the composition and function of the co-ordinating machinery at different levels; and

(d) the results achieved so far through such co-ordination?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). Coordination has been effected at the Centre, the State, the District and block levels. A statement giving detailed information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 97].

(d) Coordination has helped in easing bottlenecks and minimising delay in the formulation, sanction and execution of schemes.

Packing of Food Articles

*1661. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old Kerosene tins are being used on a large scale for packing food products in the country;

(b) if so, whether any examination has been made to find whether food products packed in such tins get contaminated; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) This Ministry has no information in this regard.

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

Agartala Municipality

***1662. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the management of the Agartala Municipality has been under the Tripura Administration directly; and

(b) whether Government have fixed any time for elections to the Agartala Municipality?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Since 25th April, 1955.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

दिल्ली में मजदूरों के लिये झोपड़ियां

***१६६३. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में रहने वाले मजदूरों के लिये झोपड़ियां बनाने की कार्रा योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इसके लिये कितनी न राशि नियत की गयी है ; और

(घ) इसके कब तक कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

किन्तु इस समय डिल्लीमेटिक एन्क्लेव के मोतीबाग लेट्र में धनधिकृत रूप से बसे हुये ३७५ मजदूरों को बसाने के लिये नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने रिंग २० तथा किचनर रोड के जंक्षन पर कुछ भूमि का विकास किया है ।

(ग) और (घ). मे प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Load Offerings

***1664. Shri Sharish Chandra Maitra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated load offerings for the Railways during the year 1958 on which shortfalls in the Second Five Year Plan were based; and

(b) the actual position now so far and revised assessment of load offerings and shortfalls to be faced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Load offerings for the year 1958 were not separately estimated.

(b) Estimated load carried in 1957-58 was 132 million tons, revised target at the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan is 168 and a shortfall of 6 million tons

Expert Committee on Wheat Products

***1667 Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Expert Committee appointed by the Central Government to examine the prevailing prices of wheat products in the several zones, has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee?

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

(b) Does not arise

All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association

***1668 Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the All India Railways Ministerial Staff Association has decided to observe 5th November as "protest day" to protest against the non-acceptance of their demands by the Railway Ministry;

(b) the demands put forth by the Association; and

(c) the Government's reactions thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No intimation of the reported decision has been received from the Association which is not a recognised body.

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

माधुपुर से प्रागे रेलवे साइन का बढ़ाया जाना

*१६६६. श्रीमती हुम्मा मेहता : रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की रुग्न करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सज है कि माधुपुर से प्रागे रेलवे साइन बढ़ा का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह काम कब तक प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे उपर्युक्ती (श्री सै. डॉ. रामस्वामी) :

(क) जी नहीं। इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Hospital Building in Shahdara

*१६७०. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the hospital building of Shahdara is lying vacant since last 18 months?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No, Sir. Only the Out-patient Department of the proposed 50 bedded General Hospital at Shahdara which has been constructed is lying vacant as the essential services like water, electricity, etc. have not yet been provided. The hospital building is yet to be constructed.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*१६७१. { Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Ram Krishan:

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

(a) whether the Northern and Himalayan Regional Committees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have considered a scheme to produce artificial rain by the installation of Steam Injectors during the Monsoon season, in the meeting held in Chandigarh on 8th and 9th September, 1958;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for this scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The scheme was considered by the Northern Regional Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which met at Chandigarh on 6th September, 1958.

(b) The scheme is intended to cause an increase in the amount of rainfall by artificial stimulation of clouds in a particular area by "Steam Injectors".

(c) The Scheme will be considered by the Scientific Committees and the Advisory Board of the Council and, if it is recommended by them, approval of the Governing Body to the allotment of funds will be obtained at its meeting to be held in December, 1958.

Postal Services in Lahaul Area

*१६७२. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from Lahaul Tribes for making better arrangement for carriage of postal dak and disbursement of money orders in that area; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Tribes Advisory Council for the Lahaul and Spiti Valleys had represented through the Punjab Government for the extension of telegraphic money order facilities at Keylong Post Office in the Lahaul area through the wireless telegraph office at that station.

A Member of the same Advisory Council had also suggested the conveyance of the mails from Manali to Keylong under contract system.

(b) It has been decided that telegraphic money orders to and from Keylong Sub Office should be routed through the Keylong Radio Telegraph Office.

Tenders are being invited for a contract for the conveyance of mails from Manali to Keylong by ponies and mazdoors.

Railway Line between Kazipet and Balharshah

*1673. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the repairs on the railway line between Kazipet and Balharshah are likely to be completed and the normal communications restored; and

(b) what is the total loss to the Railways on account of this flood havoc?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Repairs to the Railway line between Kazipet and Balharshah were completed at 12.30 hours on 12-9-58 and the railway traffic was resumed at 13.30 hours on the same day.

(b) The cost of restoration of the breaches and of the temporary arrangements over the Wirur bridge No. 269 is approximately Rs. 50,000. The new bridge No. 269 which is now to be built is estimated to cost Rs. 7 Lakhs.

Failure of Electric Power in Delhi Cantonment

*1674. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether supply of electric power to the population of Delhi Cantonment was completely stopped from 31st August, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the authorities to restore supply?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 98.]

Wheat Prices in Delhi

*1675. { **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Vajpayee:

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

(a) whether the prices, particularly retail prices, of wheat in Delhi have risen by about 20 per cent as compared to the prices prevailing a few weeks ago;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to bring down the prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). There was an appreciable rise in the price of wheat in Delhi towards the end of August, 1958. Delhi being included in the same wheat zone with Punjab, the prices of wheat in Delhi are largely dependent on those prevailing in the Punjab markets. On account of rumours that the State of Uttar Pradesh was proposed to be included in the Northern Wheat Zone

comprising the State of Punjab and Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, traders in Punjab started hoarding stocks of wheat and also made large scale purchases on behalf of the U.P. traders. This caused an abrupt and abnormal rise in the prices of wheat in the Punjab markets towards the end of August, and the rise was reflected in the prices prevalent in Delhi. As a measure against the hoarding and speculative activity of trade, the Punjab Government requisitioned large stocks of wheat in certain cities in Punjab. Certain other measures like tightening of credit control in Punjab were also taken. These had the desired effect of bringing down the prices of wheat in Punjab, and the prices in Delhi also declined simultaneously.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में साधारणों का लाना ले जाना

*१६७६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या साधा तथा हृषि मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि हिमालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में साधारणों को लाने ले जाने पर बहुत भ्रष्टिक स्वर्ण पड़ता है ;

(ख) किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने साधारणों को लाे से जाने का स्वर्ण स्वयं उठाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है जिससे साधारणों का भाव उचित स्तर पर रखा जा सके ; और

(ग) इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साधा तथा हृषि मंडी (श्री अ० प्र० अ०) : (क) जी है ।

(ख) और (ग). हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कुछ पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में वितरण के लिये साधारण के लाने ले जाने के स्वर्ण का कुछ भाग उठाने के लिये लिला है । भारत सरकार ने परिवहन के लिये आधिक सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

Acquisition of Land for National Highway No. 6

*१६७७. श्री P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether full compensation has been paid to the tenants of Deogarh and Kuchinda Sub-divisions of Sambalpur District in Orissa for their land acquired for the National Highway No. 6;

(b) if so, how much has been paid;

(c) if not, why not;

(d) since when the lands were acquired; and

(e) whether those tenants are still paying rent to the State Government for the lands already acquired?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In respect of Kuchinda Sub-division the total amount of compensation payable was Rs. 1,716.37 nP and the entire amount has already been paid. In the case of Deogarh Sub-division the total amount involved was Rs. 54,411.13 nP and 140 persons were affected. Upto the 11th September, 1958 compensation had been paid to 100 persons. According to report received from the State Government the remaining persons will be paid compensation very shortly.

(d) The lands were acquired between the years 1951 and 1953.

(e) The State Government reported sometime back that land revenue was still being collected in respect of the lands for which the acquisition proceedings had not been finalised. The abatement of revenue will however be given with retrospective effect on the finalisation of the proceedings.

Sea-Erosion in Kerala

1678. { **Shri Narayananarkutty Menon:**
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Kerala Government for immediate assistance for taking steps to meet sea-erosion in the State,

(b) if so, the nature of the request, and

(c) what action has been taken on the request?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VI, annexure No 99]

Administrative Radio Conference

*1679. **Shri Subodh Hansda** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for Administrative Radio Conference of the International Tele-communication Union to be held shortly and

(b) if so, its date and venue?

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

(b) The Conference is scheduled to begin from 17th August, 1959 in Geneva Switzerland

Purchase of Stores by Railway Administration

*1680 **Shri D C Sharma** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) how many teams of officers were sent abroad for the purchase of stores by Railway Administration during the current year,

(b) what is the amount of purchase effected by each one of these teams and

(c) whether any steel purchase was found not up to specifications and unusable by the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Repealing of Enactments

*1681 **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the High Courts have held that some of the amendments made by the State Legislatures prior to the enactment of Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 1956 (100 of 1956) were good law as these had not been specifically repealed and

(b) if so the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) Although under Article 254(1) of the Constitution such of the provisions contained in the State Motor Vehicles Amendment Acts as are inconsistent with the Central Motor Vehicles Act stand void, the Government of India have been advised that it would be better to repeal formally these void provisions which without serving any useful purpose are likely to mislead, if retained. Accordingly, it is proposed to undertake legislation under Proviso to Article 254(2) of the Constitution for repealing the inconsistent provisions contained in the State Motor Vehicles Acts

Signallers

*1682 **Shri S. L. Saksena** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how far his announcement on the 1st April, 1958, regarding upgrading of 45 per cent of signallers and their Inspectors on all Railways has been implemented on the various Railways,

(b) whether this upgrading of the Signallers and their Inspectors in accordance with the above announcement has been implemented and completed on North Eastern Railway;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain persons who have opted for pensions and are on the verge of retirement within a few months have still not been upgraded, nor they have been confirmed in the new grades; and

(d) whether in view of the fact that the delay would affect the fixation of the amounts of their pensions, Government propose to issue instructions for immediate upgrading and confirmation of all these Signallers and Inspectors with effect from 1st April, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The orders issued in March '57 have generally been implemented and nearly a half have been paid the arrears.

(b) Upgrading in respect of scales of Rs. 100—185 & 150—225 has been completed. Only the selection for filling up posts in the scale Rs. 200—300, orders regarding which were issued in October 1957, is outstanding.

(c) Yes, in a few cases.

(d) The necessary instructions already exist. Those who retire in the meantime will get the full benefits of upgrading and confirmation for pension.

Pamban Channel

*1683. { Shri Supakar:
Shri Thanan Pillai:
Shri Thanthalingam Nadar:
Shri Sankarapandian:
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of deepening the Pamban Channel as alternative to Sethusamudram Project;

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(b) whether any suggestion or scheme has been received by Government in this connection;

(c) if so, whether the gist of the scheme will be placed on the Table; and

(d) whether any action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). In the past, before the Sethusamudram project was taken up for consideration by Government the feasibility of deepening the Pamban Channel was examined. The existing channel is suitable for vessels up to 11 ft. draft only. On account of the rocky nature of the bottom of the channel and the shallow water in the approach from the Gulf of Mannar, it was considered that the channel could not be deepened for the use of larger and deeper draft vessels without great difficulty and heavy expense. The proposal was not, therefore, pursued further.

Targets for Food Production

*1684. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has suggested to all State Chief Ministers to fix targets of food production for the State, District, Thana, Village and the family; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the State Governments to it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. While emphasising the importance of increasing agricultural production, in his letter to Chief Ministers, Prime Minister mentioned that preparation should be made from now onwards for the next Rabi Crop and detailed targets should be laid down for this purpose, not only for the State but ultimately for each family of an agriculturist.

(b) The replies received so far indicate that State Governments are taking necessary action on the suggestions made by the Prime Minister.

Pedigree Bulls

*1685. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pedigree bulls in India;

(b) how many of them have been brought up during the last 10 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that bulls of the desired quality are in the proportion of 1:11250 in India; and

(d) what special steps Government propose to take to improve the number and quality of such bulls?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments etc. and will be furnished to the Lok Sabha in due course.

Postal Services in Spiti Area

*1686. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of the arrangement for carrying Mail to Spiti tribal area via Simla Rampur Chini-Namgia; Kaza and Losai have been explored; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The cost of the proposed mail line will be very heavy and will result in the post offices in the Spiti Valley working beyond the permissible limits of loss. The Punjab Government, who had desired the opening of the new main line, have been addressed to intimate whether they would meet the extra expenditure involved and their reply is awaited.

Freezing of Wheat stocks in Punjab

*1687.

Shri Ram Krishan:	Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daljit Singh:	

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat stocks in certain cities of Punjab are being frozen;

(b) if so, whether the permission of Central Government was taken in this matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this has caused a great concern among Delhi traders; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. The Punjab Government have requisitioned certain stocks of wheat.

(b) The State Government have been acting under the powers delegated to them under the Essential Commodities Act.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Land Mortgage Bank in Manipur

*1688. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Land Mortgage Bank in Manipur during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) the money provided for the purpose?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Yes. It is proposed to start the Bank during 1959-60. Preliminary steps are being taken. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for the purpose.

Minor Irrigation Schemes for U.P.

*1689. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the U.P. Government had made a request to the Centre for an additional aid of Rs. 2 crores to meet the requirement of minor irrigation and also for water-logged areas; and

(b) if so, reactions of the Centre?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently made a request to the Government of India for an additional aid of Rs. 11.27 crores and it is now under consideration.

Contaminated Water Supply in South Delhi

*1690. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water now being supplied to about 100,000 persons living in South Delhi from Okhla was contaminated perpetually;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to cut it off; and

(c) what other arrangements for water supply to these people are under Government's contemplation?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) The source of raw water supplied from Okhla Water Works is not satisfactory, but the water which is being supplied is satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Technical Committee has been set up by Government of India to go into the question of stabilising & augmenting Delhi's water supply. Their recommendations are expected within a period of about four months.

तूफान की चेतावनी देने वाला रडार यंत्र

*1691. श्री भगत दस्तान : क्या परिवहन संचार मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली के सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे पर १३ सितम्बर, १९५८ से तूफान की चेतावनी देने वाला जो रडार यंत्र चानू किया गया है, उसके लिये विदेशी महायता प्राप्त की गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किस देश से और किस स्थान से सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी;

(ग) कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी और

(घ) किन शर्तों पर यह सहायता दी गयी है ?

असंनिक उड़ान उपमंत्री (श्री अहमद मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) और (ख). जो हा, इडो-पू० एम०, टेक्निकल कोऑपरेशन एड प्रोग्राम : मिलमिले में यू० एम० ए० की सरकार से उनके टेक्निकल कोऑपरेशन मिशन : जर्जिं से तूफान की चेतावनी देने वाला रडार हासिल किया गया था।

(ग) अब तक ६.५२ लाख रुपये की लागत का नामान जिसमें मुख्य रडार तथा अलग से पुर्जे वर्ग शामिल हैं आ चुके हैं और २.०७ लाख रुपये दूँ पुर्जे वर्ग रह आने वाली हैं।

(घ) एड प्रोग्राम के: मिलमिले में जो इविप्रमेट वर्ग रह मिले हैं वे भारत सरकार की जायदाद होंगे और मिर्क एविशन के: लिये धरातलीय सुविधा के: विकास के: काम में लाए जायेंगे।

Development of Forests in Andamans

*1692. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation made for the schemes of development of forests in

the Andaman Islands under the Second Five Year Plan and the main targets set for achievement by the end of the Second Plan Period; and

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on the implementation of the said schemes and the progress made so far against the Plan targets?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The total Plan provision for forest development Schemes in Andamans under the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 80 lakhs. Information on other points is being collected from Andaman Administration and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra (Bombay)

*1692-A. { Shri Goray:
 { Shri Jadhav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the machinery installed in the Co-operative Sugar Factories in Maharashtra (Bombay State) has been found defective and it has involved co-operative sugar factories into heavy losses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Machinery imported from West German being designed to manufacture beet sugar gave 10 to 15 per cent lower sugar output in the last season; and

(c) whether these losses to the Sugar factories in turn adversely affected the cane prices to such an extent that the cane growing agriculturists share holders could get only Rs. 38 per ton instead of Rs. 46 per ton?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Some defects were observed in the machinery installed at the Co-operative Factories at Rahuri, Rahata, Karegaon and Malegaon in Bombay State, which

worked for the first time in 1957-58 season. These defects, however, did not involve the factories in heavy losses.

(b) No, Sir. The machinery imported was designed to manufacture sugar from sugarcane.

(c) No, Sir. The minimum price of Rs. 46 per ton refers to cane delivered at factory gate. The price of Rs. 38 per ton is for standing crop and excludes cost of harvesting and transportation.

Irrigation and Power Works under Bhakra Nangal Project

*1693. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 { Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1927 on the 30th April, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the irrigation and power works under the Bhakra Nangal Project upto the end of August, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 100.]

Rural University at Rudrapur

*1694. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 956 on the 14th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Rural University at Rudrapur in U.P. is likely to be established during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) It is hoped that the University will start functioning from the academic session, 1960.

Grass Land Improvement

***1695. Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any scheme of Grass Land Improvement in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where it has been launched; and

(c) whether such schemes are feasible in all the States?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 101.]

Price of Sugarcane

***1696. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 961 on the 14th March, 1958 regarding fixation of prices of Sugarcane and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir. About 3 years' data will have to be collected and studied before the report can be finalised.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Leimakhong Power System in Manipur

***1697. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Leimakhong Power System in Manipur has been completed; and

(b) if not, what are the difficulties and when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The work on Leimakhong Power System in Manipur is in progress.

(b) No particular difficulties are anticipated and all the works are expected to be completed by 1960.

Forest Department, Andaman Islands

***1698. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Department, Andaman Islands, has recently initiated a new policy of awarding contracts on the basis of payment of royalty, for the extraction and export of timber in log form on contractor's own account from South Andaman forests; and

(b) if so, the person or persons to whom such contracts have been awarded so far in the current financial year?

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

(b) Shri Govindarajulu was awarded a contract for extraction and export of timber on royalty basis for 2 years with effect from 19th May, 1958.

Selection of Scheduled Caste Candidates

2870. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2824 on the 28th April, 1958 regarding selection of Scheduled Caste candidates by Railway Service Commissions and state:

(a) whether the information has been collected; and

(b) whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information has since been collected and is under compilation. Being voluminous, it will take some time before it is placed on the Table of the Sabha

Reservation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians on Railways

2871. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2988 on the 30th April, 1958 regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indians on Railways and state whether the information has been collected and will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 102].

Telephone Connections

2872. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications for telephone connections from the towns of Parbhani District of Bombay;

(b) the date of the oldest application; and

(c) the reasons for delay in giving connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) There are three exchanges in Parbhani District, the information in respect of each is given below:

	Parbhani	Sailu	Hingoli
(b)	2	1	1
	1-8-58	17-7-58	15-5-58
(c) Demand Note	Demand Note	Connec-	
has been issued	has been issued	tion	
to both appli-	and connection	will be	
cants Only one	will	provi-	
of them has	be provided	ded	
paid. Connec-	soon	shortly.	
tion to h m is	after payment	has been	
being provided	made.	shortly.	

Class IV Employees in Loco Sheds of S.E. Railway

2873. Shri B. C. Gedson: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is uniform rate of duty hours for Class IV employees in all Loco Sheds of South Eastern Railway in Chakradharpur District or there are any differences in duty hours in certain Loco Sheds; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The duty hours of Class IV staff in the Loco Sheds in the Chakradharpur District of the South Eastern Railway are not uniform. The duty hours of staff in Loco Sheds are fixed in accordance with the classification made on the basis of their workload under the Hours of Employment Rules. Thus the variation in duty hours of Class IV staff in the Loco Sheds is not due to any discrimination but in conformity with the provisions of the Hours of Employment Rules.

Tobacco Plants

2874. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how much sum is allotted to the State of Madras for this year for eradicating the diseases of the tobacco plants under the plant protection scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Government of India are not giving any grant to State Governments for eradication of diseases of tobacco plants under any plant protection scheme. The Indian Central Tobacco Committee, Madras, has also not sponsored any plant protection scheme nor any request for allotment of funds for eradicating diseases of the tobacco plants under such a scheme, has been received by the Committee from the Government of Madras, so far.

Shillong-Gauhati Railway Link

2875. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the technical feasibility of linking Shillong and Gauhati by monorail or narrow gauge surface railway track as suggested by Mr. George Gilfellon for improved communication between these two places; and

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The note drawn out by Mr. Gilfellon was incomplete as no cogent reasons nor any figures of cost had been given. Besides, even in foreign countries, monorail is being developed mainly for urban and suburban traffic and is not intended for cross-country traffic. Therefore, the question of its adoption in the hilly area to link Shillong and Gauhati does not arise. There is no proposal, at present, to link Gauhati with Shillong by a narrow gauge line

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Board's Reorganisation Scheme

2876. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board's Reorganisation Scheme has been implemented with effect from 1st December, 1954; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof regarding channels of promotion of staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in part.

(b) Attention is invited to:

(i) Paras 17 to 19 of Railway Board's Secretariat Service Scheme;

(ii) Paras 12, 13, 14 and 19 of Railway Board's Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme; and

(iii) Paras 14 and 15 of Railway Board's Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme copies of which are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in the Library. See Index No. LT 975/58.]

Class IV Staff in Railway Board's Office

2877. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Matriculates employed as Class IV staff in Railway Board's Office;

(b) what are their future prospects; and

(c) the total number of such employees who have been promoted to higher grade or Class III posts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Thirty-one at present.

(b) The Matriculate class IV employees are granted 'no objection' certificates to enable them to get their names registered with the Employment Exchange, for higher grade posts, if they so desire. They are also considered along with the candidates nominated by the Employment Exchange to fill vacancies in class III posts in the Railway Board's office.

(c) Nine such employees were released for appointment against class III posts in other Central Government offices during the period from 1955 to 1957. The number of employees promoted to class III posts in the Board's office during the last few years, is as follows:—

During 1953: One
During 1954: Two
During 1958: six.

Looting of Goods Train

2878. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eight wagons of goods train were looted near Nizamuddin Railway station on the 18th May, 1958 afternoon; and

(b) if so, what action has been initiated by the Railway Protection Force to check such occurrences in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A case of running train theft occurred during the morning hours on 13-5-1958 in which the miscreants stopped a goods train between Faridabad and Tuglakabad and attempted to victimise 9 wagons. On checking, eight wagons were found intact and goods worth Rs. 300 only were found short from the 9th wagon.

(b) The strength of the Railway Protection Force at Faridabad has been reinforced by posting Armed Wing personnel.

Goods trains containing valuable commodities are escorted during the night by Armed Wing personnel.

One Subedar and one Havildar have been detailed to supervise security arrangements in this section.

Joint patrolling of vulnerable sections by District Police, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force has also been initiated.

Fire in a Railway Bogie

2879. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogie caught fire at railway yard, Pathankot, on the 11th May, 1958;

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred; and

(c) steps taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents?

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

(b) Rs. 25,000.

(c) The following preventive measures recommended by the enquiry committee appointed in this case are under examination:—

(i) Provision of additional Railway Protection Force staff for guarding the new yard at Pathankot.

(ii) Provision of a boundary wall at that station with a view to preventing trespass between line No. 12 and the road.

(iii) Provision of a number of hydrants in the new and the old yards for the purpose of firefighting. Provision of such hydrants at other stations also, where coaching stock is stabled, should be considered.

These measures are in addition to the normal steps taken by way of provision of fire extinguishers and fire engines and the instructions issued that stabled carriages should not normally be used as places of residence.

Medical Department of Manipur

2880. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for Medical Department (Health Services) of Manipur and the amount that lapsed during 1955-56 and 1956-57;

(b) the reason why money allotted could not be utilised; and

(c) measures taken to stop recurrence of lapse on money in the future?

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

Handling Contracts of Sakrigalighat and Maniharighat

2881. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to part (b) of

Unstarred Question No. 1539 on 5th September, 1958 and state what further amount is estimated to be paid to M/s. Bird and Company on account of extra lead at Sakrigalighat, and Maniharighat for the unexpired period of contract upto April, 1959 i.e. during the period from July 1958 to April 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The amount payable will depend upon the quantum of traffic handled and the leads involved in excess of the normal lead.

It is not possible at present, therefore, to estimate the amount that would be payable, as the traffic that will have to be so carried and the extra lead that will be involved, both vary from time to time.

Payment to Previous Handling Contractors at Maniharighat

2882. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1539 on 5th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no payment for extra lead was made to the previous Handling Contractors at Maniharighat during the period of about 9 years, from 15th August, 1947 to April, 1956;

(b) if so, what are the justifications and reasons for payment of a sum of Rs. 3,15,655-7-0 to M/s. Bird & Co. (Private) Ltd. on account of extra lead at the above Ghat during the period —May, 1956 to June, 1958;

(c) whether it is a fact that payment for extra lead for the period from August, 1949 to March, 1953 was assessed arbitrarily at Rs. 22,530 and paid to the then Handling Contractors at Sakrigalighat against their claim for Rs. 80,000 and no payment made for the period April, 1953 to April, 1956; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for the extreme variation in the matter of assessment and payment of the claim for 'extra lead' in the context

of the payment of a sum of Rs. 2,10,481-12-6 paid to M/s. Bird & Co. (Private) Ltd. at 90 per cent. of the amount claimed by them for Sakrigalighat for the period from May, 1956 to June, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; no claim on this account was made by the contractor and no payment was made.

(b) The payments on account of extra lead in excess of the normal lead of 300 ft. were made in accordance with the relevant provisions in the agreement.

(c) No, not arbitrarily. The amount of Rs. 22,530 was based on the rate for extra lead as was applicable during the same period at the opposite bank viz., Maniharighat where also the same handling contractors held the contract.

No payment on account of extra lead was made for the period April, 1953 to April, 1956 at Sakrigalighat as the rates agreed upon were irrespective of the actual lead involved.

(d) The differences in the terms of the contracts in respect of what is to be treated as the "normal lead" and the rate of payment for the "extra lead" account for the difference.

Capital Cost of Electricity during Second Five Year Plan

2883. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the capital cost per kilowatt of installed capacity separately for each thermal station completed so far in the Second Plan period; and

(b) the capital cost per kilowatt of installed capacity separately for each hydro-power station completed so far in the Second Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No 103.]

Bihar Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee

2884. *Shri Shree Narayan Das:*
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 841 on the 11th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Bihar Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee has submitted its final report;

(b) what are the important recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the report has been considered by the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

The Bihar Inland Water Transport Enquiry Committee was constituted to make only short-term recommendations for Bihar inland water transport. These were contained in their interim report. The intention has been that the all-India Committee on inland water transport set up under Shri B. K. Gokhale should go into the long term problem. The efforts that are being made by the Government of India from the short-term point of view have already been explained recently in reply to Starred Question No. 1477 answered on 23rd September, 1958 in the Lok Sabha. The Gokhale Committee will be visiting Bihar shortly. Therefore it is not considered necessary for the short-term Committee to submit a further Report.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Irrigation and Power Potential of Indian Rivers

2885. *Shri Ram Krishan:*
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether the work of overall study of the irrigation and power potential of Indian rivers has been completed; and

(b) if so, the irrigation and power potentiality of each river?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Water to Pakistan

2886. *Shri Ram Krishan:* Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water is still supplied to Pakistan from Indian rivers; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of water supplied during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

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

(b) Presumably the member is referring to the water supplied by India to the Central Bari Doab Canal system and the Dipalpur Canal and the waters that flow from India to Pakistan in the Ravi and the Sutlej rivers at the Indo-Pakistan border.

The total quantity of water delivered to Pakistan, some of which escapes into the Sea during any year, depends on the total flow in the rivers and the utilizations in India both of which vary with varying climatic conditions. The total quantity of water delivered in any one year is therefore not comparable with the similar quantity delivered in another year. Furthermore, the total quantities of water referred to above would have to be estimated from day-to-day discharges at nine places, and the labour involved in compiling and collecting the information is not likely to be commensurate with the result.

Power Supply to Pakistan

2887. *Shri Ram Krishan:* Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power is still supplied to Pakistan from Indian power projects; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of power supplied during 1956-57 and 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No. The supply of power which was being made from the Mandi Hydro-Electric Station of Punjab (India), was discontinued with effect from the 1st February, 1958.

(b) 1956-57 17.5 million units.
1957-58 17.3 million units.

Level Crossing between Hansi and Satrod

2888. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government decided to construct level crossing at mile 70|14 between Hansi and Satrod in 1954 at the expense of the villagers of village Dhandheri in Tehsil Hansi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the villagers deposited the required money in 1954;

(c) whether it is also a fact that level crossing has not been constructed so far though four years have passed;

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

(e) nature of action to be taken in the matter.

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

(b) The villagers paid only Rs. 112-8-0 towards charges for survey and preparation of plan and estimate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal was received to provide a level crossing at mile 76|10-11 but it was not found justified as there is already a (manned) level crossing at mile 76 close to the proposed site.

(e) The charges deposited are being refunded.

Level Crossing at Charkhi Dadri Station

2889. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the level crossing gates near village Rowaldhi and near goods office at Charkhi Dadri Station (near village Rowaldhi) on Rewari-Bhatinda Line are too narrow and cause great inconvenience to the motor traffic; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to Charkhi Dadri Station. If so, no complaints have been received from the public regarding inconvenience experienced by them.

(b) It is proposed to widen the level crossing as part of a general programme to widen all manned level crossings to a width of 18 feet wherever the width is less than this.

Influenza Epidemic

2890. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of 'Flu' were reported during 1958 (upto the 31st August, 1958); and

(b) how many of those proved fatal?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The statement laid on the Table shows the number of cases and deaths from influenza from 1st January to 31st July, 1958. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 104]

Information for the month of August, 1958 is not available.

Aircrafts

2891. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total cost of new types of aircrafts that the

Air India International have purchased during 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto the 31st August)?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin):

During 1957-58—Nil.

During 1958-59—Rs. 208.16 lakhs, being the landed cost of two new Super Constellations (Model 1049G) which were received by the Corporation in July and August, 1958.

'वैक्ष आक बलाय बेत्स फाम रेलवे बेगन्स'

२८८२. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पट्टनाम प्रकाशित होने वाले "इंडियन नेशन" नामक पत्र में श्री राम बहादुर गुप्त, प्रवान मंडल कांग्रेस कमेटी, सिन्धुला द्वारा लिखे गये "यैपर आक बलाय बेत्स फाम रेलवे बेगन्स" शीर्षक के लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जा हां।

(ख) पुर्वोत्तर रेलवे आर्ग रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा इस मामले में कार्रवाई की गयी है। पुलिस ने कई रेल-कमंबाजियां को गिरफ्तार किया है और अभी छानबीन जारी है।

Staff for Examination of Passenger Trains

2883. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for examination of passenger trains at all important stations of North-Eastern Railway adequate staffs are provided;

(b) if so, the names of the stations, and

(c) how far that has proved effective and successful?

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

(b) A List is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 105.]

(c) Examinations and checks are now possible to ensure defects being detected and rectified in time.

Procuring of Rice and Paddy in Tripura

2894. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Societies sponsored by the Relief and Rehabilitation Directorate, Tripura Administration, at Belonia have secured contract of procuring rice and paddy from the border area;

(b) if so, the quantity of rice and paddy procured so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to lack of godowns the procured rice and paddy are being wasted; and

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

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

(b) 14 maunds of rice and 13,958 maunds of paddy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Looting of Goods Trains

2895. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases of looting of goods trains by stopping them on way have occurred on grand chord line in June, 1958;

(b) if so, the places of such occurrences and the amount of goods looted; and

(c) the compensation paid by the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There were only two cases of running train thefts on the grand chord line in June 1958.

(b)

Place of occurrence	Date	Goods lost
(i) Between Durgawati & Bhabua Road.	1-6-58	11 Maunds & 15 seers of rice.
(ii) Near Gaya	16-6-58	26 bags of gram.

(c) No compensation has been paid so far by the Railway Administration

Goods Train Looting

2896. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports of incidents of goods train looting by stopping goods train on the way have been received by Government from Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents in May and June 1958; and

(c) whether the culprits have been apprehended?

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

(b) There were in all 3 incidents—one in May and two in June 1958.

(c) Two cases are under Police investigation. Only in one of these 9 persons have been arrested while in the other two cases no culprits could be traced.

Rest House at Kanpur

2897. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rest House at Kanpur meant for Class III and IV staff at Kanpur has now been allotted to two Railway Magistrates for residential purposes; and

(b) if so, whether any alternative arrangement has been made for Class III and IV employees?

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

(b) These Rest Houses were constructed for the staff who come from out-stations for periodical medical examination or treatment. However, arrangements have been made to accommodate such staff, when they come for such examinations, in the existing running room near the Hospital

Water Scarcity at Sonepur Station

2898. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
(Shri Rajendra Singh):

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at Sonepur junction station (North-Eastern Railway) there had been great scarcity of water from the 15th May to 15th July, 1958;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made whether this scarcity was created by failure of human agency or was natural;

(c) the number of complaints made against this; and

(d) whether any alternative arrangement was made for supplying water to passengers?

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

(b) No enquiry as such had been held, but it has been ascertained from the Railway Administration that the scarcity was due to natural causes, namely drought conditions and not due to failure of human agency.

(c) Nine, so far as drinking water supply is concerned.

(d) Due to scarcity of water the taps located on the platform could not supply drinking water. Use of

water for other purposes was conserved and drinking water was supplied to passengers through buckets and water trolleys.

संलग्ने

श्री क० भ० मास्कोय :
२८६६। श्री एम० शार० मुनिस्वामी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों में कुल कितनी संलग्ने हैं ;

(ख) किस श्रेणी के पदाधिकारी संलग्नों से यात्रा कर सकते हैं ;

(ग) छोटी लाइन और बड़ी लाइन पर संलग्न से यात्रा करने का प्रति मील कितना खर्च पड़ता है ;

(घ) छोटी लाइन और बड़ी लाइन की मैलूनों की लागत कितनी है ;

(ङ) यदि इन मैलूनों को तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में बदल दिया जाये तो इनमें किते यात्री यात्रा कर सकेंगे ; और

(च) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में इस प्रकार की संलग्नों से यात्रा पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाद खां)

(क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब निरीक्षण डिब्बों (Inspection Carriages) से है जो रेलवे अफसरों के इस्तेमाल में आते हैं। भारतीय रेलवे में इस तरह के डिब्बों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

निरीक्षण डिब्बे की किस्म	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन	छोटी लाइन
बोगी	८२	११६	३१
चौपहिये	२६६	३१७	१५
जोड़	३५१	४३३	४६

(ख) प्रशासी घोषणे (Administrative Rank.) के अफसर, प्रबर और अबर बेतन-मान के कायंकारी अफसर और दूसरे ऐसे अफसर जिन्हें निरीक्षण करना पड़ता है सरकारी काम के लिये निरीक्षण डिब्बों का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। लेकिन शर्त यह है कि ऐसे डिब्बे उपलब्ध हों और गाड़ी में इन डिब्बों को लगाने की गुंजाइश हो।

(ग) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) निरीक्षण डिब्बों की अनुमानित लागत इस प्रकार है :—

बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन
ह०	ह०
बोगी	१,५०,०००
चौपहिये	५०,०००
(ङ) बड़ी और मीटर लाइनों के तीसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बों का स्वीकृत मानक इस प्रकार है :—	६५,०००
बड़ी लाइन का इष्टप्रति तीसरे दर्जे के नमूने का सवारी डिब्बा } ५० मुसाफिरों के लिये	४०,०००
—————	—————
५८'-०" लम्बा × १०'-८"	७०'-०" लम्बा × १०'-८"
चौड़ा	चौड़ा

मीटरलाइन का इष्टप्रति तीसरे दर्जे के खौल वाला सवारी डिब्बा } ६८ मुसाफिरों के लिये

—————

५८'-०" लम्बा × ६'-०"

चौड़ा

बहुत से निरीक्षण-डिब्बे पुराने हैं और ऊपर बताये गये आकार से बहुत छोटे हैं। इसलिये, यदि इन्हें तीसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बों में बदला जाये, तो इनमें बैठने की जगह बहुत थोड़ी निकलेगी।

(च) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

एवं भाल-डिब्बे और यांत्री-डिब्बे

२६००. श्री क० भ्र० भालवीय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों के कितने माल-डिब्बे, यांत्री-डिब्बे और हंजन इस समय याढ़ों में रही पड़े हैं ;

(ख) इनका कैसे उपयोग किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या इनमें से कुछ को बेच दिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किन्हें और किस मूल्य पर ?

रेलवे उपभोक्ता (श्री शाहनवास लां) :

(क) रेल हंजन ४१८
सवारी डिब्बे ७५६
माल डिब्बे १०,०४०

(ख) जो पुर्जे काम लायक होते हैं वे निकाल लिये जाते हैं और भरम्भत करके इस्तेमाल में लाये जाते हैं। बेकार ढाढ़े और पुर्जे काटकर रद्दी के तौर पर बेच दिये जाते हैं। सिफं कुछ माल डिब्बों को अस्थायी तौर पर राखड़क के रूप में या दूसरे सरकारी काम में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

(घ) जो सूचना मार्गी गयी है उसका व्यापार सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वैक्षण्य परिषिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०६].

Electricity for Agricultural Purposes

2901. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) the action taken by the State Governments for the reduction of the rates of electricity for agricultural purposes; and

(b) whether the replies of the different States have been received on the subject?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b): Replies on the subject have been received from the States. A summary of the replies is given below:—

1. Andhra.—Agriculturists are already allowed special rates, free service concessions and loans to purchase pump sets.
2. Assam.—The rate for agricultural purposes has been reduced from 19 nP. per unit to 13 nP. per unit from 30th November, 1957.
3. Bombay.—In the Saurashtra area, a subsidy of -2/- per unit and free service line up to 1000 ft is already being given to Agricultural consumers. In the Vidarbha area, the State Government is giving subsidy to the State Electricity Board for making the scheme for supply of power to pumping sets remunerative to the extent of 12½ per cent. gross return. The cultivators have, however, to give a minimum guarantee of Rs 150 per annum. The question of extending this scheme to the entire State is under consideration.
4. Kerala.—The matter is under consideration.
5. Madhya Pradesh.—The rates for agricultural and industrial purposes are the same. The State Electricity Board will consider the question of reduction of rates for agricultural purposes at the time of the next revision of rates.
6. Bihar.—In North Bihar the rate for agricultural use is lower than the industrial rate. In South Bihar and Chhotanagpur, there is no difference between the two rates. The rates have already been formulated on "no profit, no loss" basis. Revision of the

rates is under consideration and the suggestion made regarding agricultural rates will be kept in view.

7. **Madras.**—Rates for agricultural purposes are already far lower than those for industrial purposes.

8. **Mysore.**—Rates for irrigation pumping sets are already low in the greater part of the State. A special Tariff Committee has been appointed by the State Electricity Board for revising the tariff and evolving a uniform tariff structure for all the areas in the State.

9. **Orissa.**—The rates for agricultural purposes have been examined and they do not admit of any further reduction. Electricity is not used as yet in any appreciable scale for agricultural purposes. The question of subsidising the rates for agricultural purposes will be considered as and when occasion arises.

10. **Punjab.**—The rates are already lower than those for industrial purposes. The State Electricity Board will consider further reduction if and when it undertakes a revision of the whole pattern of tariff.

11. **Rajasthan.**—The rates for agriculturists are the same as for small industrial loads. No decision has been taken so far by the State Government to subsidise the power supply for agricultural purposes.

12. **Uttar Pradesh.**—The entire question of the revision of Hydel rates has been referred to the Central Water and Power Commission.

13. **West Bengal.**—The rate for agricultural purposes is already low. The question whether it is capable of further reduction is being examined by the State Government.

14. **Jammu and Kashmir.**—The State Government have kept the recommendations in view while fixing electricity rates for agricultural purposes.

15. **Delhi.**—The matter has been referred to the Electricity Board.

16. **Himachal Pradesh.**—No electricity is being used for agricultural purposes. The question of reducing the rates does not, therefore, arise.

Machines for Sleepers

2902. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Railways have placed orders for a machine which makes 10 sleepers a minute;

(b) cost of such machines; and

(c) when this will start functioning?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to a machine for adzing, boring and incising of sleepers. If so, a machine with a rated capacity of 10 soft wood or 5 hard wood sleepers per minute has been ordered by the Southern Railway.

(b) About Rs. 21 lakhs.

(c) Date of delivery is April 1959 and it will take a few months to bring it to operation after receipt.

Special Food Train sent to Kalyan on Central Railway

2903. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special food train was sent to Kalyan station

on Central Railway at the time of
flood:

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that food was sold to the passengers at high rates;

(c) whether Government are aware that news appeared in the paper "Free Press Journal of the 24th July, 1958" that tea was sold at the rate of six annas per cup;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the matter by Government; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A Food Special Train consisting of three bogies (two Dining Cars and one combined Third Class Bogie with Brake-van) was sent from Bombay to Kalyan on 11th July, 1958 with some cooked food and arrangements to cook en route at the time of floods in Kalyan area.

(b) No. Food was sold at normal (scheduled) rates.

(c) to (e). There was a news item as stated, but it was incorrect.

Special Staff to make Journey Safer

2904. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether special staff is being posted to make journey safer:

(b) the names of the stations on which this staff has been posted so far: and

(c) the main work to be done by such staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c). Safety Organisations consisting of Safety Officers and Inspectors on the line and in major Workshops have been set up on all the Railways. The Safety Organisation is principally concerned with a analytical study of problems concerning accidents and

carry out intensive inspections of the line, stations and workshops with a view to ensure strict observance by all concerned of safety rules and regulations in every sphere of railway operations. They also impart instruction and guidance to staff by personal contact and issue of written instructions, check up unsafe or irregular working in every field so as to eradicate negligence, carelessness and indiscipline among staff and generally to instil and develop safety mindedness amongst staff of all grades and categories. These staff also check the provision of safety devices and condition of rolling stock including those turned out of shops to see that they are free from defects:

(b) The Inspectors have been posted at the Headquarters of the Railways and of the Divisions/Districts over which they have jurisdictions, as in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 107.]

Kharagpur Railway Workshop

2905. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the new list for Scheduled Tribes as amended in 1956 is not followed by the Kharagpur Railway Workshop authorities, S. E. Railway while recruiting Khalasis in the said workshop:

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard:

(c) what is the total number of persons recruited in the Workshop as Khalasis since the amendment was effected to the list of scheduled Tribes:

(d) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Workshop has been fulfilled; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to fill up the reserved quota in the Workshop?

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

(b) Instructions have now been issued to follow the amended list.

(c) 343 Khalasis recruited during the period 1st January 1958 to 23rd August, 1958.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Railway Freight Rates

2906. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway freight rates are still calculated in rupees, annas and pies although over a year has elapsed since the introduction of the Naya Paisa; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. It is, however, proposed to introduce the decimal coinage system in respect of freight rates with effect from 1st October, 1958.

(b) The change was deferred to correspond with the introduction of the new freight rate structure based on the recommendations of the Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee.

Hirakud Reservoir

2907. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hirakud Reservoir was filled to its capacity when the rains broke out in Orissa in the 1st week of July, 1958;

(b) whether any amount of water was released from Hirakud Reservoir during the period 1st July, 1958 to 20th July, 1958;

(c) whether the Orissa Government requested the Hirakud authorities to reduce the outflow of water from Hirakud Reservoir into the river which was already then flooded; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Hirakud reservoir was not filled to its capacity when the rains set in in the first week of July, 1958. However, owing to continuous and heavy rainfall in the catchment of the Mahanadi river and its tributaries, there was a large inflow of water into the Hirakud reservoir during the third week of July, 1958. The reservoir was allowed to absorb the floods and rise gradually between the 14th and the 19th July, 1958. The level rose from E.L. 600.80 on the 14th July to E.L. 618.30 on the 19th July, 1958. Release of water from the reservoir was also gradually increased from 1,12,000 cusecs on the 14th July to 6,35,910 cusecs on the 19th July, 1958. The peak inflow on the 18th and 19th July, 1958, was of the order of 9,71,192 cusecs.

(c) and (d). On the 20th July, 1958, instructions were received by the Hirakud Project authorities from the Government of Orissa to reduce the outflow of water from the reservoir into the river and these were complied with.

Delivery of Bagged Cargo at Major Ports

2908. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the port of Calcutta undertakes the delivery of bagged cargo of cereals and fertilizers;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to enable all the major ports to undertake such delivery work to reduce the number of workers employed by contractor; and

(c) whether Government is taking any other steps to reduce contractors' labour in the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

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

(b) None. The present practice is in keeping with statutory requirements and no inconvenience to the public has been brought to light.

(c) Government's policy is set out in para 12 of their Resolution No. 23-PLA(87)/58, dated the 20th July, 1958.

Pilferage of Cement on Northern Railway

2909. *Shri Mohan Swarup:*
Shri Jagadish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an employee of M/s. Brindaban Agarwal & Sons, building contractor of Northern Railway, was arrested by Rae Bareli police for stealing fifteen bags of cement supplied by the Northern Railway to the contractor and selling the same to some outsider;

(b) whether Railway Vigilance Department has also noticed irregularities in the working of the contractor; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) An employee of M/s. Brindaban Agarwal & Sons, a building contractor of the Northern Railway was found to be selling cement and was arrested on 1st February, 1957 by the police of Rae Bareli but the police have not reported this case to Railway or connected the cement as stolen Railway property but have charged him and the case is pending in court.

(b) Yes.

(c) The case is under investigation further.

Railway Workshops Employees

2910. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial and non-industrial employees in the Railway Workshops on the Northern Railways as on the 30th June, 1958; and

(b) the annual wage bill for 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

New Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

2911. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh, 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, estimated expenditure etc.;

(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 line the survey of which had been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No survey for a new Railway line in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been carried out during the Second Five Year Plan nor is there any proposal under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Development of Fisheries in Punjab

2912. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have recently submitted any schemes to the Central Government for the development of fisheries in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of such schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No new scheme has been recently submitted by the Punjab Government. But the following schemes of fisheries development under the Second Five Year Plan are under implementation in the State:—

(1) Fisheries development scheme in Patiala Division.

(2) Scheme for development of fish by stocking with fish seed a large number of impounded waters.

(3) Scheme for the provision of cold storage plants at Jullundur, Ludhiana and Ambala.

Tourism Programme

2913. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has applied drastic cuts on Tourism programme of Second Plan period;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) names of important schemes affected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). In the document "Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan" the Planning Commission has suggested that the provision for the Central programme for tourism should be reduced from Rs. 2.00 crores to Rs. 59.00 lakhs. During subsequent

discussions between the Ministry and the Planning Commission it was agreed that the total provision for the Transport Ministry (for programmes other than ports), as shown in the Appraisal document, should be raised by Rs. 5.00 crores.

Though no final decision has been taken, the Ministry hopes now to be able to allot Rs. 110.00 lakhs in all for the Central Tourist Programme. The Schemes to be covered by this allotment, if it is finally agreed to, have not yet been settled.

Damage to Railway Lines and Bridges due to Floods

2914. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of railway lines washed away during the last rainy season as a result of floods or heavy rains;

(b) the number of railway bridges damaged;

(c) the places and the period for which railway traffic was consequently dislocated; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the repairs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). As the season has only just terminated, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Port and Dock Workers

2915. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the amount of money spent separately during the year 1957-58 for (i) recreation, (ii) canteen facilities, (iii) children's education, (iv) loans and (v) medical facilities for the port and dock workers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following statement gives the information:—

Name of port	Recreation	Canteen facilities	Children's education	Loans	Medical facilities
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	40,420	£1,66,515	33,616	Nil	₹17,37,311
Bombay	*35,000	*1,80,090	20,280	Nil	*3,86,340
Madras	*2,735	2,000	13,700	Nil	*2,63,924
Cochin	2,248	4,742	1,509	Nil	1,36,334
Visakhapatnam	1,400	528	852	Nil	32,601
Kandla	755	£30,528	10,316	Nil	46,051

*Includes expenditure by Dock Labour Boards also.

†Represents capital expenditure on the Canteen building.

Paradip Port

2916. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French Technical Mission has submitted any proposal for the development of Paradip Port; and

(b) if so, the details of these proposals?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, "annexure No. 108.]

Agricultural Staff College

2917. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Agricultural Staff College in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India at its twelfth meeting held in Simla during June, 1958 *inter alia* recommended that with a view to providing adequate and regular opportunities and incentives for professional improvement, steps should be taken to provide for inservice training of senior officers of the Agriculture Departments by setting up a staff college at the I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

(b) and (c). No funds are available for implementation of the above recommendation during the Second Five Year Plan. The proposal is, however, being examined in connection with the schemes to be taken for implementation during the Third Five Year Plan.

B.C.G. Campaign

2918. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1321 on the 14th March, 1958 and state the total number of persons tested and vaccinated under B.C.G. Campaign from January to August, 1958 State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The required information is given below:—

No. of persons Tuberculin tested and vaccinated during the period from January to August, 1958.

State/Union Territory	No. of persons tested	No. of persons vaccinated
Andhra Pradesh	13,77,000	4,52,000
Assam	5,97,000	3,37,000
Bihar	17,93,000	8,05,000
Bombay	22,88,000	6,96,000
Jammu & Kashmir	1,41,000	70,000
Kerala	6,06,000	1,07,000
Madhya Pradesh	4,45,000	1,63,000
Madras	4,97,000	1,84,000
Mysore	6,04,000	2,42,000
Orissa	4,53,000	1,88,000
Punjab	9,20,000	3,20,000
Rajasthan	6,75,000	1,78,000
Uttar Pradesh	10,62,000	3,01,000
West Bengal	9,64,000	3,65,000
Delhi	77,000	16,000
Himachal Pradesh	39,000	15,000
Manipur	37,000	14,000
N.E.F.A.	10,000	6,000
Tripura	41,000	14,000
TOTAL	1,26,26,000	44,70,000

Railway Schools

2919. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1079 on the 19th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Report submitted by the team of Educational Advisers appointed to survey the existing facilities in the Railway schools has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The reports of the Educational Advisers are still under examination.

Agronomical Survey

2920. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding agronomical survey of this country;

(b) details of this proposal;

(c) areas to be surveyed in each State; and

(d) Agency or Institutions which will conduct this survey?

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

(b) (i) A scheme to collect information on "the methods and practices of farming in various States" has been started by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The object of the scheme is to catalogue detailed information on the agronomic practices of important crops in different soil-climatic zones all over the country, particularly the good practices as followed by the progressive cultivators. The survey will enable Government to recommend the adoption of certain good farming practices from one region to another, having comparable soil and climatic conditions.

(ii) A pilot scheme on the survey of fertilizer practices to evolve a suitable sampling techniques to collect information on (a) distribution of manurial resources among the different crops grown in tract, and (b) cultivators' practice with regard to the quality and quantity of manures applied etc. is also in progress.

(c) (i) The scheme will ultimately cover all the States in India. For the purpose of the survey the country has been divided into six regions and work has been started in one region, consisting of Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. The work will be progressively started in other regions shortly.

(ii) The pilot scheme on the survey of fertilizer practices is being conducted in a few typical districts of the country.

(d) The survey work will be done by the staff appointed by the States with the funds placed at their disposal by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The technical control of the scheme will be with the Council and the survey will be conducted in collaboration with the State Departments of Agriculture.

Vanilla and Camphor Plants in Wynad

2921. Shri Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been evolved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to grow vanilla and camphor plants in Wynad, Kerala;

(b) whether any amounts have been allotted for the cultivation of these during the current financial year;

(c) if so, how much; and

(d) what is the progress made so far and who has undertaken the cultivation?

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

(b) No.

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

Railway Service Commission

2922. Dr. Samantsinhra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates selected by the Railway Service Commission for class III Services on South Eastern Railway during 1957;

(b) how many of these selected candidates have been appointed till now;

(c) the cause of delay, if any, in appointing the selected candidates; and

(d) by what date the said Railway Administration would absorb all who have been selected?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 5378.

(b) 4468 candidates were offered appointments, out of which 3065 joined, 1240 failed to respond and 163 were declared medically unfit.

(c) Panels formed late in the year 1957 are intended for vacancies during the year 1958-59 and appointments are to be made as vacancies arise.

(d) The candidates on the panels will be considered for employment to the extent of and as and when vacancies are available.

Encroachment on Railway Land

2923. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Orient Paper Mills have encroached lakhs of square feet on Railway land at Shahdol, Umaria and Birsinghpur stations in piling their bamboos and no wharfage has been charged from them by the railway authorities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is not a fact that no wharfage has been charged at the three stations in question. There was no question of wharfage at Shahdol station. Wharfage due at Birsinghpur station has been charged and paid and wharfage due, if any, at Umaria station will also be charged.

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

C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks

2924. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of blocks in operation as on 1st July, 1958 in the country; and

(b) how many villages do these blocks cover?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) 2,388.

(b) 3,02,460 (approximately).

Women Employees in P. & T. Department, Punjab

2925. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total number of women employees in Posts and Telegraphs Department of Punjab circle as on the 31st August, 1958?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): 185.

Dak Bungalows on National Highways in Punjab

2926. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dak Bungalows on the side of the National Highways in the Punjab State; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for their maintenance during 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 25.

(b) No separate grant is sanctioned for the maintenance of Dak Bungalows (Inspection Bungalows) on the National Highways. A sum of Rs. 24.40 lakhs was sanctioned for the maintenance of National Highways in the Punjab State which *inter alia* included the maintenance expenditure on the Dak Bungalows during 1957-58.

Catering

2927. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no information was given regarding redressing of complaints entered in

complaint books during 1957-58 on account of the defective management of catering system on stations on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is under collection and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaint Books at Railway Stations

2928. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that complaint books are not given to the passengers on demand at most of the big Railway Stations of Northern Railway for recording complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): It is not correct that Complaint Books are not given to the passengers on demand at most of the big stations on the Northern Railway.

There have been, however from time to time, a limited number of complaints that Complaint Books were not given to passengers on demand, but on enquiry, only a few of them were substantiated.

Tube Wells

2929. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred on tube wells in various States during the Second Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) the expenditure to be incurred during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of irrigation tubewells constructed by State Governments with Central

assistance by way of loans is given in the statement below:

Name of State	Expenditure proposed to be incurred during the remaining period of the Second Plan	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Uttar Pradesh	500.86	299.14
2. Punjab	114.53	294.47
3. Bombay	48.55	160.45
4. Bihar	29.66	70.34
5. West Bengal	..	95.00
6. Orissa	..	7.59
7. Madhya Pradesh	6.38	28.62
8. Rajasthan	..	10.00
9. Assam	1.21	28.79
10. Andhra	..	5.00
11. Madras	..	58.93
TOTAL	701.19	1058.33

Fodder Production

2930. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's estimate of concentrates and fodder produced in the country; and

(b) for what percentage of the cattle are they sufficient?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 109.]

Bullock Power

2931. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a general deterioration in the draft power of bullocks in the country during the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). No scientific assessment has been made to determine if there has been any general deterioration or improvement in the draft power of bullocks in the country during the last ten years. Two schemes for cattle development, namely, the All-India Key Village Scheme and the Gaushala Development Scheme have been taken up during the Second Five Year Plan. These aim *inter alia* at increasing the working efficiency of bullocks through better breeding, better feeding and control of cattle diseases.

Sugar Factories

2932. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what quota of sugar is allowed to the factory owners for the confectioneries within the premises of their factories per year;

(b) names of the sugar factories which have confectionery plants within the factories; and

(c) whether the sugar quota allowed to them is tax free?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No quota of sugar is allowed to sugar factories for manufacture of confectionery. For this, they use sugar out of quotas released to them for sale from time to time.

(b) The required information is given in the statement, given below:

Statement

Bombay

1. Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., P.O. Ravalgaon, District Nasik.

Madras

2. The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories Ltd. (Parrys Confectionery Ltd.). Nellikuppam, District South Arcot.

Andhra Pradesh

3. K.C.P. Ltd., Vuyyuru, District Krishna.

Mysore

4. The Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Mandya, District Mandya.

Uttar Pradesh

5. Daurala Sugar Works, P.O. Daurala, District Meerut.

6. Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Golagokarannath, District Kheri.

7. Sir Shadilal Sugar and General Mills Ltd., Mansurpur, District Muzaffarnagar.

Bihar

8. Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, District Saran.

(c) No exemption of tax is allowed on sugar used in manufacture of confectionery.

Festivals

2933. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the main traditional festivals recognised by the Railway Department for the employees of the Oriya people;

(b) whether such traditionally recognised festivals are accepted by the employees of the Oriya people;

(c) whether they have made any representation for recognition of their festivals;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Railway Administration has consulted the Orissa Government for recognition of the festivals; and

(f) what kinds of facilities and financial assistance are given by the Administration to these employees to celebrate such festivals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no question of recognition of festivals

by the Railway Department. Holidays are, however, fixed on festival days and General Managers of Railways have powers to fix them according to local requirements in different places. Naturally, they will take into account festivals of importance to Oriya people in the places where Oriya people constitute an element of the workers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was a representation from a recognised union of Railway employees for inclusion of the "Raja" festival for the purpose of payment of festival advance to Railway employees.

(d) The representation was considered by the South Eastern Railway Administration and the festival of "Raja" was included in 1958 as one of the several festivals for which festival advances would be paid.

(e) The State Governments are not consulted for fixing the holidays for the different offices on the Railways. The General Managers are competent to fix the holidays taking into consideration the local requirements.

(f) A festival advance of Rs. 75 or one month's basic pay, whichever is less, is sanctioned to non-gazetted employees whose pay does not exceed Rs. 300 p.m.; the advance is admissible only once a year for a particular festival which has been chosen by staff representatives on behalf of employees and is recoverable in not more than four monthly instalments.

पदाधिकारियों की सेवा का लेखा

२६३४. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर, जोधपुर और बीकानेर राज्यों की रेलों में काम करने से पहले राज्य के विभागों में पदाधिकारियों द्वारा निरंतर की वई उनके पिछली सेवा रेलवे में गिनी नहीं गई है ;
और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवास लां) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(क) जिस भूतपूर्व स्टेट रेलवे में उनकी नियुक्ति सबसे बाद में हुई उसमें उनका वेतन और प्रवरता निर्धारित करते समय उनकी पहले की नौकरी उड्हर शामिल की गयी होंगी। यह भी जरूरी या कि भारत की सरकारी रेलों में ले लिये जाने के बाद उनकी पारस्परिक प्रवरता (inter seniority) में कोई उलट-फेर न हो। जिन लोगों को समय-मान (time scale) में ऊंचे वेतन पर रखा गया उन्हें पिछली नौकरी के लिये एक साल की नौकरी पर न्यूनतम वेतन-मान में एक बढ़ि दी गयी थी। लेकिन यह नाम अधिक से अधिक ५ साल के लिये दिया गया था। इसके साथ एक शत यह थी कि ऐसा करने से उनकी पारस्परिक प्रवरता में उलट-फेर न हो और यह भी कि उस तारीख को उन्हें समानित राजपत्रित संबंध (equated gazetted cadre) में कोई जगह मिली हो।

Dujana House, Delhi

2935. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Dujana House in Delhi has been postponed;

(b) the number of people for whom residential accommodation would be provided in it and the number of shops likely to be constructed there; and

(c) the rent per month for the residential accommodation per unit and the shop respectively?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The scheme of remodelling Dujana House in Delhi has not been postponed.

(b) It is proposed to construct 82 residential and 56 commercial units.

(c) This has not yet been worked out.

Overwork by Railway Staff

2936. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Staff at stations other than Rayagada and other big stations on the Waltair-Raipur line of the South Eastern Railway Zone are required to work for twelve hours a day against eight hours under the Rules;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any overtime allowance is given for the extra hours?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At some stations on the Waltair-Raipur section, staff have been classified on the basis of workload, as 'essentially intermittent' and are rostered for work for twelve hours a day which includes material periods of inaction aggregating six hours or more. Staff who are classified as 'continuous' are rostered for work for eight hours a day. This is in accordance with the Indian Railways Act, 1890 as amended in 1956.

(c) Employees classified as 'essentially intermittent' earn overtime, only if the actual hours of duty exceed seventy five hours a week.

Development of Tuticorin Harbour

2937. { Shri Thanu Pillai:
Shri Thanulingam Nadar:
Shri Sankarapandian:
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:

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

(a) the various schemes submitted to the Government regarding the development of Tuticorin Harbour;

(b) the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the various schemes;

(c) whether copies or summaries of the various schemes will be placed on the Table; and

(d) whether any decision has been arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The development of minor ports is primarily the responsibility of State Governments.

The development of Tuticorin as a deep sea port has been under the consideration of the Government of Madras since 1920. The names of the various schemes proposed for the development of the port are the following:

(1) Wolfe Barry and Partners' Scheme,

(2) Sir Robert Bristow's Scheme,

(3) The Palmer Committee's scheme,

(4) Shri B. N. Chatterjee's scheme, and

(5) The Sethusamudram Project Committee's scheme.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) The Government of India do not have copies of all the schemes. The Government of Madras have been asked to forward summaries of the various schemes other than that of the Sethusamudram Project Committee's scheme and they will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course. Copies of the Sethusamudram Project Committee's Report have already been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

(d) No. As indicated in the reply to unstarred question No. 3532 on the 8th May 1958, the investigations undertaken by the Tuticorin Port Trust to determine the layout of the port are still in progress. The Government of India also understand that traffic

survey was started recently. A decision can be taken only after the results of the boring experiments and the traffic survey are known.

चतुर्थ श्वेती के पदों के लिये प्रारंभन-पत्र

२६३८. श्री प० ला० शाक्तपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में चतुर्थ श्वेती के पदों के लिये सभी प्रारंभन-पत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में ही होते हैं ?

(ख) उम्मीदवार की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योग्यताओं के बारे में प्रमाण-पत्रों को छोड़ कर और किनने प्रमाण-पत्र प्रारंभन-पत्र के माय लगाने पड़ते हैं; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों को जो केवल हिन्दी भाषा जानते हैं और विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों को इस प्रकार के प्रारंभन-पत्र अंग्रेजी में भरने में कोई कठिनाई होती है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनबाज खां) :

(क) कुछ नेलों ने अर्जी के फार्म अंग्रेजी में नियत किये हैं और कुछ रेले अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी या दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी अर्जी स्वीकार कर लेती है।

(ख) हर उम्मीदवार के उमर और चरित्र के प्रमाण-पत्र देने जल्दी हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवारों को इस बात का भी प्रमाण-पत्र देना होता है कि वे अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के हैं। लेकिन जो उम्मीदवार निर्धारित प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दे पाते और उनके बदले में कोई ऐसा प्रमाण देते हैं जो जाहिरा तौर पर ठीक जान पड़े, तो उस हालत में भी नियुक्ति के लिये उनकी अंजियों पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) किसी तरह की कठिनाई नोटिस में नहीं आयी है, यदोंकि आम तौर पर

अधियां अर्जीनदीस या जान-यहनान के पहुँच-लिखे लोगों से लिखा लो जाती है।

उत्तर रेलवे में टी० टी० ई०

२६३६. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के जो टी० टी० ई० टिकट चैक करने के लिये गाड़ियों के साथ चलते हैं उन्हें दिल्ली जंक्शन के रनिंग रूम में ठहरने नहीं दिया जाता;

(ख) यदि हा. तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली में स्टेशन पर उनके ठहरने के लिये दूसरी क्या व्यवस्था है।

रेलवे उपर्यन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं। उत्तर रेलवे के चल टिकट-परीक्षकों (T. T. Es.) को दिल्ली जंक्शन के परिचालक कमरे (running rooms) में आराम करने की इजाजत है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जब कभी ज़रूरत होती है, आराम के लिये चल टिकट-परीक्षकों को तीसरे दर्जे के फिल्डे दिये जाते हैं।

Erosion of River Ganga

2940. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the River Ganga is eroding into the landbank on its right or south-west side between Farakka and Lalgalaghata in the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal;

(b) whether the river is tending to move closer to the channel of Bhagirathi or Upper Hooghly;

(c) whether it is a fact that at some points the distance between the channels of Ganga and Bhagirathi in between Farakka and Lalgalaghata is less than half-a-mile;

(d) whether they have been keeping a watch on the course of the River Ganga in this region; and

(e) the possible consequences of the rapid erosion referred to above?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Erosion by River Ganga

2941. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any permanent arrangement is made by Government for watching and observing the action of rapid erosion of Ganga into its right land bank in the district of Murshidabad in West Bengal between Farakka and Jalangi Police Stations in that district; and

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the rapid erosion of the river at Jalangi and the threat to the Jalangi bazar and Jalangi area in general as a result of this erosion?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Import of Arecanut

2942. { Shri Goray:
 { Shri Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many standard maunds of arecanut are imported in India per year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Actual imports

of arecanuts (Betelnuts) into India for the last three years are as follows:

Quantity (In lakh maunds of 82.2[7 lbs.)	
1955	10.56
1956	11.28
1957	8.67
1958 (6 months Jan.-June)	2.98

Kosi Embankments

2943. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar, Kosi Project Department has sent any proposal for the expansion of both eastern and western embankments further than they were in the original projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure required to give effect to such a proposal;

(d) whether the Central Government have considered the proposal; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) So far, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar. The State Government have, however, reported that a suggestion for extension of the embankments is being examined by them.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Elgin Bridge

2944. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received representations from 'The United Provinces Oil Millers' Association, Kanpur' and others regarding the Elgin Bridge;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no other adequate arrangement for crossing the river for vehi-

cular traffic between Chowka Ghat and Gogra Ghat; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A representation from the United Provinces Oil Millers' Association, Kanpur, only was received recently.

(b) and (c). The Chowka Ghat-Gogra Ghat route forms part of a State Road and as such the provision of necessary facilities for road traffic for crossing the river Gogra on this route is primarily the concern of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

Outflow of Water in Samastipur-Darbhanga Branch of N.E. Railway

2945. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the outflow of water through different bridges and outlets in the Samastipur-Darbhanga branch of North Eastern Railway is not sufficient and as a result of this, it takes much longer time for the flood water to flow from the western side of the railway line to the eastern leading to the damage of crops during rainy season;

(b) whether any investigation as to the necessity and desirability of providing more outlets for water in this line has been made;

(c) if so, with what results;

(d) whether there has been any consultation with the State authorities either in this connection or in connection with general question of providing more outlets for flow of water on the railway lines; and

(e) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The outflow of water through different bridges and outlets on samastipur-Darbhanga branch is sufficient and the

time taken for this flow is not abnormal. The Railway administration is not aware of any damage to the crops.

(b) to (e). The State Authorities have been consulted and as a result investigations of the waterway of the Burigandak and Bhagmatti bridges are under way because of the construction of marginal bunds along these rivers.

Recruitment of Class IV Servants on Railways

2946. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway authorities at different levels in all the Railways have invited applications for the posts of Class IV employees in their respective jurisdictions during the period from May, 1958 to July, 1958;

(b) if so, the precise nature of notifications issued in this respect;

(c) the number of posts applied for in each Railway giving separate number of each category;

(d) the number of applications received in each case;

(e) whether these applications have been disposed of; and

(f) the results of such disposal giving separate figures for each railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Over-Bridge at Ellore

2947. Kumari M. Vedakumari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to construct an over-bridge at Ellore has been included in Second Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Express Train between Veema and Bilaspur

2948. Shrimati Sahodratal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Express Train running between Veema and Bilaspur Railway Stations in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to provide such a train to relieve the travelling public in that area of their inconvenience?

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

(b) It is not feasible to provide such a train, for the present, due to non-availability of line capacity.

Sagar Railway Station

2949. Shrimati Sahodratal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction of platform at Sagar Railway Station in the Madhya Pradesh will be completed; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in completing the said platform?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A high level platform already exists at Sagar Railway Station. Construction of another platform is not considered necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

अनाज का निर्यात

२६५०. श्री भ० दो० मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कि अप्रैल, १९५७ से अगस्त, १९५८ तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बहुराहच स्टेशन से कितना अनाज अन्य जिलों अथवा राज्यों को भेजा गया ;

(क) इस में से कितना अनाज खुले डिब्बों में भेजा गया और कितना बन्द डिब्बों में भेजा गया;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि अनाज को खुले माल के डिब्बों में ले जाने के फलस्वरूप वह सँड जाता है और व्यापारियों को इसे बर्षा और बूप से बचाने के लिये काफी खर्च करना पड़ता है और अनाज के भाव बढ़ जाने का यह भी कारण है;

(घ) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि ऐसी चीजें जो नष्ट नहीं हो सकती जैसे कि इमारती लकड़ी, और पत्थर इस स्टेशन से अन्य स्थानों को बन्द माल डिब्बों में भेजी जाती है; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का अनाज ले जाने के लिये बन्द माल-डिब्बे देने के सम्बन्ध में प्रायोगिकता देने का विचार है?

रेलवे उपर्युक्ती (धी से० वे० रामस्वामी):

(क) १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ अगस्त, १९५८ तक बहराइच स्टेशन से अनाज के कुल २८४८ माल डिब्बे बहराइच जिले से दूसरे जिलों या राज्यों को भेजे गये।

(ख) इनमें से २६५३ बन्द माल-डिब्बों में और १६५ खुले माल-डिब्बों में अनाज लादा गया।

(ग) माल लादते समय बारिश और बूप से उसके बचाव के लिये यदि अच्छे तिरपाल लगा कर पूरी सावधानी बरती जाये, तो खुले माल-डिब्बों में अनाज खराब नहीं होगा। इसके अलावा खुले माल-डिब्बों में अनाज माल भेजने वालों की राय से भेजा जाता है और वह इतना थोड़ा होता है कि उसे अनाज के दाम बढ़ने का मान्य कारण नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(घ) यह बात सही नहीं है कि इमारती लकड़ी, पत्थर आदि सामान भारी मात्रा में इस स्टेशन से बन्द माल-डिब्बों

में भेजे जाते हैं। १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ अगस्त, १९५८ तक कुल ६३ माल-डिब्बों में इमारती लकड़ी भेजी गयी जिनमें केवल चार बन्द माल-डिब्बे थे। अलाने की लकड़ी के कुल ५५ माल डिब्बे भेजे गये जिनमें केवल एक बन्द माल-डिब्बा था। इस अवधि में इस स्टेशन से पत्थर नहीं भेजा गया।

(द) इस बात के लिये स्थायी तौर पर पहले से हिदायत है कि भीगने या खुले रहने की बजह से जो माल खराब हो जाते हों, उन्हे बन्द माल-डिब्बे में भेजा जाय। इस तरह का माल खुले माल-डिब्बों में उसी हालत में भेजा जाय, जब माल भेजने वाला ऐसा चाहे।

Utilization of Canal Water from Hirakud Dam

2951. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Haldar Hosen, Central Special Adviser for Utilization of Canal Water has suggested during his recent visit to Hirakud Dam that the best ways and means of utilizing canal water of Hirakud Dam are that more sugarcane be sown in the area, and has also suggested the establishment of sugar mills for the benefit of the cultivators of that area;

(b) if so, the nature of the suggested schemes; and

(c) the financial and technical assistance proposed to be given by the Central Government for these schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). The Government of India have received neither the report of Shri Dildar Hussain (and not Mr. Haldar Hosen) about the utilization of canal waters from Hirakud Dam for cultivation of sugarcane nor any proposal from State Government of Orissa on the schemes reported to have been suggested by Shri Hussain.

Slum areas in Delhi

2952. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy in regard to removal of commercial establishments as also private houses in the slum-controlled areas in Delhi;

(b) the progress made in regard to the removal of slums in Delhi from January to 30th August, 1958;

(c) whether commercial establishments as well as private dwellers are provided with alternative accommodation before being evicted from their premises; and

(d) if so, the number of such persons provided with alternative accommodation during 1958?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Action regarding the removal of slum areas in Delhi is now being taken under the provisions of the Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act, 1956. This has two aspects, namely, (i) improvement of slums and (ii) slum clearance.

In so far as improvement of slums is concerned, the Competent Authority can serve upon the owner of any building in a slum area, a notice under Section 4 of the Act, requiring him to execute the works of improvement specified therein within a specified period which should not be less than 30 days. If that notice is not complied with in due time, the Competent Authority can itself do the works and recover the cost from the owner as arrears of land revenue. In accordance with the above provisions, improvements were carried out in 11 Katras during the period January to 30th August, 1958 and notices have been issued to the owners of 55 Katras for carrying out necessary improvements.

Slum Clearance

Where the Competent Authority is satisfied that the only method of deal-

ing with any slum area is the demolition of the buildings in that area, the Authority notifies it under Section 9 of the Act as 'Clearance Area'. Thereafter a slum clearance order is passed, ordering the demolition of the specified buildings and requiring each such building to be vacated within a specified period. A slum clearance scheme involves provision of alternative accommodation to the evictees from the slum areas. In accordance with the existing policy of Government, alternative accommodation has to be provided, as far as possible, to persons and commercial establishments evicted from slum areas. With this end in view, the Delhi Development Authority have undertaken the construction of 1238 subsidized houses and shops are also being constructed in the new colonies which are now being set up. Slum clearance work will commence only after the construction of these houses and shops has been completed.

(d) As no areas were cleared during 1958 upto date, the question of providing alternative accommodation did not arise.

Railway Printing Press, Royapuram

2953. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees in the Railway Printing Press at Royapuram, Madras are kept temporary;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the minimum service required for confirmation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Out of a total strength of 649, 244 appointed from the year 1957 onwards are temporary.

(b) The Railway Press at Royapuram was expanded during 1957 and the question of making the new posts permanent is under consideration.

(c) Confirmation of staff depends upon the availability of permanent vacancies but generally the period of probation is one year or more.

Railway Printing Press, Royapuram

2954. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the night shift workers of Railway Printing Press at Royapuram, Madras are not receiving night shift allowance;

(b) whether the workers under controller of Stores in other Departments receive such allowance; and

(c) if answer to part (a) is in the negative the reasons for this difference?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Neither the night shift workers of the Railway Printing Press at Royapuram nor the workers in other branches of the Stores Department are in receipt of any such allowance.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Railway Telegraph Offices

2955. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Telegraph Offices have been shifted from Railway Station to the Office of D.S.T.Es. or A.S.T.Es. at Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Lucknow (North Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, whether any representation came from Telegraph Staff;

(c) what action has been taken thereon;

(d) whether it is a fact that the seniority of Telegraph Staff and Wireless Staff is separate; and

(e) if so, the reasons because of which seniority of Telegraph and Wireless Staff has been made combined on N.E. Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i)

Gorakhpur.—Yes. The Telegraph Office has been shifted from the Railway Station to the C.S.T.E.'s Office.

(ii) Varanasi.—Yes. The Telegraph Office has been shifted near District Offices at Varanasi.

(iii) Lucknow.—The Telegraph Office is working at the Railway Station.

(b) and (c). 1. No representation has been received from the Telegraph Staff. The following representations, from other than Telegraph Staff, have been received by the N.E. Rly. regarding shifting of Gorakhpur Telegraph Office.

(i) From the Northern Railway Telegraph Union, Delhi. No reply was given to this representation as this Union is not recognised by the North Eastern Railway.

(ii) From the N.E. Railway Mazdoor Union, Gorakhpur.

The Secretary of this Union has discussed the implications with the N.E. Railway and inspected the new location, after which he was satisfied with the arrangements made.

2. No representation was received in regard to the shifting of Varanasi Telegraph Office.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Telegraph Staff

2956. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telegraph staff of Bikaner and Jodhpur Divisions having lesser service and qualifications have been declared senior to staff of Ex. North Western Railway (Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation from Ex. N. W. Railway Staff has been received; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Administration in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में वैद्य

2957. श्री य० ला० शाहपाल :
स्वा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने वैद्य हैं;

(ख) १६५५ में अगस्त, १६५८ तक कितने वैद्यों का रजिस्टरेशन हुआ;

(ग) औषधालयों में काम करने वाले इन वैद्यों के पास किन संस्थाओं के प्रमाण-पत्र हैं; और

(घ) सरकार किस मंस्त्र्या के स्नातकों को प्रधानता देती है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) ६६८.

(ख) १२७.

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन कोई आयर्वेदिक औषधालय नहीं है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Research Schemes

2958. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any research schemes to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) if so, the number and nature of the research schemes; and

(c) how many of them have been approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research so far?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 110].

Fruit Trees and Castor Plants

2959. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any scheme has been evolved to plant Castor plants and fruit trees on either side of the Railway tracks and on banks of irrigation canals?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): No specific scheme has been evolved to plant either Castor plants or fruit trees on the sides of the Railway tracks and on the banks of irrigation canals. Planting of fruit trees on the sides of Railway tracks and irrigation canals etc. is not desirable either. The Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee has, however, sanctioned a scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 20,000/- for free distribution of castorseeds in the States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab and Orissa for growing castor plants along the irrigation channels, river banks, tank bunds, water courses, borders of crops such as cotton, sugarcane etc. The Committee is also financing 'Oilseeds Extension Schemes' in various States to supplement the efforts for realising the increased target of production of 5 major oilseeds (Groundnut, Castor, Linseed, Sesamum, Rape & Mustard) fixed for the Second Five Year Plan. One of the intensive cultivation methods to be adopted under these schemes is "growing castor along the irrigation channels". Proposal for planting castor plants in suitable areas along railway lines all over the country is under consideration.

Electricity and Water arrears due to New Delhi Municipal Committee

2960. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee proposes to start a separate section to collect arrears in respect of electricity and water supply which have accumulated during the last two years;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears accumulated; and

(c) the amount due from Government departments?

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

(b) and (c). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has intimated that for the period from 1.6.1956 to 31.7.58 the total amount of arrears on account of electricity and water charges comes to Rs. 24,53,793, out of which the arrears against Government departments amount to Rs. 12,62,187.

Bogus Reservation of Seats

2961. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against "Bogus reservation of Seats and subsequent cancellations";

(b) whether these have been enquired into;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) the steps being taken to eliminate inconvenience caused to passengers on account of this bogus reservation?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Complaints against three Tourist Agents were substantiated. Complaints against certain other Tourist Agents are still under enquiry.

(d) A senior scale officer of each Railway is required to test-check at least once a month, all reservations made with a view to finding out whether the reservations have been made correctly. Also a system has recently been introduced of sending out reply-paid post-cards to the parties in whose names reservations have been made and of obtaining their confirmation. The Railway Administrations have been specially warned against possibility of bogus reservations by Travel Agents.

D.V.C. Canals

2962. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous complaints have been received by Government from the agriculturists of Galsi, Burdwan, Memari, Jamalpore Police stations for non-availability of canal water during transplantation period or over-availability of canal water making transplantation impossible and also causing breach of the canal embankment due to the constructional defects in the D.V.C. canals;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in this matter; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Such complaints have been received.

(b) & (c). The irregular flow of canal water is not due to any constructional defects in the DVC Canals. At the commencement of the kharif irrigation this year, water was let in slowly so as not to endanger the newly constructed canals. Except during this short period of about three weeks, the DVC was able to meet in full, all indents from the Government of West Bengal. Owing to the delayed monsoon this year, the cultivators resorted to putting up bunds across the Canals or cutting the

embankments to secure supply of water for adjoining fields. This led to reduction in the quantity of water available for areas downstream. The matter was brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government and suitable steps are being taken.

Bridge over D.V.C. Canals

2963. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what is the cost of construction of the bridge over the D.V.C. Canal (formerly Eden Canal) situated at the junction of the said canal and the road running from Palla Railway station to Damodar embankment, District Burdwan, West Bengal;

(b) when it was completed;

(c) whether it is a fact that after completion, repair works on it had to be undertaken;

(d) if so, what is the cost of repair;

(e) whether the D.V.C. authorities received any complaint of constructional defect of this bridge with photographs from the local public; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs. 1,50,000/- approximately.

(b) 31st May, 1957.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Damodar Valley Corporation

2964. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation has paid any union rate for its buildings situated within Union Boards in the district of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly according to the provisions of the village Self Government Act, West Bengal;

(b) if so, what is the amount paid till now;

(c) if not, why no union rate has been paid; and

(d) whether any demand for such rate has been made by any of the Union Boards particularly by Baidyapore Union Board, District Burdwan?

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

(b) Rs. 1,276.62 nP.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes. The sum of Rs. 1,276.62 nP. mentioned against (b) above includes also Baidyapore Union Board tax for the years 1362 and 1364 B.S. In regard to tax for the year 1363 B.S., the Union Board did not accept the rate which had been paid for the years 1362 and 1364 B.S. and demanded an enhanced rate. The matter is still under correspondence with the President of the Board.

— D.V.C. Canals

2965. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Damodar Valley Corporation authorities from the local public regarding non-availability of water from Damodar Valley Corporation Canal in the jungle Mahal (forest) area of Asansol and Burdwan Sadar Sub-Division as a result of which several thousand acres of land are lying fallow;

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to this;

(c) whether it is a fact that before the excavation of such canal, there was no failure of crop in this locality which used to be cultivated with the help of the flow of water of the forest;

(d) whether it is a fact that due to the excavation of such canal, the flow of water in the forest falls to the Damodar Valley Corporation Canal, which in its turn cannot supply water to these lands due to constructional defect; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(c) No information is available in this regard. It appears that cultivation in forest areas used to depend upon rainfall.

(d) At the intersection of any defined drainage channel in the forest area with the DVC canal system, suitable cross drainage works have been constructed by the DVC as far as practicable. It is not a fact that water cannot be supplied from the DVC canal to the jungle areas due to constructional defects of the canals.

(e) Does not arise.

Railway Gazette

2966. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a practice, that Railway "Gazette" is supplied only to the Railway staff and not to outside bodies or members of the public; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for these restrictions?

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

(b) These are periodical departmental publications containing mainly material which it is considered necessary to bring to the notice of Railway staff in connection with Railway working. The inclusion therein of any matter which might also be of interest to non-Railway persons is purely incidental.

Losses suffered due to lack of storage in G.P.O. Bombay

2967. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that G.P.O. Bombay suffered losses due to lack of proper storage arrangements; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) On account of heavy rains in Bombay during the present monsoon season, the basement of the Bombay G.P.O. was flooded. In the Postal Stock Depot, Bombay, which is located in this basement, "stores" (jute bags, cotton bags, twine, etc.) valued at about Rs. 1,20,000/- got soaked in water. The extent of deterioration or reduction in the period of serviceability of these stores has not been assessed fully, but the loss on this account may amount to several thousand rupees. There has also been a nominal loss to the G.P.O. Bombay itself due to spoilage of some waste paper stored in this basement.

(b) Efforts have been made to secure additional godown space, but the Postmaster-General Bombay, has not been successful as yet. Efforts are still continuing.

Central Workshop, Amritsar

2968. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding irregularities in the examination for selection of apprentices held recently in the Central Workshop, Amritsar; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Five complaints were received, of which three were found to be false and two genuine. Of these two, one was of concealment of character and antecedents and the other of impersonation. Instructions already exist to obtain declaration in the application form from the candidates with regard to their previous service and experience. As regards impersonation, suitable instructions are being issued by the Northern Railway to avoid recurrence.

Reservation Clerks

2969. Shri Vishwanath Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised grade of Rs. 100—185 for Reservation clerks announced by the Railway Board in September, 1957, has not yet been implemented on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The decision has been implemented except in respect of Allahabad and Delhi Divisions.

(b) and (c). Delay was due to the review of channel of promotion and holding of suitability tests. The orders are now being implemented.

Clerks in Ministerial Services

2970. Shri Vishwanath Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of higher grade posts are reserved for graduate clerks in ministerial services;

(b) if so, whether such benefit is also extended to graduates working on line in Railways; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 20 per cent of the annual wastage in the clerical cadre is reserved for direct recruitment of graduates. For initial filling of the additional posts upgraded under orders of 7-3-57 serving graduate clerks in the lowest grade of Rs. 60—130 were considered.

(b) No.

(c) Line staff are not eligible for promotion into the clerical cadre.

Milk and Meat

2971. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the equivalent of one seer of milk in terms of lean meat, eggs, chicken and fish?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): One seer of milk is equivalent in food value to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of lean meat, 9 eggs, 10 chataks of chicken or a seer of sole fish. The statement is based on the information contained in Chapter I of the Publication entitled "Milk Production and Control" by W. Clunie Harvey and H. Hill, the relevant extract of which is reproduced below:—

"Food to be nutritious, must contain the following compounds in varying quantities:

- (1) Proteins (Nitrogenous Compounds): Easily digested protein is essential for body building.
- (2) Fats.
- (3) Sugar Constituents. These are essentially heat and energy producers.
- (4) Mineral Matter (Salts). Calcium and phosphorus salts are essential for the growing tissues of the body.
- (5) Vitamins. These are necessary for normal growth.

A certain amount of liquid must also be taken.

Food must not only possess all these constituents, but they must also be present in well-balanced proportions if the food is to be of any value. Milk is in itself complete as it contains the necessary constituents in well-balanced proportions, including a supply of each vitamin yet discovered. The digestibility of milk varies with the individual, but it is generally considered to be 95 per cent, digestible to the average persons. Not only is it a suitable form of diet, but in relation to other

common articles of food, it is also economical as is shown below:

One quart of milk's equal value to food	Approximately 1 lb. lean meat.
	4 lb. cabbage.
	10 eggs.
	2 lb. potatoes.
	Over 1 lb. chicken.
	5 lb. tur ips.
	Approximately 2 lb. sole
	3 lb. codfish.

One large glassful of milk is equal to 2 eggs in food value."

Cows of Hissar and Rohtak

2972. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what were the specific and concrete recommendations of the Nenda Committee regarding the export and preservation of Haryana Cows from Hissar and Rohtak Districts of Punjab to Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) whether any of the recommendations in this regard have been implemented so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 111].

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Governments.

रेलवे संस्थाओं में अध्यापक

२६७३. श्री अगरबीज अबस्थी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने वर्ष १९५५ में रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा संचालित सभी शिक्षा संस्थाओं के प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों के बेतन-क्रम देने का निश्चय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय किन-किन रेलवे अण्डों में कार्यान्वित किया गया; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर रेलवे की सभी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रशिक्षित सभी अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों का बेतन दिया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (ग) मानम होता है कि माननीय मदस्य का मतलब रेलवे बोर्ड के ३१-५-५५ के पत्र सं० ६८ (एस) ५४-सी पी सी/१११ से है, जिसमे यह आदेश किया गया था कि हाई स्कूलों में जो ड्रेग्रेजुएट अध्यापक रखे गये ह उन्हे उसी बेतन-मान के प्रत्युसार बेतन दिया जाय जो हाई स्कूल के अध्यापकों के लिये निर्धारित है चाहे वे मिलिल स्कूल की कक्ष प्री के पढ़ाते हो या हाई स्कूल की कक्ष प्री के । भाग (ख) और (ग) के बारे में मूर्चना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जारेगी ।

Station at Thiru-Uthrakosamangai

2974. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilgrims and tourists visiting the sacred temple at Thiru Uthrakosamangai near Ramanathapuram are put to lot of inconvenience in the absence of a pucca station there;

(b) whether representations have been received from the public converting the Train Halt into a pucca station; and

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

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

(b) Yes, some representations have been received.

(c) Investigations have revealed that there is no justification for converting this halt into a flag station.

T.B. Clinics in Madras

2975. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.B. clinics established with Central aid in Madras State so far during the Second Plan Period;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from Madras Government for establishing more T.B. Clinics with Central aid during 1958-59; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). Under the scheme of establishment/upgrading of T.B. clinics with Central assistance included in the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India have sanctioned the upgrading of three T.B. clinics at Tanjore, Madurai and Coimbatore during 1957-58 and three T.B. clinics at Tiruchirapalli, Salem and Conjeevaram during 1958-59. Central subsidy in the shape of X-Ray and laboratory equipment for these clinics has been given.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Northern Railway

2976. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 757 on the 28th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the reserved percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Northern Railway was filled up in all the classes during 1957.

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited during 1958 so far class-wise?

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

(b) Suitable candidates possessing requisite qualifications did not offer for appointments.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Payment to Staff on Northern Railway

2977. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of payment to the staff of the Northern Railway pending on the 31st August, 1958; and

(b) the steps being taken to finalise them at an early date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Protection Force

2978. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Railway Protection Force on the Western Railway for the year 1958-59;

(b) whether this quota has been filled up for the year 1957-58; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b).

Quota reserved
during 1957-58
and 1958-59

Category	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Tribes
Sub-Inspector, Rs. 80-160 .	4	3	3
Sub-Fire Station Officer, Rs. 80-160 .	1	1	1
Sainiks, Rs. 30-35 .	189	146	35

(c) Scheduled Tribe candidates possessing the necessary qualifications for the post of Sub-Inspectors are not forthcoming in required number. One Scheduled Tribe candidate was selected for appointment but even he did not join. For the post of Sub-Fire Station Officer, no application from any Scheduled Tribe candidate was received. As regards Sainiks, special recruitment confined to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been organised and slight relaxation has also been given so that the shortfall in recruitment may be made up quickly.

Railway Training Schools

2979. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of Railway training schools in country?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): 50.

Railway Protection Force

2980. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Protection Force on the Central Railway for the years 1957-58 has been filled up; and

(b) if not, the time by which this quota will be filled up?

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

(b) Every effort is being made to make up the deficiency by end of the current year 1958-59.

दुर्घटना रोकने का यंत्र

२६१. श्री राम शंकर लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय का ध्यान लूधियाना के श्री पृथ्वीराज द्वारा आविष्कृत उस हंजन की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे दुर्घटनायें रोकी जा सकती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस यंत्र की परीक्षा की गयी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या काल निकला है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान एक ऐसे यंत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जो दुर्घटना रोकने के लिये बनाया गया है। इसका आविष्कार लूधियाना के श्री पृथ्वीराज ने नहीं बल्कि फगवाड़ा के श्री पी० आर० कौशल ने किया है।

(ख) और (ग) श्री पी० आर० कौशल यंत्र का एक नमूना लाये ये भी और उन्होंने उत्तर रेलवे के सिगनल श्रीर ट्रॉन्स्वार शाखा (Signal and Tele-Communication Branch) के अफसरों के सामने उसका प्रदर्शन किया था। इसमें दो बातों पर विचार करना था। (१) रेल-पथ और इंजन के बीच यांत्रिक सम्पर्क (Contact Mechanism) से चालक-कोष्ठ में रोगीन बतियों का जल उठना। ये बतिया चालक-कोष्ठ में लगी होंगी। (२) इंजिन के पुत्रों भ्रीर रेल पथ के सम्पर्क से ड्रेक का लग जाना। रेल पथ का सम्बन्ध सिगनल से भी रहेगा।

पहला सुझाव मानने के लायक नहीं माना गया क्योंकि यंत्र में कोई खराबी होने पर किसी तरह का संकेत नहीं मिलेगा। सिगनल या गाड़ी नियंत्रण यंत्र की दुनियादी ढहरत हसलिये होती है कि जब उपस्टकर में कोई खराबी पैदा हो जाय तो वह बता सके कि सब से ज्यादा खराबी कहा है। दूसरे सुझाव का भलब यह था कि कैविन से ४००० फीट या इससे अधिक दूरी तक छड़ पा तार लगाया जाय। यह सुझाव अमल में नहीं लाया जा सकता।

कोसी के तटबन्ध

२६२. श्री ड० प्र० सिंह : क्या सिंचाई और बिल्डुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी नदी के दोनों तटबन्धों के बीच की दूरी का अन्तर कितना है; और

(ल) क्या गत १२ वर्षों में नदी की वारा इन तटबन्धों के बीच ही रही है या बाहर गयी है?

सिक्काई तथा विद्युत उपर्यंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) तथा (ख). कोसी नदी के दोनों तटबन्धों के बीच की दूरी ४ से १० मील तक है। तटबन्धों को बनाने का कार्य जनवरी, १९५५, में शुरू किया गया था और तब से नदी तटबन्धों के बीच से ही बह रही है और उसके पथ (कोर्स) में कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है। १९५६ से नदी पथ (कोर्स) में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Double Railway Line between Bareilly and Moradabad

2983. Shri S. A. Mehdil: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to have double railway line between Bareilly and Moradabad;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) whether it has been finalised?

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

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

टी० टी० ई०

२९८४. श्री महेन्द्रनाथ सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे में टी० टी० ई० लोगों से आमदनी के लिये क्या आधार माना गया है और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में ऐसा कोई आधार निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) जो टी० टी० ई० लोग दूर के मुसाफिरों के डिव्हूं का कार्य-मार संभालते हैं और जो उस गाड़ी में स्पेशल बैच के साथ चलते हैं किन्तु वे स्पेशल बैच के नहीं होते

उनकी आमदनी कैसे निर्धारित की जाती है; और

(ग) क्या यह आमदनी टी० टी० ई० लोगों की तरफकी या पद-वृद्धि के लिये आधार मानी जाती है?

रेलवे उपर्यंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज जा०) : (क) से (ग). किसी चल टिकट-परीक्षक (T. T. E.) के काम का अन्दाज उसके दस्तों (squad) की ओसत आमदनी से लगाया जाता है। जिन चल-टिकट-परीक्षकों की आमदनी दस्ते की ओसत आमदनी से बहुत कम होती है और बार-बार कम आती है उनसे जबाब तलब किया जाता है और उन्हें उचित सजा दी जाती है। जाहिर है कि उनकी तरफकी और उनका भविष्य उनके काम पर निर्भर है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और कुछ दूसरी रेलों में, दस्तों के चल टिकट-परीक्षक बारी बारी से लम्बे सफर की गाड़ियों में भेजे जाते हैं। इसलिए वहां चल टिकट-परीक्षकों के काम का अन्दाज दस्ते की ओसत आमदनी से लगाया जाता है। दूसरी रेलों में लम्बे सफर के डिव्हूं के लिए अलग चल टिकट-परीक्षक रखे जाते हैं जो सिर्फ इन्ही डिव्हूं में टिकटों की जांच करते हैं। उनके काम का अन्दाज केवल उनकी आमदनी से ही नहीं लगाया जाता। पर्यंतकर्मचारी (supervisory staff) और विशेष दस्ते भी उनके काम की कभी-कभी जांच करते रहते हैं।

Quarters for Railway Employees at Ratlam

2985. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the quarters for Railway employees constructed at Ratlam during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) whether they have been allotted and occupied; and

(c) the total number of quarters required for Railway employees at Ratlam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The construction of the following has been completed:—

16 units in 1956-57;

241 units in 1957-58;

42 units in 1958-59.

A further 64 units are nearing completion and will be available for allotment by December, 1958.

(b) All have been allotted and occupied, except the 64 units mentioned above which are expected to be ready in December, 58.

(c) 1007 Nos.

Electrification of Khagraghat Station

2985. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the reasons for not making any arrangement upto now for the electrification and electric lighting of Khagraghat Road Railway Station on the B.A.K. loop under the Howrah Division of the Eastern Railway, although the Government of West Bengal's North Calcutta Electrical grid line passes very near the station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The Electrification of stations is carried out on programmed basis subject to the availability of funds and supply of electric power at reasonable rates. Priorities for electrification of stations are decided in consultation with the Passenger Amenity Committee keeping in view the importance of the station. This Committee has so far not recommended electrification of this station. Moreover, the West Bengal Electricity Board to whom reference was made have also not included the name of this station in their list of stations where electricity is available or likely to be made available in the near future.

Passenger Amenities at Nimtita station

2987. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no adequate passenger amenities like provisions for sufficient drinking water, arrangement for latrines and any spacious waiting hall for upper class passengers and particularly for female passengers in the Nimtita Station in the B.A.K. Loop line under the Howrah Division of the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the Railway Administration are aware that this station acts now-a-days as a terminal station on the Katwa-Loharpur Halt Section on the B.A.K. Loop line which is used by a large number of Railway travellers not only from Nimtita and nearby places, but also from North Bengal coming via Khejuria Ghat and Dhulian—Ganga across the Ganga ferry service; and

(c) whether the Eastern Railway Administration have under consideration any scheme for the expansion of passenger amenities in this station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Adequate arrangements for supply of drinking water, a general waiting room for the upper class passengers and a waiting hall for III class passengers already exist at this station. A two seated latrine is also under construction and expected to be completed shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal, at present, to provide any more amenities at this station.

Committees under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

2988. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the names of Committees which worked under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture during 1957-58 and which are working at present?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The particulars of the Committee are as under:-

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A. Permanent Committees:

1. Indian Central Cotton Committee.
2. Indian Central Jute Committee.
3. Indian Lac Cess Committee.
4. Indian Central Coconut Committee.
5. Indian Central Tobacco Committee.
6. Indian Central Oilseeds Committee.
7. Indian Central Arecanut Committee.
8. Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

B. Ad-hoc Committees:

1. Indian Council of Agricultural Education.
2. Wheat Rust Control Committee.
3. Central Rinderpest Control Committee.
4. Interim Indian Veterinary Council.
5. Agricultural Extension Advisory Committee.
6. National F.A.O. Liaison Committee.
7. The Central Fisheries Research Committee.
8. Nalagarh Committee.
9. Standing Committee of Experts on Manures and Fertilisers.
10. Whitaker Committee on Pilot Paper Plant.
11. Standing Expert Committee on seeds.
12. Central Fruit Products Advisory Committee (term expired in April '58).

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD

1. Khandasari Fact Finding Committee.

2. Expert Committee on Sugar Research Plans.
3. Technical Standardisation Committee.
4. Foodstuffs Co-ordination Committee.
5. Technical Working Group on high protein foods.

Essential Commodities

2989. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the names of the States which have decided to fix ceilings on prices of essential commodities?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is presumed that the question relates to agricultural commodities which are covered by the Essential Commodities Act. No ceiling price has been fixed by any State Government. The Government of India have, however, fixed maximum ceiling prices, for cotton and in certain areas for paddy, rice and gram.

Kisan Specials

2990. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the conditions which a person should fulfil to get the benefit of concession for travelling in Kisan Specials?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Generally a certificate from the District Magistrate that he is a kisan should be produced by a person to get the benefit of concession for travelling in a Kisan Special.

Research Design and Standardisation Organisation

2992. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some pages of the cash book of the Research Design and Standardization Organisation at New Delhi were torn away;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Departmental Enquiry Committee was instituted;

(c) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. 2 sheets (4 pages) were removed from Cash Book by the Imprest Clerk, Shri R. H. Kewalramani.

(b) Yes.

(c) The findings of the Committee are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 112].

(d) Disciplinary action against the accused employee is in progress.

Kosi Bridge

2993. Shri S. A. Mehdil: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has constructed a pucca spur near the Kosi bridge just off Rampur Station due to which the danger of the river being diverted towards the city has increased; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. Some repairs were carried out to the left Guide bund of the Railway bridge, which is in existence for the last 50 years.

(b) Does not arise.

Bahuda River Project in Orissa

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have sent plans and the estimates of the Bahuda River Project in the Ganjam District (Orissa) for approval and sanction; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of the project?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative. Preliminary investigations have been made by the Government of Orissa and the preliminary project report is under examination of the State Government.

(b) The cost is estimated to be about Rs. 2.72 crores.

N.R. Oak Grove School, Jharipani

2995. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Principal in Northern Railway Oak Grove School, Jharipani (Mussoori Hills) is being held by Railway Officers of the Traffic Department who have no experience of school management;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Principals are sent on temporary basis for a few months; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The post of Principal has been held, from time to time, by suitable Railway officers.

(c) The Union Public Service Commission were asked to recruit a Principal and they have already nominated a candidate who is likely to join the post shortly.

Railways Stores

2996. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) at what intervals stores in Railway Stores Depot are checked; and

(b) whether there is any system of surprise checks by Accounts Stock-verifiers at the Depots?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. RamaSwamy): (a) Once a year.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative. Surprise checks are carried out as is necessary.

Weather Forecast

2997. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign experts have suggested that the accuracy of weather forecasts in India can be improved only by studying developments round Indo-Pakistan 'box'; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to a statement made in a recent lecture to the Association of Indian Geographers by Mr. M. E. Webb, Lecturer in Geography at the University of Oxford, who is on a study tour in India. If so, the presumption is confirmed.

(d) The Meteorologists in India and abroad have held a similar view for a long time. The problem, however, involves the establishment of meteorological stations in the neighbouring countries. India has been pressing, for many years, for the establishment of such stations through the good offices of the World Meteorological Organisation and the International Civil Aviation Organisation, apart from bilateral efforts with the countries concerned. There has been perceptible improvement during recent years in the meteorological organisations in the neighbouring countries and India herself has been rendering assistance to some of them by supplying instruments and experts. All these will help in studying developments round the India-Pakistan 'box' and making more accurate forecasts.

Horticultural Development in Manipur

2998. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the sum provided for horticultural development in Manipur during 1958-59; and

(b) the scheme sanctioned and executed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. F. Jain): (a) Provision of Rs. 1,000 has been made by Manipur Administration for horticultural development work during 1958-59.

(b) No special scheme has been formulated by the Administration for this purpose.

Central Women's Advisory Board for Community Development

2999. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Women's Advisory Board for Community Development has been constituted;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) how many times the Board has met since it was constituted?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c). A women's Advisory Committee to the Ministry was constituted in July, 1957, and has met once.

Employees on Northern Railway

3000. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of Class IV appointed by the Northern Railway in the year 1957-58; and

(b) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 8515.

(b) Scheduled Castes—1668.

Scheduled Tribes—9.

Accidents between Pathankot and Jogindernagar

3001. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway accidents that have occurred between Pathankot and Jogindernagar (metre gauge) since 1950 upto date; and

(b) whether Government have enquired into the cause of these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A category-wise breakdown of train accidents which occurred on Pathankot-Jogindernagar, Narrow Gauge Section of Northern Railway during the period from 1st April, 1950 to 31st August, 1958, is given below:

Derailments	..	65
Collisions	..	2
Accidents at level crossings.	..	3
Fires in trains	..	1
total	..	71

(b) Yes; Causewise analysis of these accidents is as follows:

(i) Failure of Railway staff	..	26
(ii) Failure of other than Railway staff	..	6
(iii) Failure of Mechanical, Engine, Rolling Stock, Permanent Way	..	22
(iv) Other Misc. Causes	..	17
total	..	71

Electricity Supply in Delhi

3002. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Colonies which have not been supplied with electricity in Delhi so far; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 113].

(b) Non-approval of the layout by the competent authority, in the case of some of the colonies, non compliance with the formalities, or non receipt of request for electrification in the case of others, as shown in the statement.

Family Planning

3003. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the schemes for oral contraceptive submitted by various companies and laboratories so far for the consideration of the Union Government;

(b) whether these oral contraceptives have been tested; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 114].

Supply of Fertilizers

3004. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of fertilisers allotted and supplied to each State from the 1st January to the 31st August, 1958?

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

information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 115.]

Supply of Fooigrains to various States

3005. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains supplied to each State during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The quantity of foodgrains supplied by Government of India to each State from 1st January to 31st August, 1958 was as follows:—

State	(In '000 tons)
Andhra Pradesh	22
Assam (including NEFA and Naga Hills)	55
Bihar	560
Bombay	369
Kerala	66
Madhya Pradesh	37
Madras	61
Mysore	23
Orissa	10
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	13
Uttar Pradesh	180
West Bengal	592
Delhi	15
Jammu and Kashmir	68
Tripura	19
Others	129
TOTAL:	2,222

Refund of Money Deposited by Railway Employees in Postal Savings Bank

3006. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway employees who deposited a

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certain amount as a caution money in the Postal Savings Bank during their admission in Warden (Walton) Training School (Lahore) in 1941-42, have not been refunded the amount so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha later

Bridge on National Highway No. 9 near Balla Village

3007. Shri Sonawane: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1355 on the 6th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress made in preparation and sanction of the estimate for the construction of a bridge across the nulla near Balla Village on the Poona-Sholapur Section of National Highway No. 9;

(b) when the proposed bridge is likely to be taken up and completed; and

(c) the reasons for delay in constructing this bridge?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The plans and estimate for the construction of a bridge across Balla Nalla were received from the State Government sometime back but on scrutiny they were found to need some modifications. Accordingly they were returned to the State Government for modification in July, 1958. The modified plans and estimate are at present awaited.

(b) and (c). The work is included in the programme for 1959-60 and may take about two to three years to complete after commencement. The question of delay does not arise.

Foot overbridge at Sholapur Railway Station

3008. Shri Sonawane: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1514 on the 11th September, 1957 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in constructing a foot over-bridge connecting the circulating areas at the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge at Sholapur Railway Station;

(b) total amount of sanctioned expenditure incurred so far; and

(c) the time by which the work would finally be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration and has been referred to the Government of Bombay.

Forest Department, Andaman Islands

3009. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the net annual profit or loss shown by the Forest Department, Andaman Islands in its working for 1957-58;

(b) the production (extraction) of timber in log form (in tons) during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58;

(c) the rates of royalty charged on timber extracted by the lessee of the Northern Andaman Forests;

(d) the total royalty on timber extracted by Forest Department itself at the rates mentioned in part (c) above;

(e) the total profit or loss after taking into consideration the royalty calculated under part (d) above; and

(f) if loss, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Commercial accounts for 1957-58 are still under compilation and as such figures

of profit or loss for the year are not available.

(b) Years Production (in tons)

1955-56 55,708

1956-57 56,753

1957-58 Figures are not available as commercial accounts for the year are still under compilation.

(c) The royalty is charged on F.O.B. price from the lessee of North Andaman Forests Department and is given below:—

Type of Wood	Royalty
Match wood logs	41 per cent.
Ply wood logs	45 per cent.
Hard wood and ornamental wood logs.	50 per cent.

(d) The total royalty on timber extracted by the Forest Department is as follows:—

Year	Royalty
1955-56	Rs. 20,69,197
1956-57	Rs. 19,61,200
1957-58	Not available as commercial accounts for the year are still under compilation.

(e) The total loss for the two years 1955-56 and 1956-57 after treating the royalty mentioned in part (d) above as expenditure is as under:—

Year	Loss
1955-56	Rs. 2,06,360
1956-57	Rs. 1,74,512

(f) The losses have been mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) The royalty on timber extracted by the Forest Department being treated as expenditure which was not done before.

(ii) The steady increase in freight rates which are not reflected in selling prices of timber

sold by open auction in Howrah and Madras Depots.

(iii) Unregulated flow of timber due to shipping bottlenecks resulting in unfavourable repercussion on selling prices.

Forest Department, Andaman Islands

3010. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sawn timber lying at present in stock in Chatham Saw-mill of the Forest Department, Andaman Islands;

(b) whether any timber is reported to have rotten or some old stock is still rotting;

(c) whether shipping space available in M.V. Andamans and M.V. Nicobar plying between Port Blair and Calcutta/Madras is inadequate for the shipping requirements of the Forest Department;

(d) whether it is a fact that the recent increase in the prices of sawn timber for local use in the Andamans is responsible for large accumulation in stocks; and

(e) if not, the actual reason for these accumulations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 4,222 tons.

(b) Due to limitation of adequate covered storage space, and due to shipping bottleneck some miscellaneous hardwood short length timber has deteriorated. Steps are, however, being taken to clear up old stocks.

(c) Combined capacity of M. V Nicobar and M. V. Andamans is inadequate for all the requirements of the Forest Department, Andamans.

(d) No, Sir. Drop in local sale in nine months is negligible and has no relation with the accumulated stock.

(e) The reasons are as follows:—

(i) Miscellaneous hardwood short length is not in local demand.

(ii) Shortage of shipping space.

(iii) Movement of timber to mainland is conditioned by consuming capacity in the mainland.

Forest Department, Andaman Islands

3011. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) when was the latest Working Plan for the Forest Department of Andaman Islands drawn up, and the amount of expenditure incurred on its preparation;

(b) whether the Working Plan has since been implemented or is being implemented;

(c) whether the actual implementation so far has kept pace with the programme outlined in the Plan; and

(d) if not, the reason for failure to adhere to the Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) In 1952 at a cost of Rs. 5,75,000.

(b) to (d). The Plan has not been implemented in full. Only the sequence of felling and regeneration techniques advocated therein are being followed up with deviations necessitated by colonisation.

The following are the main reasons for non-implementation of the Plan:—

(i) Priority was given to colonisation even to the exclusion of normal exploitation in other areas,

(ii) serious depression and slump in timber market in Calcutta and Madras during 1952 to 1954 synchronised with the starting of the Working Plan.

M/s. P. C. Ray & Co., Andaman Islands

3012. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of logs (in tons) reported short in the stock account of Log Depots of M/s. P. C. Ray & Co., Ltd., the North Andaman Forest Lessee, at Interview Island and Mayabunder;

(b) the reasons for such heavy shortages in receipts of logs at these Depots; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or proposed to take to recover royalty on such missing logs from the lessee?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Data regarding shortage of logs at Interview Island Depot is not available as physical verification has not yet been completed.

Shortage of logs at Mayabunder Depot is as follow:—

Timber	Quantity in tons.
Matchwoods	200
Plywoods	494
Hardwoods	193
Ornamental woods.	71

(b) Shortages occur on account of logs slipping off rafts while towing, sinkage and drifting in depths while loading for export.

(c) The question of charging royalty on the missing logs in terms of the North Andamans Agreement of Licence executed by the Lessee is receiving the attention of the Government.

Forest Department, Andaman Islands

3013. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Department, Andaman Islands, sends persons for

Ranger's Training in the mainland institutions at Government expenses; and

(b) whether such trainees are bound by agreement to serve the Forest Department after completion of their training?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The trainees are now bound by an agreement to serve the Andamans Forest Department for five years after completion of their training.

Forest Department, Andaman Islands

3014. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the rates at which rejected and/or under-girth logs are supplied by the Forest Department, Andaman Islands, to the private Saw-mill owners at Port Blair;

(b) the rates of royalty at which the Forest Department has given a contract to another firm for extraction and export of timber to the mainland, from South Andamans;

(c) the Departmental cost of extraction and transport of logs upto Log Depot, Haddo; and

(d) the reason for difference of rates fixed under part (a) above as compared to the rates given against parts (b) and (c) above?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The rates are as follows:

Timber	Rate in Rs. per ton. ex-deptt.
Hardwood Gurjan 64" and up	Rs. 70/-
-do- 48" to 63"	Rs. 60/-
Other Hardwood 64" and up	Rs. 60/-
-do- 48" to 63"	Rs. 50/-
Under girth Hardwood 42" to 47"	Rs. 40/-
-do- 42"	Rs. 35/-
Soft wood logs other than matchwood.	Rs. 30/-

(b) The rates of royalty are as follows:—

Timber	Rate of royalty per ton.
1. Gurjan	Rs. 71.01
2. Badam and White Chuglam.	Rs. 45.00
3. Other Hardwood like Black Chuglam, Lal Chini, Red-dhup, tungpeing nabe, red bombay and mohwa	Rs. 19.01
4. Matchwood like white-dhup, bakota didu, papita and lambapati.	Rs. 28.01

(c) The Departmental cost of extraction and Transport of logs is Rs. 68.09 per ton delivered at Chatham Saw-mill.

(d) Under-girth logs comprise mainly top logs which are incidental to normal production and cannot be economically converted locally at Government Saw-mill or exported due to market limitations. Rejected logs are otherwise unsaleable.

M/s. P. C. Ray & Co.

3015. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which wages have not been paid by M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. Ltd., Mayabunder, North Andamans;

(b) the reason for such inordinate delay in the payment of full wages upto date and the steps Government have taken with a view to alleviating the hardship caused to the labour because of constant arrears in payment of wages; and

(c) whether some starvation deaths of labourers have taken place due to economic distress?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) It is reported that M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. Ltd., Mayabunder, have not paid wages to their labourers for the following periods:

November and December, 1957.

January, February and June to August, 1958.

The total amount to be paid for the above periods is Rs. 3,89,765.

(b) Reason for delay in payment to the labourers seems to be their financial difficulty.

To alleviate the hardship caused to the labour, the Chief Commissioner, Andamans, under Section 33(1)(C) of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 issued a Certificate for the recovery of wages to labour amounting to Rs. 1,55,400 on 7th March, 1958 which covers the wages for the period from July to October, 1957 and for the strike period of June and July, 1957 including ex-gratia payment to the labourers. This was based on settlement reached between the Company and labour in the course of conciliation proceedings. This amount was recovered and paid to the labourers. The Company also reported to the Government in May 1958 that they had remitted a sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs excluding rations worth of Rs. 1.20 lakhs towards payment of wages to labourers in Mayabunder. The matter is, however, receiving the attention of the Government.

(c) No starvation death has taken place

M/s. P. C. Ray & Co.

3016. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract was given to M/s. P. C. Ray & Company Limited in North Andaman Forest Lessee, to clear the forest in Diglipur in North Andamans for colonisation;

(b) if so, the size of the area in acres cleared and quantity of commercial timber obtained from the clearing operation;

(c) the rate at which the contract was awarded, and also the rate at which similar contract was given to another firm in South Andamans for clearing Burma Nallah area; and

(d) the reasons for difference in rates?

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

(b) Area cleared is 2,523.6 acres. Quantity of commercial timber extracted is 870 logs cubings (935 Tons).

(c) The rate at which the contract was awarded to M/s. P. C. Ray & Co. is Rs. 480 per acre for areas cleared before 31st March, 1956 and Rs. 325 per acre for areas cleared after that date. Rate for clearing Burma Nallah area is Rs. 240 per acre.

(d) The reasons are as follows:

(1) Remoteness and inaccessibility of areas.

(2) Time factor due to urgent colonisation work.

(3) Heavy capital equipment required for clearing Diglipur areas.

Such conditions did not exist in the case of Burma Nallah areas.

Murder of Indian Seamen

3017. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was an attempt to murder two Indian members of the crew and they were thrown in the sea after severe injuries on the British Steamer 'Brocklaymoor' near about Plymouth; and

(b) if so, details of the accident?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Intimation has been received by Government that two Indian members of the crew of the British Steamer 'Brocklaymoor' died as a result of alleged attack by an Indian seaman of the same vessel. Details of the accident are not available. The matter is, however, under investigation.

Rihand Dam

3018. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Singranli Coal belt in Madhya Pradesh which would be submerged in the Rihand Reservoir after the completion of Dam; and

(b) the full particulars of corundum deposits and unprospected metamorphic rocks of Madhya Pradesh which would be submerged in the Rihand Reservoir after completion of the Dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Enquiries made from the Government of Uttar Pradesh show that no portion of the Singranli Coal belt and no deposits of corundum or other metamorphic rocks of commercial value in Madhya Pradesh will be submerged in the Rihand reservoir after completion of the Dam.

Indian Central Cotton Committee

3019. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, have framed rules with the approval of the Central Government for the appointment of officers and staff; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 and the Rules thereunder, all appointments to posts of which the maximum salary exceeds Rs. 500 per month are made by the Government of India in accordance with the usual Government rules. The Committee is competent and makes appointments to posts the maximum pay of which does not exceed Rs. 500 per month. In making such appointments the Committee, as far as possible, follows the Government rules, subject to such

deviations as they may consider necessary for valid reasons recorded in writing.

**Purchase of Building near G.P.O.
Nagpur**

3020. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations were completed for the purchase of a building adjacent to the Nagpur G.P.O. at Rs. 3.25 lakhs;

(b) was the deal consummated; and
(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Negotiations were conducted regarding the purchase of the property known as "Nizam Kothi" but were not finally completed.

(b) No.

(c) During negotiations the price suggested did not come to anywhere near the original offer of the vendor viz. 2.5 lakhs made a year previously and so the idea of purchasing the building was dropped.

**Purchase of Insulators from a
Japanese Firm**

3021. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been placed with a Japanese firm to purchase Insulators to the value of over Rs. 50 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prior to placing the orders for this large amount, no tenders were invited from other firms or from such countries who accept payment in non-convertible Indian rupees;

(c) if so, the reasons for not inviting tenders; and

(d) whether Government will state the price paid and other terms of the

purchase, also reasons and considerations for this method of purchase?

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

(b) and (c). No tenders were invited from other firms or countries, since a broad appreciation of the various tenders received by the State Governments showed that there were no technically acceptable offers for insulators on rupee payment terms. Offers received from certain East European countries were either not sufficiently large to be considered for a consolidated purchase or were below the acceptable standards

(d) A copy of the contract covering the purchase of these insulators is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 116.] This method of purchase was considered advantageous in respect of price and delivery periods as it helped to expedite the supply of insulators for want of which several 'core' projects had been held up.

Chanchai Scheme in D.V.C.

3022. Shri Subliman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of the D.V.C. at Chanchai, District Burdwan, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). There is no independent scheme of the D.V.C. at Chanchai. Only a lock and a regulator are being put up at ch. 2862 of the D.V.C. Left Bank Main Canal near that place. These are intended to serve the purpose of both irrigation and navigation. The irrigation system and the Navigation Canal are scheduled for completion by June, 1959.

Public Conveyances in Delhi

3023. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public conveyances (mechanical transport) registered in Delhi, other than D.T.U. Buses, with a break-up of each type;

(b) the number of private cars registered;

(c) whether it is a fact that the transport facilities available in Delhi are inadequate as compared with the increase in population and the expansion of the city; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking in this direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) (i) Stage carriages	182
(ii) Reserve and spare buses	43
(iii) School buses	161
(iv) Tourist cars	150
(v) Taxis (cars)	1,310
(vi) Auto-rickshaws:—	
4-seaters	550
2-seaters	1,030
(b) Private cars	10,500

(c) Yes. There is need for increasing the transport facilities.

(d) The Delhi Transport Undertaking are trying to acquire additional buses for their fleet, as also to repair their old vehicles and put them on the road. The Delhi Administration are also issuing additional permits for taxis and auto-rickshaws to cope with the increasing demand for traffic.

Milk Development Projects

3024. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the position of Milk Development Projects in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 117.]

Drugs Consultative Committee

3025. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Drugs Consultative Committee in its recent meeting; and

(b) which of them have been accepted by Government and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A resume of the main recommendations made by the Drugs Consultative Committee in its recent meeting is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 118].

(b) The recommendations are under consideration.

12.30 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**FIRING BY PAKISTANI ARMED FORCES ON INDIAN POLICE**

Mr. Speaker: I have received the following adjournment motion from Shri Hem Barua:

"The firing resorted to by Pakistani armed forces on the Indian Police in the Radhanagar area of Belonia Sub-division about 100 miles away from Agartala on the eastern sector of the Indo-Pak frontier, as reported in this morning's papers, thus violating the cease-fire agreement recently entered into by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan,—a fact that has considerably contributed to the feeling of insecurity in the minds of the people living on the border."

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): After this historic agreement was signed between the two Prime Ministers—

Mr. Nehru and Mr. Noon—it was felt that nothing should be said or done.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to be arguing about this matter. I am not questioning the facts that have been set out here. I would like to hear from the hon. Minister if he or she accepts this and how he or she would like to enlighten the House in regard to this.

Shri Hem Barua: There is another incident, subsequent to this one.

Mr. Speaker: If I did not agree with him, I would not have brought it up here. What is the other incident?

Shri Hem Barua: There is another incident subsequent to this incident. After this agreement was signed, we feel that nothing should be said or done which might cut into the roots of this agreement. But immediately after this, some 100 Pakistani nationals crossed the Cachar-East Pakistan border and entered into the Patharia reserve there in the Assam frontier. This is incident number one. Quick on the heels of this incident, there is another incident, namely, the Pakistani armed forces resorting to firing in the Radhanagar area in the Belonia sub-division, about 100 miles away from Agartala. I say that this cease-fire agreement signed between the two Prime Ministers is violated deliberately and there are two occasions to establish this.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): It is unfortunate that these local border violations should continue, in spite of the cease-fire agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan. As far as our information goes, Pakistani nationals trespassed into our territory and on their being challenged, they ran away to East Pakistan and resorted to firing. We have no more information than what has appeared in the newspapers regarding casualty and loss. But a certain procedure is

laid down for the handling of such incidents. We have received a telegram from the District Magistrate in Agartala in which he has stated that he has lodged a strong protest with the District Magistrate in Comilla and has also requested him to meet him, so that effective measures could be taken to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

I have nothing more to add. This firing has been going on for some time, as the hon. Member has pointed. I do not think it is a matter of urgent public importance at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: That it is a matter of importance, there is no doubt.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I wish to submit one thing.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not about this.

Mr. Speaker: At this stage, I am only concerned with this that I must be satisfied that it is a matter of urgent public importance, of a definite nature and I must be satisfied about the default or otherwise, action or omission, on the part of Government.

Now, it is an urgent matter. No doubt some incidents might have been going on, but it is the duty of the Government to see that these incidents do not go on, except when they are taken by surprise and it is unavoidable. But they have been going on for some time past; this is only an addition. If the hon. Member did not refer to some other incident, I would have thought it was only one of recent occurrence. But this seems to follow the other one. They came one step and they came another step. Therefore, it is a continuing affair. The Government seems to be taking all steps. I would only like that in the next session the hon. Minister will tell the House what steps have been taken

[Mr. Speaker]

with a view to avoid those people coming rashly.

*** *** ***

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Whatever he wants to ask with respect to the previous one, he might have written to the Minister. Nothing more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, no; this is a very bad practice that is developing. After I have given my ruling, no hon. Member shall say anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not about this ruling; I have received a telegram....

Mr. Speaker: If it does not relate to any particular matter before the House, he need not refer to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have received a telegram from one Member of the House, Mr. Jagdish Awasthi. This is a very serious matter which I wish to bring to your notice.

Mr. Speaker: When did he receive the telegram?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was away at Lucknow. I was waiting to see you, but you came only at 11 o'clock.

—

Mr. Speaker: He might have written a letter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is said in the telegram that he was arrested on the 23rd, that he was not produced before any magistrate within 24 hours, etc. These things are happening.

Mr. Speaker: Let us dispose of this work. If it relates to a Member of this House and if it is such a serious matter, let me look into it later.

As far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I do not give my consent.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN
BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:—

- (1) First Statement, Fifth Session, 1958. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 119.]
- (2) Supplementary Statement No. IX, Fourth Session, 1958. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 120.]
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. XI, Third Session, 1957. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 121.]
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. XVI, Second Session, 1957. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 122.]
- (5) Supplementary Statement No. XVII, First Session, 1957. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 123.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE
INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): On behalf of Dr B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Agreement between the Government of India and the Swiss Federal Council concerning the taxation of Enterprises Operating Aircraft published in Notification No. G. S. R. 761 dated the 1st September, 1958 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-985/58.]

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO HALF-AN-
HOUR DISCUSSION ON INTEGRATION OF
SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

Shri Abid Ali: I beg to lay on the Table under Direction No. 19 issued

by the Speaker copy of a statement in reply to the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao on the 19th September, 1958, regarding integration of Social Security Schemes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-968/58].

**REPLY TO MEMORANDUM ON DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)**

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement containing reply to a memorandum received from a Member in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways), 1958-59. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-967/58].

**AMENDMENTS TO THE DISPLACED
PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND RE-
HABILITATION) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 814/R. Amdt. XXVII dated the 3rd September, 1958, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-968/58].

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**MINUTES OF TWENTY-FOURTH TO
TWENTY-NINTH Sittings**

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Twenty-fourth to Twenty-ninth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Fifth Session.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

**MINUTES OF EIGHTH AND NINTH
SITTINGS**

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Eighth and Ninth) of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the Fifth Session.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS**

**MINUTES OF EIGHTH AND NINTH
SITTINGS**

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings (Eighth and Ninth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Fifth Session.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): I have given notice of an amendment:

'In item No. 11 of the Report, substitute as follows:

"Shri Surjoo Pandey be called to Delhi, be lodged in some jail at Delhi and be allowed to participate in the proceedings of the House. The Home Ministry be directed accordingly."

I have given this amendment only for the reason that.....

Mr. Speaker: There is a Committee on the Absence of Members. Members ask for leave and to condone their absence the matter is referred to the Committee. The Committee makes a recommendation that leave may or may not be granted. The hon. Member has tabled an amendment saying that the report must contain a direction that Shri Surjoo Pandey should be brought to Delhi, lodged in a jail here and so on. It is out of order. I have already told the hon. Member that it is out of order. It is unfortunate that a bad practice is

[Mr. Speaker]

coming up. I say it is out of order, but once again the hon. Member gets up and says it is in order; and he wants to satisfy me. It is absolutely out of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have got a right to explain how it is in order.

Mr. Speaker: How is it in order? I have already made up my mind that it is not in order.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): In this connection, I want to make a submission. Several Members apply for leave for reasons of sickness, for reasons of private work or they have gone abroad. We find that in certain cases, there are Members who are detained under the Preventive Detention Act and who are sentenced for five or six months during many of these agitations.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Tangamani: A different method must be followed for those Members who are unable to come because they have been detained in jail. I know the case of Shri Muthuramalinga Thevar who has been in jail for more than one year under the Preventive Detention Act. There must be some way by which we can bring it to your notice. This is the only occasion in which we can bring it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): If legislators who are the framers of law break the law, I think there should be different criteria... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. These are only the Minutes of the sittings (Eighth and Ninth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Fifth Session—not even the Report of the Committee. Whoever wants to make a suggestion regarding grant of leave or refusal of leave will be allowed to do so when the Report is

placed before the House and the House is called upon to agree with the Report. At that time, it is open to an hon. Member to say that leave ought not to be granted and for another hon. Member to say that he is in jail and therefore he ought to be brought to Delhi.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit that that Report is not coming before the House now as we are adjourning today and it will come only in the next session? So what shall happen to it?

Mr. Speaker: Then it shall come in the next session.

—
12.41 hrs.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 25th September, 1958, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta:

"Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested under sections 143/145, Indian Penal Code, 11 West Bengal Security Act, 62A Calcutta Police Act at 1735 hours on 25th September 1958, on Esplanade Row, East Calcutta, in connection with food movement to violate section 144, Criminal Procedure Code Order enforced in West Bengal Secretariat area in Calcutta. She is lodged in Presidency Jail. Confirmation letter follow".

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit that another Member, Shri Prabhat Kar was arrested on the 22nd...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I read out to the House what has been sent to me. If the hon. Member has got it, I will get it in due course

I have received the following communication from Shri S. C. Banerjee, Magistrate, First Class, Chinsurah, District Hooghly, West Bengal:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Prabhat Kumar Kar, Member of the Lok Sabha, was tried today, the 22nd day of September 1958, before me at the Chinsurah Court on a charge of having intentionally caused interruption to the proceedings of this Court. The trial having lasted for this day only, I have today found him guilty of the offence of having intentionally caused interruption to judicial proceedings punishable U/S 480 of the Code of Criminal Procedure read with section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, and have sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for one day in default of payment of a fine of Rs 25. The sentence of imprisonment will be executed in the Hooghly Jail.

"No application for leave to appeal has been filed.

"The Superintendent, Hooghly Jail, has been directed to intimate to you the date of release of Shri Kar from the Jail".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): May I make a submission to you about Shri Prabhat Kar's conviction? It so happens that under the rules, the Magistrate concerned is under an obligation to let you know immediately on arrest. Now Shri Kar underwent his sentence, has come back hale and hearty and is attending the House. I think the obligation of intimation to you is an obligation which should be insisted upon, and there should not be any delay.

We have heard of other instances of sentences being pronounced by Magistrates which occurred, chronologically speaking, after Shri Kar's case. I think this rule should be very strictly construed and you should in your wisdom take whatever steps are necessary to tell the

magistracy that it will not delay intimating to you news of the detention and conviction of any Member.

Mr. Speaker: I hope the hon. Home Minister will look into this matter.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Yes, I will.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FOURTH AND FIFTH REPORTS

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Fourth and Fifth Reports of the Committee of Privileges.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

Shri B. G. Mehta (Gohilwad): I beg to present the following reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(1) Twenty-seventh Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on Track-Renewal, Steel, Sleepers and Rolling Stock;

(2) Twenty-eighth Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on a general survey of the Railway Budget, 1956-57.

12.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HAUL OF ILLICIT WEAPONS IN AMBALA

Shri Warior (Trichur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the

[Shri Warior]

following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

A haul of illicit weapons in Ambala, Punjab.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A person by the name of Ranbir Singh. (laughter).... I am giving the father's name also so that there should be no mistake—son of Jwala Prasad, resident of Jullundur, was arrested by the Jaipur Police under section 109 Cr. P. C. on a charge of vagrancy. The Jaipur Police referred the arrested person to the Ambala Police for certain enquiries in connection with which the person was brought to Ambala where further interrogation resulted in the accused giving information about the existence of some arms and ammunition which, according to him, lay buried in village Kajheri, District Ambala. This information was followed up with a search which resulted in the recovery of the following weapons on 14th September, 1958 (and not 15th September 1958 as stated in the Call Attention Notice):—

- 1 Revolver .38 bore (Webley & Scott-English make).
- 1 automatic pistol 9 mm (Canadian make).
- 10 live hand grenades (single grenades Army type).
- 17 detonators relatable to item (3) above.
- 185 revolver/pistol cartridges [relatable to items (1) and (2) above].

The above was found buried under the ground in two glass jars securely sealed with wax in a cattle shed belonging to one Bawa Harbhajan Das of village Kajheri.

Investigation into the matter continues. The accused says that he is a graduate of the Punjab University

and his father is employed in the P. & T. Department at Patiala. It has not been possible as yet to establish definitely the source of the arms and ammunition recovered. The accused is making varying statements. One of them was to the effect that he was planning to hold people to ransom and commit dacoities.

STATEMENT ON ACTION ON TEXTILE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Mr. Speaker: There is another Call Attention notice by Shri S. M. Banerji and Shri Tangamani. Under Rule 197(3), not more than one Call Attention notice can be admitted for the same sitting. But today being the last day of this session, a second Notice has been put down, but the statement in respect of that may be laid on the Table in accordance with Direction No. 47A. The statement will be laid on the Table by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I lay the statement on the Table as directed.

Statement

The Textile Enquiry Committee have dealt with the closure of textile mills in Chapter IX of their Report. Particular reference is invited to paragraph 1 of this chapter which shows that the problem of closure of mills is not peculiar to this year. Even in past years, a good number of mills have remained closed for one reason or other.

The Committee recognised that the possibility of a number of the mills that are now closed, being able to reopen at all was remote considering the extremely poor condition of the mill machinery and equipment. In fact, they have recommended that some of these concerns should be liquidated.

Apart from this, the Committee have recommended certain measures

to be decided with reference to each case. These recommendations consist generally of the need for scrapping the outmoded machinery, the provision of financial assistance, the balancing of uneconomic units and measures to avoid mismanagement. Government have already been generally acting on these lines but these matters are once again under further examination.

I would particularly invite the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that prompt and immediate action was taken in order to help such mills by announcement of reduction and rationalisation of excise duties on cloth on 4th July, 1958 on the interim recommendations of the Committee even prior to the publication of the Report.

On the active initiative of the Government, the State Bank and the Scheduled Banks with the approval of the Reserve Bank have reduced the margin from 25% to 10% in suitable cases on advances to this industry.

Powers under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been invoked in several cases for investigating complaints of mismanagement and remedial measures have been taken. The Central Government have also approved of the initiative taken by the State Governments in taking over control of certain closed mills under directions of the competent Court. In such cases, assistance by way of technical guidance and other help also has been readily given by the Central Government.

The House would thus see that the problem of the closed textile mills is being given constant attention by Government.

12.49 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Ninth Report

have recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

1. Shri Bishan Chandra Seth,
2. Shri C. R. Narasimhan
3. Shri J. Rameshwar Rao
4. Shri George Thomas Kottukapally
5. Shri K. G. Deshmukh
6. Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal
7. Shri M. Gulam Mohideen
8. Shri K. Ashanna
9. Shri Sarjoo Pandey
10. Shri D. S. Raju, and
11. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Shri Raghunath Singhji Bahadur.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

Shri Tangamani: The same remarks will apply to this case also. So far as Shri Sarjoo Pandey is concerned, he was arrested....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not prepared to allow hon. Members to raise matters like this. I read this out. I was prepared to sit down and allow any hon. Member to make his point before adoption of the Report.

Now after orders are passed raising the same subject again is a very wrong practice. I cannot allow hon. Members now to make statements even with respect to Shri Sarjoo Pandey. That stage is over.

Shri Tangamani: There must be some reasons.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might be the reasons, I cannot allow discussion now. I do not want to shut out discussion with respect to any pending matter. But once I have given a ruling, I am not going to allow that to be reopened for any reason whatsoever.

12.51 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 799

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, while answering Shri Kodiyan's supplementary question on 2nd September, 1958, I had stated that so far as the new agricultural colleges are concerned, the Central Government had promised to pay 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure by way of loan only and that there was no subsidy.

The correct position, however, is that insofar as the new agricultural colleges are concerned, the Central Government has promised to pay 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure as grant (i.e. subsidy) and 25 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure by way of interest bearing loan.

12.52 hrs.

MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

STATEMENT BY CHIEF MINISTER OF KERALA

Mr. Speaker: I had promised to give my ruling regarding my consent on the privilege motion. I have heard all sides and I have practically made up my mind on what ought to be done in this matter. I hold under rule 225(1) that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order and I give my consent under rule 222.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to you for the consent that you have given, and I formally move for leave of the House to raise a matter of privilege arising out of the action of Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala.

The facts briefly are that on the 21st of September, the Times of India of Delhi, the Amrit Bazar Patrika of Calcutta and some other newspapers published the text of a Press Trust of India message dated Trivandrum,

September 20th, which reported the news of a telegram being issued by the Chief Minister of Kerala to our Home Minister. The message alleged that this information reached the Press Trust of India through official sources in Trivandrum. It went on to say that this telegram requested the Home Minister to request you, Sir, not to permit a debate on the situation in Kerala until the Communist Ministry of Kerala had an opportunity to state their view on the memorandum submitted to the Speaker. The message then went on to quote extracts from this telegram, one of the extracts being the allegation made by Mr. Namboodiripad that some Members of Parliament, who raised the question "had tried to slander the State Government in the name of explanation." This report of the contents of the telegram has remained uncontradicted till this day.

The fact of the telegram is not denied and it is now in the possession of the House. The fact of this telegram was mentioned to us by the Home Minister the other day when he said that this telegram was the reply to the one which he had himself sent at your instance to elicit certain information from the Kerala Government.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I did not exactly say that.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is in the proceedings I saw this morning.

Pandit G. B. Pant: A telegram has been received.

Shri M. R. Masani: I will quote what the Home Minister said if I am given a minute. It is in the proceedings of the 23rd that the Home Minister said that he had sent a telegram to the Chief Minister of Kerala to elicit certain information and this telegram came in reply to that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I never said that.

Shri M. R. Masani: I stand corrected.

Pandit G. B. Pant: What I said was this. I was asked by the Speaker to refer to the Kerala Government the papers that had been placed here in connection with the motion made by Shri Asoka Mehta and I had received a telegram from Kerala in which these two matters have been mentioned—one relating to this motion and the other relating to Dr. Menon's motion. But I did not say that I had sent a telegram. I had said that I had referred these two matters. It does not make any difference, one way or the other. But I had not sent any telegram. To say that would be, I think, not correct.

Shri M. R. Masani: I apologise to the Home Minister.

A communication was sent by the Home Minister along with certain papers were sent and this elicited a reply on that point and on another point covered by the communication made by the Home Minister.

Then, the fact of the telegram is also known to the Chair, to whom the telegram was in fact shown, but was not wholly read. Lastly, the fact of the telegram is also confirmed by no other person than Shri Namboodiripad himself, because you, Sir, read before the House the other day the text of a later telegram received from Shri Namboodiripad in which not only does he confirm that he had sent such a telegram but he also confirms that the word "slander" had been used in that telegram. May I quote a sentence from that telegram to show that there is no denial that the word "slander" had been used against the hon. Members of this House although an attempt has been made to explain away the use of that word? What Mr. Namboodiripad says in his second telegram is—I am quoting from the proceedings of the House:—

"Context makes clear my meaning that if State not allowed to present correct fact a one-sided version from a Member may

appear as slander on Kerala Government."

Now only an appropriate Committee which investigates into the texts of these telegrams can say whether or not it is a fair explanation or whether it is a distortion or a new meaning sought to be put on the original telegram. The fact, however, remains that the quotation made by the press report that some members were trying to "slander the State Government" has not been contradicted by Mr. Namboodiripad up till today.

The second telegram says that no aspersion was cast on anybody. But I may submit there is not any kind of apology or expression of regret for a wrong committed. To call a man a slanderer and then to say "no harm is meant" is adding insult to injury. The word "slander" is a very strong word. I do not want to read the dictionary meaning at the moment, but hon. Members of the House know that there are two essential ingredients in slander—one is lying or mendacity and the other is deliberate malice. And when hon. Members of this House like Shri Asoka Mehta and Dr. K. B. Menon and others are accused of mendacity and malice when they are doing nothing but their duty to this country, I think that this House owes it to itself to go to the protection of those members in order to secure free and unfettered discussion in Parliament, free from intimidation of any kind from outside.

Therefore, I respectfully beg leave of the House to raise this matter of privilege. May I say that I consider myself in this instance a humble instrument of the House trying to protect its privileges and its dignity?

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilion): Under rule 225(2) I have objection to leave being granted.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): What is your ruling? Will the first telegram be laid on the Table of the House or not?

Mr. Speaker: That will also have to be considered. It is up to the House to do whatever it decides.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I put forward a plea? The Law Minister pointed out the other day that the first telegram was a confidential document. So, how can the Committee go into that document, unless the Committee or the House is in possession of that document? How can we support the motion?

Mr. Speaker: There are various stages. First stage is consent, then leave and then, thirdly, moving the motion. The motion will be either for reference to the Committee of Privileges or for disposal in this House. Hon. Members will certainly have full opportunity to say what they like regarding this—whether it is going to be infructuous or useful, what steps ought to be taken etc. At this stage, leave has been asked for and there has been objection. Now let me see whether the motion has got the support of the required number of Members. How many Members are prepared to stand in favour of that? I find that more than 25 Members are in favour of it. So leave is granted.

Shri M. R. Masani: I move....

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let the motion be made.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move:

"That the attention of the House having been drawn by an hon. Member on September 23 to the telegram sent by Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister of Kerala, to Pandit G. B. Pant, Home Minister, extracts from which are contained in a report based allegedly on official sources, issued by the Press Trust of India from Trivandrum on September 20 and published in the *Times of India*, *Delhi*, and *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta, on September

21 in the course of which Mr. Namboodiripad has attributed the motive of slander to some hon. Members of this House;

and having taken note of the subsequent telegram from Mr. Namboodiripad to Pandit G. B. Pant, which was read to this House by the Hon'ble the Speaker on September 23;

This House resolves that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation as to whether a breach of privileges of the House and of the Hon'ble Members concerned has been committed; and whether any contempt of the House thus committed has been adequately purged; and that the Committee be requested to present its report and recommendations for appropriate action at the first day's sitting of the next Session of the Lok Sabha."

13 hrs.

This is the mildest possible motion which, in the circumstances, could possibly be presented to this House and I am putting it in these very modest and mild terms because I really hope that this will be a non-contentious motion and that, if it cannot be passed with complete unanimity, it will be passed with that near unanimity which was already shown when the hon. Members were asked by you to rise in their seats.

I have said earlier that this is not a light charge to make against hon. Members of the House. Let us consider the implications of the word 'slander'. The Oxford Dictionary calls it "a false statement or report, a malicious representation, a false or malicious statement or utterance intended to injure, defame or cast reflection on the person about whom it is made; to defame, to calumniate; to assail with slander, to traduce, to misrepresent or vilify." In other words, a deliberate motive, a dishonest and malicious motive is an essential part of slander. It is not as if an hon.

Member makes an incorrect statement who can be corrected and told that this is not true. What is attributed here is that the hon. Members concerned went out of their way, out of malice, out of a mendacious motive to attribute to the Kerala Government things that they had not done or for which it is not responsible. It becomes impossible for the hon. Members of this House, who are engaged in their duty to the country and this Parliament to carry on their work if they are to be interfered in this matter and maligned in this manner. Dr. K. B. Menon has told us that it has humiliated him that this charge was made against him when he was doing nothing more than to supply to you material which you yourself had asked for so that you can come to a decision. Therefore, I think it is time for the House not to take things so lightly.

I have seen that technical objections are around the corner when this question of privilege is being raised, but we are not concerned with technicalities at this stage. If my motion was one of finding anyone guilty of contempt, then certainly I admit that there would be room for controversy and argument. But what this motion says is that the House refer the whole matter including the second telegram in which the Chief Minister of Kerala has sought to put himself right, though not adequately so, to the Committee of Privileges led by our own hon. Deputy-Speaker to investigate the matter, to hear all parties concerned and then to report to us, firstly, whether or not a breach of privilege and contempt of House has been committed and, secondly, whether, if it was committed, the second telegram constitutes adequate amends, apology or redress for the wrong that was done

I think it is a motion to which no responsible hon. Member of this House, who really treasures our democratic liberties could have any objection and only those who want to apologise for people of their own Party, right or wrong, could possibly object to this non-contentious, neutral motion refer-

ring the matter to the appropriate Committee led by our own hon. Deputy-Speaker.

The Chief Minister of Kerala in his message to the hon. Home Minister which was shown to you and to which a reference is made in his second telegram, expected a great deal of forbearance, tolerance and fairness from this House. Those who go to equity should come with clean hands. Under your guidance this House has been forbearing. It has refrained from debating a matter which many of us wanted to debate this Session because you, Sir, very fairly pointed out that the highest requirements of equity required abstention on our part from discussing it. But what does the Chief Minister of Kerala do in return? Does he show the slightest courtesy to hon. Members of this House? Does he respect the integrity of this House? On the contrary, in the very telegram where he asks for consideration, he shows an utter lack of understanding or tolerance which is characteristic of the Party to which he belongs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod)
rose—

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): He can refer to a particular person. I submit that he is not entitled to cast aspersions against the Party. (Interruption). Can he refer to a particular Party?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will confine himself to the individual.

Shri Tangamani: A point of order was raised (Interruption).

Shri Tangamani: A point of order was raised but you said, Sir, "Let me consider what the mover says."

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The point of order is whether such a privilege motion can be moved at all. You must tell us about that. We are now having a discussion without hearing the point of order that was raised.

Shri Tangamani: A point of order was sought to be raised much earlier and we are having a discussion before the point of order is disposed of.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I take objection to it.

Shri Tangamani: A point of order can be raised at any time.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I request you to give a ruling about the point of order. Earlier when I had indicated that I desired to raise a point of order, I thought your ruling was that you would allow Shri Masani merely to move the motion. It was never your intention, as far as I understood, that a speech would be made and all the points would be covered by him. In that case, my point of order should have been allowed to be raised.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): May I submit that so far as the matter of expression of opinion with regard to the characteristics of the whole Party is concerned, I do not think it is justified. I would, in the circumstances, with a view to keeping good relations amongst ourselves, request Shri Masani to kindly withdraw his words so far as the Party is concerned. When he is talking about a particular person, he need not say that the whole Party is bad or good, intolerant or otherwise (*Interruption*). I would, therefore, request him for the sake of good relations to withdraw his words.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What I want to say is that you should not allow a discussion on it. Our point is: when there is no jurisdiction for this House to discuss this how can we discuss it? You should first decide about the point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central) and Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly understand the procedure that I have been following and intend to follow in this case also. I do not want to chalk out a new procedure. The procedure is that whenever a point of order is raised, the motion is allowed to be moved and all that the hon. Mover wishes to

say is allowed to be said. Then the motion is placed before the House—not put to the vote of the House. As soon as I place a motion before the House, I would allow any hon. Member who wishes to raise a point of order to do so and say why we ought not to proceed with the motion. That is the procedure that we have been following all along. I am going to do so now also. I am going to allow Shri Nayar to raise all his points at that stage. After all, the House is not going to come to a hasty conclusion in this matter. We will have a full debate on this matter.

In the meanwhile Pandit Bhargava said something by way of advice to Shri Masani regarding what he has said. Shri Masani may do what he likes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to point out that there is a difference between this case and other cases of privilege. In this case our contention is that as far as the privilege motion itself is concerned, it is a thing that cannot be discussed here. That is so even in respect of your placing it before the House. We did not want to raise it at that stage because you said that it could be done after he has moved the motion.

Now, the question is whether Parliament has jurisdiction to discuss it or to take it up irrespective of whether you give consent or not. Only after hearing us on the point of jurisdiction and giving your ruling discussion can take place. That is our request. Shri V. P. Nayar says that according to the Constitution and according to the other rules of Parliamentary Practice, this question which we are discussing is about something that is confidential. That we have not got and even if anybody has got it, his submission is that it should not be disclosed. So, what are we discussing? So, you may please allow us to point out that the whole question of further discussion depends upon your

ruling on the point of order that has to be raised.

Unless that is raised and you say that there is no point of order the House cannot take it up and discuss it. So, you must at least allow us to say that this cannot be discussed here and hear our point of order and then give a ruling as to whether it is in order or it is out of order.

Shri Tangamani: We would like to know at what stage a point of order is to be raised.

Mr. Speaker: I have already explained that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The point of order goes to the root of the matter. We are quite ready to listen to what Shri Masani and his friends say and to answer them in kind if necessary. But when the point of order purports to go to the root of the matter itself, it is only fair for you to listen to the point of order and if you do not accept it you tell us so. We shall be prepared to answer Shri Masani and his friends to show that the discussion ought not be allowed. But if you do not allow us because they have a majority in this House, to ride roughshod over the rights of the opposition.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am not yielding to any majority anywhere. All that I would say is that, so far as the point of order is concerned, I have already told the House the practice that we are adopting. What is the point of order, unless I know what exactly the motion is? As soon as he formulates the motion, immediately he must say that he has made this motion and give his arguments why I should accept it. I will immediately hear why we should not accept it at all and have further discussion. Hon. Members have a right to ask me not to allow discussion. I am not allowing any discussion. Hon. Member makes merely a motion and then supports that motion Hon. Members have a right to say. As soon as I place

it before the House, he can say, No, this ought to be rejected without further ado and then call upon me, if it is a point of order, and ask me to decide one way or the other. Then, we will proceed. Discussion has not started at all. Unless the House is seized of a particular matter, there cannot be a point of order relating to the matter. We must know what exactly it is. Therefore, hon. Members will bear with patience. I do not want to cause any injustice or any harm to any particular side of the House.

Shri Tangamani: The point is formulated.....

Mr. Speaker: That is my ruling. *(Interruption)*. That is my ruling. Order, order. This is the way in which we have been disposing of points of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is difference between the substance of a matter and the form or technicality of it. If a question arises in regard to the form of the matter, the propriety or form of the matter, that has to be disposed of first of all. As regards substance, we are quite ready to listen Shri M. R. Masani and his friends for any length of time and answer to the best of our capacity. As far as the form is concerned, as far as the propriety of having a discussion of this in the way it has already started is concerned, certain things which go to the root of the matter are going to be formulated by our friends here. You should only, in fairness, listen to us and then ask Shri M. R. Masani to proceed when he is very welcome to tell whatever he has to say.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): May I know what is it that he said when he said that he would answer in kind? *(Interruption)*

Mr. Speaker: That is nothing. So far as hon. Members... *(Interruption)* Order, order. I am sorry, there is an amount of excitement—naturally. Hon. Members will see that even when he asked for leave, he is oblig-

[Mr. Speaker]

ed under the rules to make a statement. All that he is now saying, he has said already. I wanted to see whether he is saying anything new. That is all I am anxious about. There is nothing new which he has said. Therefore, as soon as he concludes, I will call upon the hon. Member to raise his point of order. I am really sorry that the ordinary procedure is not allowed to be adopted so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is not my point of order; it is Shri V. P. Nayar's point of order. I do not know what it is. I do not know what exactly is the content of what he is going to say.

Mr. Speaker: I did not refer to Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Shri V. P. Nayar's point of order, I am going to allow him to say.

Shri M. R. Masani: I see nothing unparliamentary or offensive in saying that a particular political party is guilty of intolerance. It is a matter of opinion, which is perfectly legitimate and a matter of history. However, in deference to my esteemed friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's suggestion, I shall leave these people and their party alone.

The point I was making is this. The Chief Minister of Kerala, while asking for the greatest amount of consideration and restraint on our part, has, as is quite clear from his own action, refrained from showing any consideration or even courtesy to hon. Members of this House. I am not suggesting that if we make mistakes, people outside should not criticise us. That would be a very monstrous proposition. What can be criticised, and is often criticised quite rightly is the wisdom of the Members of the House individually or even collectively. But, what cannot be questioned is their honesty. That is a very fundamental distinction. To say that we are foolish, unwise and that we do not serve the interests of the country is all right, provided it is understood that we do it with the best of motives and

intentions. But to say that Members of this House are actuated not by the interests of the country, but by malice, by a desire to lie, by a desire to misrepresent and vilify people, is a very serious charge to make against Members of this House. This is very important because, this House, like the British House of Commons, is the master of its own procedure and is the sole judge of the legitimacy of anything that any of us may do in this House subject to your directions. If somebody outside arrogates to himself the right of sitting in judgment on the honesty and bona fides of our colleagues here, then I think we cannot allow such a charge, such an allegation go unchallenged.

As I said in the beginning, it might have been possible to move a stronger motion arriving at a decision that contempt of Parliament had been committed, that a breach of privilege had been committed, and asking this House through you to summon Shri Namboodiripad to the Bar of the House to atone for his guilt. I am not going that far because I think the Committee of Privileges is the appropriate body to find out whether such a situation has arisen. Therefore, once again, I would ask the House to pass this motion with as near unanimity as possible—that we refer the whole matter, both the telegrams, both the offending and the other message, to the Committee of Privileges for a report which may be made to us on the first day of the next session when we meet in November.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My point of order is that Shri M. R. Masani's motion is outside the jurisdiction of this House to consider. Shri M. R. Masani, in his motion alleges that the Chief Minister of Kerala has used certain words in a telegram as reported in the press. That would not satisfy the mandatory requirements of rule 223 which says—I shall read it—

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give

notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

I can understand if Shri M. R. Masani's argument is that he is basing it only on an alleged paper report. That is different. You will agree that if that is the only material, nothing can be done by way of contempt and the House has no jurisdiction at all. It is not the document on which Shri M. R. Masani bases his claim of breach of privilege having been committed. He wants to proceed against, not the editor who published it, who may have violated the Official Secrets Act, not the man who sent the news who may have violated the Official Secrets Act, but the person who is alleged to have been responsible for such a document. Therefore, my first point is that unless that is produced by Shri M. R. Masani, this motion is unmaintainable and as such, it cannot be discussed in this House.

The second point is, even granting that we have a right to call for the document, I submit that by no stretch of imagination can we ever think either discovering that document or by any other process compelling the production of that document here. It is a document in which a telegram has been sent by the Chief Minister of the State to the Home Minister of the Union, both of whom are committed by the oath of secrecy which they have taken not to disclose the contents of any official communication. For your information and for the information of the House, I may be permitted just to read the oath of secrecy to which my hon. and esteemed friend the Home Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Kerala are bound. At the time when they assumed office, they took this solemn oath:

"....I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal

to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister."

(daughter) Don't laugh. When I am interrupted, I am not at all worried. I do not have to seek for inspiration from outside as my hon. friend has.

My only submission is this. Is it the duty of the Home Minister, to disclose it for the purpose of discharge of his duty as Minister? Is he obliged to produce this document? If it is so, if the hon. Minister says that in order to enable him to function as Home Minister, in order to enable him to discharge his duties of Home Minister, it is necessary, it is incumbent upon him to produce this document, Shri M. R. Masani may have a case. In so far as the Chief Minister of Kerala and the Union Home Minister are bound by the solemn oath which they have made before assuming office that they shall not disclose to any person—mark the words—even the Speaker of the Hon. House is no exception, any person ...

Some Hon. Members: No, no

Shri V. P. Nayar: . even this House is no exception.—To any person he is not bound to disclose. By any stretch of imagination it is not possible for us to consider that there is any rule or any process by which we can compel discovery of the document or compel production of the document. The case here is slightly different

Then, to the great discomfiture of Shri Masani and to his discomfort, here it is a document sent by one person to another. I know from the way in which the hon. Home Minister argued the case the other day, that he is not willing; he has been extremely reluctant to place this document, because it will embarrass the entire machinery. In such a case he knows

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

serious consequences will flow from such an act because we know that several correspondences, in which Members are referred to, are being sent by officials. Therefore, in his wisdom he thought, and he also made himself very clear, that he was not personally in favour of the document being produced.

Even supposing the hon. Home Minister were in favour of that, I would, in all humility, ask you whether it is right and proper to ask for the production of the document unilaterally without the consent of the other person who sent the document who has taken the same oath and who is also bound by the same oath of maintaining secrecy. How is it possible, which is the rule? I searched the entire procedure. There is no rule here or anywhere else which I could find which will justify the interference of this House in compelling the Chief Minister of Kerala to produce the original of the telegram in which, it is alleged in a paper, that there are some references.

Then, I would also raise this question of jurisdiction from what we have in the two rules to which you were kind enough to refer the other day—rules 42 and 41 (2) (xx). This gives a clear idea of the spirit of the rules. May I read them?

You were pleased to refer to these rules in particular at the time when the matter was discussed here on the 23rd. These two rules give us an idea of the spirit. Rule 41 (2) (xx) says:

"it shall not ask for information.—let alone the question of privilege; this House is barred from even asking for information—

"....regarding Cabinet discussions, or advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, Sta-

tutory or conventional obligation

I ask in all humility whether there is not a constitutional responsibility—a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation.

There is not merely a constitutional obligation, there is also a statutory obligation, there is also a conventional obligation in the matter of disclosing the information which is contained in an official telegram.

It was not sent to my hon. friend the Home Minister in his capacity as anything except the Home Minister and for the time being the Leader of the House. It was not sent by Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad in his capacity as Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant at all. It was, and Shri Masani cannot deny it, in the course of official correspondence that this telegram, in which the alleged passage is reported, has been sent. Therefore, it makes it very clear that this is a document with a constitutional, statutory and conventional obligation not to disclose the contents.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I say a word, from a purely neutral standpoint? I have to say that passions should not be allowed, there should be peace of mind. We should not fight as two parties.

Mr. Speaker: I want to clear up one matter. It is true that day I myself referred to rule 41 (2) (xx), because I then felt that this may stand in the way. Whatever cannot be asked by way of questions ought not to be raised in the House. But on a second reading, even then I felt that this rule 41 (2) (xx) may not apply. I would like to have some clarification, because the hon. Member refers to this as an authority in favour of his position. The rule 4(a)(xx) says:

'it shall not ask for information regarding Cabinet discussions ...' This is not a Cabinet discussion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Certainly not.

Mr. Speaker: "....or advice given to the President.....—
President here—

".... in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose the information;"

That is, so far as advice to the President is concerned. I am mentioning what is passing in my mind, and I would like to have a clarification of this. The President and the Government here stand in the same relation, so far as the Constitution is concerned, as the Governor and his Cabinet in the State. If that person had referred anything to the Governor there, that is the constitutional advice under the Constitution itself. That ought to be kept a secret, no question ought to be asked here as to what kind of advice has been given by the Cabinet to the President. A letter written by a State Government to Central Government is not advice that is given to the President. That is my difficulty.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was exactly the spirit in which I was also arguing. I only stated that reading these two rules together, one could get at the spirit of the entire rules, and I was not pointing this rule as having stood in the way. Rules 42 and 41 (2) (xx) taken together will give an idea of the spirit behind the whole rules of our procedure. In rule 42 it is very clear; I am only submitting that in a class of certain documents, in a class of certain correspondence, even the right to ask a question, to elicit information, is denied to this House.

Mr. Speaker: That is so far as rule 41 is concerned.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not submit it as 'an authority,' but I only submitted it as something which enables us to understand the spirit . . .

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I agree.

Shri V. P. Nayar:....which follows immediately after that . . .

Mr. Speaker: One other matter. The hon. Member referred to rule 42. Even there, after I read it I had my own doubts about it. It says:

"In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of a State . . .

—of course, this is a subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Kerala—

"....no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact . . ."

Whether the word "slander" has been used there or not is a matter of fact. I am not coming to any conclusion.

"....and the answer shall be confined to a statement of fact."

If the hon. Home Minister is asked whether it is not a fact that this alleged sentence has been used there as reported in the press, I do not know what he can say and what he can withhold.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is exactly the point which I want to argue. You have made my task easier by coming to the point, because I submit that the hon. Home Minister can at best be asked whether as a matter of fact a particular word has been used in the telegram or not. If—for example, I put it this way—the hon. Speaker asks the hon. Home Minister whether the word "slander" has been used . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not "slander"; "slander" by itself I need not ask.

Shri V. P. Nayar: "Slander" or any other word.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will bear with me. If it is only for the purpose of finding out whether there is a word like "slander" in the dictionary, I need not ask him. He will kindly bear with me.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Shri Masani has proved that the use of the word . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is irrespressible.

Now, the point is: the subject matter of this is a question of fact. They are relying on some document outside; the original of the document of which this purports to be a copy is with him. We are on the question whether it is a confidential document. It may be between the one and the other. Rule 42 supports that this is a confidential document. But if it is a confidential document in the course of correspondence, is there any possibility of the hon. Minister disclosing any portion? A portion relating to a matter of fact can be disclosed. The question is whether that sentence can or cannot be given as a matter of fact. If he gives that and if it supports this motion or tallies with this allegation that is the point on which Shri Masani can come to the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is exactly the point on which I would say the hon. Home Minister cannot, so long as he is bound under the oath of secrecy not to divulge any information contained in official correspondence save for the purpose of discharging his official duties. It is not certainly the hon. Home Minister's official duty to protect the rights of this House. Certainly not. For any other purpose, what is the right of the hon. Home Minister to protect the privileges or see that contempt is not unpunished? The whole point here is whether the Home Minister is competent, in view of his being bound down by an oath of secrecy, to divulge the text of a telegram extracts from which, as

published in the press, allege that something has been said which may be construed as having caused a contempt.

Mr. Speaker: I have noted down both the points.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not want to burden you with many judicial decisions on the acceptability of such documents or on the discovery of such documents. Nevertheless, I would like you to hear me for a minute, on how or why such documents have been prohibited from being looked into or from being discovered by any process.

There is a class of documents, as we all know, which not even the courts can have in their custody.

Mr. Speaker: Right.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You, Sir, know the law very much better than I do or anyone of us does. Therefore, I need not submit all this to you. This is a very important matter in which the courts have consistently held that a document like this can never be compelled to be discovered. I would only pass on certain books after reading one or two sentences, because I do not want to take up the time of the House.

Here is a decision in the *Times' Law Report* of 1941-42 which discusses the production of documents and says what ought to be the test of such documents.

"The test may be found to be satisfied either by having regard to the contents of the particular documents or by the fact that documents belong to a class which on grounds of public interest must as a class be withheld from production."

My humble question to you is whether this does not belong to a class of documents which should be withheld on this account, namely, withheld from production on account of the public interest involved.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I do not want to interrupt. But, for the clarification of the point of order, may I ask . . .

Mr. Speaker: Later on, not now, Shri V. P. Nayar has said three points.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I submit that it is entirely a different question if the House proceeds, for the alleged publication of the report, against a newspaper editor or a correspondent. I suggest that even that does not arise in this case. But that is a different matter. Even then, my hon. friend's motion is for bringing the Chief Minister of the Kerala State to the Bar of this House for condign punishment, as he would have it. That apart, where is the right of this House to get the document on which the Chief Minister's guilt or otherwise could be established? My point, therefore, is that in so far as this House has no power to compel the production of the document, which is a secret document between a Minister and a Minister, and which it is the duty of anyone who comes across such document not to publish in view of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, where lies the question of our jurisdiction to consider this motion?

Secondly, as I submitted before, we must look at it from another angle also, namely that this is a very serious matter; I would submit to the House and to my hon. friends over there who are extremely anxious to maintain the smooth functioning of the various State Governments, that this is a matter which will be of very grave consequences and this is a matter in which the House should stand as one man to reject this frivolous motion. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the one to the other.

Shri Tangamani: Are we not going to be asked to speak? . . .

Shri Sadhan Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Sadhan Gupta also may resume his seat.

Shri V. P. Nayar only wanted to raise a point of order as to why we ought not to proceed further with this discussion or the motion before the House, and why I should not even place it before the House. That is what I understand him to say I have only allowed the Mover to make the motion. Now, we have heard the point of order. After hearing the point of order, I shall allow the hon. Member and he will get an opportunity. Apart from that, if I allow this motion to continue, then he will have an opportunity to speak on the merits of this.

Now, the hon. Member Shri V. P. Nayar is giving me only the points as to why this motion ought not to be allowed. As I understand it, he says that the original document is not here, but, under rule 223 the document ought to be here, the original document by itself cannot be got at, and therefore, we ought not to proceed, and so far as the document is concerned, the original ought not to be produced in any shape or form, because under the rules, no question can be asked on that. Also, he says that under rule 41, it is in the nature of an advice given to the President. Lastly, he quoted also some law cases. Now, let me hear the hon. Minister.

Shri V. P. Nayar: One more minute, if you would forgive me.

It is not such an easy matter. I shall not give the text of the rulings, but I shall only give the citations which will enable you to come to a conclusion. I would very much request you to read Phipson's 'On the Law of Evidence' (page 197), then the *Times* Law Reports for 1895, Chattenham vs. Secretary of State . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can pass on all that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall give them, but I want them to be on record also.

Pandit Govind Malaviya (Sultanpur): May I interrupt for a moment? . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am only giving the references and then I shall sit down.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: My hon. friend has been arguing all this time, and he is now going on to read to us some law points and some case law with regard to the law of evidence. While the law of evidence is a very sacred part of the legal world, which is always to be honoured and respected, I submit respectfully that this House is a sovereign body, and while it should always take into account.... (Interruptions) I shall come to that point also. I wish to make....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him.

Pandit Govind Malaviya: I beg to submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry I am not going to allow the hon. Member.

Shri Tangamani: This is not Banaras Hindu University.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must know what exactly we are doing. There cannot be an objection to the hon. Member's quoting some ruling. The hon. Member Pandit Govind Malaviya may say that we ought not to be strictly bound by the law of evidence; therefore, we have to go into it. Shri V. P. Nayar is only trying to support his point of order. When he is finishing, why should there be any objection? I thought Shri V. P. Nayar had finished.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I shall just finish. I shall give you the list of the rulings which will certainly be very relevant to the point before us.

The next case is *Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd. vs. Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.* reported in the *Times Law Reports*.

Mr. Speaker: What does it say?

Shri V. B. Nayar: It is about whether anybody has a right to compel the production of, or discover a document which is a document belonging to a class of privileged documents, and other matters which are incidental thereto. I am submitting this ruling not because I have a feeling that we should necessarily be guided by these rulings, but because a similar question has not so far been raised in the House, and I thought that it would be helpful for us in coming to a conclusion if we drew the salient rules which have been observed elsewhere in the courts also, in the matter of finding out whether the rule should be applied here. We have no specific rules in the rules of procedure which will determine the issue. Therefore, I would request you to kindly refer to the 1942 *Times' Law Reports* in the case of *Duccan vs. Campbell Laird*.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I wish to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow the hon. Member to raise it now.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish to raise a point of order. If a point of order cannot be raised....

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am myself raising a point of order. I submit there is point of order on a point of order. I am already on a point of order.

I would submit once again, before I resume my seat, that this House should reject this motion, because it has no jurisdiction at all to entertain a motion like this, for this clear and specific reason that this House has no power for compelling the production or the discovery of a document which is a document in the course of official correspondence where the Chief Minister and the Home Minister are both equally bound down by the oath of secrecy which they have solemnly taken before each assumed his office.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Dr. Suhila Nayar: May I raise my point of order now?

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member be in such a great hurry? I have got one question to ask of the hon. Member Shri V. P. Nayar.

I am asked to give a ruling on the point of order. That is so far as the original document is concerned; it is a matter as to whether the original can be produced or not. But what is the kind of secondary evidence that can be given?

The other day, the second telegram was placed before me, and while I was discussing as to whether in the absence of the original document, we could proceed, and I was suggesting to the Home Minister to produce that telegram, subsequently, or later on, however, I referred to the very document that was placed before us, which contained a reference regarding slander. I shall read this out, and I should like to have an explanation from the hon. Member, before I come to a conclusion, whether that itself does not take the place of the other document which has been withheld or is not being produced.

The telegram proceeds:

"I never intended to publish this telegram. On the contrary, meant for your consumption only. Moreover never intended to cast aspersions or reflection on any Member of Parliament or his conduct or proceedings of House. Context makes clear my meaning that if State not allowed to present correct facts an one-sided version from a Member may appear as slander on Kerala Government. Never meant to make imputation on Member but pleaded that if Kerala Government's case not before House impression would be damaging to Government."

All that I want to know is this. For some reason or other the original cannot be produced and we cannot get at

it. Cannot secondary evidence of this nature be given? Let me put the question whether the newspaper cannot be taken as secondary evidence. If for some reason it could be said that it is not good secondary evidence, cannot the second telegram be taken as secondary evidence because the hon. Chief Minister who was responsible for the earlier telegram has referred to it in the second telegram? In this second telegram there is an attempt apparently not to contradict the statement of fact as it has appeared but only to explain it away.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would invite attention to section 91 of the Evidence Act. These telegrams do not partake of the nature of document mentioned therein.

Mr. Speaker: All that I say is that there is no attempt to contradict the statement he is alleged to have made but he is trying to explain it away.

Shri Tangamani: I will make a submission about this, Sir. There are two telegrams and the contents of one of those telegrams is the subject-matter of this motion. Nearly 80 minutes were spent in discussing whether the first telegram should be laid on the Table of the House or not. At one time you directed that the hon. Home Minister should lay the first telegram on the Table of the House. Subsequently, the Law Minister intervened and requested the House not to press for production of that telegram. Then, you told us that a copy of the second telegram had been handed over to you. Any copy which is made available to you, you will make it available to the House also and on that basis, that was placed on the Table of the House.

My submission about the second telegram, with all due respect to the Home Minister, is that this telegram also is not meant to be given to the Speaker because the telegram itself says... (Interruptions.) It asks the Home Minister to explain to the Speaker certain things. So, having

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got the facts about a particular telegram, it is open to the Home Minister to tell the Speaker certain facts. A summary could have been given; an idea could have been given. I do take objection to the handing over of the second telegram itself. The other point I would like to add is whether the Home Minister was right in handing over the telegram. I am not now taking up the question whether it was right or not on the part of the Home Minister to have given a copy of the second telegram to the Speaker. But, having given it, it was right on your part to have laid it on the Table of the House.

—
The objection that was raised by the Law Minister and the hesitancy that was shown by the Home Minister with regard to the first telegram apply equally to the second telegram also so much so . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member goes on speaking. Wherever I have doubts I mentioned to ask something. Let him hear me first. How can he explain before he knows what I want to ask? We will assume that this second telegram also is a confidential document and should not have been placed before us. Let us assume that like the first telegram the Home Minister could have said that he was not going to place it before us. Somehow or other it has come. The hon. Member is himself a lawyer. Does he mean to say that if by some hook or crook a confidential document comes up, we should not look into it. Once it comes before us should I take the authority to say that we must not look into it? (Interruptions.)

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Not by crook, Sir.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Section 91 of the Indian Evidence Act is there, Sir, which does not delay secondary evidence of such documents.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Sir, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Menon will kindly resume his seat. Mr. Anthony.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo Indian): Sir, I would like to make a few observations in reply to my friend, Mr. Nayar.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I want to make a few observations. Other hon. Members rose afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My humble submission is this. A few days ago, the whole matter was brought up here and, as some hon. Members have stated, nearly 90 minutes were taken to discuss the pros and cons of the question whether the document should be placed before the House or not. After listening to everyone who spoke, you were pleased to state that you reserved your ruling and that you would give it afterwards. This morning you gave your ruling that, after hearing both sides as to what is permissible and what is not, you consider that this matter should appear before the House. After that ruling has been given, I am extremely pained to see that the whole matter is re-opened. (Interruptions.)

May I have the indulgence of my hon. friends? I have been listening to them patiently. Why not they listen to me for two or three minutes.

My humble submission is that to raise this whole matter over again and say these are confidential documents or otherwise is out of order. I submit, in all humility, that, for myself, I feel sorry that these documents which were of a confidential nature should have leaked out. I feel sorry that the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala should have used this unfortunate term, which, in my opinion, if he had looked into the dictionary and seen the meaning before he used it, he would not have used. The whole thing having taken place . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member does not confine herself to the point of order.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am just confining myself to that, Sir.

Therefore, what I wish to say is this. You have given your ruling that the matter is before us and hon. Members have risen in support of the original motion. Now, only two things are before the House, (a) the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee and (b) that the House decide the matter itself.

The House has already agreed that this is a matter of *prima facie* breach of privilege and it has to be decided whether it is a breach of privilege or whether it is not. Now, we cannot reopen the whole matter. You have given your ruling and we have accepted that ruling, and, hon. Members have risen after that in support of the motion.

In all humility, my submission is that only two issues are before the House, whether it should be decided by the Privileges Committee or whether it should be decided by the House itself. There is no third issue and this discussion that has gone on, I humbly submit, is completely out of order.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I make a submission, Sir?

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): I have another point of order.

Mr Speaker: Mr Frank Anthony

Shri Frank Anthony: May I submit with respect that this alleged point of order is very clearly just a red herring. I do not believe that you are called upon to deal at all with the question whether this is a privileged document. Assuming that it is a privileged document or that privilege can be claimed for it, this is a matter which has been remitted or will be remitted to the Privileges Committee.

Now, my hon. friend has cited something from the *Times Law Reports*. He has asked you to look up Phipson. I submit with the utmost respect that the Privileges Committee will not be circumscribed by the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. Even assuming that they have to accept the precedents cited under the Indian Evidence Act, what is the position under the Indian Evidence Act? A mere *ipse dixit* by way of a claim of privilege does not invest a document with privilege. The hon. Minister may say, 'I claim privilege.' The Court will have the discretion to see whether, in fact, the affairs of State are involved, whether any public interest or public security is at stake. A mere claim of privilege does not invest the document with privilege.

But, in this particular case, the Home Minister has been pleased to say that he does not claim privilege. Who is going to claim privilege *vis-à-vis* this House? The Chief Minister of Kerala has no *locus standi* *vis-à-vis* this House. It is only the Home Minister who can claim privilege; and the Home Minister has been pleased to say that he does not claim privilege. Thus, Sir, the whole discussion has been, to my mind, though not completely irrelevant, has been completely in vacuum. This is rather misconceived because the reference has been with regard to the copy of a document.

What are we discussing? As my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, pointed out, where is the original of this document. The original of the document is not with the Home Minister. The original of the second telegram is not here. It is only a copy, a secondary thing, because the Government produces the telegram that was delivered to them. I say, this is not proof. You must get the proof from the telegraph office. Can the telegraph office claim privilege? I say, 'No.' We can summon—the Privileges Committee can summon if they deem it necessary—the original from the telegraph office. I do not

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understand this. My friend, Shri Nayar has pointed out this . . .
(Interruptions.)

Shri V. P. Nayar: You have your admirers there.

Shri Frank Anthony: I just do not understand this question why we are so agitated about this. It may or may not be called for. My friend who has made this motion has made it very clear and he bases his grievances and claims, breach of privilege on the Press report. That is the document on which he has based his grievance. I submit that so far as this alleged point of order is concerned this House is a *functus officio*. You have disposed of it when you gave your consent. When you gave your consent, your attention was focussed whether this was in order. Pointed attention was drawn to this fact. Everything has been taken into consideration and you were pleased to give your consent. We went one stage further. The House was asked to give leave to this motion and the House has granted leave. Now, under Rule 226, the only thing that the House can do now is this. There is no question of a motion or a point of order. That can only be considered by the Speaker when he gave his consent. That is when he specifically considers the point of order and the reasons given for that point of order. You, Sir, have said that it is in order and the House also has said that it is in order when it gave leave. All that we are now concerned is and all that we can also do, under rule 226, is to summarily reject this frivolous and untenable point of order . . .
(Interruptions.)

Shri Tangamani: I do object to this. Is his point of order not frivolous? If we raise a point of order, it is frivolous and if he raises it, it is not frivolous? It is for you, Mr. Speaker, to say whether a point of order is frivolous.

Shri Frank Anthony: Under rule 226, all that the House can do now is to decide here and now whether Shri

Namboodripad is in contempt and whether he should be arrayed before the House—that is not the motion put before us—or in the alternative, whether it should refer the matter to the Privilege Committee. That is all that we can do.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Would you not allow me to speak, Sir?

Shri Dasappa: Sir, may I know whether the handing over of the telegram at Trivandrum to the counter at the telegraph office is not sufficient publication; whether its despatch to Delhi and receipt at the telegraph office counter is not sufficient publicity? I would like to put a question whether these things are not themselves sufficient? May I also know whether the telegram is sent in code or in ordinary language?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, you have allowed everybody; you may kindly allow me five minutes. Why not I also be allowed? I beg to say that Shri Masani has said that the Chief Minister had said in his telegram something against us and has said that we have malice and so on. But Shri Masani himself proved by his speech that we are using bad words against the Chief Minister. So, Sir, I beg to say that this discussion should not be continued in the spirit as it is continuing. We speak like Kauravas and Pandavas, inciting each other. For God's sake, I say let us have peace, peace of mind. We should all fraternise and we should all see the good of the country. With peace of mind, let us discuss things. This is not a question between the Congress and the Communists . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is an elderly Member of the House. This is not a general platform where anything can be said at any time. The hon. Member must always address himself to the subject matter. We are discussing a point of order but he is talking about and going to other business. Unless and until I call upon

him, no hon. Member is entitled to go on like this; all hon. Members are entitled to stand up in his seat and catch my eye. But unless I call him, he ought not to speak. I am really sorry that hon. Members go on, again and again, doing this without my calling them and they go on speaking. It is very useful but it is not right.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Sir, I think I have indicated my attitude towards this motion when it was discussed in the House last time. I am really not happy that all these proceedings should have taken place and should have been considered necessary. I even then suggested that I would feel relieved if the House were pleased to close the matter.

So far as the telegrams go, I was really somewhat hurt by one of the hon. Members who remarked that I had been guilty of breach of confidence. I think, if anything, I have been guilty of over-scrupulousness and not of any breach. I would be sorry if I departed from the standards which I want to be observed in this House and by the Government.

Here is a telegram received by me. The telegram has been sent to me so that I may bring its contents to the notice of the Speaker and the plea on behalf of the sender of the telegram for the Speaker's acceptance of his point of view. I did that. Am I guilty of breach of confidence because I carry out the directions of a friend?

If I did not do that, I would be blamed for not having done what I had been asked to do and motives would probably have been attributed to me. I did what I was asked to do. Lest there should be any sort of misunderstanding about what I had been asked to convey to the Speaker, I showed him the telegram itself because anything that I might have said might perhaps not convey and completely satisfy the wishes of the Chief Minister who had been good enough to wire to me. I respected his confidence by conveying his wishes

through the telegram to the Speaker not only orally but by showing him the telegram itself.

An Hon. Member: Did he ask for it?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Nothing less than that would be just and fair to him. It could well have been argued that though I may have spoken to the Speaker, still I may not have conveyed to the Speaker all that the sender of the telegram wanted me to convey. To say that in the circumstances I have been guilty of breach of confidence is something which is somewhat shocking, obnoxious..... (An Hon. Member: Preposterous) and altogether misconceived.

Well, I showed the telegram. The telegram that I showed was in exoneration of what had appeared in the papers. It was intended to secure an exoneration and not to fasten the guilt. So my attempt was to produce the telegram which would have satisfied the Speaker—the Speaker represents the House,—and also satisfied those who had some doubts that Shri Namboodripad thought that the first telegram that he had sent to me was confidential and also that the words that he had used were not used with malicious intentions. It was with a view to securing the exoneration of the sender of the first telegram and with a view to getting any misunderstanding that might be there removed that I considered it my duty to a friend to do so. But, for that, to tell me that I have been guilty of breach of confidence is something which I for one can neither understand nor misunderstand. Its significance is such that I can only say that the very elements of justice have been ignored by the gentleman who used those words.

So far as this motion and the telegram are concerned, well, I am not in a position to say much. I cannot resist the wishes of the House. Ultimately, this House is the master of Government, and if this House directs me to do a thing, even if I may be in

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a position to claim privilege—whether I am entitled to in this case or not, I am not going into that matter fully because I have not given careful thought to that—I would not resist the wishes of the House. The House is ultimately the master of everything and it can claim privilege for it. If the entire House insists on our doing a thing, it becomes difficult for any member of Government to say: "I will not bother about what the House wishes, I shall do what I consider to be right in my own view of the matter."

I pleaded that that motion should not be pressed. I would have been really glad if it had not been; but the hon. Speaker in his wisdom has been pleased to take a different view, and he has, so far as his own initial attitude towards this is concerned, received the support of a fairly large number of Members of this House.

So, so far as the question of privilege goes I do not say anything technical, but I wish that in view of the statement of Shri Namboodripad that it was a confidential document, the Committee or the Speaker might be good enough not to ask me to produce it. If I am asked to, I say I would not resist the call; but I would appeal and plead with them not to make me produce a document about which the sender has said that it is and it was intended to be a confidential document.

Well, Sir, as to the merits of the case, as to the points of order, I think it is not a matter in which I am interested in particular, because the privileges of the House do not involve any issue between the Government and the Opposition. The privileges of the House are to be protected by every Member of the House, whether he is . . .

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): So far as Congress Governments are concerned you are not prepared for anything, but if there is anything against the Communist Government you jump upon it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not know if, after all that I said in this connection previously and after all that I have said today, the hon. Member is justified in the remarks that he has made. Even otherwise, I do not think, when we are having a privilege-motion, it is generous on the part of any hon. Member to say that one is actuated by extraneous motives in adopting a certain line in this House. At least, I think, I have not so far exposed myself to that charge. I have tried to deal with every matter on its merits, whether it is concerning Kerala, whether it is concerning U.P. or whether it is concerning Bengal (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, only this morning I was not allowed to read a telegram.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If there are hon. Members who hold otherwise, they can please themselves; I am not going to argue with them because, if actions cannot satisfy, words certainly cannot go further. But I have tried to do what has appeared to me to be fair.

Sir, so far as the points of order or other arguments are concerned, a member of Government has hardly any greater interest in those matters than any other hon. Member of this House. I am not interested, particularly, in supporting or in resisting any point of view. I have, in a way, tried to say a few words, especially as you were pleased to call upon me to do so. I do not think I want to complicate matters further. I have tried to simplify them to the best of my ability.

Mr. Speaker: It is unfortunate that on a point of order unnecessary heat should have been produced and, of all persons, the action of the hon. Home Minister in regard to this matter should have been challenged. As far as the proceedings are concerned, nobody has been more fair than the hon. Home Minister. When he produced the second telegram, it was for the intent purpose of convincing me and

through me, the House that the Chief Minister did not intend anything by the use of that expression, and also for the purpose of appealing to the House that no action need be taken so far as this matter is concerned. The hon. Minister has said that there could be nothing more appealing than the words used by the Chief Minister himself. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in the second telegram being placed before me.

The second telegram refers to the previous telegram that was intended to be absolutely confidential, even though that telegram itself does not say that it was meant to be confidential.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): Everything between a State and the Centre is not marked confidential. It will not be written on every letter that it is confidential.

Shri Tangamani: It is not that because a person claims it it cannot be said to be confidential

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are getting impatient. I only wanted to say, the hon. Home Minister seems to have, notwithstanding the fact that the previous document was not marked confidential—though ordinarily it need not be marked confidential—and there was pressure from a large section of the House that the document ought to be produced—I also suggested to him that if he has no objection he may produce it—desisted from producing this document. It was also suggested to him that it was an after-thought that in a later telegram it was said that the earlier one must be treated as confidential. Even then the hon. Home Minister resisted the pressure put on him to produce that document. Therefore, to take objection against the conduct or action of the hon. Home Minister from this side rather looks strange. So, let us give up this kind of recriminations on one side or the other, and let us come to the point of order.

Nothing is to be gained by getting excited. So far as the point of order is concerned, Shri V. P. Nayar referred to rule 223 which says:

"A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document."

In the absence of the original itself there can be secondary evidence. So far as this document is concerned, the document on which this motion of privilege has been brought is the report of *The Times of India*. He has filed that document. It is one thing to say that it is not a document; it is another thing to say that it is not a document which you can take as a pucca, good proof, of the original itself. That is another matter. But so far as the document is concerned, I feel, and I felt, that he has satisfied the requirements of rule 223. Hence it was that under rule 223 I said that the notice was in order.

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order . . ."

I said here this morning that I hold that this matter which is proposed to be discussed is in order, and then gave my consent. Therefore, I allowed this. It is not that immediately as soon as a point of order is raised I can say that there is nothing in the point of order. I heard it. Therefore, technically, the requirements of rules 222, 223 and 225 have been satisfied.

[Mr. Speaker]

When once the matter goes to the Committee of Privileges or even when it is discussed, the following procedure is to be adopted; Rule 270 says—

"A Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records:

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final"—

if they have got a doubt—

"Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State".

As to whether it comes under "safety or interest of the State", when the matter goes before the Privileges Committee, that Committee will decide, and the Government may adduce its arguments whether it can be produced or not.

Rules 41 and 42—I put the question to Shri V. P. Nayar, and as I already explained, those terms did not apply to this. Under those circumstances, I do not find that there is any point of order. So far as this matter is concerned, therefore, the discussion will proceed before the Committee to adopt such measures as they think fit, and if they get the document or otherwise, they can get along with such material as is available to them.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): The Deputy-Speaker pointed out the other day that a convention has been established. If we accept it, can we remit it to the Committee of Privileges or has it to be referred to the Kerala Assembly?

Mr. Speaker: The point has been raised, I think, and I have answered that point.

Shri Bimal Ghose: There was a question of the procedure that was adopted by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, and so, that would also apply to the other Legislative Assemblies.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am not here writing a text-book. On whatever point is raised, there is a point or an objection or a point of order, and then I will be called upon to answer!

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My point of order is that this motion cannot be discussed by the House, because it does not *prima facie* disclose a question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: I have already given the ruling. I said I would call upon him afterwards when I admit it. I have heard the points, and know the discussions of the previous day which extended to 90 minutes according to the calculation of an hon. Member. Then, this morning, I gave my consent to its being raised. Rule 225 specifically says that I must be satisfied and say that this is in order or not. I did say that it is in order and allowed the hon. Member to apply for leave. So far as the question whether it is in order or not is concerned, it is not as if it has been brought in just now today. The other day it was all discussed and whatever had to be said has been said. Under these circumstances, there is nothing in this point of order I will place this motion before the House.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My submission is this. You yourself said when Shri Nayar was raising the point of order that the point of order would only be raised when the motion was made or after seeing what the motion was about. We had not the motion before the House. We had only a proposal for a motion. Now that the motion

has been moved, everything has been placed before the House—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will answer it immediately. The point was this. After I give my consent, whatever at one stage is completed, it is not my intention that we should go on reopening it from stage to stage. Shri V. P. Nayar raised the point, after I gave my consent to the motion, and he objected to leave being granted, I did not say that merely because leave had been granted and therefore I was not going to allow this point of order. I said we will assume that leave was being granted and the motion was being made; that the matter is still inchoate and that I would allow him to raise the point of order. If this had already been disposed of by my giving consent that there is a question of privilege, I would have normally treated it under rule 225.

An Hon. Member: Strange.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of being strange. The question under 226 comes later on. Before that, some other steps have to be taken, and therefore, I had to decide it under rule 225, which I decided. I shall now place this motion before the House.

Dr. K. B. Menon (Badagara): I would like to say—

Mr. Speaker: Is it a speech? I am not going to allow.

Dr. K. B. Menon: Not a speech. Will you please permit me to move an amendment?

Mr. Speaker: Unless I place the motion before the House, how can there be an amendment?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: My submission is—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. I have given a ruling.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Unless the motion is there, how can we know what facts are there?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are two things. One is a motion which has been moved today; and another is, this, namely, he asked for my consent for raising the question of privilege. That was already placed before me on which I gave my consent. As I said, it is in order. The same thing has been put in the form of a motion. The motion can be made to the Privileges Committee or it can be made for the disposal by the House itself. I have already given my consent. There is no more question of any point of order.

Motion moved:

"That the attention of the House having been drawn by an Hon'ble Member on September 23 to the telegram sent by Mr. E. M. S. Namboodripad, Chief Minister of Kerala to Pandit G. B. Pant, Home Minister, extracts from which are contained in a report based allegedly on official sources issued by the Press Trust of India from Trivandrum on September 20 and published in the *Times of India*, Delhi and the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* Calcutta on September 21, in the course of which Mr. Namboodripad has attributed the motive of slander to some Hon. Members of this House;

and having taken note of the subsequent telegram from Mr. Namboodripad to Pandit G. B. Pant, which was read to this House by the Hon'ble the Speaker on September 23;

This House resolves that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation as to whether a breach of privileges of the House and of the Hon'ble Members concerned has been committed; and whether any contempt of the House thus committed has been adequately purged; and that the Committee be requested to present its report

[Mr. Speaker]

and recommendations for appropriate action at the first day's sitting of the next Session of the Lok Sabha."

What is the amendment by Dr. K. B. Menon?

Dr. K. B. Menon: Shri M. R. Masani, in moving his motion—

Mr. Speaker: What is the amendment?

Dr. K. B. Menon: My amendment is that a contempt has been committed and that the Chief Minister of Kerala be brought before the Bar of this House.

Shri Tangamani: Contempt of what? There is no contempt. It is a motion of privilege. Do you create another contempt of the House?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There is a limit to political vendetta; it is not propriety.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently wants to say that there are two courses open. One is, the house may itself dispose of it, or the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Dr. K. B. Menon: I beg to move:

That for the last paragraph of the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House resolves that a contempt of the House has been committed by Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad, the Chief Minister of Kerala State and that he should be called to the Bar of the House on the first day of the next session."

Mr. Speaker: This amendment also is now before the House, along with the main motion. He evidently wants to say that the House should dispose of it and decide whether the hon.

Chief Minister should be brought here. This amendment has been moved only now. Though no prior notice has been given, I take it that the hon. Member, Dr. Menon, wants that the House itself should dispose of this matter, and....

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode): That is really what he wants.

Mr. Speaker:the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala may be brought here for giving explanation and so on.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Now that you have given your consent to the motion, I want to say that this is the first time in the history of this Parliament that the correspondence between the Centre and a State has been taken into consideration. It has also been said several times that the Chief Minister of Kerala should be brought to the Bar of the House. I have to say that this very greatly affects the relationship between the Centre and the States in future. The discussion is over, but I want to continue the discussion. According to article 355 of the Constitution itself, it is the duty of the Centre to see that the States are protected. In this case, instead of protecting the States....(Interruptions). I want to be heard. I will speak louder if I am not allowed to be heard. It is your duty to protect us here and give me a chance to speak. (Interruptions). It is the duty of the Government to protect a State, whether it is a Communist State or Congress State. But by their action, the Government here have shown that they have not only not protected a State (Interruptions). This is the first time that this has come and as a resultant of the action that has been taken now, we walk out of the House

An Hon. Member: For the rest of the session.

(*Shri A. K. Gopalan and some other hon. Members then left the House.*)

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I also leave the House.

(Raja Mahendra Pratap then left the House).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): I repudiate the insinuations that were made against the hon. Home Minister. But I do feel that the acceptance of this motion will open a road to a great controversy. (Interruptions).

धी प्र० सिंह दौलताला (झज्जर) : हम १३ स्टेट्स को यहां लायेंगे, सम्पूर्णनिन्द को रोक यहां रखेंगे।

धी रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अच्छा आइयेगा, देखा जायेगा।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Order may be restored.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I notice that the hon. Members of the House are feeling great anxiety over the matter and they think that the prestige of some of the Members of the House is at stake. The entire controversy arose because of the publication of an alleged text of a telegram sent by the Chief Minister of Kerala to the hon. Home Minister and that alleged text is that some Members of Parliament who raised the question tried to slander the State Government in the name of explanation. In the second telegram, the Chief Minister has replied.....

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): On a point of order. After the House comes to a particular decision, he is having an analysis of what has happened.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The difficulty is that certain Members do not realise the gravity of the problem. (Interruptions). The whole difficulty is that some hon. Members, without listening to what I say, go on passing remarks. If they listen to me carefully, they will realise that I am as much concerned about the gravity of the matter as they are. This entire controversy cropped up, as I said, due to the publication of the alleged text of the telegram and that text is really

slanderous. If it was intentionally sent by the Chief Minister to the Home Minister, it is certainly objectionable and if it is objected to, I have nothing to say against that.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is the motion now under discussion, Sir?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is under discussion. It is also true that we are possessed of the power to punish the person who passes any remarks against any Member of the House or against the House as a whole. But I think that we should exercise that right very scrupulously and judicially. This is the first occasion in the history of this House that a matter of this nature has come up here.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It is second.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept it is the second occasion. That matter was disposed of by the Privileges Committee, I believe. That matter arose because of the remarks made by a Member in the Rajya Sabha. But this remark has been made by the Chief Minister of a State.

In the second telegram, which you were good enough to read out, a few minutes before, the Chief Minister has tried to explain his position. It is said in that that he did not intentionally use that word. I think that we have demonstrated adequately the feeling of the House. It has also been demonstrated before the country that if any Member or any citizen passes any remark against a Member of this House or against the House as a whole, he can be dealt with very effectively by the House.

In view of the explanation given and in view of the anxiety shown by the Members of the House, I honestly feel that if we do not drop the matter, we will be opening a road of controversy in the House, which will make the smooth running of the democracy very difficult.

Mr. Speaker: The House will stop with this and proceed to the next item. At 2-30, Private Members' business has to be taken up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about this?

Mr. Speaker: This will stand over.

—
INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.*

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): On behalf of Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hathi: I introduce the Bill.

—
SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1958.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

POINT OF INFORMATION

14-28 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have received this telegram from Shri Jagdish Awasthi: It reads as under:

"Arrested on 23rd September at 3 p.m. Not produced within 24 hours before any magistrate. Lodged in District Jail, Kanpur, in ordinary class. Constitution violated. Rights and privileges ignored. Please intervene."

I beg to submit that the case of Shri Jagdish Awasthi is not the only case; thousands of men have not been produced before the magistrates. I would request the hon. Home Minister to say something about this, whether any Constitutional rights exist in U.P. or not and whether the democratic rights have been completely ignored by the Chief Minister of U.P., who is acting in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow any discussion on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Home Minister should take notice of it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall ask the hon. Home Minister to find out. What the hon. Member says is that Shri Awasthi was arrested and in accordance with the law, he was not brought before the magistrate within less than 24 hours. I would ask the hon. Home Minister to try to find out what exactly the situation is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shall I lay the telegram on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: He need not lay it on the Table. He may pass it on to the hon. Home Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): You were pleased to announce the other day that Shri Mohan Swarup was arrested at Pilibhit. But the place of

detention was not mentioned there. Have we not got information about the place of detention?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minister will kindly issue general instructions to give the place of detention also. Wherever a Member is arrested, any further details that could be given might be given.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): What instructions have to be issued?

Mr. Speaker: In these telegrams, the arrest is notified and time is mentioned, but the place of detention is not given.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If one is detained under the Preventive Detention Act and if one has to be tried in a court, then has the lock-up in which he is kept to be specified along with the town in which he is kept?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the provision of the rule—that the place of detention has to be mentioned.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If the rule is already there, then it will be observed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They are committing a breach of the rule.

Mr. Speaker: Normally, under the rules there is no obligation. But as a matter of convention, it appears the place where they are kept in custody is also noted. If it is possible, Government might do so.

asking you to kindly allow me to suggest that the UPSC (Consultation) Regulations, which have been placed for the consideration of this House for today, may be returned to Government. According to article 320(5), these Regulations were placed on the Table of this House. According to the same article, this House and the other House have a right to discuss and amend those Regulations. For 14 days they ought to have been placed on the Table of the House. The matter was so arranged that they were placed for 14 days. Within those 14 days, Shri Braj Raj Singh and others gave notice of amendments. The amendments cannot be disposed of except today. Even if you were pleased to allow them to be disposed of today, they would not get the concurrence of the other House. According to article 320(5), the concurrence of both Houses should be taken to amend these Regulations. After all, the Constitution has given the right to this House and the other House to discuss and amend these Regulations. So it is but necessary that Government should place us in a position and give such time that this House and the other House may be able to discuss and amend these Regulations.

According to article 320(5), these Regulations will now become good law in spite of the fact that no opportunity has been afforded to this House and the other House to discuss and amend them. I therefore submit that these Regulations may be returned to Government so that they may be placed before the House next session and this House and the other House may be afforded the right, which is given by the Constitution, to discuss and amend these Regulations.

Mr. Speaker: If they have already been placed before the House, what is to be done?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): With your permission, may I bring one matter to your notice? Yesterday I gave notice of a motion

14.31 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: MODIFICATION OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (CONSULTATION) REGULATIONS

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): With your permission, may I bring one matter to your notice? Yesterday I gave notice of a motion

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

House to concur in the amendments. So practically this is a fraud on the Constitution, when the Constitution says that both Houses have the right to amend these Regulations and Government should place these Regulations before both Houses in such a time that both Houses may be able to discuss them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh has given notice of amendments.

Mr. Speaker: When were they placed before the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): 11th September.

Mr. Speaker: Today is the 27th. The rule about 14 days has been observed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Before the 14 days were over, Shri Braj Raj Singh gave notice of his amendments. Therefore, the discussion ought to have taken place at such a time that they could be sent to the other House to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: We are not worried about the other House. So far as this House is concerned, when was notice given by the hon. Member?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It was given within the 14 days.

Mr. Speaker: If they were laid on the Table on the 11th, the last day was 25th.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you will kindly refer to article 320(5), you will be convinced that my complaint is perfectly justified.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment tabled by Shri Braj Raj Singh is out of order as he wants this to be referred to a Joint Committee.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is another set of amendments. Article 320(5) says:

"All regulations made under the proviso to clause (3) by the

President or the Governor of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each House of Parliament or the House or each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subjected to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as both Houses of Parliament or the House or both Houses of the Legislature of the State may make during the session in which they are so laid".

Now my point is that the 14 days have elapsed. My amendment is there. Another amendment is also there. They have not been discussed yet, but because 14 days have elapsed, these Regulations are liable to become good law without their being discussed by the House. That is the difficulty. Without the House getting an opportunity to discuss these Regulations and amendments, the Regulations are liable to become good law.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Within three days of these Regulations being laid on the Table of the House, I tabled amendments to them. When the Business Advisory Committee met, you had invited me and you allotted two hours for it. I specifically pointed out that it is obligatory that these regulations are discussed during this session. It is constitutionally obligatory, and in view of my bringing all this to your notice, you gave preference to my amendments and to the discussion of these regulations. The other two Bills which were considered were lower in the list of business, but I do not know what happened. I think the Government will be able to explain. You know the position. The discussion of these regulations was relegated to the background and the other two Bills came up for discussion first. Still I thought it would be possible for this House to

discuss these regulations and to pass them on to the Rajya Sabha. But today now we find that it is not possible to do so.

I think it is obligatory on the part of Government to let these regulations be discussed by the House. This is a constitutional obligation. They cannot become law until and unless an opportunity is given to this House to discuss these Regulations. If we are not to discuss these Regulations, I do not know what the position is. It appears to me that the motion tabled by my hon. friend that these Regulations may be returned to the Government is not in order. I at least could not find any rule or regulation under which we can take to such a course. My hon. friend being an able parliamentarian of much longer standing may be able to point out under what provision he wants to move the motion that it be returned to Government.

But I am very clear in my mind that these Regulations must be discussed during this session by both this House and the other House according to the constitutional obligations of the Government.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Under the Constitution, these Regulations should be laid on the Table of this House and should be available for 14 days. Both these conditions have been fulfilled.

Mr. Speaker: When were these Regulations made?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think they were made only recently. I do not exactly remember.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They were published in the Gazette on 1st September.

Pandit G. B. Pant: 1st September. So they were placed on the Table of this House. We would have been happy if the matter was discussed and the amendments had also been taken up.

But we have done our part. If there are so many things which cannot be done, it cannot be helped. There are so many questions tabled for every day, but if only 15 or 20 questions are covered, the rest 'lapse'. Similar is the case with other things. There are so many questions of which notice has been given which are not taken up. Similarly Resolutions also will lapse. Today we had a long discussion over the privilege motion but when the time for non-official business arrived, the subject had to be left half-way. I am not the master of time. I cannot extend one hour into two; nor can anybody else do so. So, so far as I am concerned, I do not see what remedy there is. I am prepared to suggest that if hon. Members want to make any recommendations or move any resolutions regarding this, I will have no objection to their doing so in the next session or any session they like. But so far as these regulations go, the needful has been done. And it is not here alone; there are two Houses which are concerned and I have done what I was required to do.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Home Minister can do, he has done. He has placed it on the Table and allowed fourteen days. It so happened that the fourteenth day came only a day or two before the close of the session.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The House can start from the first day. Notice can be given from the first day.

Mr. Speaker: Unless all the notices are received within fourteen days, nothing can be done.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Home Minister laid it on the Table only on the 11th.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. There is no point in interrupting like this. All that I say is that in future, as far as possible, there should be sufficient time within which amendments can be tabled. On the first day we cannot start, because hon. Members have to

[Mr. Speaker].

go through it and then come forward with their amendments or objections. Therefore, as far as possible, if we can allow sufficient time to this House—say, one or two more days—without getting stuck up like this, it would be better. Today we have spent our time on the privilege motion. If any hon. Member had at that moment pointed out this fact, I would have given my consent to the privilege motion only on the next session.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Actually, I suggested this yesterday before the Bill about High Court Judges was taken up.

Mr. Speaker: One of the two courses has to be adopted. If there is no objection to it being discussed on a formal motion to be moved to stand over to the next session, when discussion can take place, it can be done. Or, if hon. Members find some technical or legal difficulty, I have no objection to its being discussed today, provided the House is willing to sit after 5 for an hour or so. Either of the two courses can be adopted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I point out that as a matter of fact we have now changed such provisions in this way that instead of all these things being discussed in the same session we are enacting them so as to allow that they may be discussed in this session or the next session? But so far as the orders under the Constitution are concerned, they are very clear. They say that both the rules and the amendments must be discussed by both Houses in the same session in which they are laid on the Table. So, even if we sit for an hour and pass it, it will be infructuous. Therefore, I would suggest the adoption of another course. After all, the Rules of Procedure are only meant to serve a certain purpose. As Lord Blackston has said, they cannot be used for the purpose of doing injustice. The only way in which we can solve this problem is by asking the Government to take back these rules and bring them up again during the next session.

Mr. Speaker: How can they take back?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Merely because there is no rule it does not mean that no practice enabling the House to exercise its right should be followed for the time being. In the absence of a rule, if any difficult debate arises, it is for the Speaker to take a decision and make a rule.

Mr. Speaker: I am not so confident. The hon. Home Minister says that even though statutorily they might become rules at the end of fourteen days, if per chance a resolution is framed suitably and discussed and passed by this House during the next session, he is willing to consider that. The discussion can be carried over to the next session. He will then see the opinions expressed in the House and take some steps to modify the rules. Therefore, I will allow hon. Members to move their motions and they will stand over till next session. The hon. Home Minister has given an assurance that in the light of the opinions expressed here on such resolutions he will modify the rules.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's motion will be treated as moved. I will treat all those motions as moved, except those that are out of order.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I would plead that my motion is in order.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I understand that you have accepted the suggestion of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that this matter may be referred back to the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: No. The following are the motions relating to the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, which have been indicated by the Members to be moved:

Regulation No	Motion No.
1	5
3	1
The Schedule	2, 3, 8,
	9, 10, and 4.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in Regulation No. 1 of the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

before "Consultation" insert "Exemption from".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I beg to move:

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in Regulation No. 3 of the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

in sub-clause (c), omit—

"to a Central Service, Class II, or".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in the Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

omit item No. (5).

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in the Schedule to the Union Public

Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

in item No. (7), omit "and administrative".

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in the Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September 1958, namely:—

omit item No. (8).

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in the Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

omit item No. (9).

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in the Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

omit item No. (11).

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I beg to move:

This House resolves that in pursuance of clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution the following amendment be made in the Schedule to the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table on the 11th September, 1958, namely:—

omit item No. (12).

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution.

Mr. Speaker: These motions are now before the House.

—

RE. INSECURITY OF LIFE IN RAILWAY TRAVEL

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): Mr. Speaker, on the same lines as the U.P.S.C. (Consultation) Regulations, with your permission, I beg to raise a discussion on the insecurity of, and danger to, life and property in railway travel and protection of railway staff against police and other officials who violate railway rules.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. It will stand over.

—

14.47 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th September, 1958."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I request that the time allowed for my resolution be extended from 1½ hours to 3 hours. It is a very important resolution. I do not think it can be discussed within 1½ hours.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding Appointment of a Committee to inquire into the unemployment problem be increased by 1½ hours."

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding Appointment of a Committee to inquire into the unemployment problem be increased by 1½ hours."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th September, 1958;

"Subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding Appointment of a Committee to inquire into the unemployment problem be increased by 1½ hours."

The motion was adopted.

14.48 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COMMISSION TO
ADJUDICATE BOUNDARY DIS-
PUTES BETWEEN THE STATES OF
ORISSA, MADHYA PRADESH AND
BIHAR—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Surendra Mahanty on the 12th September, 1958 saying that a Boundary Commission should be appointed to adjudicate upon the boundary disputes between Orissa and Bihar and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh taking village as a unit. Out of one hour allotted for the discussion one minute has already been taken and 59 minutes remain. Shri Mahanty may continue his speech.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): As this is a very vital subject, I request that the time may be extended for this.

Mr. Speaker: We will see. If necessary, we will have half an hour more.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): It is with great hesitation and some mental reservation that I have ventured to bring this Resolution to the notice of this House.

14.49 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

I did not move this Resolution in a sense of linguistic irredentism or with any sense of expansionism. I have been constrained to move this resolution out of our desire that justice should be done in a manner which has been extended to every other case. I have no intention to re-open the wound which is in the process of healing. But it does not mean that we would allow a septic focus to fester, to grow, under a thin crust of apparent good health.

Whatever might have been said against the linguistic States, the fact has to be remembered that today all the States in the Indian Union are patterned after the principle of linguism, barring only the State of Bombay. All other States in the Indian Union are linguistic States. It is a hard fact which cannot be ignored. We are looking forward to that day when the bi-lingual State of Bombay will also be divided into two linguistic States, i.e., Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujerat.

After having accepted that position, it is only fair and proper that the existing boundaries of the linguistic States should be adjusted on that basis, viz., the linguistic basis. In this particular context, I would like to invite the attention of this House to the injustice that the State of Orissa has been suffering from in this particular matter. It is well known to the House that this State once formed part of the Bengal Presidency and was lumped together with the States of Bengal and Bihar. After decades of struggle in 1936 a truncated State was created, viz., the existing State of Orissa. At that time the O'Donnell Commission, which had gone into the matter, did not consider all the matters in its proper perspective. So far as the areas in Madhya Pradesh were concerned, even though the Commission had agreed that some areas were predominantly Oriya speaking areas, still for some inexplicable reasons those areas were not transferred to the State of Orissa.

In the year 1948, as you know, the Princely order was liquidated and as a result of that liquidation 26 Oriya speaking States were integrated with the State of Orissa. Among these 26 Oriya States, were two States of Seraikella and Kharwan. The Rulers of these two States had signed the Instruments of Accession with the Government of India. It is clearly mentioned in the preamble of that Instrument of Accession that these two States being principally Oriya.

[Shri Mahanty]

speaking States and in view of administrative convenience, linguistic affinity, and so on, they considered that the best interests of the people will be served if these States were merged with the State of Orissa.

Now, here is an Instrument of Accession to which both the Government of India and the Rulers of those two States were parties, but then a controversy was started. I do not wish to go into the merits of that controversy, because that will be beyond the scope of this Resolution, but I believe the hon. Home Minister knows better than any one of us about the merits of those matters. I do not wish to take the time of the House by going into the merits of those things because, I believe, the hon. Home Minister is much better acquainted with those facts than possibly we are.

After that controversy had started, the Government of India in the Ministry of States had referred the matter to a tribunal consisting of Mr. Justice Bardekar of the Bombay High Court to examine the matter. The terms of reference, which were laid down by the Government, were to take into account, firstly, the wishes of the people, secondly, the linguistic and cultural affinity and thirdly, the administrative convenience. We had expected that the tribunal under Mr. Justice Bardekar will go into this question, this controversy according to these terms of reference and will give his award which will be binding on both the parties concerned. We do not know for what mysterious reasons the tribunal was withdrawn and why Mr. Justice Bardekar was not allowed to function. The tribunal never met.

Then the Government of India in the Ministry of States issued a communique saying that these two States for a temporary period have been integrated with the State of Bihar on account of administrative reasons. It

will be remembered—it is worth while to remember—that in any scheme of readjustment the wishes of the people must reign supreme. Therefore, rightly the Government of India in the terms of reference, which they had drawn up for Mr. Justice Bardekar's tribunal, had given the wishes of the people the pride of place. But the communique, which was issued by the Ministry of States later transferring these two States to Bihar took only one aspect of the question—a very minor aspect of the question—into consideration, viz., administrative convenience. When the matter was raised on the floor of the Constituent Assembly, the late Sardar Patel had replied that nothing was permanent in human affairs. We had looked forward with hopes that a day would come when the Government of India would consider the matter dispassionately in a spirit of non-partisanship and non-involvement.

In this context we had welcomed the appointment of the States Re-organisation Commission. Now what happened? It will be remembered that the States Re-organisation Commission consisted of three very eminent individuals. The Chairman was Mr. Justice Fazl Ali and the other two members were Sardar K. M. Panikkar, who is our Ambassador in Paris, and Pandit H. N. Kunzru, who is a Member of the other House. The Chairman of this Commission dissociated himself from this question. In the note that he had appended to the States Re-organisation Commission's Report, he had mentioned that since his interests were tied up with the State of Bihar, for a variety of reasons, he would not like to associate himself with the controversy which at that time had started between the State of Bihar and the State of West Bengal and between the States of Bihar and Orissa. In other words, it meant that here was a full Bench presided over by a Chief Justice. A matter was before the full Bench. The Chief Justice was called upon to

pronounce his judgment, but the Chief Justice refrained. It is for the House to determine as to what would be the effect of such conduct of a Chief Justice presiding over a full Bench, but dissociating himself from the duty which he was called upon to discharge. Mr. Justice Fazl Ali left this matter to the two hon. members of the Commission to determine and decide. In all humility, may I ask if the Chairman thought that it was a very laudable principle, why did he not also request Pandit H. N. Kunzru, who belonged to UP, not to examine the question whether UP should be dismembered? Why Mr. Justice Fazl Ali, who evinced such integrity by not associating himself with a question in which he was primarily involved, himself appended a note of dissent so far as the dismemberment of UP was concerned? Everybody knows that Mr. Justice Fazl Ali, even though he might have spent a considerable part of his career in Bihar, hailed from UP and of course everybody knows that blood is thicker than water. I am not going to attribute any motives. I am not going to infer any conclusion, but I am merely reporting as to what has been the feeling about the States Re-organisation Commission.

Now, it is a past matter. It is no good crying over spilt milk. Even though we thought that the Government of India in their wisdom may try to re-examine the question and come to some conclusion and mitigate an injustice which was inflicted on a people by a Commission, I am very sorry to say that all our repeated representations, memoranda and appeals were negatived by the hon. Home Minister who, with all his sympathies for the cause, could not help us. We would have been satisfied if he had at least advanced any plausible reason. But that was not to be.

Then, of course, various things happened. They were painful events. Those incidents were tinged with blood and violence. It pains me to say so. But, I believe, when a people are

humiliated, when they do not find that justice has been done to them, the policy which drives them to that position only throws open the flood-gates of violence. Government would have been well advised to have convened a sort of a conference. Leaders of the Government of Bihar, and leaders of the Government of Orissa could have discussed the matter around a table. After all, it does not matter much if a few square miles go to Bihar or West Bengal or Orissa or Madhya Pradesh, when we are gifting away territories to Pakistan and our neighbours in the north. After all, it does not matter if some areas go to this State of the Union or to that State. After all, these areas are not being transferred or removed away from the geographical area or extent of the Indian Union. It matters very little. What matters most is, when we determine a principle, why that principle should not be universally and equitably applied in all cases.

In the mean time, the Government of India have intervened in a dispute between Madras and Andhra. To a question which was asked some time ago, the hon. Home Minister said that Shri Pataskar was appointed on the mutual agreement between the Government of Andhra and the Government of Madras. The Government of India had nothing to do in the matter because the two Governments had agreed to leave the whole matter to Shri Pataskar's arbitration and therefore, the Government had requested Shri Pataskar to arbitrate. But, the facts of the case are not like that. We all know what acrimonious debates took place both on the floor of the Madras Assembly as well as on the floor of Andhra Assembly. The Governments could not come to an agreement. This is mentioned in the report of Shri Pataskar. I think in the A.I.C.C. session at Calcutta, the hon. Home Minister did well to take the initiative and get the Ministers of Andhra and Madras agree to the appointment of an impartial arbitrator. Then, Shri Pataskar was appointed

[Shri Mahanty]

What do we want? We want that the same principle be extended to this case. The hon. Home Minister says that there are other forums where the matter could have been raised, namely the Zonal Councils. The hon. Home Minister himself is the Chairman. I would like to know from him what has stopped the Zonal Council from taking up this matter. It is obvious, as the Chief Minister of Orissa said, there were one thousand and one difficulties in raising these matters in the Zonal Council. Therefore, these matters have not been raised so far in the Zonal Council; nor are they likely to be raised in the Zonal Council. Therefore, that forum is closed.

The hon. Home Minister says that the Chief Ministers of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh must come to an agreement. It would have been ideal. But, being mortals as we are, with a limited horizon both intellectually and I should say, morally, there is no agreement between the giver and the taker. That is the tragedy. Therefore, even that avenue of agreement is also not there. What are we going to do? Are we going to allow injustice to be perpetrated or are we going to mitigate it in as peaceful a manner as possible? Towards that end, I have proposed in this Resolution that a Boundary Commission be appointed to adjudicate upon the existing boundary disputes on the basis of the Pataskar award. My submission is not only for the States of Bihar and Orissa or Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Also, I would submit, let this principle be extended in the case of Samyukta Maharashtra and Mysore and all other outstanding problems. After all, in the interests of emotional integration, of which so much was said in the S.R.C. report, it is high time that no section of our population should feel that because they belonged to a weaker unit of the Union, they did not get justice.

It is worth while for the House to examine what was the genesis of

Shri Pataskar's arbitration. If it is said that the S.R.C. was the last word in connection with boundary re-adjustment or formation of States, we would like to know from the hon. Home Minister, in all humility, why the Pataskar tribunal had to be appointed. The S.R.C. in a recommendation had stated that the unit for transfer or re-adjustment is a district with a population of 70 per cent speaking this language or that language. Seventy per cent. majority speaking one language was taken as the basis. But, it was truly unrealistic. You will kindly remember that Assam is a linguistic State. Yet the Assamese speaking population is less than 70 per cent. Moreover, in a few cases, districts were involved where the linguistic percentage was much less than 70 per cent. The S.R.C. report was a wilderness of contradictions. In one case, they have the 70 per cent., in another case, they waived that criterion. It was, therefore, thought fit and proper to appoint Shri Pataskar to go into this question, of course, in a limited context between Madras and Andhra.

Shri Pataskar gave his award taking the village as the unit. Mr. Justice Misra, who was appointed to arbitrate between Mysore and the proposed Andhra State so far as Bellary Taluk was concerned, also took the village as the unit and not the district or taluk or sub-division as was done by the S. R. C. What do we want? We want, let the same principles also be extended to this case. After all, we are not asking for the moon. We are not asking that we have got a claim to this area or that territory and therefore, you transfer that territory to us. What we want is that not only should justice be done, but justice must also appear to have been done. In this particular case, I would ask the hon. Home Minister to say—if he says, I am satisfied—whether justice has been done and whether justice also appears to have been done. In all humility I may invite his

attention to the fact that in this case, not only has justice not been done, but also justice does not appear to have been done. Had justice been done to us, Deobhog and Phuljar areas in Madhya Pradesh should have been transferred to us outright where, according to the last Census, more than 50 per cent are Oriya speaking and more than 20 per cent are Loriga speaking. According to linguistic surveys, Loriga is a dialect of Oriya. Together they constitute about 80 per cent. If the Government had any sense of justice, these areas could have been transferred outright from Madhya Pradesh. I am baffled, I am pained, I really am amazed as to why the Government should have closed the shutters of their mind towards this question in this manner.

The House may be interested to learn that elimination of enclaves was another recommendation of the SRC. Many enclaves in the Indian Union between States and States were rectified, but there are five villages, known as the Sankara tract. They fall within the geographical jurisdiction of Raipur District. Those five villages are surrounded on three sides by the State of Orissa, where the language spoken is Oriya, where the excise administration is run by the Government of Orissa, where medical facilities, schools, everything is provided by the State of Orissa. Yet, the SRC in their wisdom, and the Government in their supper wisdom, never considered even transfer known to the spokesmen of the Government of Orissa. Therefore, it pains me to say that for reasons best known to the spokesmen of the Government, they had closed the shutters of their mind so far as the case of Orissa was concerned.

I do not make any grievance of it. We know nothing is permanent in human affairs. If Bengal could be partitioned, reunited and again partitioned, similar things can happen. That pattern of change goes on in human affairs. I am the least concerned if today the

areas are transferred to Orissa or not. I believe that if there is any justice behind this demand, some day or other it must be fulfilled.

Before I conclude I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to one fact. The Oriya minorities in those States are faced with cultural extinction. Their schools have been closed. In the courts they have not been permitted the little safeguards which were permitted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act. These are matters which are seriously agitating the public mind. We do not wish that these controversies should stand in the way of the emotional integration of our country. We are already faced with a thousand and one difficulties. We do not like that these difficulties should multiply and continue, but the best way of solving these difficulties is to face them, not try to evade them or try to shelve them, because by shelving them, evading them, we are merely putting a premium on those difficulties, and they take very ugly turns.

Therefore, with these words, I once again appeal to the hon. Minister. Let him accept this innocuous resolution. Let him extend us the same consideration which he has extended in the case of Andhra and Madras by appointing a tribunal or an arbitrator who will take the village as the unit, as the basis, for the question of readjustment of territories between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and Bihar.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): I wish to move my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me place the resolution first.

Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Boundary Commission be appointed to adjudicate upon the boundary disputes between Orissa and Bihar and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh taking village as the unit."

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I make a submission? The other day also I submitted it. These boundary disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra and the Orissa dispute are the major disputes. I have tabled a substitute resolution which the hon. Mover is also ready to accept, because other minor territorial questions are there. He is ready to accept it. If you kindly extend the time limit as I requested.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it would not be possible for me to extend the time. It was put to the Speaker, and he extended it by half an hour, and the Members accepted it. Now how can I do that? It is not for me now to reopen the question.

Shri Khadilkar: Half an hour dis-
cretion is with you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not when it has been exercised already by the Speaker. Then I have none.

Shri Khadilkar: He has accepted and I would request you....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not that the Speaker has given half an hour extension and now the Deputy-Speaker should give another half an hour extension. That cannot be done.

I am afraid most of the substitute motions are out of order. We cannot enlarge the scope of the resolution. It is intended that all other States and all the other boundaries also should be taken up here and decided. That is not possible.

Shri Khadilkar: I have a submission to make on that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The disputes between Bombay, Maharashtra and Gujarat also cannot be brought within this resolution. Another independent resolution might be moved. These amendments would be out of order. Hon. Members may speak. I will give them a chance to speak.

Shri Panigrahi's amendment reads:
That in the Resolution, add at the end—

"and that till the adjudication of the boundary disputes between the States of Orissa and Bihar, the Oriya-speaking people now living in Oriya-speaking areas in Bihar should not be harassed and discriminated"

That is also out of order. I need not say it.

Hon. Members will have an opportunity to speak. If all of them desire to be accommodated, they should condense their remarks within in ten minutes.

Shri Nath Pal: I shall bear in mind your suggestion.

I was sorry to note that my substitute resolution, for a technical reason, cannot be moved. With your permission, nonetheless, so that the House may be acquainted with what I have in mind, I should like to read it out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be moved. He might read it.

Shri Nath Pal: It reads:

"This House is of opinion that a Boundary Commission, presided over by a High Court or a Supreme Court Judge be appointed to adjudicate upon all the outstanding boundary disputes between any two States on the basis of the Pataskar formula and the Commission take up the border issue between Bombay and Mysore immediately."

I think neither the original resolution moved by Shri Mahanty nor my substitute resolution are coming a day too late. I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to a piece of news which has been published in the national press.

Boundary Disputes between
the States of Orissa, Madhya
Pradesh and Bihar

The Action Committee of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti which met in Bombay has adopted a resolution saying that all other means having failed to settle the dispute in an amicable manner and on a basis of co-operation, they will be compelled to resort to *satyagraha*. I am not going to expatiate upon the merit or otherwise of that particular resolution, but I am only wanting to say to the hon. Home Minister that there is still some time when appropriate action can be taken, and unnecessary bitterness and perhaps suffering can be avoided to a very substantial degree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must advise the hon. Member that when his substitute resolution has been disallowed, that should not be the subject of the argument. The original resolution has to remain the subject matter of discussion.

Shri Nath Pai: I am coming to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might refer to that and give it as an argument for his own case, but the subject on which the discussion should centre round must remain the original resolution.

Shri Nath Pai: I entirely agree with you, and the relevance of my remarks was that the principles to which attention was drawn by Shri Mahanty are the same. I should like to note, as he commented, the total lack of any principle adopted by the SRC which arbitrated and settled the borders of Orissa. Unfortunately, this lack of principles on the part of the SRC, which legitimately had raised many sanguine hopes in the hearts of our people that the outstanding dream would in the end be fulfilled, dashed the hopes because no definite principle was upheld or applied by the SRC. Sometimes they took the taluk as the unit; sometimes when it suited them, they took the district as unit; sometimes an arbitrary test of 70 per cent was applied with the result that

where it ought to have been the endeavour to see that linguistic minorities are reduced to the irreducible minimum, we had large chunks—to quote a phrase from iShri Nijalingappa—of one linguistic group perforce thrown into the territory of another State. I trust that I shall not be accused of parochialism when I plead for the cause of these people.

The principles which are in this resolution, demanded to be applied for a solution of the Orissa border issue could be applied everywhere, and if we have the courage and apply them, then before long we can succeed in solving these questions not only between Orissa, Bihar and Bengal, but in other parts of the country also.

Having said this much about principles, I should like to draw your attention to another aspect. This morning, commenting upon the lack of principles, that was so poignant and that was so obvious in the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, The Times of India editorial has had to say:

"In the last few years, the people of the border areas between Bombay and Mysore have clarified their grievances through all the available channels of democratic expression."

And this paper is not a particular friend of any cause. But even that had to accept that there were no principles accepted, and that has led to some undesirable consequences. The editorial goes on to say:

"The two Chief Ministers were given an opportunity to arrive at an agreement but after the total failure...."

Shri Achar (Mangalore): May I submit, just as you said a few minutes ago, that the disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra are not the subject-matter of the resolution? May I know whether they should be allowed to be raised here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall take care.

Shri Nath Pal: I am trying to say how the lack of principles has done similar mischief in other parts of the country. The essence of the resolution is that the Pataskar formula be applied, and it is that which I am trying to support. *The Times of India* goes on to say:

"The two Chief Ministers were given an opportunity to arrive at an agreement but after the total failure of the Chavan-Jatti discussions last July the people's patience apparently began to peter out."

And here is the point that I want to make.

"Any reference to an arbitrator will be futile so long as there is no common ground on accepted principles; the people of the border areas are not a piece of property that can be shared out among the disputants by an arbitrator. The areas can be disposed of only in accordance with rational principles as embodied in the Pataskar award."

Here is a case very cogently argued, be it Orissa borders or be it borders somewhere else. I trust you, Sir, and my hon. friend, Shri Achar, will bear it in mind that it is not a technicality that should be allowed to stand in the way of a living issue being solved. I would like to point out that in this particular area all the democratic means that are available to the people were employed by them; even the last general elections, just as in Orissa, were fought here also on this single basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would again draw the hon. Member's attention to the fact that this is not fair. This opportunity should not be availed of simply to elaborate that case. He may support the case of Shri Mahanty and then cite certain principles.

Shri Nath Pal: I think my hon. friend Shri Mahanty's case gets very largely substantiated if I point out the basic principle....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mahanty's case or his whole theme is about his own State.

Shri Nath Pal: I am afraid I am guilty of that slightly, but if you would permit me, I would say, as I have repeatedly pointed out, that it is the violation of the principle that is causing us concern, and that is the ground for this resolution.

During the few minutes that remain at my disposal, I would like to point out what's wrong. Why are Government reluctant to accept the principles which the Pataskar formula accepted. By the acceptance of those principles, it was possible to solve the treaty problems of borders between Tamil Nad and Andhra Pradesh. If these principles are accepted, I think the genuine demands that are incorporated in the resolution moved by Shri Mahanty can certainly be solved too. And going a step further, I think that similar outstanding disputes in other parts of the country also can be solved.

I should like to point out that it is no use always waiting till there is a paroxysm of popular rage and then our sitting down and trying to apportion blame. We should try to give the people a chance of ventilating their grievances, through legitimate channels, which the tenets of democracy accept. I think in those areas in Orissa, as has been evidenced by the available statistics, figures and census reports, the people have indicated what they want. I want to point out that if this is done, no injustice is going to be done anywhere, but we get an opportunity, by the acceptance of the principles embodied in the Pataskar formula, of remedying grievances and removing the injustice that was done.

I want to say in conclusion to this thing, that, as in Orissa, in the areas to which I have made a reference with your indulgence and forbearance, the day is not yet passed when, given the statesmanship of the leaders who are determined to see that we reach an amicable settlement, given the goodwill of the Government also, a settlement can be made even at this late hour. But there is one thing that I must say. It is not my practice and habit to utter threats or warnings. That is not to be done. That is wrong. But it is not wrong, I trust, to point to the dangers that may be growing if we are not vigilant and watchful. Here, in all these borders, as in Orissa, the people have been very calmly and very patiently expecting the Government to take the initiative. For three years or for two years now, the Zonal Councils have been meeting; the people have been pinning their hopes on the Zonal Councils' fairness to do them injustice, particularly relying upon the hopes that were raised in the minds of the affected people by certain assurances that were given on the floor of this House during the passage of the States Reorganisation Bill by no less a person than the Home Minister. He had indicated that let the major issue be amicably settled, then the border disputes will perhaps be solved within the boundary of the Zonal Councils. One is pained to see that two long years have passed, and people have been very patient; but even that has an end. We have still the chance. I fervently hope and trust that what I have said will not be construed as a threat. Somebody said 'if Orissa's border issue is not amicably settled....' and then uttered a threat. But my plea is that the Zonal Councils be made to act; but if nobody is going to act, it is a duty cast on the Home Ministry and this Government to see that these removable injustices are removed without any further delay, and no undue pressure and burden is placed on the patience of our people who indeed have been very patient.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (बिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं महन्ती साहब के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ। इस बाउंडरी के मामले में पिछली पार्लियामेंट में जब एस० प्लार० सी० की रिपोर्ट पहां पेश हुई थी उस समय ये सारी बातें तै हो गयी थीं। जब हिन्दुस्तान स्वाधीन हुआ उस समय भी यह सरायकेला और खरसां का मामला पेश किया गया था। जब स्वार्गीय सरदार पटेल साहब ये उस समय अन्तिम रूप से यह तै हो गया था कि यह हिस्सा बिहार में रहेगा। उसके बाद पिछली पार्लियामेंट में जब स्टेट्स रिअर्गेनाइजेशन हुआ उस समय भी गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि अब जो इस समय हो रहा है सदैव के लिए काइनल हो रहा है। नहीं तो हम लोग यह चाहते थे कि उड़ीसा का बहुत सा एरिया जहां के लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं और बंगाल का बहुत सा एरिया जहां के लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं और जिनका कल्चर और बिहार-वालों का कल्चर एक है, उन एरियाज को बिहार में मिला दिया जाये। लेकिन सरकार ने यही फैसला किया और चूँकि हम सरकार के नायल हैं इसलिए हमने उस फैसले को मान्य किया।

यह बतलाते हैं कि वहां बहुत से स्कूल बन्द हो गये हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि एक भी स्कूल बन्द नहीं हुआ है। सब स्कूल चल रहे हैं। वहां की भाषा हिन्दी भी है और उड़ीसा भी है इसलिए वहां हिन्दी के भी स्कूल हैं। आप पटना में आकर देखें। वहां बंगाली काफी संख्या में रहते हैं। पटना में हिन्दी भी पढ़ाई जाती है और बंगला भी पढ़ाई जाती है। अगर किसी जगह हिन्दी भी पढ़ाई जाती रही हो तो उसके लिए आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती कि हिन्दी क्यों पढ़ाई जाती है। इसके अलावा हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा भी है और वह बिहार की भाषा भी है। इसलिए हिन्दी का वहां पढ़ाया जाना जरूरी है। अगर केवल राष्ट्रभाषा

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

के रूप में ही हिन्दी को पढ़ाया जाता तब भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता था कि भाषा का कोई फर्क पड़ रहा है। बिहार में तो किसी भी भाषा के पढ़ाने पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं चाह वह उड़िया हो, या बंगला हो या पंजाबी हो या उर्दू हो। बिहार में सब भाषाओं के पढ़ाने का प्रबन्ध है और सब भाषाओं की उन्नति के लिए कोशिश की जाती है।

मैं बिहार और उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में एक बात भी रखना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि बिहार का क्षेत्रफल ६७,११३ वर्गमील है और बिहार की आबादी ३,८७,८३,७७८ है जब कि उड़ीसा का क्षेत्रफल ६०,२५० वर्गमील है और आबादी है १,४६,४५,६४६। आप देख सकते हैं कि बिहार में कितना कम एरिया है और कितने ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं जब कि उड़ीसा में कितना ज्यादा एरिया है और कितने कम लोग रहते हैं। इसके अलावा बिहार का अन्न के मामले में डेफिसिट बाला सूबा है। बिहार में खाने की कमी है। जब बाहर से अन्न आता है तो बिहार बालों को मिलता है। इस के अलावा सरकार ने बिहार में ४५,००० पूर्वी बंगाल के रिफ्पू-जियों को रख दिया है। इस प्रकार बिहार की आबादी में और इनका हो गया है। उधर उड़ीसा में काफी जमीन है। वह सरप्लस प्राविस है। किर भी हमारे भाई कहते हैं कि बिहार में से कुछ हिस्ता काट कर उड़ीसा में मिला दिया जाये।

इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयता की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि उड़ीसा और बिहार को मिला दिया जाय। इस तरह यह झगड़ा हमेशा के लिये तय हो जायेगा। १६३६ से पहले कोई झगड़ा नहीं था। सब साथ साथ रहते थे। अगर अब किर उन दोनों को मिला दिया जाय, तो यह झगड़ा लंतम हो जायेगा। उपाध्यक

महोदय, आप गांधी में देखते होंगे कि जब दो भाद्रमियों की जमीन एक जगह रही है, तो बीच की मेड़ के लिये बराबर झगड़ा रहता है। दुनिया में कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं है, जहां बाउडरी के बिषय में थोड़ा बहुत झगड़ा न हो। इस प्रकार के थोड़े बहुत झगड़े के लिये प्रगर यह कहा जाये कि उस झगड़े को तय करने के लिये कमीशन बिठाया जाय, सरबेयर भेजे जायें और पूरा इन्तजाम किया जाय, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह यह झगड़ा तय होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई झगड़ा है ही नहीं। उड़ीसा का कुछ हिस्ता बिहार के पोर्शन में पड़ना चाहिये, जो कि मानभूमि बीरह के सामने है। वहां के लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं, लेकिन उड़ीसा बाले कहते हैं कि वह हमारे साथ रहें। हम सरकार के लायल आदमी हैं, देश-भक्त हैं, इसलिये हम बोलते नहीं हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अब यह मामला फाइलली तय हो गया है, इसलिये इस बारे में कुछ मत कहें और हम लोग सरकार की लायलटी की बजह से कुछ नहीं बोलते हैं, नहीं तो उड़ीसा का कुछ एरिया हमको मिलना चाहिये। मैं महन्ती साहब से यह कहूँगा कि इस झगड़े को सदा के लिये निबटाने का उपाय यही है कि बिहार और उड़ीसा को मिला कर एक कर दिया जाय। हम लोगों के पास कोई बन्दरगाह नहीं है। आप हमारे साथ मिल जाइये, तो हमारे पास बन्दरगाह हो जायेगी। आपके यहां आबादी कम है। हम आपकी रक्षा के लिये बलेंगे। हम रोटी खाने वाले तगड़े आदमी हैं। आप केवल चावल खाने वाले हैं। आरा और छपरा के लोग तगड़े हैं। वे फौज में ज्यादा भरती होते हैं। अगर दोनों साथ रहेंगे तो वे आपकी हिफाजत करेंगे। आप और हम दोनों इंदियन यूनियन के मेम्बर हैं। आपके यहां आबादी कम है और हमारे यहां जमीन नहीं है। इसलिये अगर दोनों को मिला कर एक कर दिया

जाय, तो इसमें दोनों का ही साम है। १६३२ के सत्याग्रह में हम सोग जेल जाते थे और उड़ीसा और बिहार के हम सब राजनीतिक कैदी पटना कैम्प जेल में रहते थे। उन दोनों में कोई संगठा नहीं था। भाषा का भी कोई हेर-फर नहीं है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों प्रदेशों को साथ साथ मिला दिया जाय और उसके बाद हम सोग अच्छे रहेंगे।

उपायक भगवद्य : जेल में अच्छी तरह इकट्ठे रह सकते हैं, बाहर नहीं।

बी बजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : किर जेल जाने लगिये।

बी बिभूति मिश्न : उस बक्त भ्रंगेड थे लड़ने के लिये। अब हम कानून को मान कर चलेंगे। आप समझे नहीं। आप जेल नहीं गये, इसलिये आपका दिमाग ठीक नहीं रहता है।

जहां तक सरायकेला और खसंवान का सम्बन्ध है, अगर आपको कभी इसीका लगे, तो आप वहां जाकर देखें कि वहां कितने हिन्दू भाषी हैं और वे किस तरह से भानन्द से रहते हैं। आदिवासी नेता वहां नहीं हैं, बर्ना में उन्हें बताता कि उड़ीसा और बिहार के मिलने से उनका मतलब भी तय हैं। जाता। हमारे भाई जयपाल सिंह को मैं बताता कि इस प्रकार उड़ीसा और बिहार के आदिवासी इकट्ठे हो जाते। महन्ती साहब ने कहा कि हम कबूल करेंगे, लेकिन हाउस में उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि हम कबूल करेंगे, लेकिन सरकार कबूल नहीं करेगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कबूल करें, सरकार कबूल करे या न करे। अगर हमारी और आपकी मित्रता रहे, तो सरकार मान जायेगी।

Shri Mahanty: May I seek a clarification, Sir? Will the hon. Member agree to a Union of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and also Assam for the entire tribal people to be in one belt?

Will he agree to it? I am extending the scope of his suggestion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it depend upon the agreement of these two?

बी बिभूति मिश्न : पहले कम से कम दोनों स्टेट्स के दो पालियामेंट के सम्बर राजी हों, तो भीरे भीरे एरिया आफ एपीमेंट ज्यादा होता जायेगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि दुनिया में एरिया आफ एपीमेंट-पीस का एरिया बढ़ता जाय। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले दो अ.दमी तो राजी हो जायें। जब स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन का संगठा चल रहा था, तो हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर और बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर डा० बी० सी० राय, ने दोनों स्टेट्स को मिला देने की रजामन्दी जाहिर की थी, लेकिन बाद में डा० बी० सी० राय इसमें वीष्मि हट गये। हम तो अब भी आपके साथ रहने के लिये और लाने-पीने के लिये बराबर तैयार हैं। लेकिन जो बौद्धी का संगठा बताते हैं, वह तो संगठा नहीं है। इसलिये मैं प्रायः कह सकता कि हमारा सम्प्रत्यूट मोशन मान लिया जाय, तो सर्वोत्तम है, नहीं तो बिहार और उड़ीसा का बौद्धी का कोई संगठा नहीं है। वह संगठा हमेशा के लिये तय हो गया है। हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इसका फैसला आखिरी बार हो गया है और किर वह मामला नहीं उठेगा।

Shri Panigrahi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last session, on certain occasions, the Home Minister had given some hints as to why the question of linguistic readjustment between Bihar and Orissa is not being taken up by the Government of India or in the Zonal Council. While I share the feelings expressed by my hon. friend Shri Mahanty, I would like to submit that in Puri itself there was a wide-spread mass agitation and a popular agitation over this question of readjustment and the transfer of Seraikela and Kharswan from Bihar to Orissa. The people in Puri, because of their popular demand and

[Shri Panigrahi]

because of their wide-spread agitation, had to face severe oppression from the police and the Armed Forces in those times. In both the States, the feeling is there.

I do not like to say that the resolution is meant to create any ill-feeling between Bihar and Orissa over this issue. Shri Bibhuti Mishra is my neighbour so far as Bihar is concerned and he is my neighbour (Shri Bibhuti Mishra: In the flats) so far as flats are concerned. We live side by side and Pandit D. N. Tiwary is also there. They are also interested.

If there is any discontent in these two States over any piece of territory, as we are discussing in this House, we can discuss it outside also. And, really, according to the suggestion of my honourable and esteemed friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, if we can just enlarge the scope of common agreement to some extent by discussing this question outside the House, I think, many of the problems which seem to be difficult today can be solved.

I wish only to point out two or three things which have come after the Pataskar Committee had submitted its report. They have evolved four broad principles so far as minor adjustments of territory are concerned between Madras and Andhra. So far as the adjustment of boundaries between Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it is not of a major nature. It is only of a minor nature.

The S.R.C. said that in their scheme of reorganisation they have adopted the district as the basic unit; but, for making territorial adjustments below the district level if they are considered necessary, this should be made only by mutual agreement. If there should be any adjustment of territory between Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, it can be only by mutual consent and mutual adjustment between Shri Bibhuti Mishra, myself

and Shri Mahanty or between the Orissa and Bihar Governments.

The Home Minister has made the position very clear. He has said very categorically, so far as Orissa's case is concerned, because the Government of Orissa has not made any request to the Government of India to move in the matter and because the Government of Orissa has not moved the matter in the Zonal Council, so the Government of India does not come into the picture. It is a fact.

Now, the question is, who shall take the initiative to see that there is adjustment. If there is any dispute between the Orissa and the Bihar Governments and the dispute is of a minor nature—and we all belong to the Indian Union and we all want to live peacefully as neighbours—what step can be taken, and who can take the initiative to see that these minor adjustments of territories can be settled peacefully? I do not now go into the question of how many people belonging to the linguistic minority are there because it is being discussed from 1920 onwards. I need not cite the figures; there they are. The time at my disposal is also short.

The four principles which have been enunciated by Shri Pataskar are as follows. Firstly, the boundary line may be a continuous one and isolated pockets should be avoided to the extent practicable. Secondly, the village should be the unit for consideration and partition of villages should be avoided. Thirdly, villages with over fifty per cent. of the people belonging to a linguistic group should be incorporated in that particular State to the extent practicable and vice versa. Fourthly, due consideration may be given to geographical features such as hills, forests, etc. and the economic features such as irrigation sources and so on.

So far as Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are concerned, one more broad principle may be applied so

that a dispute can be settled very peacefully. Shri Bibhuti Mishra has brought forward another element—vast number of tribal population. That is a fact. So, we can add one more broad principle here—unity of the tribal people and their linguistic and territorial contiguity. If I can satisfy our friends from Bihar that the principle of unity of tribal people should be taken into consideration, we can add that also.

It has also been said that the Governments of Madras and Andhra have evolved such principles to settle their boundary disputes between them without any interference from outside. I do not submit that the Home Minister should intervene between Orissa and Bihar. But when this dispute is continuing for years together, instead of letting it to continue further, the Home Minister can take the initiative and ask the Governments of Bihar and Orissa, as he took courage and asked the Ministers of Andhra and Madras, to sit together and find out if any solution is possible. So, he can ask them to meet somewhere in some conference, in the zonal council or wherever possible, so that they can sit together. This principle can be added to the four principles. Something must be done. I only say that there should not be any bitterness over this dispute. I always feel that so far as the boundary adjustments are concerned, that can be done with the mutual agreement between the States concerned. I think the Home Minister should not wait for the Government of Orissa. Orissa Government is a bit shaky. As a matter of fact, the Government of Orissa are afraid of our Home Minister; I do not know why. They are shaky and they would not come forward with their proposal. If the Home Minister goes forward, I think they will get courage and place their proposals. He can forward them to Bihar and Orissa and something can be done to settle this dispute which is long outstanding. An injustice once done should not be perpetrated.

Shri Jagannatha Rao (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while I agree with my friend, Shri Mahanty, that the claims of Orissa regarding certain areas in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have not been considered by the S.R.C., I do not agree with him that a boundary commission should be appointed here and now. It is true that the Government of Orissa, and the non-official organisations there pressed the claims of Orissa very efficiently and ably but the S.R.C. confined itself to the major question of reorganisation of States and did not choose to go into minor adjustments of boundaries. The result is that every State is dissatisfied. But there should be some finality to these matters. However, careful a boundary line is drawn between two States, there are bound to be linguistic minorities on either side but should that be a reason why we should agitate over this question again and again? Wherever we are, we are Indians and we should feel that we are Indians first; then only we shall think of our regional loyalties. I would appeal to my friend not to raise this question once again at this stage within four years of the decision of the S.R.C. which has been implemented by the Government in the best interests of the country.

I will not go into the merits of the question. He says that the Oriya minorities are undergoing certain hardships in that State. It is true that minorities in every State, linguistic or religious, are certainly undergoing certain disabilities. But the Constitution provides certain safeguards. There is a Commissioner appointed to look after the interests of the minorities. Article 350(a) of the Constitution gives protection for imparting education in the mother tongue of the minorities. In the face of these safeguards, I do not think that this question, however strong it may be, should be reopened at this stage. Our country is implementing the Five Year Plans and we are trying to build up a new India based on solid foundations of social justice,

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

equity. If we again make up these questions, the interest and enthusiasm in the country will be disturbed and there will again be turmoil in the country. So, I would appeal to the hon. Member not to raise this question now.

He has referred to the Andhra-Madras arbitration. That was based on the agreement between the two Chief Ministers. If that is possible here certainly the Government of India would not, I am sure, have any objection. If the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Bihar would agree to an arbitration for settling the border disputes, certainly that can be done amicably but to call on the Government of India to appoint a boundary commission to decide these issues is, I think, not expedient at this time. When an hon. Member came forward with a motion of this type, we see other hon. Members coming from various States coming forward with amendments that their disputes should also be taken up. Shri Bibhuti Mishra wants the integration of Bihar and Orissa to be taken up. Likewise, Shri Nath Pai and Jadhav want the question of Bombay and Mysore to be taken up and decided here and now. There will thus be no end to this. This is neither the proper time nor is it expedient that the Government of India should consider the question of appointment of a boundary commission. Mr. Mahanty says that the linguistic minorities do not have the necessary sense of security. What is true in one State is equally true in other States. When we speak of the difficulties of our minorities in another State, we should also think of the minorities in our State. I belong to a minority community in Orissa. But I for one would appeal and say that there is no reason why the linguistic minority in Orissa or in any other State should get agitated or nervous. There are several safeguards in the Constitution and we can bring to the notice of the State Governments and the Government of India in case there are hardships. It is for the majority

group in every State, to watch the progress of the linguistic minorities in the neighbouring States; we should watch with justifiable pride and admiration and we should see whether they are progressing and living happily. We can say with pride that the linguistic minorities are well off. On the other hand, if we find that certain hardships are caused to them, it is open to us to bring to the notice of the Government concerned and also to the Government of India the hardships and ask them to be removed. But that should not be the ground why we should consider the question of appointment of a boundary commission. It is after all a minor issue and when we think of these major problems, the problem now before us pales into insignificance. The hon. Prime Minister has been appealing to us many times about the emotional integration of our country. If we think in terms of our language, I do not know where it will lead us to. If Bengal thinks of Bengalis, if Orissa thinks of Oriyas, if Andhra thinks of Andhras only, where is the salvation for us, where will it lead us. Therefore, Sir, I appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, while I appreciate and I agree with him on the merits of the question, that he would be well advised not to press this resolution.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Home Minister is present in the House when we are having the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Debate on the resolution.

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, debate on the resolution. I do not want to look at this problem just as my hon. friend opposite tried to look at the Orissa problem, because if we bring in a certain amount of chauvinism or fanaticism no border disputes are likely to be settled. I am in entire agreement with my hon. friend, Shri Jaganatha Rao, when he said that

instead of appointing a Commission a different approach should be made. I personally feel that the approach of arbitration-cum-mediation that was made in settling the disputes between Andhra and Madras should be applied so far as the pending disputes are concerned.

At the same time, I would appeal to my hon. friends on the opposite side that these are legacies of the States reorganisation. Whether it is Orissa or it is a question of boundary between Mysore and Maharashtra, or for that matter Andhra and Bombay, you should take note of the disputes and not allow the situation to deteriorate or create a feeling in the minds of the people that they are being discriminated against. If one rule is applied while deciding the border dispute between Andhra and Tamilnad, why not have a uniform rule in the case of other disputes as far as it is applicable? Can you not apply the same method of arbitration as well as mediation, as my friend pleaded, for Orissa or, for that matter, in the dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore? That is the main question.

I would plead—it is not that your mind is not exercised about the problem—that sometimes justice delayed is justice denied. If people feel that there is no possibility of justice coming nearer, they get despaired of it and a certain amount of frustration and resentment is created in them. Naturally you have got to take note of such spots, I mean territorial disputes. I do recognise that all border areas are broadly speaking bilingual, in a way. You have got to do some justice and, fortunately, when the Governments of the neighbouring States belong to the same party, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to bring home to them a course of action which would remove these spots of agitation or resentment. The sooner it is done the better. Once for all, these issues should be settled—except, of course, with regard to the State of Bombay which is not under

consideration now, where the people feel that some sort of inferior citizenship is imposed on them by the creation of a big bilingual state, that is a different matter which shall have to be opened soon—perhaps a little later—but the initiative should be taken here and now.

He referred to the Minority Commissioner. I would like to point out to the hon. Home Minister that so far as the Minority Commissioner and his work are concerned, unfortunately, this fanaticism has gone so deep that it has become very difficult for people to get along. I will point out only one instance. There is a college, the Parvati Devi College, in Belgaum which is a Marathi-speaking area. Though the duties of the Minority Commissioner are defined, constitutional guarantees are provided, actually no action is taken in regard to their legitimate demand. People want to affiliate that college to a University in Marathi region. They have been denied that. Do you think this is justice? What will the people feel? Ordinarily, students residing in that area are not allowed to appear for examinations in the adjoining university of their language. Is it justice?

Therefore, what I would suggest on this occasion is this. I have got the Pataskar Award with me. You can yourself find from it that though some sort of an initiative was taken by Andhra and Tamilnad, it was pursued to the end by the hon. Home Minister. Even when everything else was settled a question concerning a small territory remained, the hon. Minister asked Shri Pataskar to settle it finally. Why is it that so far as the Orissa issue is concerned, so far as the issue between Maharashtra and Mysore is concerned, the initiative today seems to be a little paralysed?

I am not at all a supporter of a sort of chauvinistic or aggressive attitude. One hon. friend suggested that instead of settling the dispute we may absorb and assimilate Orissa in Bihar. That is a wrong approach, coming from the

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[Shri Khadilkar]

Congress benches. I am very sorry to note that when we talk about linguism and other things a Congressman says: "Why not absorb Orissa?" That is a wrong approach. Let us do justice to every language, but without bringing in any feeling so far as language problems are concerned. The political unit of a language is one thing and the protection to language minorities is another. Two things are quite apart. This protection is guaranteed by the Constitution and it has been entrusted to the Minority Commissioner. He should see that no language group, whether it is a minority in the adjoining area or not, suffers any injustice. That is a very important matter and it should not be left out of the discussion.

Sir, one more small thing and I have done. I want to point out what really happens when these disputes are kept pending. Take the case of Orissa and Bihar or Maharashtra and Mysore. Just as in a family the family breaks up when the real estate is to be divided, people are looking at the issue as though it is a real estate belonging to one group of people and something must be denied to the other. If this attitude is persisted in, I am afraid, as we saw this morning what happened in the House? In my opinion, we failed to meet the situation, when we have not looked to the broader issues, when we have not looked to the bigger issue of the unity of India and the integration of India—both emotional and physical—there is likely to be trouble. If these small issues are kept pending for long, I am afraid they will corrode the sense of unity of the people. People will not feel satisfied that justice is likely to be done soon. They will be completely frustrated, and they will feel that nothing is possible unless they strike, unless they do something, unless there is a sort of a conflict with the authority of law and a little bloodshed.

Then our Home Ministry or hon. Home Minister rises to the occasion.

These things should not happen in this matter; that is my humble plea. With these words, Sir, I again appeal to the Home Minister, because he is the man now who can tackle this problem. He can call the Chief Minister of Orissa, the Chief Minister of Mysore or the Chief Minister of Maharashtra—I mean Bombay,—whenever there is a dispute. He has that authority; not only political authority, but moral authority also in this land where his word will be respected. If it is not respected, he knows that the people will stand by him when justice is done and not with those who disrespect his verdict. Therefore, I would again appeal to him very strongly that, here and now, he should at least give an assurance to these border people that he will apply the same principle—if a little time is wanted, that does not matter—and settle the dispute and that it will not be kept pending for long. That sort of an assurance will avert the impending clash.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I would like to confine myself to the resolution which has been moved by Shri Mahanty. Other issues have been introduced in the course of the discussion, but I would like it to be clearly understood that whatever I am saying is in relation to this particular resolution and it has no wider significance or application.

16 hrs.

So far as this resolution goes, it asked for the adjudication of the boundary between Orissa and Bihar and Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Well, I do not exactly know what the merit of the words "boundary dispute" is. When we talk of a boundary dispute, we naturally imagine that there are a few bits of land here and there which have to be either brought over from one State to another or to be transferred from the other State to the first one. I do not think that is the intention of Shri Mahanty. He wants large

blocks to be transferred from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to Orissa. So, it is not really a boundary dispute. It is a dispute for the transfer of territory from Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to Orissa. So, the position is somewhat different from what one would unguardedly assume it to be from the language of the resolution.

Questions have been put in this House and the matter has also been raised, I think, in the course of discussion on supplementary demands, and I have had the opportunity of expressing my own view and attitude towards this particular problem. I would like to repeat again that I am referring only to this problem and to none else. So far as this goes, I do not think that there is any justifiable ground for reopening this matter. This State of Orissa was formed in 1936 and before it was formed Mr. O'Donnell was appointed at a time when none of us had much to do with administration to determine how the areas which were then included in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, etc., but which were Oriya-speaking and which could be combined together into one unit, should be transferred from these various States, so that a separate integrated unit of Orissa might be formed. That was in 1934. And Mr. O'Donnell gives very cogent and convincing reasons for holding that these two territories, Kharsawan and Seraikella, should both be included in Bihar.

Shri Mahanty: May I correct the hon. Home Minister? In 1934, Seraikella and Kharsawan were two princely States which had nothing to do with either Bihar or Orissa.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Whatever it be, the question was discussed. Even the princely States were allotted to the reorganised States, either a princely State was situated in Bihar or it was in Orissa. It was not no man's land.

After thoroughly examining the question, he reached the conclusion that Seraikella and Kharsawan should be included in the State of Bihar.

After that too, in 1948, again, this decision was reaffirmed and since then, they continued till a very late day as parts of Singbhum district of Bihar.

This question was again raised before the States Reorganisation Commission, and the Commission gave considerable thought to it and after thoroughly examining the position, the States Reorganisation Commission gave a definite finding that these two areas, Seraikella and Kharsawan, belong to Bihar. After thoroughly examining the question, hearing the parties, touring in the two States, they gave the definite decision that Seraikella and Kharsawan should form part of Bihar and not of Orissa.

After the report of the States Reorganisation Commission was received, the matter was considered by Government. We had the opportunity of meeting representatives from Orissa and Bihar and we also tried to appreciate the position, to assess it in the light of the facts that were brought to our notice and we felt that that decision was a right one. The Parliament supported the view of the States Reorganisation Commission and in the Act that was then passed, the two areas were included in Bihar. In the circumstances, it would be difficult to upset this arrangement. Seraikella and Kharsawan formed part of the State of Bihar even before the States Reorganisation Commission started its enquiry. They formed part of Bihar when the State of Orissa was carved out, and there had been an enquiry before, and there has been an enquiry since, and most of the people in these areas, if I remember aright, are Adivasis who of course can be helpful to all but who deserve the sympathy of everyone. So, in the matter of language I am not sure if any particular language can be said to be predominant in these areas, because Adivasis speak their own languages. So, even from that point of view, there is no convincing case.

In the circumstances, I am sorry that, as I have stated before and I find

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It difficult to depart from the statements that I have made previously, I see no reason for disturbing the existing arrangement myself. That, I think, deals with the merits of the question.

It has also been observed that the Oriya people living in these areas are not receiving fair treatment. The Parliament adopted a code of safeguards for linguistic minorities. It was intended to preserve and safeguard the culture, language, etc. of the people living in the areas which were predominantly of a different language-speaking group. So, if there is any difficulty like that, it should be attended to. We have a Commissioner to look after the interests of minority groups. Apart from that, if anything is brought to my notice, I shall try to secure justice for the Oriya-speaking people in the State of Bihar. But so far as territorial arrangements go, I am afraid that what has been done has been done finally and we have to accept it, because if we continue the controversy indefinitely, then the attention of the people is diverted from matters of moment, of vital importance. They have to tackle the food problem; they have to deal with so many other things. We have to give effect to the schemes embodied in our Plan. Therefore, so far as possible, we should not disturb for the sake of disturbing the arrangements that have been made with regard to Orissa and Bihar by the States Reorganisation Commission.

Some reference has been made to some other States such as Mysore and Bombay. As is well-known, I have been doing my little bit to bring about an understanding between the two States. My efforts will continue and I would not like any sort of recourse to direct action. In fact, I think direct action has no place in a democratic society and that has been my view throughout. But others have a perfect right to differ from me. But so far as this particular question is

concerned, I feel that this can admit of a satisfactory solution only in a calm atmosphere. The more of excitement there is, the more of irritation that is caused to one or the other parties by anything done by the other, the greater will be the difficulty in reaching a satisfactory solution.

So, my own advice, for whatever it may be worth, will be that we must have patience in matters of this type. The problems of territorial readjustment have roused enough of passion. We have had to face in certain cases very difficult situations—I would not use a strong expression—and we should, so far as possible, try to adjust matters in such a way as could be acceptable to the parties concerned; for, if something is done against the wish of the other party, it may be to the satisfaction of one party, but then also the problem remains unresolved. A solution that gives rise to a still larger number of problems cannot be regarded as a satisfactory solution. So, I hope no such step will be taken.

There has been repeated reference to Pataskar Award. I think there seems to be some misunderstanding about it. The position about the settlement of boundary between Andhra and Madras differs from other cases that have been mentioned here incidentally or in the course of this resolution. Andhra and Madras were not separated by the States Reorganisation Act. The States of Andhra and Madras were formed in a different way. When these two States were formed, then it was also accepted by both the States that the boundary between the two States would be settled later. No demarcation of boundaries was then made. So, in pursuance of that understanding between the States, we tried to find some method for settlement of that boundary and the two States themselves agreed to certain principles. Those principles were not laid down by Shri Pataskar. The Chief Ministers of Andhra and Madras accepted the

principles and laid them down for the guidance of Shri Pataskar. They also agreed to have Shri Pataskar as arbitrator.

Shri Mahanty: There was agreement only so far as bilingual villages were concerned. What about trilingual villages, where there was no agreement whatsoever?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Whatever was done was done with the agreement of the parties to the minutest detail and the principles were laid down by the parties themselves, and not by Shri Pataskar. So, it was a case of mutual agreement from start to finish. Even when there was some occasion for an amendment of the original proposals of Shri Pataskar, again the two States were consulted and they agreed to the manner of alteration that was made. Of course, I tried to do my little bit but they referred the matter to arbitration. They laid down the principles and they also accepted the award. We did not impose anything on either of the two parties. So, when we refer to the basic principles that emerge out of this Pataskar procedure, if I may say so, it is that if the parties agree to the principles and want to refer the matter to an arbitrator and agree upon the arbitrator himself, as to who he should be, then a reference can be made. That is the only principle that emerges out of it.

Otherwise, so far as other principles go, they were accepted by the two States and on the basis of those principles, an award was given. So, there need not be any misunderstanding about that. As I said a few minutes ago, Andhra and Madras stood on an entirely different footing from those cases which came within the purview of the States Reorganisation Commission. But the principle for agreement is there, because if the parties agree to certain principles, then unless they run counter to the larger interests of the country, one would like to help them and not to hamper the process of agreement.

It is also to be remembered that these questions relating to territorial changes do give rise sometimes to very grave problems. So, whatever be our views, we should be careful in handling them, and so far as possible, we have to remember that we all belong to one country and whether a bit of territory is included in one State or in the other is not a matter of such formidable importance as to compel us to resort to methods which will lead to greater bitterness between the different sections of our nation.

So, I hope Shri Mahanty will appreciate my position and also concede that it is not out of any obstinacy or cussedness, but because I feel that it is not in the interests of the two States, to hold out a carrot which nobody will ever be able to handle now and which will not lead to any concrete consequences. So, I regret I have to oppose the resolution.

16.19 hrs.

Shri Mahanty: I will be very brief, because I have nothing much to speak. But let me not seem to speak in frustration or in resentment. Ultimately I have more reliance on the will of the people for justice than on the obstinacy of rulers to deny it. We know that nothing is permanent in human affairs. We believe a day will come when the Government of India will also revise their opinion about the particular matter under discussion.

Let it be remembered that this kind of justice under the cloak of reason and logic is worse than tyranny of injustice. I know the hon. Home Minister is a good logician. His logics are always good, but his facts are always bad. He has said that this is not a boundary dispute. I have in my hand the Pataskar Report, *Border Disputes*, printed in large letters. Please turn to page 4 of that Report. You will find "The border dispute between Andhra and Madras. It extends over three districts, Chittor, Chingleput and North Arcot". He said that my Resolution wanted transfer of

[Shri Mahanty]

substantial chunks of territory from one State to the other. It is not a border dispute!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Districts were to be transferred or some territories relating to those districts?

Shri Mahanty: Portions. I was asking readjustment for one district. But here is a border dispute which is spread over three.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Territory adjoining two States.

Shri Mahanty: Be that as it may. He is a most astute debator. I am no match to him. But what I submit is that his logic is always good, but his facts are always bad. Here you find a border dispute which extends over 3 adjoining districts. But my Resolution relates only to one district. That is the first point. Then he said that the O'Donnell Committee appointed in 1934 had decreed that the States of Serai-kella and Kharsawan would form part of Bihar. With all humility, may I remind him that in 1934 these States were continued as Princely States? They had nothing to do either with the State of Bihar or with Orissa. What the hon. Minister presumably meant was this: at that time controversy had started whether these two States should continue to remain with the Orissa Agency States or with the Chattisgarh Agency States. At the time after protracted discussions, deliberations and memorials, it was decided that they should form part of the Orissa States Agency. Therefore, this has nothing to do whatsoever with the O'Donnell Committee.

Then he was obsessed with his own idea. He did not even touch the question of the border dispute between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Presumably, he concluded that Orissa's border dispute related only to Bihar. I really fail to understand for what reason, for what logic, for what objective considerations the

Oriya-speaking areas in Madhya Pradesh should not be taken into account.

Therefore, from these three facts, it is my misfortune to come to the conclusion that the hon. Home Minister ultimately relies on the majority at his command, on the goodwill that he commands all over the country, his background and his leadership and therefore, he refuses to take into account our humble pleadings. But as I have said earlier, ultimately we rely on the wishes of the people and on the will of the people for getting justice rather than on the obstinacy of the rulers to deny it. History is littered with such instances. This will be another instance which will be added to the pages of history.

I will conclude now because there are also other Resolutions on the Order Paper. I will only say a word about the Linguistic Minorities Commission. Will the hon. Home Minister tell me how long the Government of India took to appoint the Linguistic Minorities Commission and why the headquarters of the Commission have been located at Allahabad? Are there any linguistic minorities in UP? I know there is one linguistic minority there, the Urdu-speaking people.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They are everywhere, in every State

Shri Mahanty: I would like to know whether there is any minority in UP to warrant the location of the headquarters of the Commission in Allahabad.

Pandit G. B. Pant: There are Bengalis, Oriya-Speaking people and so on.

Shri Mahanty: Secondly, I would like to ask how long the Government of India took to appoint the Linguistic Minorities Commission. We know that the linguistic minorities are today writhing in pain, agony, insult, and

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humiliation. My hon. friend, Shri Jagannatha Rao told me that linguistic minorities....

Shri M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): They are also in his State.

Shri Mahanty: I consider every minority to be a licensee oppressed. He has been given a licence by the Government to be oppressed. I want the elimination of these minorities. We have seen what has happened to the minorities in the Middle East, in Europe and elsewhere. We want these minorities to be eliminated.

Therefore, let us not be taught what nationalism is, what emotional integration is and so on. Let that much of common sense be conceded to us, let that much of patriotism be conceded to us. We also want emotional integration of India. We also want that the nation should progress. I would like to know how this question will hinder the implementation of the Five Year Plan. Let us not talk this tommy rot. It is high time we disabused our minds of these platitudes and began seriously to grapple with the situation which is facing us.

I do not wish to speak in frustration, nor do I wish to say anything in anger. But I have ultimate faith in the sense of justice of the hon. Home Minister, if not today, at least tomorrow. He may not be in a very good mood now. Possibly he is over-worked, because I see a pile of files before him.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Is 'tommy rot' parliamentary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not desirable to be used.

Shri Mahanty: Then I withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now that the hon. Member has withdrawn it, it need not be pursued.

Shri Mahanty: I do not wish to offend anybody. Let me say instead that it is inconsequential. Let us not be taught nationalism as though we do not know what it is.

I do not wish to press the Resolution; in deference to the wishes of the hon. Home Minister, I do not wish to embarrass him. So far as his wish is concerned, it is a mandate to me. But I would appeal to him to maintain his open mind and consider the issue at his leisure. We are not in a hurry. We believe that with goodwill on both sides, possibly we may be able to come to a satisfactory arrangement and adjustment. With these words, I crave leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.27 hrs.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 26th September 1958 from the District Magistrate, Pilibhit:—

"Shri Mohan Swarup, Member, Lok Sabha, was tried at the District Jail, Pilibhit, before Shri K. Chandra, Judicial Magistrate, 1st Class, Pilibhit, on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly, under section 143, Indian Penal Code. The court, on the 26th September 1958, after a trial lasting for a day found him guilty under section 143, Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment. Letter follows".

16.28 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT
OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE
INTO THE UNEMPLOYMENT
PROBLEM**

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I rise to move the following Resolution:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to suggest ways and means of dealing with it".

This Resolution relates to a very important human problem. I do not say that this problem is peculiar to my country. It is not an indigenous problem of this great country alone. This problem has been found to exist in all the countries of the world, more so in some of the undeveloped countries of this world.

Unfortunately, we are in that stage of development where we cannot give full employment to all our citizens. All the same, I must say that we are living in an era of, what an American Statesman used to describe in two expressive words, 'rising expectations'. He called the present a revolution of great expectations. Since we are in the midst of the Second Five Year Plan, I must say that this has given new hopes to people, given a new vision to people. It has increased their demands. It has turned us into a nation of Oliver Twists always asking for more. But before we ask for more, I want that this unemployment which is to be found in all sections of society, at all levels of society, should be tackled very properly and very adequately. There is no doubt about the fact that the employment potential of our country has increased because of the fulfilment of the First Five Year Plan and a part of the Second Five Year Plan. There is no doubt about that. But it has not risen to the extent to which we had expected. If we read the appraisal of the two years of the Second Plan which has come to us, we will find that in some ways the

employment potential has dwindled considerably. Now, nothing can be more dangerous to the stability and the safety of the country than the army of the unemployed. Nothing can be more revolutionary than the frustrated youth of the country. Nothing can put the clock of progress backwards more than the spectre of unemployment which is haunting our country.

My constituency, like the constituency of other hon. Members of this House, consists of villages and sizeable cities. When I go to the villages, I find that the people are being uprooted from their traditional occupation. The old world is dying and the new world is not being born. The new world is taking a lot of time in being born. Where are those people who used to make shoes for us? Where are those people who used to do some kind of leather work? Where are those tailors? Where are those small craftsmen that we used to have in our villages?

You find that they have to tell a very sad tale in spite of all the plans that we have. We have displaced the small village craftsmen and uprooted them. But we have not given them anything new to do. Not only that. We find that in every village there are hordes of landless labourers, labourers who have not got any land to till and who do not find work to do.

We have been trying to settle their wages, and in some States we have settled their wages; in other States we have not. We have a huge number of landless, unemployed labourers. They have nothing to do and they, in many ways, I should say, eat into the vitals of our well-being. Not only that. In every village we have increased the appetite of the people for education, and, unfortunately, our education has been reoriented in a very peculiar way. Everyone who is educated wants to have a white-collar job. I should submit very respectfully

to you that the noble wife of one of the noble Ministers of the Central Government started a school, an evening class, for the sons and daughters of washermen and all those persons who do what you call 'manual work' of a kind which is very useful to society. Well, they were given education by that noble lady. But, after some time, the parents of those boys and girls came to her and said: "Well, we do not want to send our children to your school, because in this way our sons will not stick to our profession." The cobbler's son would not like to stick to his profession. That is what is happening.

There is a great deal of uprooting going on in this great country of ours—uprooting from old traditions, uprooting from old vocations, uprooting from old professions, uprooting from old avenues of work and service—and that uprooting is leading to a lot of social unsettlement, rather I should say social disequilibrium. That is what is happening. We are not able to do anything. The educated young-man feels frustrated.

When I go to a place I meet a youngman who is a picture of depression. He puts a paper in my hand. I ask him, "What is it?" and he says, "No, you go home and read it." I go to my place and read it. It states that he passed his matriculation examination at a certain time and for the last four years he has not been able to get a job, that he has an old father, an old mother, brothers and all that kind of things. It is not only my experience but it is the experience of all our M.L.As., M.Ps. and public men. They have so many persons who come to them and tell them that they have no employment. So, this problem is a continuing problem. It is a problem which is growing every day in size and in magnitude. It is growing every day in its effects which are not always foreseen. Therefore, I think that this is India's problem number one.

Of course, I shall be told that everybody thinks that the problem which he brings forward is problem number one. But I say without the betrayal of any hesitancy that this country's problem number one is this as it is the problem number one of other countries also. Of course, they have more employment potential than we have, but it is problem number one. I would say that this problem should be tackled on a national basis.

We had been discussing the food problem on the floor of this House. Our food problem is very much with us. It is a great problem and a very serious problem and I remember the wise words of our hon. Prime Minister. He said that this problem should be tackled on a national basis and on an all-Party basis. I would say the same thing about this problem. This problem should not be dealt with by the wise men who constitute our Planning Commission—I have all respect for them—or by the hon. Ministers of Labour and Employment, both in the Centre and in the States. I would submit respectfully that this problem should be tackled on a war footing. This is a problem of great emergency, of great seriousness, of great urgency and a problem of great immediacy and it should be tackled on an all-Party basis.

I find that we are doing so many good things so far as the problems of our workers are concerned. We have our tripartite councils representing the workers, the employers and the Government and when I read about them, I am very happy. In the same way, I find that this problem should be tackled not only by the Government—at this time the Government has become the sole solver of this problem—but also by the private sector and by all other agencies that are employing people and also by those persons who seek employment. So, I submit very respectfully that this problem should be dealt with with a greater sense of urgency, greater sense of seriousness, with a greater sense of national well being.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I do not say that the Government has not done anything. Here I have a report before me, "Outline report of the Study Group on Educated unemployment". Even in this report, on page 50, it says:

"But, we venture to say that judged from results, the action, if any, that was taken has proved very inadequate."

Government have been making efforts so far as investigation of this problem is concerned. For instance, the Government appointed this Group to study unemployment among the educated. It has also done something so far as uneducated persons are concerned. I know there are certain States where they appointed committees to study this problem. They had such committees in West Bengal, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin and Bihar. There have also been surveys conducted in this matter to assess the magnitude of this problem. There have been national sample surveys covering towns with a population of 50,000 and above. Some Universities have also done this work. They conducted these surveys in many places, for example, in Nagpur. All these things have been done. But, I submit very respectfully that all these surveys have been inadequate.

I think, so far as survey of this problem is concerned, we should take a leaf from the Ministry of Rehabilitation. What the Ministry of Rehabilitation did in Tripura should be done here also. Of course, that means a very big, colossal enterprise. But, unless we know the magnitude of this problem, we cannot also take adequate steps to solve this problem. The Ministry of Rehabilitation had a house to house survey to assess the needs of the people, to assess the difficulties of the people and to know all these things. If you take sample surveys of this kind, I think the results would not be very satisfactory. There should be a more intensive, more detailed, more factual survey of this nature. I think,

unless you do this, we will not be able to get at the root of this trouble. Of course, the Government will say, we appointed the Shiva Rao Committee on Employment Exchanges. I will say, scrap these Employment exchanges.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): Scrap them?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Scrap them. I know you are the Parliamentary Secretary and these words do not seem pleasant to you. But I say with a due sense of responsibility that all these Employment Exchanges, where it is a torture to get oneself registered, where it is a torture to get one's name sent up to any Board, where no kind of human relationships are practised, where the unemployed people receive lessons in lack of courtesy which no free Government can afford to give to its citizens, and where the people who go for registration have to wait for an inordinate length of time, should be scrapped. I will tell you that you should have some other agency in its place. I will tell you what we should have because, these Employment exchanges have become the schools of courtesy. These Employment exchanges have become the schools of rubbing the unemployed in the wrong way. These employment exchanges have become nurseries of bureaucratic arrogance and bureaucratic incivility. I am saying these words with a due sense of responsibility. The hon. Minister will say to me: Look at the number of employment exchanges I have now. He will say to me that we have got these things; he will say to me that we have a lot of them, because we have got so many employment exchanges. The number has gone up tremendously. And I would say to him that the more the number goes up, the more I feel unhappy, because I know the plight of those persons who go there for registration. They do not go to the hon. Minister or the Parliamentary Secretary, they come to us

and they tell us their sad tales. The number of exchanges at the end of June 1958 was 200. It might have increased now.

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Do they come to Members of Parliament or Members of the Legislative Assembly because these exchanges are conducted by the States?

Shri D. C. Sharma: They are conducted by the States, but we also belong to the States. You may not belong to a State, but I belong to a State, and I think an MLA belongs as much to a State as an MP does or a Minister does. Therefore, the Member of Parliament is as much attached to the State as any MLA or anybody else. They come to us because they think that we will be able to bring these things to your notice, and that we will be able to get redress for them. That is why they come to us, and I think you will not grudge their coming to us. If you like, in future I will send them on to you.

As I said, we are now multiplying the number of exchanges. This is the result of the Shiva Rao Committee. I know they thought this would be productive of something good. After all, the Government increased their number so that it should be possible for them to tackle this problem adequately, but the remedy has aggravated the disease. It has not in any way controlled the disease. That is what I think.

Then what do you think about the figures that they have given? I have been told on the floor of the House that the figures are sometimes not very reliable because a man will get himself registered at two different employment exchanges. This is what I have been told on the floor of the House.

An Hon. Member: What about these who do not register themselves?

Shri D. C. Sharma: But these employment exchanges are, I should say, not doing what they should do. I submit very respectfully that in their place, in the place of these employment exchanges, in the place of these bureaucratic machines which we have set up, we should have a democratic machinery for finding out the number of unemployed. For instance, we have our democracy all along the line, from the Panchayat upto the highest point. I think the Panchayats could be entrusted with this work so far as the villages go, because the villages are not always able to get the help of these employment exchanges. The municipalities, the corporations, the universities, schools—all these agencies can be tried for getting to know the number of persons who are unemployed. Therefore, I would say that it will be cheaper for the Government in the long run to make use of these agencies than the employment exchanges whose officers, I am sorry to say, are not doing what they should do. I would put it very mildly.

Again, I would say, that there was a proposal here to have a university employment bureau. I think a question was asked some time back about the university employment bureau which was to be started in Delhi. It is still in the process of formation, and I do not think any firm decision has been taken about that. But I may tell you that the university employment bureau will be more helpful in this matter than the employment exchanges. I remember when I was in Lahore, a very good Englishman, Mr. A. C. Woolner, who used to be our vice-chancellor thought of having a kind of employment bureau in the Punjab University. I think this employment bureau which we should attach to every university....

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): It is perhaps still there.

Shri D. C. Sharma:will be much better than the employment exchanges.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): In what respect?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You do not know much about universities. You know universities are universities. I wish to submit respectfully....

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, he is telling you that you do not know anything about universities.

Shri Jadhav: He is addressing the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was submitting very respectfully.

Shri A. C. Guha: He was respectfully submitting that the Deputy-Speaker did not know anything about universities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That submission that another hon. Member did not know anything about universities was also made most respectfully.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I did not say that. I said that universities were universities. That was all that I said. I did not say anything else.

I was submitting very respectfully that the programmes which Government had formulated for overcoming unemployment had been very good in intention, such as workers' camps, co-operative organisations, establishment of transport co-operatives, establishment of small-scale industries and so on. When I read the report, I feel very happy because a lot of thought has gone into the drafting of this report. For instance, I find that in UP alone, there is a list of so many small-scale industries that can be started. This has been put in with a great deal of thoroughness. I find also that there are three groups there. I do not want to read out the names of those small-scale industries which have been given there. But I would only say that the matter has been considered thoroughly. Again, through the All India Khadi and Gram Udyog

Board also something is being done to overcome this unemployment. But the gap between the intentions of Government and the achievements of Government has been rather big. I want to suggest very humbly that this gap should be bridged as much as possible. But we find that the gap has become bigger than before. One of the reasons is non-availability of raw material.

My hon. friend raised the question of the hosiery industry and the industries which were functioning at Ludhiana. He said that some of those industries were suffering a kind of eclipse because they were not getting the raw materials which they needed. Similarly, we have been told about the metal works of Jagadhri. We have been reading in the press also that they are not able to get the raw material. So, the non-availability of raw material itself has added to the gravity of the situation. At the same time, there are also the restrictions on import. I do not say that the restrictions on imports should be taken away, because in the overall picture, they are very helpful for our country. The restriction must have also added to the unemployment situation in our country. At the same time, in all the big undertakings that we are having, the Damodar Valley Project, also others, we are always taking surplus labour and we are asking the Government to give assurances about the absorption of that labour somewhere else. The same thing is true about the Ordnance Factories. But, what I suggest is that there should be, in the first place, a scientific and objective appraisal of this problem all along the line. Our Government have not done so all these days.

Secondly, there should be a revision of the policy of the Government. I can refer, for instance, to at least one aspect, the re-employment of persons who are superannuated. I can understand technical men being taken in

because you cannot replace them. But, you find all these superannuated persons are being taken back in the Ministries on a short term basis. They are also invading the private sector and invading other sectors of employment. The result is that they are keeping young men out of those avenues of employment. This is only one aspect of the policy (Interruption).

The second aspect of the policy....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many aspects altogether there would be?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): It is the first and the last.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 28 minutes. Normally, out of 2 hours he ought not to have more than half an hour.

An Hon Member: We have three hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the time been extended?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was going to say....

Shri Jadhav: 2½ hours, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even out of 2½ hours, he should have taken only half an hour. He will be rather supported by others if he gives them time. Yes; he might continue.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is happening in our country is this. We are strengthening the apex of the building and not the base. I would say that there should be more of employment at the base and fewer employments at the top. The gap between the base and the top should be abridged, not only in terms of numbers but also in terms of salary. The more the number of persons we can employ at the base, the less will be the intensity of this problem.

Again, I would say that Government should do something to make the villages so attractive that this tendency towards urban migration is checked as much as possible. Only some time ago, some 50 villages were added to Delhi. Ever since independence we have added 16 more villages to Delhi. The simple idea is this. The cities are growing at the expense of the villages; and the more the cities grow, the greater is going to be the unemployment problem. Therefore, I would say that something should be done to stop this urbanisation.

I have drawn the attention of this House to this problem and I hope a scientific study of it will be made and some suggestions that have been made will be examined.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to suggest ways and means of dealing with it."

17 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments. Shri Panigrahi is absent. Shri Jadhav. His amendment is No. 2.

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of both the Houses of Parliament be appointed to estimate the incidence of unemployment in this country and to make a survey of the employment potential in agriculture, industry and services in the Government and semi-Government institutions and offices."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha is also not here.

मी बेकारी की समस्या आज देश में भवंतकर रूप धारण किये हुये है और उसे देखते हुये देश लगता है कि चाहे जितने भी साधन हम इस दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये जुटायें हमारे देश का उत्थान नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिये इस पृष्ठ भूमि में हमें यह देखना होगा कि इस समस्या को किस तरह से हल करें, लास तौर से जहां ५० लास नये लोग हर साल इस देश में पैदा हो जाते हैं । उसके प्रति अगर सरकार भली प्रकार से जागरूक नहीं होती है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हम किसी भी प्रकार अपनी योजना को सफल नहीं कर सकेंगे और जाहिर है कि जब यह पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल नहीं होगी तो उनकी उन्नति भी कभी नहीं हो सकती । इसलिये बेकारी की समस्या को हमें एक नई पृष्ठ भूमि से देखना पड़ेगा ।

हमारी यह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बनी है उसमें यह व्यान रखा गया है और १५ हजार की पूँजी लगाने के बाद कहीं एक व्यक्ति को जाकर काम मिलता है । अब हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुक्त में जहां पर बेकारों की संस्था करोड़ों में है यदि १५ हजार की पूँजी लगा कर एक आदमी को काम मिले तो हम उतनी पूँजी तो कभी भी जुटा नहीं सकते भले ही हम विदेशों में पूँजी क्यों न मांगते फिर और विदेशों में हमारे द्वारा मांगने पर भी हम उतनी पूँजी नहीं जुटा पायेंगे जिससे कि हम अपने देश में फैली हुई बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर सकें । इसलिये हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या कोई इस तरह का साधन अपनाया जा सकता है या नरीका सोचा जा सकता है जिससे कि ८०० या १००० की पूँजी लगा कर किसी एक व्यक्ति को काम

दिलाया जा सकता है और अगर हम ऐसा कर सके तो इस समस्या को हल करने में बहुत आसानी होगी ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech the next time. Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

17.30 hrs.

TEA (ALTERATION IN DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, for the purpose of altering the duties of Customs and Excise on Tea.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a brief statement on the Bill.

The House would recall that, for sometime past, the question of granting duty relief to common teas has been engaging the attention of the Government so as to make their prices competitive, consistent with their comparative quality in the world markets as also within the country. A decision has now been taken in the matter and the present Bill is being introduced to amend the relevant provisions of the Central Excise and the Indian Tariff Acts. Under this Bill, which will come into effect immediately by virtue of a declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, the maximum rate of export duty has been reduced from 75 naye paise to 30 naye paise per lb. The maximum rate of excise duty on loose tea would be 19 naye paise per lb., and in the case of package tea, 21 naye paise per lb. plus the duty leviable on loose tea if not already paid.

However, under a notification, which is being issued simultaneously, the tea-growing areas of India will be divided into three zones depending upon the weighted average price of all teas in a particular zone sold in the internal and export auctions in India; and for the present, excise duty will be levied at the rates of 2 naye paise, 4 naye paise and ten naye paise per lb. fixed for the zones I, II and III respectively. In respect of package tea, against the present rate of three and a half annas (21.88 naye paise) the duty will be 21 naye paise per lb. over and above the duty on loose tea cleared from the tea gardens.

Under another notification, export duty will, for the present, be levied at a flat rate of 26 naye paise per lb. No refund of excise duty will, however, be paid on tea exported except of 21 naye paise per lb. in the case of package tea.

As a result of these notifications, the total incidence on tea exported will be 28 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from areas in zone I, giving a relief of 10 naye paise per lb. as compared to the export duty currently applicable, viz. 38 naye paise, 30 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from areas in zone II, giving a relief of 8 naye paise per lb.; and 36 naye paise per lb. in the case of tea from areas in zone III, giving a relief of 2 naye paise per lb. In the result, teas of different grades whether exported or consumed internally will bear taxes on a graduated scale more in accordance with their prices. The relief that will thus accrue to the industry should enable it to improve its competitive position in the foreign markets.

It is estimated that the loss of revenue as a result of this relief will be approximately Rs. 1 crores in a full year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, for the purpose of altering the duties of Customs and Excise on tea".

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

17.08 hrs.

SUPPLY** OF COTTON TO U.S.A.

Shri Rameshwari Tantia (Sikar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to speak on two points. One is as to why our exports of short staple cotton are going down. The other is whether we can use more such cotton in our own country in place of the higher grade imported cotton. Our exports of short staple cotton are going down every year. In 1955 we exported 4,65,000 bales of cotton worth Rs. 24 crores. Apart from that we exported Rs. 10 crores worth of cotton waste, making a total export worth Rs. 34 crores. In 1956 it came down to 3½ lakh bales and Rs. 7 crores worth of waste. In 1957 we exported only 1,75,000 bales of cotton worth Rs. 13 crores and Rs. 6 crores worth of waste. That means our exports have reduced by Rs. 15 crores in three years.

At the same time, our stocks of such cotton have gone up. The crop is bigger and our stocks have increased. Then, why is it that we could only export less? The reason is the policy of Government in regard to giving quota to foreign buyers. Foreign buyers were reluctant to buy Indian cotton because they were not sure whether they would get further quotas or not, as quotas were not given to them at a time.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Half an hour discussion.

[Shri Rameshwar Tantia]

The Government made wrong estimates about the crop and for that reason they could not give liberal quotas at a time. In the Indian Central Cotton Committee's report it is said that in 1954-55 the Government's estimate of the cotton crop was 43 lakh bales whereas the trade estimated it as 54 lakh bales. In 53-54 the figures were 39 lakhs and 46 lakhs respectively. Even though the Government spends lakhs of rupees in making this estimation, I must say that mostly the estimation made by the trade is more accurate. If there is a difference of 8 to 10 lakh bales in 50 lakh bales, how can the Government fix up the quotas to be given? Therefore, they could not give liberal quotas at a time with the result we could not export more cotton in competition with Pakistan where they give liberal quotas, where estimates are made more accurately than what we do here. If we could have given more quotas, we could have exported more cotton and the cultivators also could have got a reasonable price.

Another factor is this. There is the short staple cotton and cotton waste. We export about 5 lakh bales including waste. And we also import the same quantity in the shape of American or Egyptian cotton. We get about Rs. 24 crores by the export of this cotton, and also we have about Rs. 54 crores of the same quantity of imported cotton. I say that when we are in great need of foreign exchange, what is the reason for importing that quantity of cotton when we are also exporting some variety of cotton? If we can use indigenous cotton, when our mills produce superfine cloth to the extent of five per cent, it may be good.

Our Minister of Commerce and Industry has said several times that we should make our people cultivate the habit of wearing coarser or medium-grade cloth. Then, why should not

the Government take steps to see that the people will be habituated to this variety of cloth? If we import all this finer cotton for an unlimited time, what will happen? In 1946, we were importing fine variety of cloth, and in 1957 also, after 11 years, the same quantity of fine cotton is coming here, although our own crop has gone up from 42 lakhs to 52 lakhs. So, when our cotton is lying unsold here, when stocks have gone up from 14 lakhs to 22 lakhs bales, what is the position, and what is the reason? On the one side, we are exporting our own cotton in a reasonable way, and on the other side, we are importing still American cotton upto about 70 per cent. Vested interests may say that some good fine machinery will lie idle if we do not import that fine cotton. But I say that this machinery could be used. Suppose there is a professor who is a doctor of science or is an M.Sc., he can teach the fifth class students as well as B. A. class students. So, it is a natural thing. Similarly though they can not use bad machines especially for good cotton, good machines can be used for good cotton and ordinary cotton. Of course, they will manufacture the same type of superfine cloth which they are importing from America or Japan. But I would say that when we need so much foreign exchange, when we are prepared to lose even 100 per cent in sugar and cement, why do we not save Rs. 30 crores which are going to foreign countries for importing fine cotton and in which we are manufacturing only five per cent?

The figures show that we imported 53 million yards of cloth in 1956 and about the same quantity in 1957. The import of superfine cloth was valued at about Rs. 340 lakhs in these years. So, I say that the 'big' people may wear just fine or medium cloth and save the country the amount of Rs. 30 crores which we are spending on importing superfine cloth and cotton.

But there is another thing. We cannot do that and we cannot stop the import in one day. In the meantime, I think that the Government should scrutinize in a better way the growth and export of cotton and not as they have done in the previous years. They should give the quotas liberally at a time when the cultivators are the worst sufferers. At times, they are not getting money because the foreign buyer is reluctant to buy Indian cotton. The competition is growing in Pakistan and other countries, and the price of comparable variety of cotton exported by Pakistan has gone down much lower last year than in the year before last. They are in a better position, but our cultivators are losing money. On the one side we say that we should go up in our production, and on the other side, our policy results in our cultivators being hard hit. So, the Government, when they know that we have got so much excess compared to our production and consumption, must give liberal quotas, and they should declare their policy not just every month or every two months but do it well ahead for six months, so that the foreign buyers are in a position to know that they can import so much quantity from India, and so that we may get better price. Also, we will then be able to export much. We are at present losing the market. Pakistan has exported in 1957 the same quantity as they exported in 1954 while according to the figures, we have come to just one-third or one-half of our export in 1954. I want to impress on the Government these points.

There is one more point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All points have been covered perhaps.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There is one more point. There is the Central Jute Committee for improving the jute quality. In the same way, although the Government is trying to improve cotton quality, still not much

work has been done in that regard. That is most necessary. When we are stopping foreign cotton—we have to stop it one day—we should give more attention to improve the quality of our own cotton.

Shri Rambuwan Singh (वाराणसी): उपर्युक्त महोदय, आज इस सदन में कौटन के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा चल रही है और यह मेरे उस सवाल को ले कर है जोकि मैंने अभी योड़े दिन पहले इस सदन में पूछा था । मेरा सवाल यह था कि यू० एस० ए० को जो हमारे देश से शौट स्टेपुल कौटन एक्सपोर्ट होती है उसमें कमी क्यों हो रही है । हिन्दुस्तान ने यू० एस० ए० को जहां सन् १९५५-५६ में १७,०४१ बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट कीं वहां पाकिस्तान ने उसी साल में यू० एस० ए० को ११,२५० गांठे एक्सपोर्ट कीं । सन् १९५७-५८ में जाकर हिन्दुस्तान ने केवल ३००० बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट की जबकि उसी साल में पाकिस्तान ने यू० एस० ए० को १०,३०० बेल्स एक्सपोर्ट कीं । दो बर्जे के अन्दर हमारे देश की गांठे १७,००० से घट कर केवल ३००० रह गईं । इस शोलनीय स्थिति को देखते हुये यह चर्चा उठायी गई थी । हम देश रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा हमारे कौटन के मार्केट को कैप्चर किया जा रहा है, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घटता जा रहा है । उसका बढ़ता जा रहा है । श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में कहा है वह बिल्कुल ठीक ही कहा है ।

इसके अलावा इस कौटन के बीते में हमारे दो प्रतियोगी और पैदा हो गये हैं, एक चीन और दूसरा सोवियत रूस । योड़े दिनों के बाद सोवियत रूस भी कौटन के सम्बन्ध में हमारा कम्पीटीटर हो सकता है क्योंकि ताजिकस्तान, उजिबकस्तान और तकर्स्तान में कौटन बहुत अधिक तादाद में पैदा की जा रही है । हमारे मुकाबले रूस की कौटन बहुत सस्ती है । अगर हम अब भी नहीं बेते तो हम उस मार्केट को भी छोड़ देंगे ।

[बी रघुनाथ सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि अभी कुछ दिन हृष्ये यहां पर कोयले के विषय में चर्चा चली थी। मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि आज ३६ देशों में से केवल ७ देशों में हमारा कोयला आता है और सगता यह है कि जैसे हम कोयले का मार्केट लूज करते जा रहे हैं उसी प्रकार से हमारा कौटन का एक्स-पोर्ट भी कम होता जा रहा है। इसी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि आयरन ग्रोसं हम जापान और दूसरे भूलों को भेज कर फारेन एक्स-चेज कराना चाहते हैं लेकिन मैं आपका व्याज इस ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि आयरन ग्रोसं के लेने में भी हमारा कम्पीटीटर पैदा हो गया है। मलाया संघ में आयरन ग्रोसं की माइन्स निकल आई है। जापान का मलाया फेडरेशन के साथ वहां से ग्रोसं लेने के बारे में एग्रीमेंट हो गया है। आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि जब हम कौटन के मार्केट को लूज कर रहे हैं, कोयले वे एक्सपोर्ट का मार्केट हम खो चुके हैं और आयरन ग्रोसं के मार्केट को भी हम खो जा रहे हैं तब ग्रोसी हालत में फारेन एक्सचेज को जिसकी कि हमें मरुत जहरत है कंसे अपने यहां पर ला सकते हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर मरकार का व्याज इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब भी समय है। हम चेतें और जो मार्केट अभी भी हमारे पास है उसको तो क्रायम रखें। उसको अपने पास से निकलने न दे। अब फारेन एक्सचेज मनी जिसने कि लिये हम इतना शोर मचाते हैं और देश देश धूमते हैं वह तो हमारे पास तभी आयगा जब हम अपने माल को विदेशों में एक्सपोर्ट करें। लेकिन आज स्वेद का विषय है कि हम अपना एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट लूज करते जा रहे हैं।

मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है इसलिये और अधिक न कहते हुये मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस ओर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। वन वे "फिक से काम नहीं चलेगा। टू बे

ट्रैफिक होनी चाहिये। आज उन मुल्कों से एक आवार्ड यह उठ रही है। हिन्दुस्तान हमारा सामान नहीं लेना चाहता। अपना सामान बचाना चाहता है। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया और अन्य स्थानों से भी यही आवार्ड उठ रही है। चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा सामान नहीं लेना चाहता इस बास्ते हम भी हिन्दुस्तान का सामान नहीं मंगाना चाहते। इसके लिये हमें कोई उपाय बहुत चाहिये जिससे कि हिन्दुस्तान के हाथ से एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट न चला जाय।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यहां पर इस सिलसिले में जो लोग कौटन पैदा करते हैं उनका प्लाइट आफ व्यू रखना चाहता हूँ।

यह जो हमारे कौटन के एक्सपोर्ट मार्केट में कमी हुई है उसकी सब से बड़ी वजह यह रही है कि एक्सपोर्ट के सिलसिले में गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इडिया ने कभी काई डिसाइसिव पालिमी नहीं बताई। आज तक गवर्नर्मेंट की कौटन एक्सपोर्ट के मुतालिक पालिमी यह रही है कि वह नवम्बर या दिसम्बर तक आविर में अपनी पालिमी एनाउन्स करती है। इसके कारण जहां हिन्दुस्तान दूसरे मुल्कों में कौटन का मार्केट लूज करता है वहां हिन्दुस्तान में जो कौटन के पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं और खास करके शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान वे जैसे प्रजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जो लोग कायाम पैदा करते हैं उनको बहुत तुकसान होता रहा है। गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से ऐसा करने के लिये सब से बड़ी वजह यह बतलाई जाती है कि जब तक फ़ाइनल एस्ट्रेट्स न आ जाये उस बहुत तक वह अपनी पालिमी एनाउन्स नहीं कर सकती। अब इसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पालिमी के कारण हर साल तक रिबन ६ लाख कौटन बेल्स हिन्दुस्तान की मिलों के पास पड़ी रह जाती है। गवर्नर्मेंट के एस्ट्रेट्स ठीक नहीं होते हैं और होता यह है कि एक लाल बेल्स का पहले एनाउन्समेंट

किया जाता है और उसके बाद किर एक लाल बेल्स का एनाउन्समेंट होता है और आज पंजाब की बंडियों में यह हालत है कि हासांकि साल का लालता है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब में एक लाल कौटन बेल्स सरप्लस पड़ी होगी और जिसकी कीमत कोई ३२ से ४० करोड़ पये तक होगी। आज पंजाब की उस सरप्लस कौटन को कोई लेने वाला नहीं और गवर्नर्मेंट की डिफ़ेक्टिव पालिसी के कारण आज हम हुनिया में कौटन का एक्सपोर्ट भार्केट लूँज करते जा रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों के पास पब्जिंग पावर नहीं है कि वह काफी मात्रा में जो कौटन हम प्रोड्यूस करते हैं उसको खरीद सकें। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक बवश्वन भी किया था और सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया था। गवर्नर्मेंट की इस डिफ़ेक्टिव पालिसी का सब में खराब एफ़ॉक्ट कपास पैदा करने वालों पर पड़ता है। इस सम्बन्ध में सेक्यूर कौटन कमेटी ने भी यह कहा है कि गवर्नर्मेट कम में कम सितम्बर के आखिर में कौटन के मूलालिक अपनी पालिसी एनाउन्स कर दे। गवर्नर्मेट आफ इडिया को इस देश के मिलओरनम का ज्यादा स्थान रहता है और उनका प्राइट आफ व्यू बाहर चला जाता है और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि बाहर का भार्केट हम लूँज करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में जो कपास पैदा करते हैं उनको हम नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं और उनको एक अच्छी ओर मुनासिब कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। आज यह पता ही नहीं रहता कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर कितनी कौटन जानी है और यहां पर कितनी खपती है, बिना इसका एस्टिमेट हुये कौटन पालिसी को गवर्नर्मेट एनाउन्स नहीं कर सकती। अबने देश की मिलों की यह पोकीशन है कि वे कौटन खरीदना नहीं चाहतीं और उनको उचित प्रेमेंट नहीं करती, और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि जो कपास पैदा करते हैं उनको उनमें नुकसान पहुँचता है। और हम कौटन का प्लारेन भार्केट लूँज करते हैं इसलिये सबमें पहले गवर्नर्मेट को एक डिस-

इसिव पालिसी हर साल एनाउन्स करनी चाहिये और वह पालिसी बहुत जल्दी सितम्बर में एनाउन्स कर देनी चाहिए ताकि दुनिया वाले यह जान सकें कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस साल इतनी कौटन एक्सपोर्ट करनी है और ऐसा होने से यह हालत पैदा हो नहीं होगी जो कि आजकल है कि हमारे पंजाब में आज करीब १ या सवा लाल शाठें सरप्लस पड़ी हुई हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस बक्त कि पाकिस्तान बना उस बक्त सारा पंजाब सबा लाल या ढेढ लाल के करीब कपास की गाँ तैयार करता था जोकि मैं समझता हूँ कि दुनिया का कोई भी देश और कम्पनीस्ट देश उसमें हमारा मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता और पिछले चन्द सालों में हम ४ लाख से ले कर भाड़े आठ लाल तक बेल्स पैदा की है और काटन प्रोडेशन के इसफीयर में हमने नुमाया तरवकी की है। यह सब होते हुए भी आज जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और गज़म्यान के किसानों को नुकसान होता है तां हमारे दिल को भैल लगती है प्रोग मेरी गवर्नर्मेट से अर्ज़ है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दे और इस बारे में जो चन्द एक सुझाव दिये गये हैं उन पर गोर करे।

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The half-an-hour discussion is an offshoot of the supplementary questions and answers. I think that this is an opportunity given to the hon. Members to elicit more information or to point out the inadequacy of the replies given on the floor of the House. This is hardly an occasion to raise policy issues which cannot be properly replied to in five or ten minutes' time.

Two or three hon. Members have spoken and raised basic policy issues which cannot be adequately dealt with during the brief time at my disposal. Anyway, I would like to point out that some of the assumptions on which the hon. Members have formed their opinion are not correct.

It has been said that our exports

[**Shri Satish Chandra**]

of cotton have gone down. This is not a fact. I have figures before me for the last six years including the period upto August, 1958 and I see that during all these years, the exports have been about 3 lakh bales of cotton a year. In the year ending August 1958, they have again been 3 lakh bales. It was only in one year, 1955-56, that the exports were higher i.e. 5 lakh bales. But there was another year, before that, when the exports were only 1 lakh bales. Otherwise, for the last six years the exports have been 3 lakhs bales per year. The average for the entire period is also 3 lakhs bales and the export in the last year was also the same.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Is it the calender year?

Shri Satish Chandra: I am speaking of the cotton season, September to August.

Apart from this, Shri Rameshwar Tantia raised another question. He asked: why should we not utilize more indigenous cotton? Why should we continue to import cotton from abroad? Well, if I give the figures, the position will be clear. We are trying exactly what he wants us to do. During the last few years, the imports of cotton have been going down. While we imported about 6.7 lakhs bales in 1952-53, it came down to 6.6 lakhs in the succeeding year and 5.3 lakhs in the next year. In the year 1957-58 only 4 lakhs bales were imported.

So, we have been gradually trying to bring down our imports. Again I do not understand the estimates of surplus cotton given by my hon. friend because the figures, as they are before me, do not show such a large surplus of cotton as he makes them out to be. The production of indigenous cotton in 1957-58 was 51 lakhs bales,

out of which 3 lakh bales were exported. The consumption of Indian cotton is about 44 lakhs to 45 lakhs bales and about 3 lakhs bales are used for extra-factory purposes. In India we make quilts, mattresses pillows etc. Even dresses are made out of cotton. About three lakhs bales are used for that. It is a rough estimate. I am not sure if my hon. friend has taken that into account. Considering that position, we see that there is not a surplus of more than 3 lakhs bales for export. If we export more, there would be a shortage of cotton for home consumption.

It is true that there is some carry over of stock every year. It goes on from year to year. We cannot just have a hand to mouth existence, when we have more than 400 textile mills running in the country. We have to keep some stock in reserve.

पंडित ठाकुर बाल मार्गदः : (हिसार) : क्या यह दुर्घट नहीं है कि पंजाब में सबा लाल बेल कौटेन सरप्लस है जिसकी न मिल वाले लहीद रहे हैं और न आप बाहर भेजे देते हैं ? इसका क्या होगा ? हिसाब उद्यों का त्यों कुनबा ढूबा क्यों वाली बात हो रही है ।

बालिन्द्र लाल उद्योग मंत्री (धी साल बहादुर शासनी) : मुझे आप जाजत तो मैं जाब के बारे में भ्रांके पढ़ूँगा ।

The stocks of cotton with mills as on 31st August, 1957 was 1.5 lakhs bales, with the trade 1.5 lakhs, crops for the season 1957-58 5.56 lakhs and total availability 7.26 lakhs bales. The total current mills' consumption for 9 months, that is up to 31st May, 1958 is 5.28 lakhs. The estimated consumption for three months is 1.76 lakh bales. The total is 7.04 lakhs bales. So the total availability is 7.26 lakhs bales and the estimated consumption is 7.04 lakh bales. The carryover requirement, which is gene-

rally required for three months upto the 30th November, 1968, is 1.76 lakh bales. So, the hon. Member will see from these figures that the stock position, as has been indicated by the hon. Member, is not quite accurate. Still, the matter was referred to me some time back. We have found that we cannot announce the quota immediately. However, the matter is under our consideration. But the position as such regarding the stock of cotton is this which I have just now indicated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is perfectly correct. But 25,000 bales are in my district and the rest are in Punjab. Neither the factory people take their cotton nor is it allowed to be exported. What is going to happen to those producers and those traders who have got it in stock? I would respectfully ask that though the account may be quite correct, but these people should be helped, otherwise it is no use quoting these figures.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not entirely in our hands to export the cotton in stock. We only announce the release of quotas and it is for the trade to export the cotton. But here we have also to take into account that the mills do not suffer on account of the shortage of cotton. According to the needs of the mills the present stock, which is lying there, is necessary. What has happened at the present moment is that because of accumulation of cloth, not only in Punjab but in other places also, the cotton has not been fully consumed. That is generally the proposition throughout the country. But we have to watch for some time. After all, we are taking steps so that the mills may start functioning. Those who have closed may start working, the other mills who have reduced their shifts from three to two may be able to resume their third shift. Then this cotton will be consumed. Suppose, we release the quota of all the cotton in our hands. Then our mills may find it very difficult to get the required cotton that

they would like to spin. Therefore the hon. Member will have to wait and watch the situation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That means that we are at the mercy of those factory owners, who would not purchase. The thing was offered to the factory owners but they were not prepared to purchase except at the price which they wanted to give and which was thoroughly disproportionate to the price which they ought to get. The difficulty is that on account of your policy, these producers and these traders are at the mercy of the factory people. Either you ask the factory people to purchase this cotton or the Government may purchase and supply to those people.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): The next crop is coming.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We cannot compel the millowners to purchase that cotton. Under what law shall we compel them to do so? After all it is a trade. The hon. Member has to realise that this cotton was being used and purchased by the mills. If they are not doing that, there is some special difficulty. It has always happened that this cotton was consumed by the factories there or it was exported to some other Province. So, it is not a mere matter of law that we can compel a particular mill to purchase that cotton. But as I said at the present moment our information is that the present situation is not so bad as the hon. Member has depicted just now.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): It is very bad.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not agree with you. But, as I said, that if we do find it necessary to release further quota for Punjab or Hissar cotton, we would look into that matter. We will have no objection to that. At the present moment our experts' opinion is that we cannot release further quota. Still, in spite of

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

that, I have assured the hon. Member that I am prepared to look into the matter again.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : डिप्टी सीकर साहब, मैं एक जीज आनंदेबिल मेम्बर की विदमत में देख करता चाहता हूँ। यह यह है कि इस महीने की १२ तारीख को सेंट्रल कौटन कमटी की बीटिंग हुई औ जिसमें पाकिस्तानी यह फिर सरकुलेट किया गया था कि अकेले पंजाब में १०-२५ लाख बेल कौटन के सरल्स हैं। बेरे फिर जो हैं वे सेंट्रल कौटन कमटी के बिए हुए फिर हैं। अब पंजाब में कौटन का नवा सीजन आ रहा है। मिल बाले कौटन लारीद नहीं रहे हैं। आपका फिर आहे कुछ ही लेकिन पंजाब की कपास का कोई सरीदार नहीं है।

बौ० रणबीर सिंह : उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि लाग कपास कम बोयेंगे।

उपायकर महोदय : आनंदेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब जो कुछ प्रौर कहना चाहते हैं तो कह देया आगर वह आहे तो हाऊस के मेज पर रख दें।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: These are Government figures; You can see whether they are correct or

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can contact the Minister and discuss with him.

Shri Satish Chandra: Another point that has been raised by my friend Shri Raghunath Singh is about competition offered by Pakistan. The position is that, while India consumes about 90 per cent of its own cotton, Pakistan has not got as many mills and is not able to consume more than 50 per cent of the cotton produced there. Therefore, though our total crop is much bigger than that of Pakistan, the surplus availability for export is much greater in Pakistan than in India. That being the position Pakistan has always offered more cotton for export. There is nothing

unusual about this situation. If the hon. Member looks into the figures for several years past, he will find.....

बी रमेश चन्द्र : हिन्दुस्तान ने १४ हजार बेल का मार्केट लूज किया है और पाकिस्तान ने ११ लाख बेल का मार्केट बढ़ाया है। क्या हमारा फिर गलत है।

बी सतीश चन्द्र : जैसा कि मैंने पापको बतलाया, हिन्दुस्तान 'कोई मार्केट लूज नहीं किया है।

बी रमेश चन्द्र : हमने अमेरीका में लूज किया है जिसके कि हम फिर दे रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, there ought to be some conclusion.

बी सतीश चन्द्र : हमारे जो तीन लाख बेल एक्सपोर्ट होते हैं उसमें से कुछ हजार ही अमेरीका को जाते हैं। अगर आप उस फिर पर ही अपनी राय कार्रव कर रहे हैं तो गलत है। आप देखें कि पिछले साल में हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है वह पिछले ६ साल के एवरेज के बराबर है यानी तीन लाख बेलसालाना।

बौ० रणबीर सिंह : हमें डालरों की ज्यादा बरूरत है इसलिे यह कह रहे हैं।

बी सतीश चन्द्र : इस समय पाकिस्तान का सबाल है और यह मैं भानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान हम से ज्यादा कौटन बाहर भेजता है। लेकिन यह तो वह हमेशा से कर रहा है। मुझे लेद है, समय के अभाव के कारण इसके अलावा प्रौर अब कुछ कहने की जाइश नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House is adjourned sine die.

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

[Saturday, 27th September, 1958]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

8797-8848

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1643-A	Carrying of Foodgrains in Open Wagons	8797-99
1644	Purchase of Boats for D.V.C.	8799-8802
1645	Investigation of police regarding hand grenades	8802-03
1646	Inland water Transport	8803-c6
1647	Preservation of agricultural produce	8806-08
1648	Underground telephone cables of "Coaxial" Type	8808-09
1649	Chlorinated terpentine	8809
1651	Seamen's welfare convention	8810-11
1652	'Shock Brigades'	8811-14
1655	Sambalpur-titalgarh railway line	8814-16
1657	Hirakud Dam Project	8817-20
1658	Sugar delegation	8820-23
1659	Doubling of railway line	8823-25
1660	Fodder production	8825-29
1664	Post-Graduate School in I.C.A.R.	8829-31
1665	Ferro-concrete sleepers for railway tracks	8831-32

S.N.Q. No.

17	Closure of bidi factories in Vidarbha	8833-36
18	Loss suffered by Indian Airlines Corporation	8836-38
19	Report of the Bose Board of Inquiry	8838-43
20	Food situation in Kerala	8843-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

8848-8972

S.Q. No.

1650	Age limits of railway Ministerial Staff	8848
1653	Facilities to passengers in M.V. Andamans	8848-49
1654	Supply of foodgrains to Calcutta	8849-50
1656	Development of agriculture	8850
1661	Packing of food articles	8850-51
1662	Agartala Municipality	8851
1663	Hut for labourers in Delhi	8851
1666	Load offerings	8852
1667	Export Committee on wheat products	8852
1668	All India railway Ministerial Staff Association	8852-53

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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1669	Extension of railway line beyond Madhopur	8853
1670	Hospital building in Shahdara	8853
1671	Indian Council of agricultural research	8854
1672	Postal services in Lahaul Area	8854-55
1673	Railway line between Kazipet and Balharshah	8855
1674	Failure of electric power in Delhi Cantonment	8856
1675	Wheat prices in Delhi	8856-57
1676	Transportation of foodgrains in Hilly Areas	8857
1677	Acquisition of land for National Highway No. 6	8858
1678	Sea erosion in Kerala	8859
1679	Administrative Radio Conference	8859
1680	Purchase of stores by railway administration	8859-60
1681	Repealing of enactments	8860
1682	Signallers	8860-61
1683	Pamban Channel	8861-62
1684	Targets for food production	8862-63
1685	Pedigree bulls	8863
1686	Postal Services in Spiti area	8863
1687	Freezing of wheat stocks in Punjab	8864
1688	Land Mortgage Bank in Manipur	8864
1689	Minor irrigation Schemes for U.P.	8865
1690	Contaminated water supply in South Delhi	8865
1691	Storm warning radar Unit	8866
1692	Development of forests in Andamans	8866-67
1692	A Co-operative sugar Factories in Maharashtra (Bombay)	8867-68
1693	Irrigation and Power Works under Bhakra Nangal Project	8868
1694	Rural University at Rudrapur	8868
1695	Grass land improvement	8869
1696	Price of sugarcane	8869
1697	Leimakhong power system in Manipur	8869-70
1698	Forest Department Andaman Islands	8870

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q.

No.	Subject	COLUMN
2870	Selection of Scheduled Caste Candidates	8870
2871	Reservation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Anglo-Indians on Railways	8871
2872	Telephone connections	8872
2873	Class IV employees in Loco Sheds of S.E. Railway	8873
2874	Tobacco Plants	8874
2875	Shillong Gauhati Railway Link	8875
2876	Railway Board's Re-organisation Scheme	8873-74
2877	Class IV Staff in Railway Board's Office	8874
2878	Looting of goods Train	8875
2879	Fire in a Railway Bogie	8875-76
2880	Medical Department of Manipur	8876
2881	Handling contracts of Sakrigalighat and Maniharighat	8876-77
2882	Payment of previous Handling Contractors at Maniharighat	8877-78
2883	Capital cost of Electricity during Second Five Year Plan	8878
2884	Bihar Inland-water Transport Enquiry Committee	8879
2885	Irrigation and Power Potential Indian Rivers	8879-80
2886	Supply of water to Pakistan	8880
2887	Power supply to Pakistan	8880-81
2888	Level crossing between Hansi and Satrod	8881
2889	Level crossing at Charkhi Dadri Station	8882
2890	Influenza Epidemic	8882
2891	Aircrafts	8882-83
2892	Theft of cloth Bales from railway wagons	8883
2893	Staff for examination of passenger Trains	8883-84
2894	Procuring of rice and paddy Tripura	8884
2895	Looting of goods Trains	8884-85
2896	Goods Train Looting	8885
2897	Rest House at Kanpur	8885-86
2898	Water scarcity at Sonepur Station	8886-87
2899	Saloons	8887-88

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QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMN
2900	Condemned rolling stock	8889
2901	Electricity for agricultural purposes	8889-92
2902	Machines for sleepers	8892
2903	Special food train sent to Kalyan on Central Railway	8892-93
2904	Special staff to make journey safer	8893-94
2905	Kharagpur Railway Workshop	8894-95
2906	Railway Freight rates	8895
2907	Hirakud reservoir	8895-96
2908	Delivery of bagged cargo at major Ports	8896-97
2909	Pilferage of cement on Northern Railway	8897
2910	Railway workshop employees	8898
2911	New Railway lines in Andhra Pradesh	8898
2912	Development of fisheries in Punjab	8899
2913	Tourism programme	8899-8900
2914	Damage to Railway lines and bridges due to floods.	8900
2915	Port and dock workers	8900-02
2916	Paradip Port	8901
2917	Agricultural staff college	8901-02
2918	B.C.G. Campaign	8902-03
2919	Railway Schools	8903
2920	Agronomical survey	8904-05
2921	Vanilla and Camphor plants in Wynad	8905
2922	Railway Service Commission	905-06
2923	Encroachment on Railway Land	906
2924	C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks	8906-07
2925	Women employees in P. & T. Department Punjab	8907
2926	Dak Bungalows on National Highways in Punjab	8907
2927	Catering	8907-08
2928	Complaint Books at Railway Stations	8908
2929	Tube Wells	8908-09
2930	Fodder Production	8909
2931	Bullock power	8909-10
2932	Sugar Factories	8910-11
2933	Festivals	8911-12
2934	Service account of officials	8912-13

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
No.		
2935	Dujana House, Delhi	8913-14
2936	Overwork by railway staff	8914
2937	Development of Tuticorin Harbour	8914-16
2938	Application forms for Class IV posts	8916-17
2939	T.T.E.S. on Northern Railway	8917
2940	Erosion of River Ganga	8917-18
2941	Erosion by River Ganga	8918
2942	Import of arecanut	8918-19
2943	Kosi embankments	8919
2944	Elgin Bridge	8919-20
2945	Outflow of water in Samastipur-Darbhanga Branch of N.E. Railway	8920-21
2946	Recruitment of Class IV servants on railway	8921
2947	Over-bridge at Ellore	8921-22
2948	Express Train between Veema and Bilaspur	8922
2949	Sagar Railway Station	8922
2950	Export of foodgrains	8923-24
2951	Utilization of Canal Water from Hirakud Dam	8924
2952	Slum Areas in Delhi	8925-26
2953	Railway Printing Press, Royapuram	8926
2954	Railway Printing Press, Royapuram	8927
2955	Shifting of Railway Telegraph Offices	8927-28
2956	Telegraph Staff	8928-29
2957	Ayurvedic Vaidyas in Delhi	8929
2958	Research Schemes	8929-30
2959	Fruit Trees and Cas or Plants	8930
2960	Electricity and water arrears due to N.D.M.C.	8931
2961	Bogus reservation of Seats	8931-32
2962	D.V.C. Canals	8932-33
2963	Bridge over D.V.C. Canals	8933
2964	D.V.C.	8933-34
2965	D.V.C. Canals	8934-35
2966	Railway Gazette	8935
2967	Losses suffered due to lack of storage in G.P.O. Bombay	8935-36
2968	Central Workshop, Amritsar	8936

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U. S. Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
No.		
2969	Reservation Clerks	8937
2970	Clerks in Ministerial Services	8937
2971	Milk and Meat	8938-39
2972	Cows of Hissar and Rohtak	8939
2973	Teachers in Railway institutions	8939-40
2974	Station at Thiru-Utharakosamangai	8940
2975	T.B. Clinics in Madras	8941
2976	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Northern Railway	8941-42
2977	Payment to Staff on Northern Railway	8942
2978	Railway Protection Force	8942-43
2979	Railway Training Schools	8943
2980	Railway Protection Force	8943
2981	Device for avoiding accidents	8943-44
2982	Embankments on Kosi	8944-45
2983	Double Railway Line between Bareilly and Moradabad	8945
2984	Travelling Ticket Examiners	8945-46
2985	Quarters for Railway Employees at Ratlam	8946-47
2986	Electrification of Khagrachari Station	8947
2987	Passenger Amenities at Nimbitala Station	8948
2988	Committees under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	8948-50
2989	Essential Commodities	8950
2990	Kisan Specials	8950
2992	Research Design and Standardisation Organisation	8950-51
2993	Kosi Bridge	8951
2994	Bahuda River Project in Orissa	8951-52
2995	N.R. Oak Grove School, Jharipani	8952
2996	Railway Stores	8952-53
2997	Weather Forecast	8953
2998	Horticultural Development in Manipur	8954
2999	Central Women's Advisory Board for Community Development	8954
3000	Employees on Northern Railway	8954-55
3001	Accidents between Pathankot and Jogindranagar	8955

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

Subject	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
U. S. Q.		
No.		
3002 Electricity Supply in Delhi	8956	(i) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:—
3003 Family Planning	8956	(i) First Statement Fifth Session, 1958
3004 Supply of Fertilizers	8956-57	(ii) Supplementary Statement No. IX. Fourth Session, 1958
3005 Supply of Foodgrains to various States	8957	(iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI. Third Session, 1957.
3006 Refund of money deposited by railway employees in Postal Savings Bank	8957-58	(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI. Second Session, 1958
3007 Bridge on National Highway No. 9 near Ballia Village	8958	(v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII First Session 1957
3008 Foot Overbridge at Sholapur Railway Station	8959	
3009 Forest Department, Andaman Islands	8959-61	(a) A copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Swiss Federal Council concerning the taxation of Enterprises Operating Aircraft published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761 dated the 1st September, 1958.
3010 Forest Department, Andaman Islands	8961-62	
3011 Forest Department, Andaman Islands	8962	(b) A statement in reply to the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri T.B. Vital Rao on the 19th September, 1958 regarding integration of Social Security Schemes, under Direction No. 19 issued by the Speaker.
3012 M/s. P.C. Ray & Co., Andaman Islands	8963	
3013 Forest Department, Andaman Island	8963-64	
3014 Forest Department Andaman Island	8964-65	
3015 M/s. P.C. Ray & Co.	8965-66	
3016 M/s. P.C. Ray & Co.	8966-67	
3017 Murder of Indian Seamen	8967	
3018 Rihand Dam	8968	
3019 Indian Central Cotton Committee	8968-69	
3020 Purchase of building near G.P.O., Nagpur	8969	
3021 Purchase of Insulators from a Japanese Firm	8969-70	
3022 Chanchai Scheme in D.V.C.	8970	
3023 Public conveyances in Delhi	8971	
3024 Milk Development Project	8971-72	
3025 Drug consultative Committee	8972	
MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT	8972-75	

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Hem Barua regarding the reported firing by Pakistanis on the eastern sector of Indo-Pakistan Border near Agartala.

**COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 8976-77**

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions of Second Lok Sabha shown against each:—
 - (i) First Statement Fifth Session, 1958
 - (ii) Supplementary Statement No. IX. Fourth Session, 1958
 - (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XI. Third Session, 1957.
 - (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XVI. Second Session, 1958
 - (v) Supplementary Statement No. XVII First Session 1957
- (a) A copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Swiss Federal Council concerning the taxation of Enterprises Operating Aircraft published in Notification No. G.S.R. 761 dated the 1st September, 1958.
- (b) A statement in reply to the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri T.B. Vital Rao on the 19th September, 1958 regarding integration of Social Security Schemes, under Direction No. 19 issued by the Speaker.
- (c) A copy of the statement containing reply to a memorandum received from a Member in connection with Demands for Grants (Railways) 1958-59.
- (d) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 814/R. Amdt. XXVII dated the 13th September, 1958 under subsection (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules 1955.

COLUMNS	COLUMNS
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS LAID ON THE TABLE.	CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.
Minutes of Twenty-fourth to Twenty-ninth sittings were laid on the Table.	8977
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSU- RANCES LAID ON THE TABLE	8978
Minutes of Eighth and Ninth Sittings were laid on the Table.	The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) made a statement in regard thereto.
MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE LAID ON TABLE	8978—80
Minutes of Eighth and Ninth Sittings were laid on the Table.	(2) Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and industry to the immediate remedial measures taken by Government on the basis of the report of the Textile Enquiry Committee to re- start the closed textile mills.
ARREST OF A MEMBER	8980
The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a telegram dated the 25th September, 1958 from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta intimating the arrest of Shrimati Renu Chakravarty on 25th Sep- tember, 1958 under sections 143/145, I.P.C.	The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) Laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.
CONVICTION OF TWO MEM- BERS	8980—8a, 9090
The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received communications regarding the conviction of the follow- ing Members :	LEAVE OF ABSENCE. Eleven members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of Lok Sabha.
(1) Shri Prabhat Kar was con- victed on 22nd September, 1958 at Chinsurah, District Hoogly, for causing interrup- tion to judicial proceedings.	STATEMENT BY MINISTER
(2) Shri Mohan Swarup was con- victed on 26th Septem- ber, 1958 at Pilibhit under section 143 I.P.C.	The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 2nd Sep- tember, 1958 to a supplement- ary by Shri P. K. Kodiyan on Starred Question No. 799 regarding Agricul- tural Graduates.
REPORTS OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES LAID ON THE TABLE	MOTION OF PRIVILEGE
Fourth and Fifth Reports were laid on the Table.	The Speaker held to be in order the matter of privilege sought to be raised by Shri M. R. Masani on the 23rd Septem- ber, 1958, relating to news- paper reports of a telegram alleged to have been sent by the Chief Minister of Kerala to the Minister of Home Affairs and gave his consent to the member asking for leave of the House to raise the question.
REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	8982
Twenty-seventh and Twenty- eighth Reports were presented.	As objection was taken to leave being granted, the Speaker requested those members who were in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. Not less than 25 members having risen so-

COLUMNS
MOTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

accordingly, the Speaker declared that the House had granted leave.

Shri M. R. Masani then moved the following motion :—

That the attention of the House having been drawn by an Hon'ble Member on September 23 to the telegram sent by Mr. E.M.S. Namboodripad, Chief Minister of Kerala to Pandit G.B. Pant, Home Minister, extracts from which are contained in a report based allegedly on official courses issued by the Press Trust of India, Trivandrum on September, 20 and published in the Times of India, Delhi and the Amrit Bazar Patrika, Calcutta on September 21, in the course of which Mr. Namboodripad has attributed the motive of slander to some Hon'ble Members of this House;

and

having taken note of the subsequent telegram from Mr. Namboodripad to Pandit G. B. Pant, which was read to this House by the Hon'ble the Speaker on September 23;

This

House resolves that the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation as to whether a breach of privilege of the House and the Hon'ble Members concerned has been committed; and whether any contempt of the House thus committed has been adequately purged; and that the Committee be requested to present its report and recommendations for appropriate action at the first day's sitting of the next session of the Lok Sabha".

The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS
BILLS INTRODUCED 9055, 9104—06

1. Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill;
2. Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill;
3. Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs and Excise) Bill.

MOTIONS RE : MODIFICATION OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (CONSULTATION) REGULATIONS.

9037—47

Eight motions for modification of the Union Public Service Commission (Consultation) Regulations, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 11th September, 1958 were moved by—

- (1) Shri Hari Chandra Mathu.
- (2) Shri Braj Raj Singh

Consideration of the motions were postponed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

9047-48

Twenty-eighth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

9049—90

Further discussion on Resolution re : Commission to adjudicate Boundary disputes between the States of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar was concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of Lok Sabha.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION

9091—9104

Shri D. C. Sharma moved the Resolution re : appointment of a Committee to enquire into the employment problem. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 9106—20

Shri Rameshwar Tantis raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answers given on the 12th September, 1958 to Starred Question No. 1199 regarding supply of cotton to the U.S.A.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra) replied to the debate.

Lok Sabha adjourned sine die

of the Fifth Session of Second Lok Sabha

1. PERIOD OF THE SESSION	11th August to 27th September, 1958.	10. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS :—	
2. NUMBER OF Sittings	35	(i) Received	55
3. TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	221 Hours and 27 Minutes.	(ii) Admitted	27
4. NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	8	(iii) Moved	6
5. GOVERNMENT BILLS :—			
(i) Pending at the commencement of the session	8	(i) Received	13
(ii) Introduced	22	(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	1	(iii) Moved	8
(iv) Referred to Select Committees	1		
(v) Referred to Joint Committees	1		
(vi) Report by Select Committees	3		
(vii) Reported by Joint Committees	3		
(viii) Passed	22		
(ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any amendment	3		
(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments	3		
(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	..		
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS :—			
(i) Pending at the commencement of the session	54	NUMBER OF MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE TO WHICH ATTENTION OF MINISTER WAS CALLED AND STATEMENTS WERE MADE OR LAID BY MINISTER	
(ii) Introduced	21		
(iii) Withdrawn	3		
(iv) Pending at the end of the session	72		
7. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 123(2) (a) OF THE CONSTITUTION :—			
(i) Moved	3	15. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS :—	
(ii) Adopted	Nil	(i) Received	49
8. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS :—		(ii) Admitted	1
(i) Received	547	(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	48
(ii) Adopted	Nil		
(iii) Included in the List of Business	24	16. QUESTIONS ASKED :—	
(iv) Withdrawn	3	(i) Starred	1695
(v) Negatived	2	(ii) Unstarred (Including Starred Questions converted as Unstarred Questions)	2997
9. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS :—		(iii) Short Notice Questions	20
(i) Moved	3		
(ii) Adopted	1 (In the case of motion re : Food Situation, a substitute motion moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra was adopted)	17. REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES PRESENTED :—	
		(i) Business Advisory Committee	5
		(ii) Committee of Privileges	2 (4th and 5th)
		(iii) Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	2
		(iv) Committee on Petitions	One (4th)
		(v) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	6 (23rd to 28th)
		(vi) Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nil
		(vii) Rules Committee	Nil

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