

Thursday, November 19, 1959

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XXXV, 1959/1881 (Saka)

[November 16 to 27, 1959/Kartika 25 to Agrahayana 6, 1881 (Saka),]



NINTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 19, 1959/Kartika
28, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hotel Cecil, Delhi

*122. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was made by the retrenched employees of the closed Hotel Cecil, Delhi to secure the retrenchment compensation and the right of residence in the quarters, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) With the help of the conciliation machinery of the Delhi Administration an agreement has been reached between the parties.

Shri Keshava: May we know whether it is not a fact that a few of the items had not been agreed to by the management for being referred to the tribunal?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir. As far as I understand, all the points in dispute have been settled.

Shri Mohammed Elias: What is the nature of the agreement which has been reached between the employees and the employer?

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Shri Abid Ali: The question was about the amount due to the workers because of the closure. That has been agreed to be paid

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is the Government aware of the number of employees who have been taken over by the school that has taken over the premises of the Cecil Hotel?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of 265, most of the employees have found alternative employment. Some have left Delhi and for others the Employment Exchange will be helpful.

चीनी राजदूतावास द्वारा प्रचार

+

श्री व० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री हरिचन्द्र नापुर :
श्री राम कुल्ल गुप्त :
श्री पद्म देव :
श्री प्रकाश बीर शाल्मी :
श्री नरदेव स्वस्तिक :
श्री व० का० भट्टाचार्य :
*१२३. डा० राम सुमन सिंह :
श्री न० रा० मुनिस्वामी :
श्री हेम बल्ला :
श्रीमती मकीदा अहमद :
श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री अमजद खली :
श्री आचार :
श्री रत्नेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री बी० वं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात की ध्यान में रखते हुए कि विदेशी राजदूतावासों द्वारा किसी

अन्य देश अथवा भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार सभ्यता बांटना अथवा उसको जनता में फैलाना निषिद्ध है, क्या चीनी राजदूतावास की अनुस्तरदायित्वपूर्ण कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये कोई उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कलिंग पोंग में चीनी बाणिज्यिक अभिकर्ण द्वारा किये जा रहे भारत विरोधी प्रचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, और क्या उसको रोकने के लिये कोई उपाय किये गये हैं ,

(ग) क्या चीनी लोग ऐसी ही कार्यवाहियाँ सिक्किम और भूटान के राज्यों में कर रहे हैं,

(घ) क्या इन सम्बन्ध में चीनी सरकार से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया गया है, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्होंने क्या उत्तर दिया है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (e) Government have seen some bulletins etc., issued by the Chinese Mission in India, which are critical of Government of India's policies and actions. The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to these instances where they have exceeded the normal limits of recognised international usage. Notes exchanged between the two Governments are included in White Paper-II

Apart from the above, no other restrictions have been placed on the bulletins of the Chinese Embassy so far but Government are constantly vigilant that no propaganda activity against the integrity of India or the validity of her frontiers is carried on by foreign missions within the country.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलावा इन बुलिटन्स के, जो कि भारत सरकार की दृष्टि में ग्राह्य हैं, क्या बाहरी के आस-पास जनता में भी कुछ लोग-

एजेंट लोग—ऐसा प्रचार कर रहे हैं, जो भारत के लिये हानिकारक है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these are taken notice of and adequate steps are taken to prevent such propaganda.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He says propaganda is done at the border areas.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes; he wants to know what steps we are taking. I have pointed out that all these things are taken note of, whenever they are brought to our notice.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know this. As a matter of fact, propaganda is carried on in the border, and he wants to know whether anything, other than the bulletins being issued, is done. That is a simple question of fact.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have got information that such things are done in Kalimpong area.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या सत्री महोदया उन तमाम बातों का—उस प्रचार का विवरण हमें बतलायेगी, जो बाहरी एरियाज़ पर और दूसरी जगह पर हो रहा है, जो भारत के लिये हानिकारक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं विवरण चाहता हूँ—साइड बाइट डीटेल्स ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member referred to oral propaganda by the Chinese in certain places. This information comes to us orally through other people. Government takes notice of them but Government cannot actually say who has done what. For instance, we get reports that a particular local leader has made a speech in which propaganda was made against the Government of India or the Government of India's policies. Actually, unless it is printed or distributed we do not know the source of it.

Mr. Speaker: It is rather surprising when the British were there, we were carrying on propaganda against the British Government, and almost every speech that was made in any nook and corner of the country in any village was being reported to the Centre.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These are not places where you have got any press agency and from where we can get any news directly.

Mr. Speaker: This is an important matter. The hon. Minister will realise how many Members are interested in this. So many Members have tabled this question. This matter of Kalimpong has been there for a long time. Hon. Members want to know what further steps are taken to see what kind of propaganda is being carried on. Is the hon. Minister to wait until hon. Members give news regarding this matter?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, Sir. I have pointed out that propaganda is done and bulletins are distributed through the Chinese trade agency in Kalimpong. Hon. Members are referring to various places indefinitely on the border without specifying which place or through what agency such things are done. In the circumstances, it is not possible for Government to give a detailed answer.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: A perusal of the notes exchanged between the two Governments indicates that the Government of China have not accepted the suggestion made by the Government of India in regard to the propaganda activities of the Chinese Embassy as well as other agencies. On top of that, even today, something has been published in our newspapers for instance, in *The Statesman*, etc. Therefore, I want to know what additional measures are contemplated to be taken by the Government in this regard so that the anti-Government and anti-Nehru activities are not indulged in by the Chinese Embassy and other agencies within India.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): When such things come to the notice of the Government, the first step, obviously, is to draw the attention of the Embassy of the foreign power concerned and say that this is objectionable and this should not be done. Other steps may follow, normally that brings some results. Otherwise may be such papers are not allowed to be circulated or they are confiscated. Such other steps may be taken. It is hardly right for me to detail the steps which one can or does take in such matters.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Deputy Minister said that it was not possible to know all the details.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I did not say 'it is not possible'. I said unless the Member specifies the area I will not be able to give an answer. By simply saying that in border areas oral propaganda is carried on against the Government of India, it is not possible for the Government of India to know which area it is, unless they specify the area.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Infiltration has taken place in the Ladakh area and the Longju area and propaganda is being carried on virulently. I want to know whether besides bulletins, there is any other kind of propaganda going on, what steps Government have taken to prevent it and if any persons are being apprehended in this connection?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is referring to what he calls oral propaganda. Documents are fairly easy to deal with. An oral propaganda is obviously more difficult to deal with. An oral propaganda may be undesirable, objectionable and yet within the law. What I mean is, a person may say something against which we can take some steps if he is a foreigner, if he is an Indian national, we may proceed with him in a different way. It is difficult to catch, because nobody says it in one's

presence. I presume the hon. Member is referring to whispering propaganda. If one can get hold of him and take steps, it is all right.

Shrimati Benuka Ray: My question was a little different. Is the Central Government or the Home Ministry not informed through the State Governments about oral propaganda, apart from written propaganda that is going on in some of the border areas in Kalimpong, Sikkim, etc?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Previously on several occasions, I have myself referred to this matter, more especially the Kalimpong area, which I described at one time as a nest of spies. We have tried to deal with it and we propose to deal with it more stringently in future.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Since the Chinese Government, as is evident from its reply of 30th October to the Prime Minister's letter of 24th September, is not prepared to accept that the material circulated by the Chinese Embassy is anti-Indian, what prevents the Government from banning circulation of all material published by the Chinese Embassy in India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If we consider banning or confiscating any document, it must be because we object to that document. I do not quite understand how we can ban things which otherwise by themselves are not objectionable.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have put certain restrictions and limits, as is mentioned in the letter. The Chinese Government is not prepared to accept that. Keeping that in view, is it not necessary to ban it since they will be going on circulating such material whenever occasion arises?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know what the hon. Member means when he says that the Chinese Government is not prepared to do this or that. They may argue something in defence of what they have done. But in regard to circulation of papers, etc. it is for the Government of India

to decide and not for the Chinese Government, so far as they are concerned in India.

Shri Mohammed Ismail: Have the Government ascertained how many Chinese nationals and Chinese agents have been living in India, especially in Kalimpong, Bhutan and Sikkim and what action has been taken to prevent subversive activities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: An agent, in the very nature of things, is not a public person. He is a very very private person, indeed a secret person. So, to have a census of agents is a slight contradiction in terms. Of course, one has knowledge of people that are suspects. If we have that knowledge, it is not the kind of knowledge which is normally stated in public, because one cannot take any action then. As for the total Chinese population, I think the Home Minister gave some information yesterday.

Shri Tyagi: Has it come to the notice of Government that recently some Chinese traders and laundrymen, etc. have opened shops in many places in the border area as well as in Calcutta on a large scale for the purpose of carrying on this insidious propaganda?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To some extent, this matter has come to our notice and we are carrying on specific enquiries about it. I am talking of border areas. In a city like Calcutta, there is a fairly large Chinese population living there for a long time past previously engaged chiefly as shoemakers and laundrymen. These are the two specific occupations of the Chinese all over the world, apart from China.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any reciprocity with regard to liberties granted to our tradesmen and businessmen in China and to the Chinese businessmen here? Are our tradesmen in China enjoying equal liberties or are the liberties restricted?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, conditions in China are completely different. It is not a question of

Indians enjoying that liberty in China; even the Chinese do not enjoy that liberty in China.

Laos

- +
- *124. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any, and if so what, progress has been made in the direction of re-activation of International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos;

(b) whether there have been any negotiations between the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference in this regard; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) There has been no progress towards re-convening the International Commission for Supervision and Control, Laos.

(b) There were exchanges of views between the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on the situation in Laos.

(c) The Co-Chairmen could not come to any agreement on measures to deal with the situation. In September 1959, the Government of Laos referred the matter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and it is now before the Security Council.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if Government is aware of the fact that the Soviet Government proposed that this matter should be discussed among the Co-Chairmen? Later on there

was a proposal from U.K. What was the reaction of our Government to that proposal of U.K.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know to which proposal of U.K. the hon. Member is referring. But the two Co-Chairmen have been in contact with each other by correspondence chiefly and that is continuing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the sending of the fact-finding mission, the recent visit of the Secretary General and the appointment of economic adviser to Laos, does it mean that the International Commission for Supervision and Control has been suspended?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Apart from the array of facts which the hon. Member has referred to, the International Commission was suspended even previously and it was laid down that if necessity arose, it could meet. But as a matter of fact, it has not met, because of the strong opposition of the Government of Laos to its meeting. It seems to me rather doubtful that it would meet in view of this opposition, because the Commission cannot meet if the Government is not agreeable to its meeting.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that tension is increasing in that country and if so, what steps Government propose to take to lessen that tension?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Tension there has been at a high level for some years. It may slightly increase or decrease; it has been at a high level and all these things that have happened recently indicate that tension. The Government of India cannot do anything at all about it. It is obvious that as members of the International Commission, we could have functioned if the Commission functioned. Since the Commission does not meet, we cannot function. All we can do is to draw the attention of the two Co-Chairmen to such information as comes into our possession and to suggest that they might take adequate steps.

Shri C. B. Pande: Is Government aware of the fact that the Laotian Government does not like the continuance of this Commission, because the presence of this Commission in Laos has helped the rebel Pathet Laos party?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon Member may perhaps be repeating what the Laotian Government has said about it. That is not my view.

Shri C. D. Pande: Does the Government of India not feel that we should not take part in the Commission because the existing government there does not like it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Government of India is always prepared to take part in that Commission—it has never withdrawn from it subject always to the parties accepting the Commission. We cannot thrust the Commission if they do not want it. What the Laotian Government's view about it has more or less been expressed by the hon Member, that is not the Government of India's view.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether after the visit of the fact-finding Commission and that of the Secretary-General, any suggestion has been made by either of them that the International Commission should be re-convened again?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said it previously and I do not know how I can repeat it. We are prepared to function in the International Commission, provided it functions, and it can function only by the consent of the parties concerned. If their consent is lacking, it cannot function. By the very nature of the Commission, it cannot be thrust on those countries. Now, what the future would be, I cannot say. There is the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who has gone there, and there is the so-called fact-finding Commission, whose report has not been published yet. It appears that some rumours, bits of them, have appeared. I take it that when the Secretary-General goes back to the

United Nations, he will make a report on it.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that a fact-finding committee had been appointed, and in view of the fact that it is going to give a report to the United Nations, may I know whether the Government of India was consulted before the fact-finding committee was appointed and, if so, what the Government of India's views were when it was asked to go to Laos to find out facts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. The Government of India was not consulted about this matter.

Shri Nagi Reddy: What was the opinion of the Government of India regarding the fact-finding committee?

Mr. Speaker: Opinions are not asked for here.

Shri Tangamani: What is the view of the Government on the recent proposal of the Government of Britain about the agreement of ICSC on Cambodia and Viet Nam?

Mr. Speaker: We do not ask for views or opinions during question Hour, hon Members can only ask for facts.

Shri Tangamani: What is the fact here?

Mr. Speaker: It is a hypothetical question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is aware of U.K.'s proposal about the agreement of ICSC on Cambodia and Viet Nam and, if so, what is its reaction?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether these questions of Laos and China are not connected with the struggle going on between Russia and America for world control?

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion. Next question.

**Central Institute for Machine
Designing, Ranchi**

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- *125. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 293 on the 11th August, 1959 and state at what stage stands the question of setting up a Central Institute for Machine Designing at Ranchi?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Realising the importance of the setting up of a National Institute for Machine Designing in the country and in accordance with the recommendations made by the Soviet Specialists in relation to the construction of a Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi the Government are considering having a separate Central Institute or alternatively organising a separate Wing in the Heavy Machine Building Plant to be entrusted with this work. A decision has not yet been taken.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have considered the question of setting up a separate institute of technology?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The interim decision taken on this matter is to start designing centres for the particular branch of designing in every public sector project. For instance, in Hindustan Machine Tools, we are setting up a designing centre for machine tools. Similarly, in Hindustan Steel, Heavy Electricals, Bhopal and Sundhri, designing centres for the respective heavy industries will be set up. We would also consider whether there is necessity to have an apex institute of machine building and for machine designing to collaborate with the Ranchi Project.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Central Institute of

Machine Designing at Ranchi will collaborate with the foreign companies or foreign designers in designing the machines that are going to be manufactured by the machine building industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a matter of detailed procedure. In some machines, I think we will have to evolve our own indigenous design, suited to indigenous raw materials and conditions. But it does not preclude our collaboration with different foreign technologists and experts to have their designs and then make them suitable for Indian conditions.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether the Russian specialists have already recommended that the institute for machine designing should be set up in Ranchi only, or they have not recommended where this should be established?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, they have not indicated any preference. But once Ranchi becomes the centre of heavy machine building, as it is the biggest project for heavy machine building in this country, naturally it will gravitate towards that.

Small Scale Industries

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- *126. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Warior:
Shrimati Masda Ahmed:
Shri Ramenahwar Tandia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from Japan visited India at the invitation of the Government of India in the month of September, 1959;

(b) what is their opinion as to the development of small-scale industries in our country;

(c) whether they have submitted any report to the Government; and

(d) if so, whether this will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A five-member Japanese delegation of experts on cottage and small industries visited India at the invitation of the Government of India from the 4th August to the 6th September, 1959.

(b) to (d) Their report is still awaited.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether this delegation has indicated any kind of help for the development of small-scale industries in our country and, if so the nature of them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be known only when the report is available. But we hope that perhaps they will recommend wider technical and economic co-operation between India and Japan in the field of small-scale industries.

Shri S C Samanta: Is it not a fact that more than one delegation from India went to Japan and submitted their reports? Will all of them also be considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They were all smaller delegations and, therefore, we thought it is better to have a very high-powered delegation of Japanese experts, who are dealing with this type of development in their own country, come over here. They came over here, spent over five weeks, went round every part of India and had long discussions with various institutions dealing with small-scale industries in our country. So, we do hope that their report will be very valuable and far-reaching.

Shrimati Meena Ahmed: In view of the fact that Japanese handicrafts have a greater demand in the inter-

national market, may I know whether any suggestions were offered to make Indian handicrafts also very popular?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a part of this delegation, we invited a Japanese expert on handicrafts who, independently of this delegation, spent a further period of six weeks and, went round every part of India. So, we also expect a special report on handicrafts.

लेट गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी को क्या यह बात मालूम है कि हमारे देश के भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के कुटीर उद्योग चल सकते हैं ? क्या इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों की प्रत्येकता का अध्ययन किया था और जो रिपोर्ट आने वाली है वह क्या इस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डालेगी कि प्रलग-प्रलग स्टेटो में कौन-कौन से कुटीर उद्योग चल सकते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : भारत जैसे बड़े मुल्क के तमाम प्रदेशों में पांच हफ्तों में एक्सपर्ट्स जितनी स्टडी कर सकते थे उतनी उन्होंने जरूर की है । लेकिन कोई इंटर्सिव स्टडी घाफ एबी डिस्ट्रिक्ट एण्ड एरिया उनके बस के बाहर की बात थी, उन एक्सपर्ट्स का काम तो सिर्फ यह देखना था कि इन्स्ट्रक्शन पैटर्न, आर्गेनाइजेशनल पैटर्न, ट्रेनिंग, प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम आदि को कैसे आर्गेनाइज किया जाय जिससे डारग लभू उद्योगों को बहुत ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

Shri Ranga: As Shri Samanta has informed the House, so many of our Indian experts, teams of them, sent by the Union Government as well as some of the State Governments, have gone there and submitted their reports. Also, some other Japanese experts visited this country earlier and submitted certain reports. Would Government take the trouble of collecting all these earlier reports and study them in conjunction with this

latest report and see that a comprehensive programme is worked out, instead of having to wait again for another group to go there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as earlier reports are concerned, they have always been taken into consideration. The reports of teams who came here from Japan, and those who went from here to Japan are all being considered. It is not as if the past reports have not been taken into consideration or acted upon.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether the Government of India have implemented all the recommendations of the Ford Foundation Team or is it that they are not adequate and, therefore, another team has to be invited?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, sir More or less all the recommendations of the Ford Foundation Team, which came in 1954, have been fully implemented. But now, a period of four years have passed since the Ford Foundation Team came here and Japan, as we all know, is a country which has achieved very considerable progress in the field of small-scale Industries. Therefore, we invited Japanese experts as we would like to know the techniques of other countries also.

Shri Jangde: What was the expenditure incurred on that delegation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The expenditure was nominal. We have not got the latest account but it runs to about Rs 25,000. The detailed accounts are still awaited.

Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Is it a fact that the Government of India has asked for financial help from Japan to run the five industrial estates in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. No specific things have been asked for, but it might flow as a result of some of our discussions.

Purchase of Raw Jute by State Trading Corporation

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*127. { **Shri Amjad Ali:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 10 on the 3rd August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have come to a decision on the proposal to continue purchase of raw jute through State Trading Corporation during the current year; and

(b) whether such purchases will be made in all the States?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) For the present, it is not the intention that the State Trading Corporation should enter the jute market for stabilising prices of raw jute.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Towards the end of last year the Government of India entered the market for purchasing raw jute. Some time back in this House we were given to understand that it was under consideration. Now, is it not a fact that because of the State Trading Corporation purchasing raw jute, jute cultivators got a little more price than they usually get in the market? Why not then Government pursue that policy this year?

Shri Kanungo: Government had taken adequate steps in several directions whereby it is expected that raw jute prices will be stabilised this year. Therefore this particular method of the State Trading Corporation going in for direct purchase is not considered opportune at the moment.

बी सरकार बाईय - क्या मामनीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सही है कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बात की जानकारी की है कि जूट के खरीदने का काम ज्यादातर कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को दे दिया जाय, ज्यादातर

कोषापरेटिव सोसाइटियों के जरिये कराया जाय ?

श्री कानुनगो : रुकावट कुछ नहीं है। कोषापरेटिव सोसाइटिया खरीद सकती हैं और खरीदा भी है। बिहार और उड़ीसा में कोषापरेटिव सोसाइटियों आम तौर से खरीदती हैं।

Shri Rameshwar Tanti: May I know whether the purchase of jute by the STC checked the falling price of jute last year? If that is so, will Government keep that agency going?

Shri Kanungo: Last year's conditions were different. This year the prices are firming up. From the beginning of the jute season in July prices are steady. Steps have been taken for release of quantities for export and also the demand for jute goods is likely to firm up. Therefore there is no necessity at the present moment for the State Trading Corporation going in for direct purchase in the private market.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon Minister has said that in order to stabilise the prices steps have been taken. May I know what are those steps and whether the peasants will not be deprived of their actual price?

Shri Kanungo: Firstly, the size of the crop is much less than it was in the past year. Secondly, the exports have been provided for. Thirdly, the expectation of the off-take of jute goods has brightened.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know the reason for the fall in production of jute this year? Is the fall in the cultivation of jute due to the fact that the cultivators are not getting adequate price? Is that one of the main reasons that there has been a fall in the price of jute?

Shri Kanungo: No. The reason for the anticipated lower crop this year is the bad seasonal conditions.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister's reply as to what steps they have really taken to stabilise

the price is unsatisfactory. He says that production has fallen and there is export. But that is not the step that Government has taken.

Shri Kanungo: That means that the licensing for exports and the higher intake for jute goods are the steps which stabilise the price and so far the price has been stabilised.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What criterion does the State Trading Corporation use to select goods for trading? Is it only profit motive that is taken into consideration or are other motives also taken into consideration while deciding as to which commodity should be taken up for State trading?

Shri Kanungo: State Trading Corporation undertakes trade in commodities when it is directed by the Government or when, in the normal course of trade, it finds that profitable.

भूटान

*१२८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री सं० प्र० मेहता :
श्री प्रमखद प्रली :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९५६ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूटान को वित्तीय सहायता देने के कार्य में सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The Government of India have been giving ad-hoc grants to Bhutan Government from time to time for their development schemes in addition to normal subsidy of Rs 5 lakhs under the Treaty of 1949.

The Government of India after recent talks with the Prime Minister of Bhutan have agreed to place at the disposal of the Bhutan Government a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs from 1960

onwards instead of ad-hoc grants to assist in their development schemes.

The Government of India have also decided to make available funds upto a ceiling of Rs. 15 crores for the execution of the road projects which the Government of Bhutan have in mind. These funds would be made available to Bhutan Government as and when required.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूटान को जो ७ लाख रुपये की सहायता देने का निश्चय किया गया है तो क्या अब ७ लाख रुपये की ही मांग भूटान सरकार ने की थी या भारत सरकार ने इसे निश्चित किया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंधुत्व-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : डम मिलमिले में उनकी कोई खास मांग नहीं थी। जहाँ तक मुझे दल्ल है कोई खास रकम का मांग नहीं थी, खाली एक स्टाइल का इजहार था। यह ५ लाख रुपये की जो रकम है, आप याद रखें कि वह एक ट्रीटी में भूटान को जाती है। ट्रीटी में यह लिखा गया। यह ७ लाख एक अलग रकम है जो कि मालाना उनको डेवलपमेंट बगैरह वे लिये दी जानी है। यह कोई समझौते की बात थोड़े ही है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने खुशी से उसको पसन्द किया और उनको पेश किया और उनसे कहा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in view of the tension on the border of Bhutan the Government of Bhutan has asked for any additional grant to meet the emergency so far as their militia and army is concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, except that they are anxious that the roads should be constructed as soon as possible.

Shri Basumatari: What about the proposal to construct the road from Kokra Jhar in Assam to Bhutan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know about that. But there are two or three possible roads. Two are in view and one is being taken up urgently which, so far as I remember, is from North Bengal.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: To what extent has Bhutan's need for financial assistance from India increased due to the stoppage of their trade with Tibet, because Bhutan used to send most of its commodities to Tibet for marketing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No reference has been made to us on that point. We have been helping Bhutan in the past, as stated in the answer to this question, for certain internal development schemes. As to what grants we give them from time to time, we decided to give a lump sum of Rs. 7 lakhs per annum for development. It is for the Bhutan Government to decide as to how to spend it in consultation with us where necessary. In addition to that for some major works, like roads and other things, we have promised to set aside a sum of Rs. 15 crores for a period of years.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Bhutanese Government has drawn up a road plan in consultation with the Government of India and whether any deadline has been fixed for the construction of important roads connecting parts of India with Bhutan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are various plans which have been discussed with our engineers. As I have just now said, one road has been taken up immediately and a second road is kept in view. I do not know of any exact dates being fixed.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि भूटान को भारत से मिलाने वाली सड़कों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है तो क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात भी आई है कि इन सड़कों का निर्माण बड़ी बीनी गति

के हो रहा है और शायद तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक वे बूरी हो सकें और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस विषय में अधिक सीधता करने की कृपा की जावेगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ, वह जमीन काफी मुश्किल और कठिन है लेकिन उस पर जोर दिया गया है कि सीध से सीध सड़क बनें ।

Export of Pepper

- *129. {
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Kodiyan:
 Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of Indian pepper have declined during the first five months of the season ended March, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) the steps taken by Government,

(d) whether as a result of these steps, the export of pepper has increased; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Mainly lesser offtake by U.S.S.R. and speculative activity making the prices of our pepper uncompetitive in comparison to the cheaper varieties of Sarawak and Indonesian pepper.

(c) The Forward Market Commission imposed special margins at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 per cwt when the closing prices of any future delivery exceeded Rs. 125 and Rs. 135 per cwt. respectively.

(d) and (e). This action brought some stability in the trading activity and stopped the declining trend in exports. During April-August 1959 exports of pepper were 74,000 cwt.

valued at Rs. 92 lakhs as against 60,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 97 lakhs during the corresponding period in 1958.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the decline in exports is partly due to the adulteration of pepper by exporters?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been no decline in exports recently. What I have stated is in relation to the November-March period. After April the exports, in fact, have increased and during April-August they have been better than April-August of 1958.

Shri Kodiyan: What was the actual shortfall of exports during the season that ended in March, 1959?

Shri Satish Chandra: There has been none. I said that, in fact, after April the exports have increased.

Shri Basumatari: What is the amount of loss involved in this period of decline in exports?

Shri Satish Chandra: During November-March when the prices had gone high, there was a shortfall of about 45,000 cwts compared to the corresponding period of 1957-58.

Shri Tangamani: What will be the estimated quantity of export during the year 1959 and its value?

Shri Satish Chandra: In 1959 from January to August we exported 135,000 cwts valued at Rs. 155 lakhs.

Shri Kodiyan: Apart from maintaining our traditional markets, may I know what steps have been taken by Government to find out new markets?

Shri Satish Chandra: In all the trade agreements recently entered into by the Government of India with foreign countries, pepper is included as one of the items of export.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the quantity of pepper exported to the various countries during this period?

Mr. Speaker: How can it be given?

Shri Satish Chandra: Shall I read out all the figures relating to U.K., U.S.S.R., Italy, Canada, U.S.A., etc.?

Mr Speaker: No, no He only wanted to know the total quantity

Shri Punnoose: The hon Minister said we are entering into trade agreements I would like to know whether there is any new market to which we have exported in considerable quantities

Shri Satish Chandra: The main importers of pepper from India are the UK, U.S.S.R., Italy, Canada and U.S.A. Small quantities go to other countries also

Restarting of Closed Mills

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*130 { **Shri S. M. Banerjee**
 Shri Panigrahi
 Shri Rameshwar Tantis
 Shri Pangarkar

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 15 on the 3rd August, 1959, and state

(a) whether some of the closed mills have since been re-started,

(b) whether more mills have been taken over by State Governments, and

(c) the financial and technical assistance given to various mills to enable them to restart?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Six mills have re-started

(b) No, Sir The Central Government have, however, taken over one more mill, namely, Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi, under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

(c) The financial needs of mills re-started under the scheme of Unemployment Relief are looked after by the State Government concerned. As regards the three mills taken over by the Central Government under Section 18-A, the State Governments concerned have arranged for the

working capital for Model Mills and Atherton West Mills, while, in the case of Ajudhia Mills the authorised Managing Agents have advanced necessary working capital. Financial assistance is also extended by institutions such as National Industrial Development Corporation (Private) Ltd, Industrial Finance Corporation etc. Appropriate and competent technical advice is always made available by the Textile Commissioner with the co-operation of industrialists and technicians

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question the hon Minister said

I have decided to hold a meeting with the Textile Commissioner and other officers concerned to consider over the matter as to how many mills which are closed can be economically run"

And then he said

"I might inform the House at a later stage as to what action we propose to take"

I want to know whether this meeting was held, and if so, what decisions were taken to restart the other mills

Shri Kanungo: The matters are still under discussion. Several meetings have taken place

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: A considerable time elapses between the closure of the mills because of mismanagement by the board of directors and the taking over. May I know whether Government are taking steps to see that this time lag is reduced?

Shri Kanungo: Exactly to meet that purpose the survey staff has been strengthened so that there can be a year round survey of all the mills, so that when there are signs of fall in production, steps could be taken. We hope by another two years we will be in a position to keep track of the managements of all mills

Shri Rameshwar Tantis: May I know whether the balance sheets of the mills which have remained State-run for the last two or three years have been prepared? If any profit has been made in those mills, will it be possible to pay the arrears to labour, or will it be on State Government account?

Shri Kanungo: Which mills? If the hon Member specifies the mills and the years, then I will be able to say that after notice.

Shri Rameshwar Tantis: I mean the Sakseria Mills, Bombay, which has been run for the last two years by the State Government. What are the balance sheet and profit and loss results?

Shri Kanungo: I will obtain the information for him.

Shri Panigrahi: Two mills were closed in Orissa according to the Statement submitted by the hon Minister last time. Have they started again or not?

Mr Speaker: Individual cases may be brought to his notice.

Shri Kanungo: I do not think there was any case in Orissa.

Shri S M Banerjee: In the statement it is said that six mills have restarted. I want to know the number of mills which are still closed, and how many more mills are likely to be restarted in 1956.

Shri Kanungo: At the moment I suppose somewhere about 30 mills are closed, may be a little more. And out of that, about 10 or 15 have remained closed for about seven or eight years.

Shri S M Banerjee: In the last statement it was said that 39 mills were closed as on 30-6-1959.

Mr. Speaker: Between 30 and 31 there is only a difference of one.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can it be 30 now?

Shri Kanungo: The figures are not static. Mills close, also mills reopen.

Shri S M. Banerjee: It is peculiar.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know what further action has been taken in respect of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills which was closed a few months ago, and whether the enquiry committee appointed by the Ministry has submitted its report?

Mr Speaker: I am not going to allow individual cases to be mentioned here. If they are interested, hon Members may table separate questions.

Shri T B Vittal Rao: May I know whether a firm and final decision will be taken on the report of the survey teams, or after receiving the report of the survey team, again another committee will be appointed to look into the matter?

Shri Kanungo: Under the law no action can be taken unless there is investigation under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the names of the six mills which have restarted and whether the Bombay Dyeing and Spinning Mills is included in them? Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that the Bombay Dyeing and Spinning Mills may close again? If so, what steps are they going to take for the continuation of the mills which have restarted?

Shri Kanungo: The six mills are Vidarbha Mills, the Madura group, Atherion West, Kaleswarar Mills, Ajudhia Textile Mills, and Modern Mills.

Meeting of Housing Secretaries of Northern Region

*131. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the meeting of the Housing Secretaries

of Northern Region was held in Nainital on the 20th September, 1959, and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions arrived at therein?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda).

(a) and (b) A meeting with the Housing Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan was held at Nainital on the 18th and the 19th September, 1959, with a view to ascertaining the progress of implementation of the various Housing Schemes in those States, as well as their present thinking about the Housing programme for the Third Five Year Plan. Representatives of the Jammu and Kashmir Government were also invited to the meeting, but they were unable to attend. The discussions were of an informal character as the views expressed at the meeting could not be expected, at this stage, to represent the final and authoritative views of the State Governments in the matter. Consequently the question of any decisions being taken at the meeting did not arise.

Shri P C. Borooah: May I know if there is any revision in the rate of interest and the terms of repayment in the case of loans for low income housing schemes?

Shri Anil K Chanda: No, Sir. I said certain tentative proposals have been drafted by the working group set up by the Planning Commission, and it was with regard to these matters that the informal views of the State Governments at departmental level were ascertained. With regard to the quantum of interest for low income group housing, this matter was discussed at the last Housing Ministers' Conference, but no recommendation has been made.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the distribution of the loans for the industrial housing scheme has been entrusted to the State Governments, and if so, with what results?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This hardly arises out of the main question. The main question is with regard to the discussion that our officers had with the Housing Secretaries at Nainital to evolve a tentative programme for the Third Five Year Plan.

श्री ए० सी० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि यह वार्तालाप बिल्कुल अनौपचारिक था, तो क्या कारण था कि यह मीटिंग बुलाई गई और रुपया खर्च किया गया, जबकि जो नतीजे निकाले गये हैं, वे चिट्ठी-पत्री से भी हो सकते थे ?

Shri Anil K Chanda. Certain working papers have been prepared by the working group, and we wanted to ascertain the views of the State Governments with regard to those proposals, so that a draft scheme could be formulated.

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know whether the UP Government have raised an objection to the recent increase in the house rent for the industrial workers from Rs 10 to Rs 17 50 and if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Central Government in this regard?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon Member has drawn our attention to this matter, and we have referred this to the UP Government. We have since heard from them.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the hon Minister himself expressed in the Housing Ministers' Conference at Hyderabad recently that the progress of housing has not been very satisfactory, may I know whether Government will consider the question of doubling the loan from the LIC for the middle income group for the current year?

Shri Anil K Chanda: There is no loan advanced by the LIC for the low income group housing scheme. Their loan is for the middle income group, they have increased the quantum of

their loan this year from Rs. 3 crores which was the original figure, to nearly Rs 7 crores, including Rental Housing Scheme

Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the discussions were entirely confined to industrial housing schemes or they included rural and urban housing schemes?

Shri Anil K Chanda: All schemes

Shri P. C. Borooah: To solve to a certain extent the ever-increasing unemployment problem, do Government propose to enlarge the scheme and lead the people to go in for more housing projects?

Shri Anil K Chanda: All the schemes are meant for more houses in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While thanking the hon Minister for referring the matter to the U P Government, may I know whether the order regarding increase in house rent will be suspended till a decision is arrived at?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Till we have examined the matter fully, it is not possible for us to formulate opinions in the matter

Recording of Mahatma Gandhi's Life

*132. **Shri D C Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 752 on the 24th August, 1959 and state

(a) the latest position with regard to the implementation of the scheme of the All India Radio to record events connected with Mahatma Gandhi's life;

(b) whether they have recorded the events relating to Salt Satyagraha;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) The third documentary in Hindi 'Woh Mahan Yug' referred to in my reply

on 24th August, 1959 was completed and broadcast on 2nd October, 1959

(b) and (c) Events relating to Salt Satyagraha have not so far been covered completely.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in how many instalments the complete recordings of Mahatma Gandhi's life will be made, and how many of these have so far been completed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The radio biography of Gandhiji is not going to be divided into chapters. Rather, we are having it divided into specific periods of his life, more connected with important events. Three of these have been covered. I shall not be able to indicate now exactly how many periods or chapters we shall divide it into.

सेठ गोविन्द दास यह जो रिकार्डिंग हो रहा है, क्या इसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि आरम्भ से लेकर अन्त तक उन के जीवन की सब विशिष्ट घटनाओं का रिकार्ड किया जाय और यह कितनी भाषाओं में होगा ?

डा० केशकर यह तो जाहिर है कि गांधीजी के रेडियो-चरित्र के लिये उन के जीवन की विशिष्ट घटनाओं का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख आवेगा, लेकिन रेडियो-चरित्र मामूली लिखे हुए चरित्र की तरह नहीं हो सकता। उसमें प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जिन्होंने गांधीजी को देखा और उन घटनाओं को देखा, उनका वर्णन और उन-विषय विशेष रूप से आने हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि कोई महत्वपूर्ण घटना या उनके चरित्र का घग छूटेगा नहीं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास भाषा के बारे में माननीय मंत्री ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

डा० केशकर किलहाल तो हिन्दी में ही हो रहा है।

Indians in Ceylon

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*134. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Achar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon Government have recently approached the Government of India to discuss the problems of Indian settlers there; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). No.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the main difficulties which the Indians are experiencing in Ceylon, and which require solution?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The main difficulty is in regard to citizenship rights.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether at the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India have fixed any tentative programme for discussing this problem?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Bandaranaike who was assassinated recently has recorded all the issues with regard to this problem in his files, and if so, whether those views have been communicated to the Government of India as a preliminary for discussion of these problems?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. Mr. Bandaranaike did not give any de-

tailed views about it; he expressed repeatedly his desire to settle the problems. That is all that has been done to it.

Shri Nath Pal: May I know the latest number of persons of Indian origin who have been granted citizenship rights in Ceylon?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The number of persons granted Ceylonese citizenship up to the end of April, 1959 has already been indicated in an answer given on the 3rd of August in this House.

Shri Nath Pal: Since then, we understand that the lists have been revised.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no figures after April, 1959. The figure up to that period is 1,03,570.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: My question is very simple, but I feel frustrated like an inventor who goes to a capitalist but who is not heard by him; I feel that our Prime Minister is acting as a capitalist in my case. I just want to know whether he will kindly consider my suggestion of Aryan which settles the question of Ceylon. You may kindly ask him to please reply.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Is there any likelihood of the two Prime Ministers meeting in the near future to discuss this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, there is no such proposal.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that just over one lakh of persons have been granted Ceylonese citizenship. May I know the number of applications still pending?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these points were answered in reply to unstarred question No. 43 asked on the 3rd August, 1959.

Shri Tangamani: What is the number of applications pending?

Mr. Speaker: The answer has already been given, and the hon. Member may refer to that answer.

Shri Tangasani: Since then, what is the position?

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Export of Mica

*135. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Consul General in U.S.A. has recommended certain specific steps to Government to spur the export of Indian mica;

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made, and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b) The Indian Consul General in U.S.A. has forwarded to Government a 'draft programme' for popularising and increasing the consumption of mica in the United States drawn up by the Mica Importers Association in that country and has proposed that the programme be examined in consultation with the mica trade in India

(c) A Sub-Committee of the Mica Export Promotion Council is examining the programme in consultation with the members of the export trade

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the position of mica export during the last two years, and what steps Government have taken during the last two years to promote the export of mica, and also the result of such steps?

Shri Satish Chandra: During 1958, the foreign exchange earned by the export of mica was more than what was earned in 1957, though the quantity was less; the quantity exported was less, but the price realised was more.

For 1959, I have got the figures for the first six months. Both the quantity

and the value realised have increased.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What are the figures for 1957 and 1958? What steps were taken during those periods when there was a decline?

Shri Satish Chandra: I was talking with reference to 1957 and 1958. If the hon Member wants figures, in 1957 we exported 4,46,000 cwts. valued at Rs 8.66 crores, in 1958, we exported 3,88,000 cwts valued at Rs 9.34 crores

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Studio at Poona

*133 **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 176 on the 6th August, 1959 and state the progress made in the purchase of a Studio at Poona?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): No decision has yet been taken in the matter

Tobacco Trade in Andhra

*136 **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level Conference was held at New Delhi in September, 1959 to consider the slump conditions in the tobacco trade in Andhra, and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) A meeting was held on 16-9-1959 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Commerce and Industry which was attended by the Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure, the Deputy Minister of

Defence and the Officials in the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance to discuss the problems relating to the disposal of the surplus Nattu tobacco in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The tentative measures suggested for disposal of the tobacco are under consideration in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Government. No final decision has so far been taken.

Heavy Machine Building Plant

- *137. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Warlor:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri E. C. Majhi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 307 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the detailed project Report for the Heavy Machine Building Plant has since been completed;

(b) what is the estimated total expenditure in terms of foreign exchange; and

(c) whether any phased programme of construction has been finalised?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Detailed Project Report has been accepted on the 28th October, 1959.

(b) and (c). The exact quantum of the foreign exchange requirements and the extent of the phased programme of construction will be known only after subsidiary contracts have been entered into for the preparation of working drawings, import of machinery and equipment, cost of supervision of erection by Soviet Experts, guarantee of performance of equipment, training of personnel in U.S.S.R. etc.

Bhutanese in Assam

- *138. { Shrimati Madha Ahmed:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Anjad Ali:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about four hundred to five hundred Bhutanese have recently infiltrated into Assam and settled down in the forest reserves in North Kamrup; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The facts of the case are that 400 to 500 Bhutanese infiltrated into the forest reserves in North Kamrup, Assam, some time during the third week of September, 1959. The matter was discussed by the Assam Government with the Prime Minister of Bhutan who informed them that this migration had no support of the Bhutan Government, who would be willing to take them back. The Assam Government have reported that the encroachers have since left the forest reserves.

Manufacture of Tractors

- *139. { Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accorded approval to a scheme for the manufacture of British tractors in India; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). One firm has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of 1250 Nos. of agricultural tractors per annum in the range of

12-18 DEHP, in collaboration with a British firm.

Television

- { Shri Supakar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Padam Dev:
*149. } Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested by the All India Radio in the installation of television with effect from the 15th September, 1959; and

(b) how many public and private television receiver sets have been licensed so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The total capital invested by the All India Radio so far on the experimental Television service inaugurated on 15th September, 1959 is about Rs. 2.14 lakhs.

(b) Eight Commercial licences and four Domestic licences for television receiver sets have so far been issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

Survey of Savings

*141. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any All India Survey about savings has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey and the amount spent on it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No such survey has been conducted. Some information about savings has, however, been included in the consumer expenditure schedule of the regular National Sample Survey enquiries, in some of the recent rounds. This was intended

ed mainly to check the accuracy of the statements of the informants by reconciliation between the income and the expenditure reported by them. The information thus collected is not adequate to give usable estimates of savings for all India. The data on savings has not been separately tabulated.

No money has been spent specially on the collection of information relating to savings.

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की कलाबधि

*१४२. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की शेष कलाबधि क्या है ?

(ख) मन्त्रालय के पाम किस प्रकार का काम बकाया पड़ा है जो उस द्वारा भवश्यक निबटाया जाना चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या मन्त्रालय को धीरे-धीरे बन्द करने का कोई विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति बताने वाला एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पु० शं० नासकर):

(क) से (घ). मन्त्रालय को बालू रखने की अवधि निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती। परन्तु मन्त्रालय में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास का काम धीरे धीरे समाप्त किया जा रहा है। इन शरणार्थियों से सम्बन्धित होम्स और अपाहिजबर्न, शिक्षा व्यावसायिक तथा टेक्नीकल ट्रेनिंग और उद्योगों जैसे कुछ काम स्थायी मन्त्रालयों को सौंपे जा चुके हैं। गृह निर्माण, जनसम्पत्ति समझौता के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान के साथ वार्ता, शरणार्थी सरकारी कर्मचारियों

की व्यवस्था का बेटन, पैसाज और प्राची-
नित कण्ड के दावों की प्रदायकी जैसा शेष
काम अन्य मन्त्रालयों को सौंपने का विचार
है। इन कामों के सौंपे जाने के बाद पुनर्वास
मन्त्रालय के पास अर्जित निष्कान्त सम्पत्तियों
(एक्वायर्ड इन्वेकुई प्रापर्टीज) के प्रबन्ध और
उन्हें शरणार्थियों को बेंचने और उनके
किरावों और किरातों की वसूली, और जिन
सौंपों के दावों का अभी तक निबटारा नहीं
हुआ उन्हें मुआवजा देने का काम शेष रह
जायगा। यह काम जो कि शेष रह गया है,
उसे समाप्त करने में अन्दाजा है कि एक वर्ष
और लग जायेगा। यह सब कुछ तो केवल
मन्त्रालय के पब्लिकी जट के बारे में है।
मन्त्रालय के पूर्वी कण्ड के काम को समाप्त करने
में इससे कुछ अधिक समय लगेगा।

Slum Clearance in Bangalore City.

*143. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes for slum clearance in the city of Bangalore which have been sanctioned by the Central Government;

(b) in how many of them progress has been made; and

(c) whether any, and to what extent, the money sanctioned for the schemes has been spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 50.]

Cantonment Board Employees

*144. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity in the scheduled

categories of the employees of the Cantonment Boards under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to make them uniform.

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

(b). The categories of employees employed in the various Cantonment Boards naturally differ from Board to Board in view of the size and requirements of each Board, and it is not practicable to make them uniform.

Training of Disabled Persons at Chinakuri.

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

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the establishment of a centre for the training and rehabilitation of disabled persons at Chinakuri Colliery Miners' Institute in the West Bengal Coalfield;

(b) if so, the steps taken for starting the centre; and

(c) the number of workers trained uptill now?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The centre has been functioning since May 1959.

(c). Five.

हिन्दी चलचित्रों का विवाचन

*१४६. { श्री जल्ल वर्मान :
श्री प्रकाश और शाल्मी :
श्री बारिबर :
श्री त० ब० बिहूष राव :
श्री कोडियान :
श्री रामेश्वर टाडिया :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या

७३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बतावे की
हुआ करने कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय चलचित्र सेंसर
बोर्ड द्वारा, हिन्दी चलचित्रों के विवाचन के
प्रकार पर इस बीच बोर्ड के साथ चर्चा की
गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चर्चा का क्या परि-
णाम हुआ है , और

(ग) इस चर्चा के अनुसरण में क्या
कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा०
केसकर): (क) से (ग). फिल्म सेंसरशिप के
कई पहलुओं पर और उससे सम्बन्धित अन्य
विषयों पर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष तथा उसके सदस्यों
से मैंने हाल ही में बातचीत की। जो मामले
बोर्ड के सामने रखे गये हैं उनको बोर्ड ने
ध्यान में ले लिया है।

Canberra Aircraft

*147. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to refer to the reply given to Starred
Question No 2 on the 3rd August,
1959 and state

(a) whether Pakistan has agreed
to pay compensation for the loss of
the Canberra aircraft; and

(b) if not, the further steps taken
by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External
Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):
(a) and (b). It is a matter of regret
to the Government of India that the
Government of Pakistan have, in their
subsequent reply to the Note sent to
them, declined to deal seriously with

the various aspects of the incident,
and have maintained their version of
the incident, and, while describing the
incident as unfortunate declined to
consider payment of any compensation.
The views of the Government of India
have been communicated to the Gov-
ernment of Pakistan.

Pre-Partition Deposits with Pakistan

*148. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation
and Minority Affairs be pleased to re-
fer to the reply given to Starred Que-
stion No. 164 on the 6th August, 1959
and state.

(a) the progress made in the pay-
ment of pre-Partition deposits of the
contractors held up in Pakistan; and

(b) what steps are being taken to
expedite the payments?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilita-
tion (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a). Out
of 2,298 claims registered with the
Central Claims Organization, 816
claims have so far been settled

(b) The desirability of early settle-
ment of the pending claims has been
brought to the notice of the Govern-
ment of Pakistan from time to time.

Wage Board for Plantation Industry

*149. { Shri Kodliyan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Oza:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any
proposal under consideration to set up

a Wage Board for the Plantation Industry; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal?

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

(b) The proposed Wage Board will be required to work out a wage structure based on the principles of fair wages as set forth in the Report of the Committee on Fair Wages as far as practicable.

Representatives of Indian Newspapers in Tibet and China

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

(a) whether any newspaper agency and the Indian Press are represented in China and its Tibet region by Indian personnel;

(b) if so, the strength of such personnel, the agencies or the papers they represent and the places where they are stationed;

(c) the number of Chinese nationals representing Chinese news agencies and newspapers in India; and

(d) the names of such news agencies and newspapers they represent and the places where they are stationed?

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

(a) and (b) As far as is known, no Indian newspaper or news agency is represented in China or in the Tibet region

(c) and (d) The Hsin Hua News Agency (New China News Agency) is represented in India by two Chinese correspondents, who are accredited to the Government of India and are normally stationed in New Delhi. At present only one of these two correspondents is in India. No other Chinese news agency or newspaper, as far as we are aware is represented in India.

Indian Outposts in NEFA

*151. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese border forces are demanding withdrawal of Assam Rifles from the Indian outposts in the Kameng, Suang and Lohit Frontier Divisions; and

(b) the latest position of those outposts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). The Chinese border forces demanded of our checkpost personnel at Khinze-mane in Kameng Frontier Division to withdraw. All the posts in the Kameng, Siang and Lohit Frontier Divisions are under our control.

ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, गुलमार्ग

*१२५ { श्री भक्त वर्मा :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९५६ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुलमार्ग (काश्मीर) में ब्रह्माण्ड किरण अनुसन्धान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ,

(ख) इस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है , और

(ग) केन्द्र की स्थापना का कम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैज्ञानिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) किरणायत करने की दृष्टि से निर्माण विवरण (स्पेसिफिकेशन) पर दोबारा विचार किया गया और उसके बाद संशोधित विवरण के आधार पर गुलमार्ग में बस प्रयोगशाला की इमारतें बनाने के ठेके दे दिये गये हैं। भूमि की श्राव्यिक सफाई करम हो चुकी है,

इमारतों के मकान तैयार हो गये हैं और नीचे का काम शुरू हो गया है। इनारती सायान बुलवार में जाकर उस जगह पर इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ४७,१५७ रु० ६५ न० ५०।

(ग) स्पष्ट है कि अक्टूबर १९६० तक बेसल प्रयोगशाला का निर्माण पूरा हो जायेगा। सारी प्रायोजना पूरी होने की आसिरी सार्वजनिक धनी निविदा नहीं की गई है।

Mechanisation in Iron Ore Mines

*153. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Supplementary on Starred Question No. 882 on the 28th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether thousands of workers in various iron-ore mines are likely to face unemployment as a result of introduction of labour-saving devices (mechanisation);

(b) whether mine-owners took prior permission from the Government;

(c) the number of workers already rendered idle at present; and

(d) the number of those provided alternative jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a), (c) and (d). No, excepting that in the case of Noamundi mines, out of an estimated surplus of 5,000 about 3,000 workers are being absorbed by TISCO and efforts are being made to find alternative jobs for the remaining workers.

(b) This is not obligatory under any labour law.

Antarctica

*154. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has in any way been associated with the framing of a set of principles aimed at prescribing Antarctica as a "peaceful area";

(b) whether India was invited to participate in the international conference to evolve a treaty in this regard held in U.S.A. in October, 1959; and

(c) if so, the nature of such participation?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Memon): (a) to (c). No, Sir. India was not invited to participate in the conference on Antarctica.

Loss of Man-Days in Cement Industry

207. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of man-days lost since April, 1958 due to lock-outs, lay-off and strikes in cement industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): From April 1958 to August 1959, 3,82,166 man-days were lost due to strikes in the Cement industry involving 10 or more workers. No lockout was reported during this period. Information relating to lay off is not available.

Import and Export Licences

208. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases received by the Investigation and Vigilance Division of the Import and Export Trade control organisation during 1959 so far;

(b) out of them how many were disposed of departmentally and how many were handed over to the Special Police Establishment; and

(c) the nature of action taken and how many persons were convicted, black listed and placed on the Suspense List?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kannegar): (a) 719 upto 10th November 1959.

(b) Disposed of departmentally	131
Handed over to S.P.E.	64
(c) Convicted	Nil
Blacklisted	3
Placed on the suspense list	74

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries in Bombay

209. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the various schemes of cottage and small-scale industries being implemented in Bombay State with the help of Central Government and the state at which they stand at present?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House at an early date.

Bicycle and Sewing Machine Industry in Bombay

210. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancillary units functioning in Bombay State for the manufacture of bicycles;

(b) the annual output of these units;

(c) the total production of cycles during the year 1959 so far;

(d) the amount of financial assistance given to these units by the Central Government upto the 30th September, 1959; and

(e) the total production of sewing machines in Bombay State during the year 1959 so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There are 31 units manufacturing bicycle parts and accessories in the Bombay State;

(b) Information is not available.

(c) 82,369 bicycles from January to June 1959.

(d) The Central Government has not given any financial assistance direct to any unit.

(e) 215 sewing machines from January to March, 1959.

Export of Leather Goods

211. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote the export of leather goods to Hungary, Sweden and West Germany?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

The following steps were taken to promote the exports of leather goods to Hungary, Sweden and West Germany:

1. **Hungary.**—An Indian Trade Exhibition was organised at Budapest from the 2nd to 17th May, 1959 where besides other goods, a wide variety of our leather goods were displayed.

Leather goods have been included in the list of goods available for export from India to Hungary appended to the Indo-Hungarian Trade Agreement.

2. **Sweden.**—Leather goods have been included in the list of goods available for export from India to Sweden appended to the Indo-Swedish Trade Agreement.

Leather goods manufactured in the country were exhibited at the St. Eriks Fair held in 1957 and 1958.

3. **West Germany.**—The India Trade Centre in Frankfurt (West Germany) has undertaken market surveys on various commodities including leather and hides and skins.

Leather goods were displayed at the Frankfurt International Autumn

Fair held from the 30th August to 3rd September, 1959

The programme for the next year will be finalized in consultation with the Leather Export Promotion Council

Plan Expenditure in Bihar

212. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state

(a) the Central assistance given to the State of Bihar during the 4th year of the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) whether there was any shortfall in the plan expenditure of the State Government during the year 1958-59, and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The Central assistance allocated to Bihar for the Annual Plan 1959-60 amounts to Rs 19 crores

(b) and (c) No, Sir

महिला औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां

२१३. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सितम्बर १९५८ से अब तक देश में कुल कितनी औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियां बनाई गई हैं,

(ख) उपरोक्त समितियों की राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) इस अवधि में इन समितियों में राज्य-वार कितनी महिलाएं सम्मिलित हुई हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ साहू) :

(क) से (ग) यह जानकारी इफ्टी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी

Loans to Widows and Unattached Women

214. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced so far to the displaced widows and unattached women from East Bengal to enable them to earn their living by (1) the Central Government, (2) West Bengal Government, and (3) any other State Government, and

(b) whether any portion of these loans has been remitted and if so, the extent thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri F. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). About Rs 68 crores have been advanced to approximately 5.75 lakh families of displaced persons from East Pakistan during the last ten years as rehabilitation loans. It would involve considerable time and labour to collect information regarding the loans advanced to displaced widows and unattached women. If information is required with regard to the loan granted to any particular individual or individuals, an effort will be made to collect the same

Indians in Ceylon

215. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin living in Ceylon who have so far applied for citizenship of India and

(b) the number of those who have been granted the citizenship of India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) From 1st January, 1954 to the 30th September, 1960, 42,259 applications for Indian citizenship were received by the Indian High Commission in Ceylon. The number of persons covered by these applications is not available.

(b) 23,944 persons, covered by 24,946 applications have been granted Indian citizenship. 1,735 applications covering 2,611 persons were rejected. The remaining applications are under consideration.

Government Advertisements

216. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state what percentage of total value of advertisements distributed by Government has gone to Urdu language newspapers of India in each of the past three years?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr Keskar): The percentage of total value of display and classified advertisements distributed by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to Urdu language newspapers in the past three years is given below:—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Display advertisements].	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%
Classified advertisements	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%

Nuclear Research

217. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 to various Universities of India and other educational and scientific institutions in the country for advanced study and research in the nuclear sciences;

(b) whether individual scientists in the country are in receipt of financial aid for assisting the nation in the atomic energy programme;

(c) whether India has made any outstanding achievement in nuclear research; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) A statement showing the details of the financial assistance given to various universities and institutions during 1957-58 and 1958-59 for advanced study and research in the nuclear sciences is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No 51.]

(b) No.

(c) and (d). A description of the research activities of the Department of Atomic Energy has been given in their Annual Report entitled "A Brief Report of the Activities of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 1958-59".

Small-Scale Handloom Industries in Punjab

218. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale handloom industries started in Punjab on co-operative basis during 1958-59, district-wise, and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of the industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 53 Co-operative Societies have been started. District-wise figures are being collected

(b) Loan	Rs 22,000
Grant	Rs. 4,49,000

Migration from Pakistan

219. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Hindus who have migrated to India from West Pakistan, since July 1959 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): 1098 Hindus migrated from West Pakistan to India from 1st July, 1959 to 15th October, 1959.

Study of Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

220. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indian students who are being trained at present in peaceful uses of atomic energy in the U.S.A.?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No Indian student is at present receiving financial assistance from the Department of Atomic Energy for training in peaceful uses of Atomic Energy in the U.S.A.

Naga Hostiles

221. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the present law and order position in the Naga Hills Tuensang Unit;

(b) the number of raids made by the Naga hostiles since the 1st August, 1959;

(c) the extent of loss in life and property suffered; and

(d) the nature of help given to affected people for rehabilitation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The law and order situation in Naga Hills Tuensang Area has continued to make steady progress; overall improvement has been particularly marked this year. The villagers have acquired confidence in themselves and they have denounced hostile activities and freely given their support to the Administration in the various tasks of development.

Information is available to show that villagers are now refusing to provide food or shelter to the hostiles on an increasing scale. Information regarding hostile movements and activities is also more readily available.

There have been a few raids resulting in some loss of life and property. At the same time, the surrender of arms and the hostiles themselves has

shown a marked increase during this year. A number of leading hostile personalities have been arrested. The local Naga Village Guards have shown considerable initiative and in conjunction with our security forces have taken action against the hostiles inflicting casualties and capturing their weapons.

A significant pointer revealing improvement in the overall political situation has been the passing of a resolution unanimously in October, 1959, in the 3rd Convention of the Naga people held at Mokokchung and attended by delegates representing all tribes and numbering 3,374, to demand a settlement of the Naga question as a part of the Indian Union.

(b) Eleven.

(c) Three civilian lives were lost. A sum of Rs. 410 was looted in one of the raids.

(d) Cash grants and relief in kind were given to affected persons for their rehabilitation.

Impact of Broadcasting on Cultural Pattern

222. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 287 on the 6th August, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in regard to Government's proposal to conduct a nation-wide study of the impact of broadcasting on the cultural pattern of the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It has not been possible to take up this as sufficient funds for such a project could not be made available.

Second Atomic Reactor

223. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 288 on the 6th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the setting up of the second atomic reactor in India; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The main hall and control room will now be ready by 31st December, 1959 when the erection of the reactor will start. The reactor is expected to start functioning some three months thereafter.

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 12.6 lakhs has been incurred on the project up to the end of October, 1959.

Employment Exchanges

224. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of persons registered with the various Employment Exchanges in the country has increased during the third quarter of 1959 as compared to the corresponding period in 1958; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The number of persons on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges increased from 11,53,900 at the end of September, 1958 to 14,08,903 at the end of September, 1959.

Fresh registrations during the quarter July to September, 1959 were 7,12,052 as against 6,47,602 during the quarter July to September, 1958.

Central Statistical Organisation

225. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Statistical Organisation has surveyed the state of income in the State of Punjab; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. The Central Statistical Organisation has, however, advised the Office of the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of Punjab on certain conceptual and methodological aspects relating to estimation of state income in that State.

Sericulture Industry in Himachal Pradesh

226. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes sanctioned for the development of Sericulture Industry in Himachal Pradesh for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the progress achieved so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b).

Sericulture schemes sanctioned during 1959-60 in Himachal Pradesh:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Progress achieved so far
1.	Central Demonstration Farm and Grainage at Mandi.	Administrative approval and expenditure sanction has been conveyed to the Chief Engineer, Himachal Pradesh Administration for the construction of buildings.
2.	Organisation of Central Demonstration Farm at Dhusulukuan.	
3.	Establishment of Reeling Demonstration-cum-Production Centre at Mandi.	

Slum Clearance in Delhi

227. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 261 on the 6th August, 1959 and state the progress made so far in regard to the clearance of the slums around Jama Masjid, Delhi, and the location of fish market at Dujana House, Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anli K. Chanda): The scheme for remodeling of Dujana House with a fish market on the ground floor has not made any progress so far as the occupants are unwilling to vacate the premises temporarily despite the fact that alternative accommodation was offered to them and efforts were made by the Mayor to persuade them to vacate the premises. The Delhi Municipal Corporation, however, are making further efforts to get the premises vacated. The scheme for removal of junk shops around Jama Masjid to an alternative site is under the consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The scheme for removal of cycle shops around Jama Masjid is being revised by the Delhi Development Authority.

Import of Raw Wool and Wool Tops

228. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any delay in the issue of licences for the import of raw wool and wool tops this year,

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay,

(c) the total quantity of raw wool and wool tops for which licences have been issued and the actual quantity imported during 1959 so far,

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the units manufacturing woollen products are not working to their capacity for want of raw materials;

(e) if so, the number of such units; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to issue import licences for wool?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) There has been some delay in the issue of licences for raw material to the wool industry pending finalisation of foreign exchange allotment for the purpose.

(c) Licences to the value of Rs 9.25 crores were issued during the year 1958-59 and the following quantities were imported:

Raw wool	2.42 million lbs
Wool tops	16.36 million lbs
Shoddy Wool	3.38 million lbs

(d) to (f) Due to the acute shortage of foreign exchange, the import of raw material for the industry has had to be restricted, but allocations are so made as to keep the units going.

Export of Iron Ore

229. { Shri Panigrahi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2168 on the 4th September, 1959 and state

(a) whether the negotiations with West European countries for joint projects to develop iron ore resources, transport and port facilities in India have since been concluded,

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the negotiations for additional export of iron ore by utilising the existing facilities available at Paradip Port have also been completed; and

(d) if so, what additional amount for export has been negotiated?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). According to the existing facilities available for shipment at Paradip Port, there is a proposal to ship 50,000 tons of iron ore to Japan during 1959-60. As and when additional facilities become available, the quantity would be increased.

Industrial Estate in Jeypore (Orissa)

230. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Authority has suggested a scheme for setting up an industrial estate in Jeypore in Koraput District in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed industrial estate in Jeypore has been established by now?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Dandakaranya Development Authority has generally approved a proposal to set up an industrial estate. The detailed scheme is now under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount allocated to Orissa

231. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount lapsed out of the total amount allocated to Orissa State during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The figures of actual expenditure for three years are not available. The expenditure under the State Plan in 1956-57 was Rs. 16.8 crores against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 23.4 crores, there being no approved Annual Plan outlay.

Against the approved outlay of Rs. 35.1 crores in 1957-58, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 32.5 crores.

(b) The shortfall in expenditure particularly in the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, is mainly due to failure to acquire land for certain schemes like Seed Farms, etc., non-availability of technical personnel and key materials like steel, cement, etc.

Wage Boards for Industries

232. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani
Shri Panigrahi:
Shri. Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 331 on the 11th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Wage Boards have since submitted their final reports; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made therein (report-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Only the Wage Board for Cement Industry has submitted its report.

(b) These will be announced along with Government decisions as soon as possible.

Wage Boards

233. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received comments from the employees' and workers' organizations on the draft proposals for placing the wage boards for industries on a statutory footing;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps taken so far to place wage boards for industries on a statutory footing?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Replies have so far been received from two Central Organisations of employers and one Central organisation of employees. They are generally not in favour of the proposed special legislation for Wage Boards.

(c) Final decision has not been taken as yet.

Provident Fund Scheme

234. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2171 on the 4th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Study Group on Social Security regarding the conversion of Provident Fund Scheme into an old-age and/or survivorship pension (for widows and children); and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Copies of the Report of the Study Group were circulated to the interests concerned. Comments are still awaited from some of them. In the meantime, the replies so far received are being examined.

'India 1958' Exhibition

235. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1402 on the 24th August, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a permanent exhibition at the site where the 'India 1958' exhibition was held?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The proposal is at an advanced stage of consideration and a final decision is likely to be arrived at shortly.

Manufacture of Chloramphenicol

236. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1942 on the 1st September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the scheme for the manufacture of chloramphenicol at Okhla by a private firm with Italian help; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The scheme submitted by the firm lacked certain essential details which have been called for. The scheme will be examined by Government on receipt of complete information.

Production of Aluminium

237. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when did India start producing aluminium;

(b) what is the present volume of production; and

(c) how much bauxite reserves do we have in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) India started producing aluminium in March, 1943.

(b) The present volume of production of virgin aluminium is approximately 17,500 tons per annum.

(c) The total estimated reserves of bauxite in India are of the order of 250 million tons.

Daftary and Peon Type Quarters

238. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Daftary and Peon type quarters at present in the General Pool;

(b) the number of Daftary and Peon type quarters at present under construction;

(c) whether it is a fact that Peon type quarters are allotted to Daftaries; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):

	New Delhi	Old Delhi
Daftary type quarters	827	52
Peon type quarters	5,663	184
TOTAL	6,490	236
GRAND TOTAL	6,726*	

*This does not include the non-scheduled accommodation consisting of 435 out-houses/servants quarters in New Delhi/Old Delhi which are allotted to Class IV officers on out-of-turn basis.

(b) 2,424.

(c) Peon type quarters are allotted to all categories of Class IV officers including Daftaries.

(d) Due to economy measures and paucity of land, only peon type quarters are constructed for all categories of Class IV officers, and Daftary type accommodation already available with the Government is meagre in comparison to the demand for the same. Whenever, a vacancy of this type of accommodation occurs, the same is given to the senior most Daftary on the waiting list on the basis of priority dates. Even in respect of Classes I to III officers, a large number of them has been allotted accommodation in one, two or even three classes below their entitlement.

232 (A) L.S.D.—3.

Out of Turn Allotment to Class IV Employees

239. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of Class IV Employees pending at present for out of turn allotment of accommodation;

(b) the number of applications pending for change of accommodation allotted out of turn on medical grounds at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rent for servants quarters allotted to Daftaries on out of turn basis is charged at a much higher rate than it actually in vogue; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 67. This includes 27 cases where allotments have already been sanctioned but have not yet materialized for want of vacancies.

(b) 4. In all the four cases change has been sanctioned but allotments have not yet been made as there are no vacancies.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme

240. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1164 on the 4th September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the report of the one member committee appointed to review the working of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme has since been submitted; and

(b) if so, what are the main findings?

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

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Committee will be supplied to the Parliament Library as soon as it is decided to release the report.

Krishna and Edwards Textile Mills Rajasthan

241. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1283 on the 9th September, 1959 and state what further progress has since been made in the working of the Krishna and Edwards Textile Mills, Rajasthan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karsung): In the case of Edward Mills the report of the Investigation Committee is awaited. There is no change in the position regarding Krishna Mills. Both the mills are continuing to work.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें

२४२. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम कुण्ड गुप्त :

क्या धन और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थायें चालू हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन संस्थाओं के अच्छे प्रबन्ध के लिये उन सब को एक ही स्थान पर केन्द्रित करना चाहती है ?

अन्य उपमंत्री (श्री आशिष जली) :

(क) दो ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम का उत्पादन

२४३. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम कुण्ड गुप्त :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेशम का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) इस में से कितना रेशम गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में पैदा हुआ और कितना सरकारी क्षेत्रों में ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगुनाई साह) :

(क) ३९८ पीड ।

(ख) यह सारा रेशम सरकारी क्षेत्र में ही पैदा किया गया ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में खेल-कूद के सामान का उद्योग

२४४. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री राम कुण्ड गुप्त :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में खेल-कूद के सामान के उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा यदि कोई उपाय अपनाया जा रहे हो तो वे क्या हैं, और

(ख) यह उद्योग किन-किन स्थानों पर बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगुनाई साह) :

(क) खेल-कूद का सामान बनाने के काम करने वाली उपयुक्त किस्म की लकड़ी हिमाचल प्रदेश में काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए इस समय उस राज्य में इस उद्योग का विकास होना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) ऊपर के (क) भाग का उत्तर देखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Hydel Projects in NEFA

245. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 286 on the 6th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether investigation into any of the hydel projects in North East

Frontier Agency has been completed and report thereof submitted;

(b) if so, the names of those projects and places where they are to be set up; and

(c) whether any of them is likely to be started during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There is nothing further to add to the answers already given to Questions No. 3748 on 30th April, 1950, and No. 286 on the 6th August, 1950. These schemes are still under the examination of the Central Water and Power Commission.

(c) This is not likely.

Relief to Nagas

246. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relief granted to victims of Naga hostiles has gone into the hands of the hostiles; and

(b) the total amount distributed as relief to those Nagas who suffered as a result of hostilities in the year 1950-51?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We do not think so.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution of Copper and Zinc

247. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of All-India Non-scheduled Metal Manufacturers Association has urged the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry to take over distribution of copper and zinc from the States to ensure a more smooth

and equitable distribution of non-ferrous metal to consumers; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manabhai Shah): (a) and (b). At present, the distribution of copper and zinc to the small scale units is done by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, but in such distribution, the State Directors of Industries are associated. The State Directors of Industries assess the reasonable needs and verify the production of small scale units. This arrangement has been satisfactory and it is not proposed to change it.

Kidnapping of Indian National

248. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1305 on the 9th September, 1950 and state the progress since made in getting released Shri Bhanwar Singh, an Indian National, who was kidnapped from the border villages of Bikaner District and in recovering Rs. 5,000 taken by the dacoits from across the Pakistan border as ransom for releasing Shri Ram Chandra Mahajan of Jodhpur District?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Shri Bhanwar Singh was released by the dacoits and has since returned to India. The amount of Rs. 5,000 taken as ransom by the dacoits for releasing Shri Ram Chandra has not been recovered so far. The Pakistan Government have stated that the dacoits did not enter Pakistan territory after committing the crime.

Wool Exports

249. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Wool Exports to West Germany,

France and Italy fell considerably during the year 1958-59;

- (b) if so, the extent of fall; and
(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Exports to the three countries during 1958-59 declined by about 7 lakhs lbs. as compared to the previous year.

(c) This decline appears to be due to normal trade fluctuations.

Cameras and Binoculars

250. { Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 607 on the 20th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether proposals have since been received from the Japanese firm for the establishment of factories for manufacturing cameras and binoculars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Representatives of the Japanese firm recently visited India and discussions were held with them with regard to technical collaboration. Further discussions are being held in Japan with the Japanese firm. The terms of foreign collaboration have not yet been finally formulated.

Export of Engineering Goods

251. Shri Kodiyam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any new scheme for boosting up the export of engineering goods; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the new scheme are:

- (i) It provides for issue of import licences for raw materials, components, consumable stores etc. against total exports.
- (ii) The import licences are to be issued for twice the imported raw materials content in the finished goods exported or 75 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the finished goods exported, whichever is lower, subject to a minimum of 20 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the finished goods exported.
- (iii) The import licences issued under the scheme may be used for import of raw materials, components, consumable stores, tools or machine parts for replacement purposes (not involving expansion or a fresh installation) which are not indigenously available in adequate quantity or quality or prices or in time, required by the registered exporter for use in his own factory or factories producing engineering goods.
- (iv) It provides for allotment of Pig iron and steel required for manufacturing the engineering goods for export, at concessional prices. In case an exporter wishes to forego this right and import iron and steel in lieu of it, he will be permitted to do so, subject to his over-all import entitlement under (ii) above.
- (v) The import licences for raw materials etc. can be claimed on the basis of past exports or on the basis of exports to be made in future.

Closure of Textile Mills

252. { Shri Warier:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers thrown out of employment as a result of closure of Textile Mills during this year so far; and

(b) the number of workers re-employed in them and in other concerns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). During this year ten cotton textile mills closed down and the number of workers rendered unemployed was 40,580. Out of them four mills have re-opened absorbing about 32,000 workers.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

253. { Shri Warier:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group set up by the National Industrial Development Corporation to study the question of modernisation of Textile Industry in India has completed its work;

(b) whether it has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main findings of the Working Group?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manabhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

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

World Trade Fair at Chicago

254. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnam:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Warier:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 463 on the 14th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in our participation in the World Trade Fair at Chicago;

(b) what were the main articles for exhibition from India; and

(c) what have been the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The total expenditure incurred on the Fair, according to accounts received upto the end of September, 1959, is Rs. 4,48,069.68.

(b) A statement showing the main items displayed in the Fair is placed on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 52].

(c) India's participation in the Chicago Fair has created a good deal of buyer-consciousness in that region. Orders to the tune of over one crore of rupees are reported to have been already booked as a result of our participation.

Motor Vehicles

255. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor vehicles in use in the country as on the 31st day of December, 1958;

(b) the number of vehicles required for replacement per year;

(c) the number of motor vehicles produced per year in the country during the past three years ending December, 1958;

(d) whether the annual production is sufficient for replacement and for satisfying the growing needs of the people; and

(e) if not, what efforts are being made to cope with the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The number of motor vehicles on the road in the country as on the 31st Day of March, 1958 (upto which statistics are available) was approximately 499,000.

(b) No estimates of the current replacement demand are available. The Tariff Commission in its Report (1956) on the Automobile Industry, however, estimated the annual replacement requirements at 14,000 passenger cars and 17,000 commercial vehicles, taking into account the number of vehicles in use in the country at the end of 1954-55 which was 3,34,938 Nos. The demand has gone up since then and the Jha Committee has been asked to assess the overall demands of different types of motor vehicles.

(c) The number of motor vehicles produced in the country is as follows:

Year	Production
1956	32,138
1957	33,058
1958	26,788
1959 (estimated)	35,500

(d) and (e). To a certain extent the production of motor vehicles since the last year has been short of the demand primarily for the reason that import of components has been allowed on a restricted scale in view of the shortage of foreign exchange since 1957. During the current year, however, sufficient foreign exchange has been released to the automobile manufacturers for the import of components and the situation has of late considerably improved and is expected to further improve in the next six months or so as the impact of larger releases of foreign exchange will be more felt during 1960. Apart from this, Government have appointed an Ad hoc Committee to review

the progress made by the Automobile Industry and also to make recommendations for its quick development.

Salt Works in Kutch and Saurashtra

256. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 724 on the 24th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the extent of losses sustained by the Salt Works in Kutch and Saurashtra has since been assessed and relief in the form of loans and grants given to such salt works; and

(b) if so, the names of the salt works to whom such relief has been given and the quantum thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The extent of losses is still under investigation.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment in U.N.

257. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1386 on the 24th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the various measures adopted by the Central Government to advertise employment opportunities in the United Nations;

(b) whether personnel from the non-official sector also get employment in various U.N. agencies;

(c) if so, how many such personnel are working at present with various U.N. agencies; and

(d) the percentage of the posts reserved for Indian personnel in U.N. headquarters and allied agencies?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) United Nations vacancies are not advertised by the Government of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). 35 persons who were not officials of the Government of India at the time of their employment are at present working in the United Nations Secretariat. The "desirable range of posts" for Indian Nationals calculated in accordance with the percentage of India's contribution to the United Nations budget is from 25-42.

Altogether 59 Indians are now working in the U.N. Secretariat. Information regarding the Specialised Agencies is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

A.I.R. Overseas Programmes in Telugu

258. Shri B. Rajagopala Rao: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telugu programmes like news etc., are not included in the overseas services of All India Radio though a large number of Andhra people are residing in other Asian countries and in Africa; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to include such programmes now?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). At present, the only services that are being broadcast for Indians overseas are in Tamil, Gujarati and Hindi. Telugu songs are, however, being included in the Tamil programmes of the External Services. In view of the high costs of starting a new service and non-availability of frequencies, it is not possible to take up any proposal at present for additional language broadcasts in our External Services.

भलबारी कागज की खपत

२५६. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
पंडित स्वामी प्र० श्यामलाल :

क्या वास्तविक तथ्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-६० में विदेशों से अनुमानित: कुल कितना भलबारी कागज मंगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) देश को भलबारी कागज के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या योजनाएँ बनाई गयी हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में भारत कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ शाह) :

(क) लगभग ६८,००० टन ।

(ख) भलबारी कागज के उत्पादन में मुख्य कठिनाई कच्चे मालों की कमी है । विभिन्न कच्चे मालों से जिनमें गन्ने की खोई भी शामिल है, भलबारी कागज बनाने के टेक्नीकल और आर्थिक पहलुओं की सरकार जांच कर रही है । अगर इस जांच का परिणाम सतोषजनक रहा तो देश को भलबारी कागज के उत्पादन में ५ वर्षों के अन्दर आत्म-निर्भर हो जाना चाहिए ।

Sale of Tobacco to Japan

260. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has entered into a deal for the sale of tobacco to Japan; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal entered into?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6,45,777 lbs. of Sun-cured Country Natu Tobacco against the import of 120 metric tons of natural B. P. Camphor.

Enterprises started in Collaboration with M/s Edgar Kaisers

261. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the enterprises which have been started in India in collaboration with Messrs. Edgar Kaisers; and

(b) the terms of collaboration in regard to capital investment, technical know-how, marketing facilities, etc.?

The Minister of Industries (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the names of enterprises which have entered into collaboration with Messrs. Edgar Kaisers of U.S.A. is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53]. These agreements are between private parties. It is therefore not considered advisable for the Government to divulge the exact nature of the terms of collaboration without the consent of the parties concerned.

Construction of Shops in New Lajpat Rai Market

262. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shops constructed in the New Lajpat Rai Market;

(b) whether the shops have been provided with electric fittings;

(c) the number of shops allotted and occupied;

(d) the number of shops lying vacant; and

(e) the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): It is presumed that the question relates to Pleasure Garden Market. If so, the replies are as under:

(a) 414.

(b) Yes.

(c) All the shops have been allotted and occupied.

(d) Nil.

(e) Does not arise.

Shops in Old Lajpat Rai Market

263. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the date when construction of shops in the old Lajpat Rai Market was undertaken;

(b) the number of shops so far constructed and completed for allotment;

(c) whether there is a plan to undertake construction of more shops in the present market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a). The construction of new shops in the old Lajpat Rai Market was started in May, 1955.

(b) 327 shops and 80 stalls.

(c) Yes.

(d) 387 more shops and 4 stalls are to be constructed after the shopkeepers sitting on the site on which these shops are to be constructed, vacate the site.

Survey of Incomes in Delhi

264. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the income of people in Delhi has been conducted recently;

(b) the details of the survey and who conducted the same; and

(c) the amount spent on the survey?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No specific survey has been conducted to evaluate the income of people in Delhi. Delhi was however one of the selected centres for both the middle class family budget and working class family living surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey recently. The data on income available as a by-product of these surveys for Delhi is inadequate to estimate the income of people in Delhi due to the limit of the sample size and incomplete coverage.

There was no special expenditure incurred.

Air-conditioning Units in Government Offices

265. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air-conditioning units installed in Government buildings in New Delhi in the office rooms of officers in Government service;

(b) the total cost incurred thereon; and

(c) what is the rank or salary of an officer which entitles him to get an air-conditioner installed in his office room?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 519 units have been installed in officers' rooms in the Central Government office buildings in New Delhi under the control of the Central Public Works Department.

(b) Rs. 16,65,639.

(c) Normally, officers of the rank of Additional Secretary and above are entitled to have air-conditioners installed in their office rooms; but, in the multi-storeyed office buildings recently constructed, air-conditioners have also been provided in the rooms of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above

Coir Mats and Matting for Government Offices

266. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of coir mats and matting purchased for Central Government offices in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the cost of such mats and matting purchased for Krishi Bhavan and Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The total value of Coir Mats and matting purchased by the Directorate General

of Supplies and Disposals against indents placed by the Central Government offices during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is as under:

1957-58	Rs. 24,682.
1958-59	Rs. 1,76,388.

These figures, however, do not include the value of purchases made by various Departments and offices within their direct purchase powers.

(b) Value of Coir Mats and matting purchased direct by Departments and offices located in Krishi Bhavan and Udyog Bhavan within their powers of purchase is as under:

1957-58	1958-59
Krishi Bhavan Rs. 2,075.77	Rs. 4,399.39
Udyog Bhavan Rs. 7,944.23	Rs. 7,124.28

No purchases were made for these buildings by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

Press Information Bureau

267. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of branch offices of Press Information Bureau proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is proposed to open seven branch offices of the Press Information Bureau during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan.

Community Receiving Sets in Punjab

268. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of community receiving sets supplied to Punjab State during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (1958-59, 1250 sets; 1959-60, 305 sets upto 31st October, 1959)

Uniform Wages for Jute Mill Workers

269. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Aurebindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether the Government propose to appoint a Wage Board or Committee to bring about uniform wages for jute mill workers?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): This item is included in the agenda of the Industrial Committee on Jute which is proposed to be convened early next year.

Soap Industry in Punjab

279. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality and standard of soap has deteriorated in Punjab;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the soap manufacturers of Punjab have explained to the Controller of Imports and Exports the position regarding the import of Copra; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Punjab Soap Manufacturers Association, Jullundur City had requested recently that licences for import of Copra should be issued on the basis of production of soap and not consumption of Coconut-Oil. The Association's suggestion was given due consideration but could not be accepted.

Meeting of Plan Publicity Officers

271. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Plan Publicity Officers was held in Madras in October, 1959; and

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed and the decisions taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a). Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Regional Officers of Plan Publicity of this Ministry and the State Directors of Information of that zone (comprising the States of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala) was held at Madras on 27th October, 1959.

(b). The meeting discussed problems relating to field publicity regarding the Five Year Plan. No decisions were taken as the main purpose of the meeting was an exchange of views for better and more effective field publicity.

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT**REPORTED CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIR-FIELD IN LADAKH BY THE CHINESE**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of five adjournment motions, all relating to the construction of an air-field by the Chinese in Ladakh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I had given notice of a Call Attention Motion yesterday. You have not mentioned it.

Mr. Speaker: It has not yet been admitted.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): In addition to the air strip which has been constructed there, the Chinese are also constructing feeder roads connecting the road already constructed in the Ladakh area. They are also in possession of the Malikshah region in Northern Ladakh. Another fact is that they have an air strip already at Chusul which is very near the air strip which has been constructed in our territory.

So the matter is quite serious. It shows that the Chinese are not at all having any change in their attitude.

Shri Khadilkar (Alhmednagar): If at all an atmosphere for negotiations is to be maintained, some sort of *status quo* ought to have been maintained from the other side. Unfortunately from this news, it appears that another air field is being constructed. In addition, feeder roads are there and the Chinese are entrenching themselves in the Ladakh area in a most strategic way.

So while talk of negotiations is going on, if the Chinese entrench themselves in the occupied territory, I think such talk has no meaning. In the circumstances, the whole problem must be viewed afresh.

श्री कुशवन्त राय (बेरी) : इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना है कि पिछली बार १२ नितम्बर को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब बोले थे तब उन्होंने बताया था कि चीन ने हमारी भूमि पर कोई भी हवाई अड्डा नहीं बनाया है। उसके बाद यह हवाई अड्डा बनना शुरू हुआ और बन भी गया है और यह भी इसके बावजूद कि हमारी फौजें वहां बैठी हुई हैं। इतना होने पर भी हम इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि प्रोटेस्ट नोट पर प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजने के अलावा हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजे गये हैं उनमें अक्सर चिन में हवाई अड्डा जो बना है उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। उसके बारे में कोई विरोध-पत्र नहीं भेजा गया है। ये सब ऐसी बातें हैं कि जिन पर विचार होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The subject-matter of this adjournment motion raises a very important issue. Large chunks of Indian territory are under forcible occupation by the Chinese. Have we got any means to know whether war preparation—construction of air fields—are being made or not being made by the Chinese on Indian territory? Secondly, supposing these reports appearing in the Press are correct and the Chinese are making air fields on our territory, may I know if the

basic attitude of the Government of India towards these border incidents will change and the Chinese will be asked not to make war preparations on our territory? Otherwise, our negotiations will not smoothly run.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I want to ask one question. What is the source . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question raised in these adjournment motions is about a report that the Chinese authorities have built an air strip in the Aksai Chin area. That is one thing. In some reports, it is further mentioned that such an air strip has been constructed near Chusul. In the third set of reports, to which the hon. Member, Shri Braj Raj Singh referred, it is said that something was happening in the Malikshah region.

Now, the question is one of fact. I shall reply with such factual information as I have got. The inferences to be drawn from it naturally depend upon the correctness of the facts. I shall not go into inferences. Hon. Members will have a chance in four or five days' time to discuss this entire matter more fully.

So far as the Aksai Chin area is concerned, we have received no information about the building of an air field. We have tried to find out in so far as we can, and this report has not been confirmed. I cannot at the same time absolutely say that it is not so, because none of our people has been there. My information is that some travellers and others have said this in Srinagar. I do not know on what their information is based. The utmost I can say is that I cannot give any precise information about the rumour that an air strip has been constructed at Aksai Chin. We are still trying to get as much information as possible.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

So far as the report about an air field near Chusul is concerned, that is definitely incorrect. There is no such thing.

So far as Malikshah is concerned, Malikshah is not in Ladakh at all. It is well within the Sinkiang region of China.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I want a small explanation. The Prime Minister has been kind enough to tell us that he cannot either confirm or deny whether such an air strip has been built. We are told—and we hold the view—that Aksai Chin is an integral part of India. Now, do you not think it is an extraordinary state of affairs that we do not know what is happening on our own territory? Either we are being prevented from getting that information by foreign forces or we are not watchful enough. We would like to know what is it that prevented us from knowing what is happening on our own territory.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I just want to say....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member goes on making suggestions.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: It is very important.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Member should not interrupt in this manner.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a fact, which we may deplore, that in the Aksai Chin area there is no representative of the Indian Government. Neither is one there now nor has one been there for sometime, except that occasionally patrol parties have gone in past years; we are not there. We can go there only, more or less, at the present moment after some kind of conflict and after exhibiting high mountaineering skill etc; we can, no doubt. There is a question of controversy and dispute now. Anyhow, the only possible way of discovering that would perhaps be flying over it and taking a picture—a low flight. That

is a matter for our military authorities to consider, whether that is a right course in the circumstances to adopt or not.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that the Indian border police have stopped patrolling the traditional border in Ladakh after the ultimatum given by the Chinese on the 26th October that if they continue to patrol on the traditional border, they will violate the MacMahon Line and will come into India?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I want to say only one word. With all respect to my fellow-Members, I want to say..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

With very great reluctance, I will have to ask the hon. Member to withdraw from the House if he persists in interrupting like this. I have shown very great consideration for him and his age. Now, the hon Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member referred to an ultimatum by the Chinese Government. I am not aware of any ultimatum. But it is true that in one of their communications they said something to the effect of what the hon. Member has said. But that has no bearing on this matter at all. This is something which has had no effect on our actions and on whatever decisions we take.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: This is only Anglo-American propaganda going on.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Vajpayee: I strongly object to what my hon. friend has said. Let him withdraw his words.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this kind of thing.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): I do not see how this kind of an allegation against Members could be allowed to remain on record. He must be made to withdraw his words. None of us here are working under any pressure from outside.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that the hon. Member has made this remark. Every hon. Member is entitled to make a statement and he is a responsible person, and whatever statements he makes are entitled to credit. One hon. Member ought not to accuse another hon. Member. I would advise the hon. Member to withdraw this statement.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I withdraw it....*

Mr. Speaker: The allegation made by Raja Mahendra Pratap has been withdrawn*....

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): On September 12th, in my speech I said that no mention was made of the air strip built in our territory and the Prime Minister in his answer said.

"Some hon. Member mentioned or enquired if the Chinese had built an air field in Indian territory. There is no such thing."

At that time the Prime Minister said positively that there was no such thing. Today he is very uncertain.

Mr. Speaker: What is the date?

Acharya Kripalani: 12th September.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My answer will stand.

Mr. Speaker: What is the place?

Acharya Kripalani: I have not mentioned the place but it was the same place. There was no question of the place. There was only the question of air field.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My answer would still be that so far as my knowledge goes there is no such air strip on Indian territory. About the place near Chisul which I have seen recently, I can say definitely that it is not there. But about places where I have not been or any of my inform-

ants have not been for sometime, I cannot be equally definite. That is why I answered in that way. But so far as we have been able to trace, there is no reliable information to the effect that there is such an air field. We have not been able to get any person who can be considered to have any knowledge of it. This report is sometimes circulated by travellers in the mountains. I cannot absolutely deny it. May I also say that the so-called air fields here or air-strips cannot be compared with any other air strips? Nothing is done there except the removal of stones and boulders. It is a concealed thing and without any preparation something can land there. No man could deny that it may not have landed but I have no knowledge of it.

Shri Jadhav: (Malegaon): Sir, on a point of information.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed sufficient time.

Shri Jadhav: One point has to be elicited.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed so much of information to be elicited.

Shri Jadhav: Sir, before having a discussion on this border issue, may I know whether the Defence Minister will have a tour for an on-the-spot study of the situation because it is very difficult to get any information. We have not got this information. Let him go and have a study there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If some hon. Members wish to go to these areas, we shall facilitate that.

Shri Jadhav: I am ready: I will go with the Defence Minister.

Shri Vajpayee: We are ready to go provided the Defence Minister accompanies us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Member wants in addition to the Defence Minister a company of our army to go with them to protect them all the time, it would rather upset our arrangements.

May I say, Sir, that I hope to lay on the Table of the House tomorrow the answer that has been sent to Premier Chou En-Lai to his letter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister says that he will place on the Table tomorrow a copy of the letter which he has addressed to Mr. Chou En-Lai, which he promised to do the other day.

So far as the subject-matter of the adjournment motions is concerned, I would not have brought this up but for the fact that in our own territory, it was said that an air strip had been constructed, in addition to what all has been said and the seriousness of the situation. So far as the suggestion that the hon. Defence Minister must himself go there is concerned, he may go or he may not go. But if something happens on our territory, still to say that this suggestion is not very welcome—I am really surprised as to what will happen so far as our territory is concerned. Under these circumstances, though I am not giving formal consent to these adjournment motions, I expect that all these matters will be discussed. If any inch of our territory is taken possession of by others, the matter will be discussed in this House fully. All these matters will be discussed in the debate that we are going to have. In view of this, I am not allowing these adjournment motions.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE: FINANCE MINISTER'S VISIT ABROAD

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Merarji Desai: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Statement on my visit

to Switzerland, France, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan during September-October, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1662/59].

AMENDMENT TO CAPITAL ISSUES (EXEMPTION) ORDER

Shri Merarji Desai: I beg to relay on the Table under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1857 dated the 29th August, 1959, making certain amendment to the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, 1949. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1621/59].

AMENDMENT TO COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) RULES

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2157 dated the 18th October, 1958, making certain further amendment to the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1663/59].

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION

Sardar Swaran Singh: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the review of retention prices of Tinplate produced by the Tinplate Company of India Private Limited.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. SC(A)-2(248)/57, dated the 7th September, 1959.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed under the

under the said sub-section. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1664/59].

- (iv) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of retention prices of steel and Pig Iron and on the conversion charges and fair retention prices for 1/4" and 3/16" Rods produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.
- (v) Government Resolutions No. SC(A)-2(227)/57, dated the 31st October, 1958 and No. SC(A)-2(244)/57 dated the 8th September, 1959.
- (vi) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (iv) and (v) above could not be laid on the Table within period prescribed in the said sub-section. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1665/59].

ANNUAL REPORT OF ORISSA MINING CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Sardar Swaran Singh: On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1666/59].

AMENDMENT TO MINERAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT RULES

Sardar Swaran Singh: On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 965 dated the 22nd August, 1959, making certain further amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1667/59].

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

Sardar Swaran Singh: On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1041 dated the 12th September, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1667/59].

AMENDMENTS TO COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1140 dated 17th October, 1959 and G.S.R. 1224 dated the 7th November, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1668/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each Notifications Nos. S.O. 1969, dated the 4th September, 1959, and S.O. 2022, dated the 9th September, 1959, issued under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1669/59].

AMENDMENT TO COTTON CONTROL ORDER

Shri Kanungo: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2047 dated the 19th September, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Control Order, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1670/59].

DELHI PANCHAYAT RAJ RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 192 of the Delhi

[Shri Datar]

Panchayat Raj Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. R(9)/59-PD dated the 16th July, 1959 containing the Delhi Panchayat Raj Rules, 1959 published in Delhi Gazette. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1671/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of each of the following Notifications:

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1030 dated the 12th September, 1959 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1031 dated the 12th September, 1959 and G.S.R. No. 1053 dated the 19th September, 1959, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1054 dated the 19th September, 1959 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954
- (iv) G.S.R. No. 1132 dated the 17th October, 1959 and G.S.R. No. 1158 dated the 24th October, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954
- (v) G.S.R. No. 1133 dated the 17th October, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (vi) G.S.R. No. 1156 dated the 24th October, 1959.
- (vii) G.S.R. No. 1157 dated the 24th October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954.

- (viii) G.S.R. No. 1159 dated the 24th October, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation and Seniority) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1672/59].

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL SILK BOARD RULES

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (8) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1141 dated the 17th October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1673/59].

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS RULES

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, a copy of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959 published in Notification No. S.O. 2306 dated the 15th October, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1674/59]

AMENDMENT TO INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ORDER

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under Section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2308 dated the 17th October, 1959 making certain amendment to the International Copyright Order, 1958 [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1675/59]

REPORT ON COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1958-59. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1676/59].

AMENDMENTS TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 dated the 7th November, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1677/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 986 dated the 29th August, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1079 dated the 26th September, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1678/59].

AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION RULES

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1002 dated the 5th September, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1679/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, on behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central

Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1006 dated the 8th September, 1959 making certain amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Toilet Products) Rules, 1958.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1061 dated the 19th September, 1959 and G.S.R. Nos. 1095, 1096 and 1097 dated the 3rd October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1680/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, on behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1036 and G.S.R. 1037 dated the 12th September, 1959 and G.S.R. 1099 dated the 3rd October, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1681/59].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

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

- (i) G.S.R. No. 1082 dated the 26th September, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
- (ii) G.S.R. No. 1100 dated the 3rd October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 1118 dated the 10th October, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1682/59].

**NAVY (AUTHORISED DEDUCTIONS)
REGULATIONS**

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Sir, I beg to relay on the Table, under Sect on 185 of the Navy Act, 1957, a copy of the Navy (Authorised Deductions) Regulations, 1959, published in Notification No. S.R.O 227 dated the 22nd August, 1959 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1568/59]

**AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE (PREPARATION OF
ELECTORAL ROLLS) RULES**

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, a copy of Notification No S.O. 2537 dated the 11th November, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1683/59]

**AMENDMENTS TO REPRESENTATION OF
THE PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS
AND ELECTION PETITIONS) RULES**

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No S.O 2538 dated the 11th November, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petition) Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1684/59]

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, I request that a copy of the statement regarding the Finance Minister's visit abroad may be given to all the Members.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, I shall get it circulated

12.22 hrs.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Paper No. III to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th December, 1958.

12.23 hrs.

DOWRY PROHIBITION BILL

**PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT
COMMITTEE**

जीवती सहै बरत जाई राय (सागर—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातिया) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं दहेज देने या लेने का निषेध करने
वाले बिल १९५९ सम्बन्धी मनुक्त समिति की
रिपोर्ट पेश करती हूँ ।

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM-
BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport—National Highways and Roads.

12.24 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****INDO-PAKISTAN FINANCIAL TALKS**

Shri Vajpayee (Bairampur): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Financial talks between India and Pakistan held recently at Karachi."

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I propose to make a short statement regarding the further progress in the discussions on the outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan, which were begun when I met the Finance Minister of Pakistan last August.

The House may remember that after the last meeting, I made a statement on the floor of the House in which I mentioned, among other things, that both countries should proceed vigorously with the checking and finalisation of the various figures relevant to the drawing up of the debt settlement between the two countries. In accordance with the arrangement then made, officials of the two Governments met in Karachi between the 15th and 18th of last month to examine the various figures of assets and liabilities. They covered fairly wide ground and agreement was reached on the facts of a number of individual items. Certain points required further clarification or the collection of additional material. This has been taken in hand by both the sides. It is expected that the next round of official discussions will be held early next month and it is hoped that it will be possible to complete at this meeting most of the examination of the figures required. The results of this examination will then be considered by the Ministers on both sides

*Correction of Reply to 686
starred Question No. 985*

and a decision taken. The official discussions are largely of the nature of fact-finding and it will obviously not be for the officials to take any decisions. I am hoping that these discussions will be successfully completed and that it will be possible for the two Governments to reach a settlement on all the issues together at an early date.

12.26 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF REPLY TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 985**

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Sir, in a supplementary question arising from starred question No. 985 answered on the 31st August, 1959 Shri Hem Barua wanted to know whether it was a fact that Government propose to spend Rs. 2 crores on the development of sports during the remaining period of the Second Plan period. He also wanted to know how much of this amount was going to be utilised by the National Coaching Scheme and how much was going to be made available to the State Governments for the development of sports.

In reply I had stated that a major part of this amount would go to the State Governments for schools and colleges, that is to say, nearly about 75 per cent.

A correction has now to be made. The actual position is that a sum of Rs. 1 crore only is expected to be spent on the development of sports and games during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan, subject to availability of funds. A major part of this amount of Rs. 1 crore, that is to say, about 57 per cent., will be disbursed to schools and colleges while 23 per cent. will be utilised by the National Coaching Scheme.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Out of this Rs. 1 crore, Sir, we are now told

[Shri Tangamani]

that 57 per cent. will be disbursed to schools and colleges and 23 per cent. will be utilised by the National Coaching Scheme. May I know what will happen to the balance, how that will be spent for the promotion of games and sports?

Dr. K. L. Shrimani: The remaining 20 per cent. will be spent as given below:

Grant to construction of stadia—3 per cent.

Grant to National Sports Federation for various activities—4 per cent.

Popularisation of games and sports in rural areas—8 per cent.

Organisational expenses on federations, associations, State Sports Councils etc.—5 per cent.

That will make a total of 20 per cent.

12.27½ hrs.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL*

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Council and an All-India Bar.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Council and an All-India Bar."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.28 hrs.

ANDHRA PRADESH AND MADRAS (ALTERATION OF BOUNDARIES) BILL

Mr. Speaker: Before we take up the next item of business, I would like to make a brief statement to the House. This boundary matter relates to my constituency and, therefore, I do not propose sitting here. However just I may try to be, I do not want to create an impression that I am deciding one way or the other.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): How can that impression be created?

Mr. Speaker: I shall, therefore, ask the Deputy-Speaker, Sardar Hukam Singh, to take the Chair and get through this Bill.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): How many villages in your constituency are going, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I think more than half my constituency.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Before you leave, Sir, may I submit.....

12.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Naushir Bhargava (East Khairpur): Before we proceed with the Bill, Sir, may I point out that on the last occasion the Government undertook to circulate to us the plans showing the individual boundaries. So far nothing has been done. I should like to know from the Government why the wishes of the House have been disregarded.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, Shri Reddy submitted an application stating that certain documents be called for before this Bill is taken up.

I also made a suggestion by way of an application and sent a copy of it to the Home Minister; and on that the hon. Speaker was pleased to call for those documents. We have been enquiring about those documents every day and were asking whether they have arrived in the Library. Those documents have not arrived. At the same time, this is very peculiar. The award is there. The award says that such and such memoranda presented by the two Governments form part of the award. I shall refer you to pages 14 and 15 of the award. There it is said that the Government of Madras have put in their memorandum which was given to the Andhra State Government and the Andhra Government replied. Both these form part of the award. But unfortunately, those documents are not here. Many people made applications and produced plans also. They were not considered and they are not here. We wanted to call for them. This is a peculiar case. The judgment is here, but the pleadings are not here; the evidence is not here; and we are called upon to see whether the report is correct. I will beg of you to ask the Government to furnish kindly at least such documents which have already been ordered by the Speaker to be made available to us, so that we may be able to do justice to this case.

There are two plans. The Speaker was pleased to order that the survey plan of 1957 may be made available to Members. But only the plan of 1935 has been given. The eye-sketch plan has also come, but not the survey plan of 1957-58. What is the use of those plans? The right plan which is acceptable now has not come.

Shri Datar: May I point out that in this connection a request was made that certain maps should be produced. Seven copies of these maps had been forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and they have been made available in the Parliament Library. The following two maps of Tiruttani have been placed in the Parliament Library:

"(1) The 1935 survey map of Tiruttani taluk, an authentic publication of Madras Government referred to in para. 2 of this note, and (2) An eye-sketch map of Tiruttani taluk; five copies have been supplied, as prepared by the Andhra Government referred to in paragraph 5".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are they the latest publication so far as this subject is concerned, and about which objection has been taken now?

Shri Datar: They are the latest and they are authenticated by both the Governments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are the maps of 1935. They are not the latest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What should I do? That is a matter of controversy. The Government says this is the last and the hon. Member says this is not the last. He can argue it when he moves his motion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Speaker was pleased to order that the survey plan of 1957-58 should be produced. Has that been produced?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Government says there is no such map of 1957-58.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I can produce a copy of the plan. I can produce evidence to the fact that there is a plan of 1957-58. It is being withheld by Government.

Shri Banga (Tenali): Government have not said that there is no such plan at all. They only referred to certain plans. The hon. Minister then said that the 1935 plan is available. He said that the 1935 plan is authenticated by both the Governments. It is not necessary that it should be authenticated at all. The 1957 plan was made not by either of the State Governments, but was made under the authority of the Government of India. Is it not?

Shri Datar: The Madras Government

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was told that only the 1935 map has been placed in the Library. I put this question to the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs whether there was any later plan. He says this is the last, and it has been authenticated by both the Governments. Therefore, there is no choice left for me to put another question, when he says that this is the latest and the last map. It is disputed that there is another map which is of later preparation and that it ought to have been made available. We can discuss it when we proceed with the Bill. But, according to me, when the Home Minister says this is the last map, I do not think we can pursue the matter further.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I request you to look at it from another standpoint? I submitted that even the memoranda given by the Madras Government and the Andhra Government have not been placed here. The award says that they form part of the award and the whole record. They have not been placed on the file. The memoranda, the applications, representations, etc. have not been placed on the file.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter. But, if Shri Pataskar has said that they should form part of the award, they ought to be on the record.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: At pages 14-15, he has said that they are part of the award. In regard to the plan, my submission is, let the Government say categorically that no plan has been prepared in 1957-58. How could both the Governments sign on one plan, the plan of which the hon. Minister speaks? Only the plan of 1957-58 had been prepared under the Act of 1923. The 1957-58 plan has not come before us. How can the survey people get the two Governments' signatures? The plan of 1957-58 was not prepared for the purpose

of this case. What we want is a plan, the survey plan of 1957-58, prepared for the first time as a survey plan of the Tiruttani Taluk and it is now needed in connection with this Bill. The 1935 plan covers only one half of the area, and not the whole of it. That is not a real survey plan at all. Let the hon. Minister make a statement that no survey plan has ever been prepared by either of these Governments. He is not prepared to say it.

Shri Datar: So far as the hon. Member's reference to the award in which it is said that the documents form part of the award, is concerned, will the hon. Member let me know where Shri Pataskar has said that?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have mentioned pages 14-15. I will read that portion.

I gave a copy of the memorandum submitted to me at Madras by the Madras Government to the Andhra Government, and the latter in turn submitted to me their memorandum with regard to this dispute. Both these memoranda are attached to this report "etc."

Then, it is said

representatives of Salem district, particularly from Hosur, came to Hyderabad and completed the enquiry," etc., etc.

Further, on page 15,

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is not reading from Shri Pataskar's award. He is reading from something else. The hon. Member has stated that it was stated in the Pataskar Award itself. Will the hon. Member kindly enlighten us on this point?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am quoting from Shri Pataskar's award.

Shri Datar: I have got the Pataskar Award in my hands and it does not mention that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has got a stencilled copy and the hon. Minister has got a printed copy. Perhaps there is difference between the two.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The copy is signed by Shri Pataskar. It is dated 7th September, 1957. If he passes on to me his copy, I shall find out, and I shall pass on to him my copy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably the pages do not tally.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): When we have got a ready-made Bill approved of by two legislatures for our confirmation, how does the question of the original award itself come in? The Bill is based on it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because Parliament has to see to it, and the hon. Members have to make up their mind one way or the other when it comes to voting. They therefore want certain information

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Last time, when the question was discussed, it was agreed that the latest map should be supplied by Government. What was the understanding at that moment? Was it the map of 1935 or that a map of 1957-58 should be prepared and supplied? Let us first understand on what basis the adjournment of the discussion was accepted then and whether the Government have agreed to supply the latest map made in 1957-58.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Copies of the Pataskar Award which is based on these maps may be made available to the Members because that is the most important document on which the entire discussion is to be based.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: They are in the Library.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Five copies for 500 odd Members. It is absurd.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Only two maps. In response to the order of the Speaker, a map of 1957-58 should have been given to us. He never ordered for a map of 1953 nor did he order for the eye-sketch map.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What we are discussing is about the award. They say there are no adequate copies of the award. This was the objection taken by Shri Mohammed Imam and Shri Naushir Bharucha. Now, has Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava found the appropriate place where this point is mentioned, namely, the memoranda would form part of the award?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Objection has been taken by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to the non-supply of the latest map. From my perusal of the eye-sketch map that is placed in the Library, I found that the disposition of the various villages is far removed from the disposition as shown in the original map which was drawn by the Census Commissioner or the Assistant Census Commissioner. In the light of the changed disposition of the villages, I must say that the Pataskar award itself will have to be very different. If the same matter is referred to Shri Pataskar again.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different question; that is not before us now.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The main principle of the award is completely changed

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A Bill is coming up, which has been agreed to by two Governments. Can I ask the Government to refer the award to Shri Pataskar again?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: This House will have to consider it on the basis of the latest material.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is coming up that the Bill be taken into consideration and the House can take any decision that it likes. It shall have that authority.

Shri Ranga: Before we take up the consideration motion, we want information to be given to us, which the Speaker was pleased to direct to be supplied.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into what the Speaker has said

Shri N. R. Muniawamy (Vellore) I find there is a good deal of misconception in regard to maps asked for in this House. I was there the other day when the discussion was adjourned. The Speaker wanted that the latest map should be supplied. He meant the map which contains the villages, etc. But the hon. Minister said that he would try his level best to give the latest one. Now he says this is the latest one.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have those proceedings before me and I might read it for the benefit of hon. Members. This is what the hon. Speaker said.

"They have asked for the supply of a copy of the latest survey plan which gives the boundaries on the ground that the original plan that was looked into by Shri Pataskar does not show any contours, configurations and so on.

"I will certainly ask the Home Minister to supply a copy of the latest survey plan which is the authentic plan."

So, there are two things—latest and authentic

"I will pass on this information to the hon. Home Minister. He will try to get a copy of the survey plan, the proceedings which they wanted, the arguments for and against in relation to the plan that were submitted, etc.—whatever paper has not yet been placed before the House. I will look into it and inform the Home Minister."

That was what the Speaker had said at that moment. I have asked the Home Minister, according to those observations, whether the plan that has been placed is the latest and authentic also. This is what the hon. Home Minister has conveyed to me. This satisfies both the conditions. Under those circumstances, I request the Home Minister to move the motion.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I be permitted to move that the consideration of this Bill be postponed to a date to be fixed by the House, because we find Government is systematically denying to this House information and papers which are very valuable for proper consideration of this Bill? Irrespective of the fact whether a particular thing forms part of the award or not, certain relevant information must be made available.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless the consideration is asked for, how can he move for adjournment of consideration?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I will move it after the Minister finishes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: These are the words in the award.

"The Madras Government had also then sent a Secretary to Hyderabad to supply me with any information I needed. I gave a copy of the memorandum submitted to me at Madras by the Madras Government to the Andhra Government and the latter in turn submitted to me their memorandum with regard to this dispute."

After this, in my copy, these words appear, viz., both these are attached herewith. In this copy, they do not appear. But that would not make any difference. The Madras Government prepares its case and gives it to the mediator and a reply is called for from the other Government. That is also submitted. It is just like a petition

and written statement. They are very essential. We must know the views of both the Governments. So far as the people are concerned, they also came and made representations. They were also heard. All those documents were called for, but none of them is forthcoming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the first instance he said they formed part of the award. That was where I was anxious. But from the latest statement of the hon. Member, I find they do not form part of the award; they were evidence which he called for. After all, they were evidence and they do not form part of the award. So, if the Government is not putting forward that, the Members can take any decision they like, that they are not well-informed and they might give their opinion. But so far as the discussion is concerned, I cannot stop that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Can Government deny the information on the ground that they are not published documents?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us proceed and we will see if there are any difficulties.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it will be proper for me to place the circumstances under which this Bill has to be brought forward. It had a history dating back to 5 or 6 years and so, as far as possible I shall point out the circumstances and how this matter was evolved and has now taken the form of this Bill. The House is aware that in 1953, there was a very earnest desire on the part of Members of Parliament from the

then Andhra portion of the Madras State and also from others that an Andhra State should be carved out as early as possible. Then the Prime Minister made an announcement, according to which he stated that an Andhra State would be carved out from the undivided State of Madras excluding the city of Madras. Inasmuch as the Andhra people were anxious to have an Andhra State as early as possible, the matter had to be expedited. As stated by the Prime Minister in Parliament, the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas of the then Madras State were to be immediately formed into a separate Andhra State. Therefore, what were disputed were to be considered subsequently. So, a number of districts and 3 taluks of Bellary district were together formed into a separate State. A Bill was brought before this House and passed by the Houses of Parliament, and the new Andhra State was inaugurated on 1-10-1953. After the Andhra State was formed, naturally the question was to be considered as to which were the parts in the Andhra State that were to go to Madras or which were the parts in the remaining Madras State which were to come to the new Andhra State. For that purpose, Government had to take certain steps, one of which was that in respect of the disputed areas in some districts either of Andhra or of Madras, the language composition was again looked into. So, the census authorities were asked to collect figures and find out the linguistic composition of the villages in the disputed area. That took nearly two years. The work was started in October, 1953 and completed in June, 1955. The House will then note that by that time we were in a position to know the linguistic position of the various villages that form part of the disputed areas both in Andhra and Madras State. Then a very important event occurred at that time. The Government of Madras addressed a letter to the Government of India, and also to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and that has been referred to by Shri Pataskar, because from here onwards the progress of this matter starts.

[Shri Datar]

In July 1955, the Government of Madras, by their letter dated 2nd July, 1955, addressed the Government of Andhra, suggesting that the border dispute between Andhra and Madras may be settled by mutual agreement between the two Governments, and the representatives of the two States may sit together in a conference for the purpose. Then the Government of Madras laid down four criteria, which should be noted very clearly in this connection. The Government of Madras suggested to the Government of Andhra Pradesh the following criteria

- (1) the boundary line may be a continuous one and isolated pockets should be avoided to the extent possible,
- (2) village should be the unit for consideration and partition of villages should be avoided,
- (3) villages with over 50 per cent Telugu-speaking people should be incorporated in Andhra, to the extent practicable, and vice versa, and
- (4) due consideration may be given to the geographical features such as hills, forests and rivers as constituting natural boundaries between the two States and to economic features such as irrigation sources and their ayacuts being in the same State

You will find, thus, that two points were made clear by the Government of Madras. One was that there should be a solution by agreement between the two parties, and the Government of Madras further suggested the criteria that was to be followed in working out such an agreement and finding out which areas should go to which of the two States.

Now, this letter of the Government of Madras was answered by the Government of Andhra in August 1955.

And one of the important points that has to be noted in this connection is that they generally agreed to the principle suggested by the Government of Madras and the understanding was that the parties should come to an agreement on certain specified points in respect of the disputed areas. The second point was that the agreement should be worked out in consonance with the four principles, to which I have already made a reference. After the Government of Andhra have agreed to this, we had before us these four principles, which had to be worked out into practice. It was at this stage that Shri Pataskar was requested to mediate and to give his report or award, whatever words we might use on the basis and in consonance with the four principles that were laid down by the Madras Government and accepted by the Government of Andhra.

Then a map was also produced. So far as that is concerned, I may point out that the Government of Madras prepared a map on the basis of the material that they had. Now, the principal point was with regard to Tiruttani taluk, then in Andhra State. With regard to that, what had happened was that in 1935 a part, a half of the taluk of Tiruttani, had been duly surveyed, but the other portion had not yet been surveyed. Then a map was prepared, more or less depending upon this map of 1935 and the Government of Madras gave that map to Shri Pataskar. That map was available to both the Governments of Madras and Andhra. At a subsequent stage, the survey of the remaining portion of Tiruttani was also duly finished and a map was prepared, and it was duly authenticated by both the States together. That is a point which has to be noted.

Then the Government of Andhra also prepared, what is known as an "eye sketch map", and after this map was prepared they sent it to the Madras Government for their consideration, or their verification. The Madras Government found that there

were certain discrepancies, and those discrepancies were regarding the location of certain villages. Out of those discrepancies, it might be found that except in respect of four, the other discrepancies were not of a material nature, because they were admittedly areas which were either predominantly Tamil-speaking or predominantly Telugu-speaking, that means, they were within them. Then the Government of Madras found that these discrepancies ultimately could be confined only to four places, and not more. Then this was looked into by the survey officers of the Government of Madras and the Government of Andhra, who, I believe, went to the various areas, and they agreed that the discrepancies ultimately had to be confined to those four places.

So far as those four places were concerned, as a result of this enquiry, three continued to remain in Andhra, because they were inside the area, and not on the border, which should be noted. With regard to one, it was on the border and so that was allotted to the Madras State. This is what has happened, so far as these maps are concerned.

So far as these maps are concerned, a number of hon. Members are possibly under a misunderstanding and, therefore, I would make it quite clear to this House that, so far as the map of Tiruttani taluk is concerned, except the map which has already been prepared, no other survey map was prepared in 1957-58, and that the other map that has been produced in five copies was the eye-sketch map of Tiruttani taluk prepared by the Andhra Pradesh Government, which was looked into and scrutinised by both Governments, when they came to the conclusion that except on four points, on which the parties agreed that three villages should go to Andhra Pradesh and one should go to Madras, beyond that, there was absolutely no mistake at all, no inaccuracies.

Both Governments were agreed on that point, let that be kindly understood. Special officers were appointed from the survey departments of both the States and here I would read from the report with a view to leave no room for doubt.

"On comparing the 1935 survey map with the eye-sketch map of the Andhra Pradesh, the Madras Government observed 22 discrepancies in the physical location of certain villages."

It may be stated that this list of 22 discrepancies was looked into but *they did not affect the question of the transfer of any villages*, because they were inside the border. But what was affected was only four, and therefore a descriptive correction was made so far as these four villages were concerned. Three of these villages were actually located in the two plots recommended to be retained in Andhra Pradesh and one was found to be on the new boundary line between the two States. Then it states—I would request the House to note this—

"As a result of the joint scrutiny of the villages in question by the Deputy Director of Survey of both States in February 1959, these discrepancies were settled between the two Governments."

"It was agreed" by the two Governments "that the three villages, which, if transferred to Madras Government, would have been enclaves in Andhra Pradesh, should be left with Andhra Pradesh. The fourth one, which was on the new boundary line, was agreed to be transferred to Madras."

"Provisions in the Bill are on this basis. These adjustments do not involve any modification of Pataskar award in the sense that only a correction has been made."

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[Shri Datar]

about physical location of three villages which were found actually to be situated in the two blocks proposed to be retained in Andhra Pradesh."

13 hrs.

Shri Ranga: Would the hon. Minister be good enough to tell us as to who prepared the 1935 survey map?

Shri Datar: Let me complete and if there are any questions to be asked I shall answer them afterwards. I shall place the whole picture in an organised manner before the House so that, according to me, a number of conceptions will have been removed.

The most important point in this connection is that the two Governments have confirmed that there are no more discrepancies affecting the award. This is a categorical statement made by the two Governments of Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

Then, the matter, as I have stated, was referred to Shri Pataskar. Shri Pataskar gave his first award and when he gave his first award it was found that Andhra Pradesh felt that certain points had not been decided by him. Therefore the matter was again remitted to him. He went into the points that were raised before and what he did was that he stated that in addition to the villages that according to him were to be either retained in Andhra Pradesh or transferred to Madras three villages from the Krishnagiri Taluk of Salem District should be transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Ranga: Tiruttani Taluk?

Shri Datar: Krishnagiri Taluk of Salem District. I have stated so

So, what was done by this subsequent or modified award was the grant of three more villages from the Krishnagiri Taluk to the Andhra State. Now, the remaining claims of

the Andhra Pradesh Government, either from Krishnagiri Taluk or from Hosur Taluk, were negatived by him. This last award was given by him on the 25th July, 1957.

Then the two State Governments took up the matter in their hands and the Government of India prepared a Bill on the basis of Shri Pataskar's award. On the 7th April, 1959, the draft of the Bill, which the Government of India prepared in this respect, was sent to the two State Governments for consulting the legislature in the two States, because under article 3 of the Constitution nothing can be done unless the State legislatures were also consulted.

May I point out in this connection that the legislature in Madras consisting of the Assembly and the Council considered this matter in the same month, towards the end of April—I believe about the 28th and 29th of April. They accepted the Bill. Similarly, this Bill was also considered in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. There the whole position was made clear by the Chief Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy. May I also point out in this connection that these points that are now sought to be raised stating that the maps were not correct and that large areas had been wrongly included in the Madras area were not taken up at all.

Shri Ranga: They were mentioned by several members.

Shri Datar: No. This is what I am pointing out to my hon. friend.

Shri Ranga: Kindly look into the speech of Shri Gopala Reddi.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member allow me to proceed.

I have got before me the debates of the Andhra Pradesh legislature and there you will find that this particular question was not raised at all. That is what I am pointing out. They

raised other questions. They stated that some more area in Krishnagiri and Hosur Taluks should also be given. They raised a particular ground. In the original principles agreed upon it was stated that for the transfer from one area to another what was required was that the population of the particular linguistic group should be 51 per cent. The Andhras made a case, subsequently before the mediator, that it is not necessary that it should be 51 per cent and that it is sufficient if the Andhras were the largest linguistic group in that area. For example in the Hosur Taluk, you will find that there are trilingual areas and the population of either the Telugus or the Tamils cannot be 51 per cent, because it is a trilingual area. In some cases it was contained that if, for example, the Telugus are numerically larger than, say, the Tamils or the Kannada people then naturally it ought to go to them. That was the argument that was advanced. But this argument was not accepted by Shri Pataskar. He stated that he had before him the four criteria and those criteria were to be literally followed. Secondly, they stated that if some villages in the Krishnagiri Taluk were given to them on this basis then—it was further contended—a contiguity would be offered. That was, what you can call, an interdependent argument, namely, give us some villages in the Krishnagiri Taluk on the principle that we form the largest linguistic group though not 51 per cent. If that is given then certain areas in Hosur would be theirs. That was an argument which did not find any favour with Shri Pataskar.

Shri Narasimhan: Counter-arguments were voiced by the other State Legislature.

Shri Datar: What I was submitting was that when this matter was taken up both by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council and the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Shri Sanjiva Reddy moved this question.

This is what he has stated. Let me make the position very clear. This is what Shri Sanjiva Reddy had said:

"At the time of the formation of the Andhra State, dispute arose about the future of Tiruttani and the Prime Minister advised that for the time being Chittoor District might be included in the Andhra Pradesh and the matter could be leisurely settled afterwards in the light of his advice."

The matter was immediately taken up.

May I also point out in this connection that inasmuch as this was a special matter this was not governed either by the advice of the States' Re-organisation Commission or by the States' Re-organisation Bill. In the Report it has been stated that inasmuch as that matter was being considered separately by the two Governments of Andhra and Madras, no recommendations were made by the States' Re-organisation Commission. Thus you will find that this matter is governed by an agreement and that agreement was worked out by Shri Pataskar. This was accepted by the two Governments at the Zonal Council meeting.

I forgot to mention that when Shri Pataskar gave his award the two Chief Ministers, that is, of Madras and Andhra Pradesh, accepted it at a meeting of the Zonal Council and it was only thereafter that further steps were taken. As I have pointed out, when the matter came before the Andhra Pradesh legislature, this specific question of the inaccuracy of the map and its bearing on the areas that are now raised was not touched at all. All that was raised was, as I have stated, mostly about Krishnagiri and Hosur. Afterwards the motion was adopted by the Legislative Assembly and also by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What was the number of votes for and against?

Shri Datar: We have now come before the Parliament mentioning the main points on which an alteration has to be made

So far as the Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it also has got certain areas from Madras State. Andhra Pradesh has got about 151 villages—72 from Ponnuri Taluk, 76 from Tiruvellore Taluk and 3 from Krishnagiri Taluk in Salem district, the other two taluks being in Chingleput District. Thus, they have got 151 additional villages. The population is about 95,000 and the area transferred under the Bill from Madras to Andhra Pradesh is about 326.39 sq miles. This is so far as the area that is got by Andhra Pradesh from Madras is concerned.

The area that is transferred from Andhra Pradesh to Madras consists of 318 villages—288 villages from Tiruttani Taluk of Chittoor District, one village from Puttur Taluk also in Chittoor District, and 29 villages from Chittoor Taluk. Thus, 318 villages have been transferred from Andhra Pradesh to Madras. The population is 2.40 lakhs and the area transferred is about 405.89 sq miles. Apparently there is a larger area that is given to Madras, but on this point may I read to you what Shri Pataskar himself has said?

Shri Ranga: Larger area or larger people?

Shri Datar: After reviewing the proposed transfer and the retention in the two areas, this is what he has stated on the page 22 of his last report:

"It can be seen that as a result of my proposal, though a large part of the Taluk of Tiruttani goes to Madras, a correspondingly large area from the Taluks of Ponnuri and Tiruvallore goes to Andhra. So, by this adjustment, no State loses appreciably in any extent."

Therefore, the main change that is to be made, or the substance thereof is that certain villages from Madras State are to go to Andhra Pradesh, and certain villages from Andhra State are to go to Madras. On the whole, as Shri Pataskar has pointed out, there is no appreciable loss to any particular State. So, this is the main purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward.

Certain consequential arrangements have to be made so far as the representation in the legislatures is concerned. So far as the Lok Sabha is concerned, there is no chance at all. The membership of Andhra Pradesh and Madras remain as it is. In respect of the Rajya Sabha, one more seat has gone to Madras and therefore in respect of the Assembly seats, there is one increase in Madras from 205 to 206, and consequently there is a decrease in the case of Andhra Pradesh from 301 to 300.

Consequential proposals have also been made in other respects to which I need not make a reference. Wherever there are certain public utility projects, as for example a tank, the matter is actually under consideration. The Zonal Council has appointed a sub-committee which is looking into this matter. Naturally one is interested in seeing that whatever has been done by way of development of public utility projects is shared by both the States together, because this reorganisation or this alteration of boundaries should not affect the development of any area. Therefore, that question has been fully taken into account.

There are other matters which are more or less of a usual nature as, when even one inch of territory is to be transferred from one State to the other, consequential provisions have to be made about the High Court, about the distribution of assets if any, other arrangements about institutions etc. All that has to be gone through, whatever might be the extent of the area to be transferred. As the House is aware, during the last session a

certain area from Rajasthan was transferred to Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the Chambal Project. It was mostly a forest area, about 2,800 acres in extent, but still the whole process had to be one through because thereby certain areas were transferred from Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh. Here the question is a bit larger because villages have to be transferred. Therefore, I submit that what was promised when the Andhra State Bill was passed, namely that steps would be taken for settling the question with regard to the disputed areas has now been completed by the sponsoring of this Bill.

Secondly, I may point out that this was an occasion where both the Governments agreed and laid down certain principles as Shri Pataskar has pointed out. Certain other criteria had been laid down so far as the States Reorganisation Bill was concerned, but here he rightly states that those principles need not be followed because in the States Reorganisation Act what they had stated was that normally the district should be the limit and the population should be 70 per cent. It should be appreciated that in this particular case fortunately for the two State Governments there was an agreement not only about the desire to come to an amicable settlement but also about the criteria or the principles to be followed, and therefore all that Shri Pataskar has done is only this. He was not an arbitrator, he was a mediator. He used his good offices for putting into effect the four principles that had been agreed to by the two State Governments. On account of this happy initial agreement it was easier for Shri Pataskar to give effect to these principles and to draw a line. On the whole, when the whole matter has been gone into in such a very careful manner

Shri Ranga: Careful?

Shri Datar. through the good offices of an earnest, independent and conscientious friend like Shri

Pataskar, we should consider whether there are any grounds at all for departing from what has been done.

Shri Ranga. Question

Shri Datar: As I have stated, the two State Governments have agreed, agreed not only about the four principles, not only about the advisability of Shri Pataskar being the mediator, but also about the result of his award. That is what I am trying to place before the House.

Assuming for the sake of argument that there is something in respect of which perhaps a different view might be taken, the question is whether, after all, the whole point has been substantially complied with or not. It is true that 51 per cent has been mentioned there.

Shri Ranga. That is the trouble.

Shri Datar: In addition, I may also point out that it has been stated that due consideration should be given to geographical features such as hills, forests and rivers constituting the natural boundaries between the two States. It is perfectly possible, if we take a theoretical view to draw some other line perhaps an awkward line, but taking all things together, has or has not Shri Pataskar's award satisfied what was necessary for settling the dispute between the two States? In my humble opinion that has been done. And there are no inaccuracies in this particular case, especially since the two State Governments have agreed at all the stages. That is a point on which I should like to lay the greatest stress.

After all, here, we have two States in India, and there was some area in one State which had not been properly developed, and when the question was raised about it Shri Sanjiva Reddi promised that special attention would be given to that particular area. I am anxious that this matter should be settled as early as possible and the suspense removed for ever. For, after all, if the suspense is there, then, naturally, things

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Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order The hon Member Shri Raghunath Singh is sleeping

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No, I am not sleeping

Shri Datar: Let him sleep; let him enjoy a little sleep

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Shri Datar: Apart from that, we have got here an agreement happily entered into, and fully confirmed and endorsed at all the stages

Therefore, I would appeal to all hon Members to set aside other considerations which are, after all, of a minor nature or a trifling nature. Let us take into account the whole picture and let us put an end to this controversy

In October, 1953, the main Act was passed, and in November, 1959, after six years, this particular matter has been fully solved, and I am quite confident that hon Members will take this aspect into account and give their full support to the provisions of this Bill

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much time is allotted for this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five hours have been allotted for this Bill

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: How much for general discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming to that

Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the alteration of boundaries of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Madras and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration"

Now, I come to the question of the allocation of time as between the

different stages. Five hours have been allotted for this Bill

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): There are practically no amendments, and there will be practically no second reading

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The general discussion should get priority in the allotment of time

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You will appreciate that five hours were allotted because this Bill was so complicated, but now after studying it for such a long time, I should think that the time which has been allotted is very short, and we shall not be able to do justice to it. Even today, I do not think that we are in a position to debate on this Bill

I would beg of you to kindly consider that the fate of two lakhs of people is involved in this Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a motion coming up presently that the discussion on this Bill be adjourned, and hon Members shall have a right to exercise their choice then, and they can say whatever they like then

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as extension of time is concerned, I may submit that that is a different matter entirely. Five hours are not enough.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Let it be extended to 8 hours

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Let it be 8 hours

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: And let 5 hours be given for the general discussion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see, as we proceed. For the present, we may say that we shall have 4 hours for the general discussion and 1 hour for the other stages

Does Shri Naushir Bharucha want to make his motion just now or some time later? He can move it at any stage

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I move right now that further consideration of this Bill be adjourned to a date to be fixed by the Chair, and I trust that in the meantime the necessary and relevant documents will be circulated by Government. I particularly object to placing only five copies in the Library for five hundred Members. The Members must have the relevant documents before them. It is not enough to say that the two Chief Ministers have agreed, and, therefore this House should abdicate its authority.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is

"That the debate on this motion be adjourned."

Till what date? The hon Member ought to fix the date himself and not leave it to the Chair. The motion has been moved by him and I am only putting it to the vote of the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In that case, I move that it be adjourned to the first week of December.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want that the discussion on the motion be adjourned to the first day or the first week of December?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall say, the last day, that is, the last working day, of the first week of December.

I beg to move.

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned to the last working day of the first week of December, 1959."

252 (A) L.S.D.—5

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned to the last working day of the first week of December, 1959."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Will anybody be allowed to speak on this? I shall give you arguments to support this plea of my hon friend.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Ordinarily, no detailed discussion is allowed on this motion. The hon Member Shri Naushir Bharucha has moved a motion, and afterwards he might say something on it. All right, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava also might have his say.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I shall show you why the debate on this Bill should be postponed. The real reason is that as a matter of fact, Government themselves have not done their duty in this case. They are satisfied that two Chief Ministers have agreed and the Legislatures concerned have approved. But the duty of this Parliament is exceptional in this case.

Article 3 of the Constitution reads, 'Parliament may by law—

- (a) form a new State
- (b) increase the area of any State,
- (c) diminish the area of any State,
- (d) alter the boundaries of any State,
- (e) alter the name of any State;

Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States, the

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon "

The words are 'for expressing its views thereon' That is the only function of the local Legislatures So, really, it has not been appreciated that the entire duty in this case is that of Parliament and Parliament alone, no Chief Minister, no set of Chief Ministers, not even all the Chief Ministers combined, can part away with one inch of land belonging to one State in favour of another State

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is why this Bill has come up here The Chief Ministers have not transferred any territory

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The point is that when it has come up here, Parliament is the sole authority

May I submit that as a Member of Parliament, it is my duty to see that the whole thing is done rightly? My hon friend says that a good reliable *nayee* has come from his house May I just give you a story? A person was standing at a place, and a *nayee* went to him and told him, 'It is very unfortunate that your wife has become a widow' That person began to weep But other people came and told him, 'You are living So, do not worry' But he began to weep saying that his wife had become a widow, and he said 'This *nayee* is such a reliable *nayee*, he has come from the house How can I disbelieve him' He began to say like this without even thinking that when he himself was living, his wife could not become a widow

Here, the whole argument during all this one hour has been that the two Chief Ministers have agreed, and two Legislatures have not said a word against this Is this the way in which this thing should be done? After all, this House has got not only the

authority but the duty and the sole duty of seeing whether justice has been done to these two lakhs of people

Shri Narasimhan: My hon friend says that it is the sole duty of this House May I submit to him that that statement is not quite correct, because, according to the Constitution, the Bill has to be referred to the two Legislatures also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the constitutional provision that this Parliament has ultimately to decide whether to increase the area of a State or to add to one State or to diminish the area of one State, but the views of the States are to be ascertained

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The views of every person, including those of the Legislature and the Chief Ministers are to be considered, and they ought to be appreciated I am not here to say that the Chief Ministers are unreliable people That is not what I am submitting The views of the Chief Ministers are not entitled to more weight than those of any person living in those States or of any outsider or of any Member of this Parliament When the Legislature of Andhra was consulted about the award of the Taluk and the Members representing the relevant constituencies of Andhra walked out in protest from the House Does it constitute approval of the award

The people of Tiruttani constituency are fortunate people because they have got our Speaker as their representative But the Speaker is not allowed to say a word That is most unfortunate Unfortunately, in the other House also the gentleman presiding over the other House, hon Dr Radhakrishnan, was born in Tiruttani But both these persons must keep mum The views of the local Legislature are claimed to be binding on us, Members, but unfortunately, their representatives in the Parliament will not be allowed to express their views even This is

unfortunate The people living in those parts are fortunate in having such representation, but it is unfortunate that their representatives should keep mum But this is beside the point

My humble submission is that we must look at the matter from the point of view of those who are being asked to leave Andhra Pradesh for Madras or *vice versa*. Not a single word has been said about the objections that were raised It is not that the objections are being raised only today and that the Chief Ministers did not wish to raise any objection You may kindly see the award In the award itself, Shri Pataskar has said that these people came to him and appealed to him against such and such a thing Therefore, if we are to consider our hon Minister's statement that people never raised any objection, then the whole file should be here We should be furnished with all those papers in which the objections were taken to to each and any everything Supposing I prove that objections were taken before Shri Pataskar on those very things which we shall have to consider here, what would my hon friend say? My hon friend's plea can be substantiated only if the papers are before us But what is it that my hon friend has done? The maps were there Shri Pataskar said that the Andhra Pradesh Government did not produce the map Are you going to rely on that Government for not doing its duty, when it did not produce even a map when it had got the map? It produced maps for other territories and for other talukas, but not for this taluka From the Award itself, you will be pleased to see that the Andhra Pradesh Government did produce maps for other talukas but for this taluka only no map was produced

May I also bring to your notice the fact that unless we get the other documents, we cannot come to a correct conclusion in this matter? My hon friend says that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to

it I am ready to show here that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had on several occasions said—'I do not want to be bound by this, I want that the principles of the SRC should be applied to this case' Those documents are not being produced before us I want to say that the Chief Minister was under duress He was not allowed to do his duty So unless the papers are produced before us, we cannot come to a correct decision on this matter

Shri Datar: Let the hon Member not make such an allegation It is most undignified to say that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was under duress

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Excuse me This is only a conclusion I did not say that Shri Datar put him in jail

Mr Deputy-Speaker: At least here the Chair should not be put under duress!

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is under duress!

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would submit that in the Award itself the Chief Minister has said not once, not twice but several times, 'I am not bound by the previous agreement, I want that the whole matter may be deferred and it may be decided on the basis of the SRC principle' and yet mediation was arranged The Chief Minister who is said to be a thoroughly reliable person, a gentleman whose words should carry weight and confidence has said this In the Award it is recorded that he said it several times

Then again what about those two lakhs of people? In a democratic State, does not the opinion of A and B count? Do they also not have their opinions, feelings, leanings affections etc? Those persons also brought their documents before Shri Pataskar. Those documents are also not here.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

I am also not clear in my mind whether the printed Award is the last thing I have not seen the original Award I would like to see the original Award whether the words which appear in the printed Award are there in the original Award or not We cannot say whether the printed Award is rightly printed or not

Therefore, my humble submission is that the original Award, the two statements of the Madras Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government as also the representations made by various people and various associations—hundreds of people went in deputation to Shri Pataskar—should be placed before us I am not going to say that Shri Pataskar was partial not at all At the same time I must say that he was not an arbitrator He was bound hand and foot by certain principles If he had been allowed to proceed as an arbitrator he would not have done this As the ruling of one High Court says when a case is before the Judges they are not there to see a cock fight they must use their intelligence The maps that were relied upon were absolutely wrong The correct maps were not produced Shri Pataskar never went to that place He never went to a single place where there was dispute about contiguity

Therefore, at least in justice and fairness, the two statements of the two Governments as well as all the documents produced before him should be placed before us so that we may be able to judge whether the decision of the mediator, who was not even an arbitrator, was correct or not I do not know what they meant by 'mediator'

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: On a point of order The motion moved by the hon Member is for adjournment, but my hon friend now seems to be going into details

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request the hon Member to be brief I can very well follow that he is making out a case that because the necessary documents have not been produced, therefore the discussion should be adjourned This is his line of argument He could say that the documents had not been produced, that they were relevant important and very necessary, but he should not then go into details He should be brief

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then there is one point to which I would respectfully invite your attention The hon Member has made that no plan had been prepared in 1957-58 and the only plan was of 1935 The 1935 plan, you will be pleased to see is of no use I may assure the hon Minister that even the plan that he has produced is not a survey plan but only an 'eye-sketch' plan That is the name given

Shri Datar Of the Andhra Pradesh Government

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Of the Andhra Pradesh Government All right He says that both Governments signed it Let it be signed by both Governments

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Was the plan placed in the Library the plan of 1957-58?

Shri Datar Both The 1935 survey map of Tiruttani taluk is an authentic publication.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is also an eye-sketch plan?

Shri Datar: No, no It is a survey map

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The plan of 1957-58 of one taluk is an eye-sketch plan

Shri Datar: Yes

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I submit that the only plan which was relied upon by Shri Pataskar and the

two Governments is another plan, about which my hon friend has not spoken at all? That plan is here in the Library. That is the Madras plan. That is not put in here. Instead of that, something else is put before you. So I would beg of you at least to adjourn consideration of this matter to enable that plan to be produced before the House. I have got a copy of that plan. That plan is a decisive plan. These other plans are not valid. The later plan—eye-sketch plan—appears to have been prepared for the purpose of this case. We are submitting that that plan will be of no value.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member wants to bring up that plan for the benefit of the House or he wants the Home Minister to produce it?

Shri Ranga: There are other documents also.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: What I could follow from his latest words was that he wanted that the discussion should be postponed so that he should have that plan.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My submission is that as a matter of fact, in a boundary dispute, plan is the most important thing. You agree that the 1935 plan if you will be pleased to see, is only a survey plan for half of the Tiruttani taluk, for the other half, it is not a survey plan at all. The later plan which is prepared by and agreed to by the two Governments is there, that plan is relevant and I will take advantage of that. But the third plan which is in existence—I can certainly give an affidavit before you—should be brought here. The Government have not brought that plan here. It is not that that plan is non-existent. It is in existence and should be brought here.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): I am supporting the motion for adjournment of this discussion for a different reason. So far as the map is concerned, I would refer to page 21 of the Report of Shri Pataskar wherein it is said:

"The adjustment of the border suggested by me is marked thick in blue on the map specially prepared by the Government of Madras on the basis of village-wise data collected from the census of 1951."

From this it is clear that when the Award was given, a special map where all these corrections were made and blue pencil marks were there, was submitted. Unless that is presented to the House, we won't be enlightened as to whether justice has been done. This is one point.

There is another point. So far as the boundary disputes are concerned, since the States reorganisation issue the Home Ministry has made a mess of everything, because it has laid down one principle at one time and another principle at another time. Today the Ministry is coming before this House in respect of one particular boundary issue. All the State boundaries are under our jurisdiction in the sense that we can alter or modify them. In that sense, why should this piecemeal legislation be brought before the House when there are boundary issues between Bombay and Mysore?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: That is a different affair altogether. While speaking on the question of adjournment of the discussion, why should he bring in those matters?

An Hon Member: One principle for all.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: May be one principle. But what we are discussing just now is a different thing.

Shri Khadilkar: What I say is that in this issue when you bring in piecemeal legislation, at least accept the principle for universal application. Then it is something. The Home Minister has not accepted that position. He said that they are applicable only to a limited area. Therefore, I say that unless the Home Minister is prepared to make a state-

[Shri Khadilkar]

ment that the principles laid down by Shri Pataskar are of uniform and universal application when there is a dispute between one State and another, we cannot accept the position. If he accepts the position that the principles will be of universal application, then there is some value and sanctity in it.

Shri Tangamani: Mr Deputy-Speaker, I stand up to oppose the motion just now moved by Shri Bharucha on the following grounds. Already there has been considerable delay. Shri Datar took pains to explain to us the various developments that took place ever since the Andhra State was formed on 1-10-1953. As early as July, 1955 the issue was referred by both the State Governments and the award was actually given on the 25th of July, 1957. I do not know why the Government had taken so much time to bring this legislation. Actually when the Bill was brought forward on 7th April, 1959, we expected that this would be passed by the last session. Owing to certain reasons, it has come over to this session. This should be the last session and it should not be postponed further.

Secondly, there is an uncertain position prevailing in the 300 and odd villages which are to go over to Madras State and the 150 and odd villages which are to go over to the Andhra State. It is unfair to these people to keep this pending. Representations have been received by many of the organisations that it is time that something is settled because the position now is that neither the Madras Government nor the Andhra Government are taking any steps for developmental activities of these particular areas. I can give many instances.

The third reason is that this border issue will probably work as a precedent to many of the border issues which may come even later. Here certain principles have been accepted by two State Governments. Conti-

guity is one principle and taking the village as a unit was the other principle. (Interruptions.) Shri Pataskar took into account not only the memoranda from the two State Governments but many memoranda were actually submitted by the various organisations and many people were actually examined. It is only after sifting their evidence that this award was given. I can understand if Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava says that the entire evidence must be placed in the Library so that he can pursue it. But just to say that the memoranda from the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Government of Madras alone should be made available and to cast certain reflections on these two Chief Ministers is something which I cannot swallow. In the case of LIC, whether the evidence was written or oral, it was made available and I can understand that position here also. Otherwise, unless people are familiar with these particular areas, it is difficult. Shri Pataskar, with the help of these people, particularly these two State Governments, has shifted this evidence. (Interruptions.) Therefore I say that there should not be any demand to postpone this still further.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir, I am opposing this adjournment motion tooth and nail on two grounds. Firstly, the same reasons assigned by my friend Shri Bharucha may recoil on him when the question of bilingual Bombay State comes up. It is a bad precedent.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He should not be frightened on that account.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava had given out reasons for reopening the issue. But what do people expect any one of us here in this House to do? He bases his arguments purely on legalistic grounds and it may be very tenable in a court of law. Even here it may be regarded as a court of law but still

we must have a human approach and take into account the people living in these villages. These disputes have been pending long without settlement. The developmental projects and other things have not been looked into. My friend took exception to what the two Chief Ministers have done and I think he should not have mentioned the Chief Ministers of the two States. These two Chief Ministers represent the ideas and have the confidence of the people living there. I do not think any useful purpose would be served by adjourning this. (Interruptions) He says that heavens are not going to fall if it is adjourned by two days or ten days. Still we must know that we defer the developmental activities to that extent.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I support the motion for the adjournment of this debate for three reasons. When Shri Pataskar gave his award, there was no survey map. Secondly, as far as census is concerned, how did he come to the conclusion about the census when there was no survey map and when there was no boundary of the villages.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It is not the maps that we are discussing now. We are discussing whether the discussion should be postponed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yesterday, we received in Bulletin No. 2 that the map is hung on the wall in our Library. I have gone there to study the map. It is a very big map and there are nearly 200 villages and we have to go through each and every village census.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has evidently been absent from Delhi. Otherwise, the map has been hanging there for a long time.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Only yesterday it was given in the Bulletin. (Interruptions) It is very difficult to study these things in two or three days. Therefore, I support this motion.

Shri Narasimhan: I am coming from an area from where three villages go from Madras to Andhra. Strictly speaking, I am supposed to be a loser but in spite of that I would like this discussion not to be postponed. Shri Tangaman had stated that these should not be treated as mere chunks of territory. Lakhs of people are involved and for the last so many years developmental activities have not taken place. Roads are not built or even repaired. Bus routes are not given. Many other activities have come to a stand-still on account of the limited interest taken. On behalf of the people of either side, I plead that there should be a finality about these things. It will be like the doctor saying that the operation was performed successfully but the patient was not there. People want developmental activities to be undertaken. After all, the territories involved are small. Therefore, I request for an early decision. There is an urgent necessity for this law being passed and I also request that the appointed day may be fixed as soon as possible.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): My hon. friend has said that there should be a finality to these things. I say that finality will not come till the claims of Mysore to these areas are also settled because.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: We are not taking it up now.

Shri Basappa: I want to say that the award itself speaks of the trilingual border area. Mr. Pataskar says in the award and the triangular dispute regarding the trilingual area can be settled only at the instance of the three parties concerned. So, I say that this question is also intimately connected with it. (Interruptions)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We are not discussing it now. What does Mr. Nath Pai want to say?

Shri Nath Pai: I was only drawing your attention that there is a specific motion and Members should confine their remarks to that motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am also trying to do it but sometimes I do fail in my attempt. I had also some difficulty. I would not be able to put it to the vote before 2.30. That was also my difficulty and that is why I have allowed. Otherwise, I would have finished this soon.

Shri Ranga: Sir, last time the Speaker directed that all those documents that were referred to should be produced and made available to Members of Parliament. The hon Minister has not given us any indication of the reason why they have failed to respect the direction of the hon Speaker. We want—not that we do not want all other documents—at least the two documents of the Chief Ministers which were submitted to Shri Pataskar and whatever relevant official documents were submitted to Shri Pataskar. They are already, I suppose, in the archives of both the Governments. One would have expected the Government of India to be prepared to place them before the Members of this House. Would it not be reasonable on their part to agree to this proposal, for this adjournment for a few days? Heavens are not going to fall in between. It is not as if check measurements are going to be done, money has been paid and the contractors are going to bring in materials and start work on construction of roads or other things. Why is it that the Government of India should not be agreeable to this minor thing so that they can satisfy the direction given by the hon Speaker at least in its spirit if not in its letter?

Shri Datar: Sir, I should like to clarify a number of misconceptions. In the first place, I may refer to what Shri Ranga has stated. What was received from Shri Pataskar was a report along with two letters from the two respective Governments marked "confidential". So far as these two memoranda are concerned, they cannot be produced. Even in the original report of Shri Pataskar it has not been stated that these documents form part of the award or the report. Under

these circumstances, we have not been suppressing any documents. We have got only Shri Pataskar's award and the two memoranda from the two governments. As they are marked "confidential" they cannot be produced.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Who says they are confidential? It is for the Speaker to decide or for the hon Minister to decide, it is not for the man who sends it to say that it is confidential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is stating the position of the Government.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Either the Government should claim privilege . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what he is doing. He has stated that they are marked "confidential", and Government are not going to produce those documents, that is the privilege claimed.

Shri Datar: Then, Sir, about the maps used by Shri Pataskar there has been some misunderstanding and therefore, I would like to clarify the whole position. Tiruttani taluk was partly surveyed prior to 1935, the year in which the taluk map was printed. This partial survey relates to the villages belonging to the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanam Estate. The rest of the area (about 50 per cent of the total extent of the taluk) was not completed in survey till about 1953-54. By 1958, the survey work under section (5) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923, of this area had come to a stage when sufficient records were available to prepare a plan on the basis of the eye-sketch of the taluk and to have the position of the villages and their boundaries verified with reference to the available survey records. This method was adopted to prepare the plan of the unsurveyed portion of Tiruttani taluk. For the surveyed portion, the village boundaries were copied from the taluk map printed in 1935, and the grouped villages were

marked in the plan of Tiruttani taluk with reference to the grouping list of the old records of the surveyed villages. The plan of the taluk prepared in 1957-58 is, therefore, based both on the records of the recent survey and the old records of the survey done prior to 1935.

Then, in 1935, the Madras Government issued a survey map of the Tiruttani taluk. This was the map used by the Census Superintendent for the Language Brochure Book maps which were later incorporated in the map specially prepared by the Madras Government for Shri Pataskar's use. It is an authentic publication of the composite Madras Government long before the creation of the Andhra State. At the time Shri Pataskar conducted his enquiry, the Andhra Pradesh Government produced no map before him because I would point out, this particular map was an authentic map or a correct map. Under these circumstances, it would not be proper to say that there was no proper map before him.

After all, the question of a map is not so material as the question of the laying of a boundary line. So far as the question of laying down of the boundary line was concerned, there were only four inaccuracies which have been corrected. Under these circumstances, I would submit that no useful purpose would be served by postponing the debate. As a number of hon. Members have pointed out, the work of development has been delayed and there is a lot of suspense. I would therefore, urge the hon. Members not to ask for postponement.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want to ask one clarification with regard to this matter. I would like to know whether Shri Pataskar asked the Andhra Government to submit their map in addition to the map prepared by the composite Madras Government previously and the Andhra Government did not supply that map. Is it not a fact that Shri Pataskar arrived at his conclusions without the map supplied

by the Andhra Government and which map they submitted later after Shri Pataskar gave his award?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid that question would not be very material so far as this motion is concerned. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned to the last working day of the first week of December, 1959."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can now proceed with the discussion on this motion for consideration. There are two amendments to this motion.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Sir, I beg to move

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1959."

Sir, I have heard with deep interest the speech of the hon. Minister while moving his motion for consideration of this Bill. I am also aware that there is a good deal of confusion and I cannot do full justice to this subject nor arrive at a decided opinion for want of necessary material.

I belong neither to Andhra nor to Madras. I come from Mysore and Mysore is sandwiched between Andhra and Madras. It has intimate relationship with both these States, both economic and cultural.

Sir, looking at the Bill I feel that Andhra seems to be the greater sufferer than Madras. While Madras has to part with only 150 villages and 240 square miles of its territory, Andhra has to hand over more than 450 square miles and more than 300 villages. So far as I am concerned—and I am sure that is the case with many Members of this House—I have no personal knowledge of these villages or their location. We

[Shri Mohammed Imam.]

had to be guided by the relevant documents. We had to be guided by the maps. But these are not made available, and that is why Shri Nausahir Bharucha moved for the adjournment of the consideration of this Bill which was not accepted by the Government.

14 hrs

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By the House.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Yes, by the House. What I am concerned with is this. Will this transfer be for the convenience of the people who have been living under certain conditions from ages? Or, will it improve their status or will it bring them any fresh advantage? That is what we are concerned with. On this the Minister has not thrown any light.

This border dispute is not the only one that concerns the State of Madras and the State of Andhra. Between these States there are other disputes also. There is the dispute between Mysore and Madras, and there is a dispute between Mysore and Andhra also.

An Hon. Member: Kerala

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am not concerned with Kerala. Kerala does not come here though I am very anxious about that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does Mysore come in here? Is it only because it is somewhat in between the States of Madras and Andhra?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Mysore has a dispute both with Madras and Andhra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member intend to lay claim to some of the villages that are being transferred this way or that way?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Not in regard to these villages. What I submit is, we must give a finality as was suggested by Shri Basappa. On Hosur, there is a dispute between Mysore and Madras. There is a dispute between Andhra and

Mysore regarding Hirul and Madakasira and other regions. What I submit is, instead of taking up these questions one by one, it would have been desirable to consider all these boundaries at one time and arrive at a decision. It would have been the end of the trouble, so far as these border disputes are concerned.

I know the original idea was that Shri Pataskar should deal with the border question as regards Mysore and Madras regarding Hosur and that he must also take into consideration the border dispute between Andhra and Madras. There were three parties, and that was the original understanding. Somehow, I do not know what is the reason, Mysore was left out of this picture, though Mysore had strong claims for Hosur. Hosur is so near to Bangalore; it is only 20 miles from Bangalore. Though it is the inclination of a large number of people at Hosur to join Mysore and though the joining of Hosur with Mysore would have been advantageous administratively and economically also, somehow, the Madras Government kept quiet and it was not referred to Shri Pataskar. So, instead of a tripartite conference, it became only a conference, between two States—Andhra and Madras.

Shri Tangamani: Because Mysore was not in the composite State of Madras.

Shri Mohammed Imam: The original intention was to settle all the disputes among the States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra as regards the boundaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us speak about the settlement that is now before us.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Instead of taking up these questions one by one, it would have been better to have settled all these matters from the point of view of administrative convenience.

and the economic background also But that has not been done

So far as I am concerned, I am not aware what reaction this redistribution will have on the local inhabitants of the area. It is true that the local Chief Ministers have agreed to this transfer. It is also true that the concerned legislatures also have agreed. I do not know whether that agreement was unanimous, and I am sure there must have been dissidents in both the legislatures. But I am not aware what reaction this will have on the people, whether it is to their disadvantage or advantage. I may submit that we are not aware of the views of the representatives who come from the Chittoor district, for example, from our Speaker. His views should have been most valuable, but anyhow, the Speaker has kept away from these discussions.

An Hon Member: He cannot speak

Shri Mohammed Imam: But he can express his views. Personally, I think that on such occasions, the Speaker may vacate the Chair and put you in the Chair and then come and sit along with the Members and speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot do that. As long as he is inside the House he must preside and nobody else can preside.

Shri Mohammed Imam: Apart from it, we do not know what is the reaction of this redistribution on the villages. 300 villages are sought to be transferred from Andhra. Personally, I think this is not the way of settling a boundary dispute. Virtually, it would be transferring a big region, a big slice, from the Chittoor district to the Madras State. Any such transfer, I know, will have a great repercussion on the people. I do not like and I do not agree with the Pataskar Award. Shri Pataskar takes into consideration only one aspect, that is, the linguistic aspect. He lays down that a village should be taken as a unit. He lays down that if there are 51 per cent of the people who speak a certain language,

then their claims must be upheld. It is only on these two grounds that these villages have been proposed to be handed over. I do not agree with this view. This procedure goes directly against the views and the principles laid down by the members of the States Reorganisation Commission. The States Reorganisation Committee lays down that at the most the taluk should be taken as a unit, and in some cases, the district must be taken as a unit. The Commission lays down that, apart from this, the administrative convenience, the cultural affinity and the economic advantage must be the guiding factors. If any economic advantage is to be gained or if the administrative convenience is to be secured, then, I think we must allow some latitude so far as the languages or linguistic affinities are concerned.

I may give you one instance as to how administrative difficulties will be caused if we adhere to the only one principle of language. I may give you the instance of Rayadrug. Rayadrug is only 25 miles from Bellary. A large number of people who speak both Kannada and Telugu are there. They had their cultural affinity with Bellary and their trade relationship with Bellary and Chitaldrug and they were quite happy. After this reorganisation, Rayadrug, instead of the repeated requests, became part of Anantapur district. Now, they have been suffering, because their district headquarter lies nearly 80 or 90 miles away from their place. To attend to courts and other official matters, they have to make a long journey of more than 80 to 90 miles. Secondly, there is the question of their economic relationship with Bellary and Chitaldrug. That is the disadvantage. To day if the Government of India were to ask them whether they are going to Mysore, Bellary or Anantapur, they will gladly say, "We are going to Bellary", because it is to their advantage from all points of view.

To give another instance, take the *firka* of Heriol, which was formerly very near Bellary taluk. It is only 12 miles from Bellary. It is an enclave

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

and the road that runs from Bangalore to Bellary runs through this firka. There is administrative convenience and those people want to go to Mysore. I think the Andhra Government is willing to hand them over to Mysore. For the sake of administrative convenience, they have transferred the maintenance of roads to Mysore Government in that particular area, though it belongs to Andhra.

These are the instances I am quoting. Such sudden wholesale transfers without taking into consideration other aspects, will cause immense difficulties and disadvantages to the people living in those areas. Nearly 300 villages are going to be transferred. Maybe they are very near to their taluk headquarters or to the district headquarters at Chittoor. But if these 300 villages are going to be transferred to Madras, what will be their position? I would like to know how far they will be from the taluk headquarters. Perhaps they are going to be added to Chingleput, Tiruttani.

Shri Tangamani: Chingleput does not come in here.

Shri Mohammed Imam: There may be 51 per cent of Tamil or Telugu-speaking people but that is not the only criterion. As laid down by the States Reorganisation Commission, along with that, we have to take into consideration the natural affinity, the affinity of the people, administrative convenience, economic relationship and so many other things. It is only after looking into all those things that we have to come to a conclusion. But here it is a very sad and deplorable principle that has been laid down by an eminent jurist, Shri Pataskar. Here we are taking into consideration only one aspect—the language aspect—which is very wrong. I am sure the people living in those 300 villages will be put to untold suffering. After all, they are accustomed to a certain established practice, going to a certain taluk

headquarter; they have got their own friends. We are suddenly cutting them away and handing them over to another State.

So I submit that language alone should not be the criterion. We must see how far they are affected from all aspects. All these factors have to be determined. On this ground, I think it is too premature to consider this thing. Let us not be in a hurry, especially when we are going to reorganise and transfer certain villages. After all, they must live there and work together happily. When they go to the new areas, they must exchange blessings and work for the common good. On the other hand, if we take arbitrary decisions, I am afraid we will not be doing any good. We will be setting up an invidious distinction by taking language alone. If we apply this language criterion alone we will have to disrupt so many States. For example take the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Two instances have already been given and they are sufficient.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am speaking in favour of Madras.

Mr Deputy Speaker: I am not concerned whether he is speaking in favour of Madras or against it. He is making out a case that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Where does this come in, viz there are other cases in Mysore, etc?

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am only pointing out the dangers of applying the principles laid down in the Pataskar award. I am saying there is another area which is a purely Tamil-speaking area, with a population of 1 lakh and odd, surrounded on all sides by Kannada area. In the middle we have got a Tamil colony. So, if you accept the principle laid down in the Pataskar award

Shri Tangamani: The principle of contiguity also comes in.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am afraid this is a very bad, unhealthy and a very dangerous move. You will be giving a handle to other States to rake up similar questions and the whole country will be disrupted. Whatever good work was done by the SRC and the Parliament will be undone and there would not be any peace. On this ground, I submit that there is no hurry. We must take our own time. Let the Minister also collect all the materials and provide them to us by that time. The most important thing is, I want to know the reactions of the people living in those areas. Till now nobody from that area has said that he wants such a change. Let us proceed slowly and cautiously. On this ground, I submit that my amendment be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is before the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

That the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill, 1959, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely Dr M S Aney, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Shri Mahavir Tyagi; Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee, Shri Radha Raman; Shri C R Basappa, Shri Surendra Mahanty; Shri Raghunath Singh; Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik, Shri Upendra Nath Barman; Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Shri Nath Pai, Rani Manjula Devi; Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala, Shri Jagdish Awasthi; Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair; Shri T. N. Viswanatha Reddy; Shri N. R. Muniswamy; Shri B. N. Datar and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and 10 members from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

I also beg to support the amendment moved by the hon Member who preceded me. This question of alteration of boundaries of States is not a question which is only limited in its application to the States whose boundaries are sought to be altered now. This is an all-India question, in which if some principle is accepted, it will be regarded as something which will apply to other parts of India also. We have seen how things are moving. In this House, so far as Bombay was concerned, we know fully that the views of even the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, whom we respect so much, were not given effect to. I remember the day on which Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Patil and others spoke and the entire House agreed with their views. We changed that Bill and 216 Members signed a representation to the Prime Minister. Ultimately, the decision of the Government did not prevail. The decision of the Home Minister and of the Prime Minister did not prevail, but the decision of the House prevailed. That was, I should say, a red letter day in the history of this Parliament. As a matter of fact, the House realises its responsibility.

Shri Tangasani: That is also going to be revised.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The House realises its responsibility and even the views of Ministers are not being respected. If we want to revise again and revert to the old provincial boundaries and accept the principle of language as the guiding factor, may I humbly ask why not have Punjabi suba of Master Tara Singh? Why not also have a Hariyana suba? Then you will only be inviting trouble. Either you have a uniform policy of not changing the boundaries or, if you want to have linguistic States, apply the same formula to all States. Why should you say to Master Tara Singh 'No, Punjabi suba will not be given'? Why say the same thing to the Hariyana people? If we want to have linguistic States in this way, there is no reason why we should favour Bombay or Gujarat alone and not favour Punjab and Hariyana. I, for one, am against the division of this country. I am for the unity of the country and, therefore, even when there was a demand for Hariyana I did not support that demand. So far as Punjabi suba is concerned, I have every sympathy for my Sikh friends, but, at the same time, I opposed their demand for the sake of the unity of the country. Therefore, I will oppose the division of Bombay also. I know that my voice will be a voice in the wilderness and I will not be heard. But by this step you will be doing a wrong thing which will disturb the unity of the country. If you think that the demands of Gujaratis or Maharashtrians are justified, or that they are too vehement, and so you want to split the State of Bombay, do the same thing with regard to Punjabi suba and Hariyana and other parts of the country also. Be consistent.

The difficulty in this matter is that certain kinds of principles are evolved by persons interested, and they offer explanation for all that. In this particular case, the main plea of the Government is that the two Chief Ministers agreed and, therefore, they have done this. My humble submission is: Let us see the legal position

of a Chief Minister in regard to this matter. As I submitted, under article 3 of the Constitution, Parliament and Parliament alone can do this.

Shri Tangamani: The Legislature has passed a resolution, not only the agreement of the Chief Ministers.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I think the hon. Member will have his turn. This is not the way of interfering with the speech of a Member. I know that I have seen their speeches also. Not that I do not know that. But does my hon. friend maintain that Legislatures have got a right to influence Parliament, or because they have passed a resolution, we are bound by it? Does he maintain that? Kindly see article 3. According to article 3, who are responsible for alteration of boundaries in States?

14.23 hrs

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Shri Tangamani. I am aware of that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then why raise the question?

Shri Tangamani: I was only saying that it is not only the Chief Ministers but the Legislatures also.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You are certainly not aware of the position. If you are aware of it, you will not raise this. You do not appreciate the point. So far as the proviso is concerned it only says

'Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon.'

They have only the right to express their view.

Shri Narasimhan: I very humbly want to ask one question. When the Constitution has got a provision like that, which makes it inevitable for the Parliament to get the opinion from them, has that point no implication? The implication is that through them the public opinion is ascertained and we are guided by it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am yet to learn from my friend the meaning of the words "for expressing its views thereon".

Shri Narasimhan: Providing the eliciting of opinion in the Constitution in that manner, has it no meaning?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Saying that the asking for the expression of opinion is tantamount to saying that you accept their opinion is too much. That is doing injustice to the language, to the meaning of it. Suppose the views expressed are discordant, some members give this view and others give a contrary view. What happens? If there is a conflict in the views, what happens? May I tell the hon. Member—and he knows this better than myself and he is interpreting like this for the sake of Madras, his own province, which is the gaining party.

Shri Narasimhan: No, no.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the Council conflicting opinions were expressed by at least five members, they expressed different views. In the Assembly also, there was difference of opinion and most probably majority disfavoured the award and were highly critical about it.

Shri Narasimhan: Here also we differ.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Therefore, when the views are expressed there and when the views come to us, we will consider, this House will consider the question, keeping in view the views expressed there. But it is up to us to accept or reject their views.

Shri Narasimhan: But to treat the views of those members in that fashion is not doing justice to the Constitution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the legal position of the Chief Minister of a State? When people have chosen their representatives for Parliament, those representatives of the people in Parliament have got the right to influence the decisions here, not other people. A person who has been returned to the State Assembly and then subsequently becomes the Chief Minister has no legal position, better than an average individual. The Chief Minister as such, or any member of the Assembly as such, has no legal position to say that his opinion is more authoritative, or has got better weight than that of an ordinary individual. The voter has sent him only to the Assembly and not to Parliament.

Shri Narasimhan: What about the zonal councils?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There we are not legally bound to accept their view. I am afraid, he is introducing extraneous things. We have not heard from the hon. Minister that the zonal council has considered that.

Shri Narasimhan: It is in the memorandum.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is a zonal council? Our Constitution does not speak of the zonal council at all. At least the opinion of the Legislature has got to be expressed. But what is the zonal council? So, his argument about zonal council is like a broken reed. He has brought it in desperation in advancing his argument.

So far as the Chief Minister is concerned, his legal status is only that of an ordinary citizen of this land. Every ordinary citizen of this country has got the right to approach Parliament and express his view. As a matter of fact, these alterations should not be made. A Chief Minister cannot barter away chunks of terri-

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tory When the agreement about principles was made, even the Legislature was not consulted, also, when the letter was addressed to the Madras Government by the Chief Minister of Andhra

If you go through the history of the Andhra affair, you will be pleased to see that, as a matter of fact, the Andhra affair has got many vicissitudes of fortune. At one time in 1948, when the thing was mooted in the Constituent Assembly a committee was appointed. In 1949, a partition committee consisting of representatives who were Ministers of Andhra and Madras was appointed and all of them opined that Chittoor is an undisputed territory which must remain with Andhra. That was their decision. Also, when the statement was made by the hon Prime Minister in relation to Andhra, he also said that these 11 districts, including Chittoor are undisputed, so far as Andhra is concerned. Even in 1951, for nine months there was no agitation even after the State was inaugurated. So, what I am submitting is that things cropped up in course of time when different interests come into play. But, at the same time, to say that as a matter of fact, certain persons are of this view or that view is not proper.

Therefore, I may submit that so far as these agreements are concerned, we have got the Contract Act and we have got other Acts. So, even the Prime Minister himself cannot pass even one inch of our territory to another country. We know what happened to Beru Bari in the case of the Nehru-Noon agreement. People objected that even the Prime Minister is not competent to do that, what to speak of a Chief Minister. A Chief Minister cannot barter away, or do anything which would have the effect of taking a big chunk of territory from one State to another. Therefore, my humble submission is that this agreement, whatever it was, was an agreement without jurisdiction; without authority and without

any sort of sanctity. Who are the affected people? These persons are not the affected people. Who will be sent from Madras to Andhra and from Andhra to Madras? They are the affected people. They are the people who should have been asked what to do. Unless he was a person who was their representative, a legally appointed representative, he cannot make any promise like that or agree to barter territory. Now suppose I fight with Shri Narasimhan, though I will not fight—and say let us see who survives? Suppose we use arms in the duel and he kills me. What would happen? The person who kills me will be hanged though there is an agreement that we will have a duel and that nobody shall be brought to book. Still, the result will be that the law will not recognise that agreement. So if there is an agreement which is of no value, does it bind me? Have you shown me any agreement stating that the people of these provinces have agreed? The Chief Ministers came to conclusion and therefore the people are bound by these principles? No, not at all. Who is the Chief Minister to agree? He is nobody to agree.

In respect of this agreement, may I bring it to your notice that this very Chief Minister, it appears from the award, disagreed and said many a time subsequently, "I do not want this. Let the principles of the SRC apply to all the disputed items in Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Orissa." He stated, "We want to be bound by the SRC." His statement was this and the Chief Minister's statement was not respected. Why? Because this Chief Minister gives a statement favourable to the side which wants to have the advantage of it. Then, do not say that the Chief Minister said so.

Why were those people not bound by the statement that he made subsequently? Therefore my humble submission is that it is wrong to attach any sanctity to the statement

of the Chief Minister so far as these persons are concerned. But this is a long story. My hon. friend, Shri Imam, has given us certain ideas about the SRC and I will take full time to read out from the SRC Report. There are principles of general application and how these persons have been affected by them. But before I go to that I will try to convince you as regards one aspect at least, namely, that this is a case in which this Bill cannot be accepted at all. That aspect is this:

A reference has been made by the hon. Home Minister to two maps—one of 1935 and the other which has been subsequently made. This one is said to be the 'eye sketch' map. The two States agreed to that plan. The Government relies on those two plans. The third plan he said previously was not in existence but subsequently he had to admit that the third plan is also there. It is the survey plan which was subsequently made. It was made under a particular Act. It is relevant under section 35. That plan now he has admitted, is there which he has not yet brought and does not propose to bring. Let him bring that I think, in fairness to this House in fairness to the country and in fairness to the two lakh people. He should not withhold that plan from the House. It is entirely wrong to withhold that plan. He should bring that plan and give the House that plan so that we may know how the position stands with regard to these areas, whether they should go to Andhra or to Madras. In the absence of a survey plan my humble submission is, no boundary dispute can be settled. It is impossible to settle a boundary dispute of this dimension when 318 villages on one side and 151 villages on the other are affected without the survey plan.

Now, there was one survey plan of 1935. The hon. Minister has agreed that this survey plan does not relate to all the villages which have been affected but only to a part of them.

The plan is here and I would respectfully beg of you to call those plans as I am going to rely on those plans and submit for your consideration that even according to those plans the Pataskar award cannot stand for a minute. According to those plans which have been accepted by both the Governments and by our Government as well and according to the very principles which Shri Pataskar has accepted the situation is that at least 125 villages must be retained in Andhra or must go to Andhra out of these 318 villages. I want you kindly to look at the plans. You may kindly call for the plan and I will show and prove to you that even if the plan be accepted there is no contiguity of Madras or there is contiguity of Andhra also. I will go to the other parts of the question in due course but this first part I want to dispute and want to bring to your notice. Those two other plans may be called for so that you may be able to appreciate what I am submitting. I want to have the attention of the House for a few minutes on this point and I beg of the House to be indulgent to me so that I may be able to show to the House as to how the position stands.

The one plan on which the Madras Government relies was prepared at the instance of the Madras Government in a very curious way. That plan if shortened is fully contained in the plan which I am holding in my hand. That plan is with the Government also. This is, as a matter of fact, a small edition of the plan on which Shri Pataskar relied.

Shri Tangamani: May I know when was this map prepared by the Government of Madras?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They prepared it for the purpose of this case. They produced it before Shri Pataskar. This plan was placed before Shri Pataskar for deciding the dispute. You will be pleased to see that this plan is contained in the printed book, *Census of India, 1951*.

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Other plans are also there but this is the plan that I have got from this book. They are all printed by the Madras Government. Now this plan, I submit, is not in keeping with the other plan on which the Government relies. The other plan which the Government has produced is called the 'eye-sketch' plan which is signed by officers of both the Governments according to the statement of the hon. Minister after Shri Pataskar gave the award. But he says that the Governments accepted the other plan and only four discrepancies were there. I am here to tell you that there are 82 mistakes in this plan compared to that plan. A list of these 82 mistakes has been given in Petition No. 35 which was presented to this House by two Andhra people. That petition is here and 82 mistakes are stated there. I am here to convince you with reference to that petition that these 82 mistakes are quite clear and they can be substantiated. You will take time if you go through those 82 mistakes and I do not propose to waste so much time of the House on those 82 mistakes taking them one by one. But at the same time I would respectfully ask the House to give me indulgence so that I can at least bring to the notice of the House ten cases out of those 82. So far as contiguity is concerned, the principle of contiguity has been accepted as one of the four principles on which both the States agreed. In the words of Shri Pataskar, contiguity is a matter which is absolutely inviolable. The last words of his award are these:

"I am aware of the feelings and sentiments of the Government and people of Andhra regarding the Telugu areas in the taluk of Hosur. But it must be remembered that in the matter of adjustment of boundaries of States, the principle of contiguity must be kept inviolable. It would be dangerous in the larger interests of the nation to depart from this principle."

I congratulate Shri Pataskar for the enunciation of this principle in such a strong language. But I only beg of this House to look to this principle and apply it in this case. Now, to start with, there is a village, No. 134 in Pottur Taluk. That village has been given to Madras but the situation of that village is shown absolutely wrongly in this plan which the Madras Government prepared. Madras Government produced this map before Shri Pataskar and in it No. 134 is shown as a village occupying much more area and the boundaries are different, whereas the real boundary was that No. 135 is contiguous, which belongs to Andhra, to many other villages, specially No. 90. Now I do not know whether, unless the map is before you, you will be able to appreciate what I am submitting. So, I will submit that all the maps may be brought before you so that you may be pleased to understand what I am submitting.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether the maps can go into the proceedings. Unless they go into the proceedings, simply my seeing them will not help.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The maps are in the Library. Five maps have been produced by Government.

Mr. Chairman: He can cite the particulars by which it can be described.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I must at least satisfy you that in regard to these ten cases the award is wrong, and that the map is wrong, even on the basis of the map produced by the Madras and Andhra Governments subsequently on which our hon. Minister relies. I want the hon. Minister's attention as well as yours, because I am sure I can convince the hon. Minister that so far as these ten cases are concerned, 125 villages must go to Andhra. So, I beg of the hon. Minister to give me his undivided attention for about five minutes.

Shri Datar: I am giving. I am just trying to find out what he has stated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Unless these two plans are before you, you will not be able to follow me. There are two plans. One is the eye sketch plan to which you were pleased to refer.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the basis of your argument that the principle of contiguity has not been followed?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes. According to these two maps on which Government relies, there is no contiguity, and these villages should not be given to Madras.

Mr. Chairman: You can refer to that and the hon. Minister will verify.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is the Madras plan, the bigger one is based on this. This is a replica of that. The eye sketch plan is a short plan.

The first point I am submitting is in regard to village No 63, to the western side of Tiruttani Taluk in the plan. In this plan which is before you 63 is shown as south of 53 and 65, north of 96, east of 62 and the hills and west of 64 and 65. Kindly see this very situation in the eye sketch plan. There 63 is south of 64 and 66, north of 79, east of the hills and west of 56 and 80. Therefore, the location is not the same, nor are the boundaries the same. The effect is that villages 53, 65, 55, 64, 54 and 66 have been pocketed though they are Telugu majority areas having contiguity with 62. Sixtytwo is an Andhra village and it has got contiguity with all these villages, viz., 53, 65, 55, 64, 53 and 66. They are all contiguous. If you agree that 62 is an Andhra village, and it is an Andhra village, you can consult anybody, it is shown as an Andhra village then 53, 65, 55, 64, 54 and 66 are all contiguous to 62. They have been given to Madras on the plea that

there is no contiguity with Andhra. I do not want your opinion. You can reserve your opinion. I only want you to follow me.

Shri Datar: I am following him very intently

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is all I want. It has been said that on account of this 63, eight or nine villages have been given over to Madras, whereas the contiguity with Andhra is there.

Now I proceed to the second instance, in regard to 81. It is shown as south of 79 and 69, north of 101 and 104, west of 82 and east of 101 and 79 in the Madras plan. In the other map it is shown to be north of 101, to the south of 56, 58 and 59 and west of 69 and east of 80.

This 80 is one of the villages about which you have been pleased to say that both the Governments have submitted that it is wrongly shown. It is wrongly shown in the plan. You will find a note just beneath the eye sketch plan to the effect that 80 is wrongly shown. When it is rightly shown, it is adjacent to 81 which is a Telugu majority area having contiguity with a number of Telugu Majority villages, but it has been pocketed and given away to Madras. This 81 has been given away to Madras though it is contiguous to Andhra, and other villages also. This is the second example.

Kindly look at the third Village No. 102 has been given to Madras. It is to the north of 103 in the Madras plan, south of 101, east of 120 and west of 142. This 102 which is contiguous to 80, and that very 80 has been found to be wrong by both the Governments, is in the other plan to the north of 103 and the hills, south of 80, east of 97 and west of 101. By the wrong location of 102 which has a Telugu majority and has contiguity with as many as 20 Telugu majority villages, the area has been proposed to be given away to Madras. If you agree with me that there is this

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contiguity with Andhra so far as 102 is concerned, these 20 villages should not have been given to Madras.

Then I come to 134, Gopalakrishnapuram. It will be difficult for you to find it in those two plans, but I will give you an indication by which you will be perfectly convinced. It is in Puttur Taluk and is wrongly shown in the Madras map showing contiguity with 60 and 74. This is very important. But according to the survey plan, according to your eye sketch plan also—in the eye sketch plan it is not given—by this wrong location, more than 47 Telugu majority villages have been proposed to be given to Madras. I beg of you to kindly verify this. The boundaries of this 134 and its area are shown only in the Madras plan. As a matter of fact, there is 135 which belongs to Puttur. This 134 also belongs to Puttur. By virtue of this 134, they have made 47 villages into a pocket. They say on all the four sides there are other villages of Madras. On the three sides it is so, but on the fourth side this 134 is there. 134 is in Madras as it is contended by the Madras people, then on all the four sides there are Madras villages, but its dimensions are wrong, and it does not adjoin 60 and 74. On the contrary, in this line 135 is there which belongs to Andhra. I have got other plans with me which will prove this fact, but those other plans have not been admitted by my hon. friend so far, and, therefore, I am asking him to satisfy himself. I can satisfy him, and I can satisfy the House through those other plans but at this stage, I need not go into them. I shall leave it to my hon. friend to verify for himself if 135 adjoins the Andhra villages which have been given away, that is, these 47 Andhra villages which have been given away. Because 90 is contiguous to 135,—if this contention of mine is correct—therefore these 47 villages must be retained in Andhra Pradesh.

If I am making any complaint, my hon. friend may kindly excuse me. I

was rather severe in my complaint and said something against him which he may not have liked, but my real complaint is that if the Puttur plan had come here, which the Andhra Pradesh Government have not sent, then the House would have been satisfied on seeing that 135 villages of Puttur are contiguous. Then, I would not have had this trouble of making so many appeals to my hon. friend; he might kindly see for himself. If that plan had come here, then I would have shown that 135 is contiguous to 90, and, therefore, those 47 villages must remain in Andhra Pradesh.

Now, I shall proceed to the sixth example, which is village No. 21, Thirumal Rajupet. My hon. friend will be pleased to see that this is in the North, just on the border. This is shown in the Madras plan as south of 6, and north of 19, east of 5 and west of 22, whereas in the eye-sketch plan, this is shown south of 5 and 22, north of the Hills, east of 11 and 22 and west of 23. You will be pleased to see that because of this wrong location, village No. 21 is proposed to be given wrongly. 21 which is a Telugu-majority area, and which has contiguity with a Telugu area is proposed to be given wrongly. If these sketches are rectified, then 19 and 21 will be retained in Andhra Pradesh because they are contiguous to Andhra territory.

Now, I shall proceed to the next example. In the Madras plan, 97 is shown as south of 79, north of 120, west of 101 and east of 80. In the eye-sketch plan, it is shown existing as south of 80, north of 96, west of 101 and 120, and east of 119. Therefore, according to the eye-sketch plan, 97 is really a pocket for Andhra Pradesh, because on all the four sides, Andhra villages are there; therefore, 97 ought to have been given to Andhra Pradesh because of its being a pocket. But now, because of this wrong location, what is the effect in regard to that small pocket of Andhra

Pradesh? Villages Nos 102, 101, 103, 142, 135, 136, 138, 135, 104, and 81 have been given to Madras Since 97 has been given, all these villages also have been given as a result of it, whereas, if you are satisfied that 97 must belong to Andhra Pradesh, and must be its pocket, because it is surrounded on all sides by Andhra territory, then all these villages must be given to Andhra Pradesh If the location had been rightly made, then 97 would not have been given to Madras In the Madras plan, 97 was shown as contiguous to 100, whereas it is not so contiguous and is a pocket of villages Nos 80, 120, 190, 196 and 99 .

I now proceed to the next instance Though there are as many as eighty-two examples yet I shall only give ten examples As regards village No 207,—it is somewhere in the middle, perhaps, it may be difficult to find it, but in the Madras plan it can be easily found—it is shown as south of 206, north of 247, west of 228 and east of 193 in the Madras plan, in the other plan, 207 is shown existing as south of 204, 205, north of 246, west of 206, 208 and east of 247 My hon friend may find it difficult to locate it because it is not so prominently given, and it looks as if something is effaced there But if he could locate 206 and 208, it can be found I do not know whether my hon friend has been able to find it

Shri Datar: In this map, north of 207 is 206.

Shri Ranga: That is in the earlier plan.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: 207 is shown existing as south of 204 and 205

Shri Datar: 204 is far above

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: 204 and 205 are north of 207

Shri Datar: The boundary is like this. To the north of 207 is 206 To its south is 247, to its east 228 and to its west 193

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Let it be so, I do not mind, because my hon friend has only to see whether this is contiguous to Andhra territory in any of these places My contention is that it is contiguous to Andhra area In the survey plan, 204 is shown differently, by this wrong location, 207 is made an island This is a Telugu majority area, having contiguity with Telugu-majority villages Is it not contiguous to 204? It is contiguous, because, as the hon Minister has been pleased to point out, it is situated in one direction of 204 If 204 is in the Andhra area, then it is certainly contiguous according to my hon friend's contention also

My contention is that if 204 is contiguous to 207, then 207 is contiguous to Andhra areas, such as 96, 119, 178 and 195 and other Telugu villages So, this village should not have been given This is Andhra area, and this is contiguous to Andhra areas

May I now proceed to the next example?

Shri Datar. My hon friend is referring to the other map?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have given both the boundaries I may repeat if my hon friend likes

Shri Datar: Is my hon friend referring to the eye-sketch map or the survey map? Is he referring to the Tiruttani taluk map?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the Madras plan, 207 is shown as south of 206, north of 247, west of 228 and east of 193 In the eye-sketch plan, 207 is shown existing as south of 204 This 207 is shown as contiguous to 204, 96, 119 etc Is that correct or not? If 207 is contiguous

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to any of these, namely 204, 96 and 119, then my point is established. I need not go over the rest of it. Is 207 contiguous to 204 or not?

Shri Datar: My hon friend may kindly correct himself. 204 is far away from 207 even in the eye-sketch map.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it not contiguous? Is there anything between the two?

Shri Datar: 207 and 204 are far away.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: To say 'far away' is quite different. The point is whether their boundaries adjoin or not. We are only concerned with that.

Shri Datar: They do not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: One may be a big village and the other may be a small village, but the only question here is whether their boundaries adjoin or not.

Shri Datar: They do not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: All right, if my hon friend is not satisfied, I shall proceed and make my submission again.

15 hrs.

Shri Tangamani: On a point of order, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is now making his reply as and when Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is making his points in his speech.

Mr. Chairman: He is trying to verify what is stated.

Shri Datar: He specifically asked me as to whether what he was stating was correct. Only for that purpose I was speaking.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I stand corrected. I am subject to correction. I am making my statements on the basis of facts. Why should my hon. friend take offence at that?

Shri Tangamani: I thought there was a running commentary going on.

Shri Ranga: Anyhow the hon. Member is not exceeding the 5½-hour time-limit.

Shri Palaniyandy: Is he speaking on the motion for adjournment as well as on the Bill itself?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not want a running commentary.

Mr. Chairman: It is 3 p.m. now. There is another Motion for discussion on the Order Paper now. The hon. Member can speak later when this subject will again be before the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Let me finish this part. I will only quote three examples more.

Mr. Chairman: How much time it will take?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Four or five minutes. But then I will not have finished my speech.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: He was not prepared to consider 204 as contiguous to 207. Therefore, he is not satisfied. I will make another attempt and if he says I am not right, I will accept it. Kindly see 292. It is shown as south of 275, north of 311, east of 291 and west of 301, whereas in the eye-sketch plan it is existing as south of 274, north of 291, east of hills and west of 281.

Shri Palaniyandy: If the hon. Member goes on at this rate, we do not know how long the discussion will take.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is the hon. Member my mentor? I do not know what is his objection. The hon. Minister is agreeable to what I am submitting. Why should the hon. Member raise an objection? After all, every Member has a right to speak here.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member correct himself. There is no question of my agreeing with what he says. I am merely trying to follow what he is saying.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am bringing this to his notice. I am not asking that he should agree with what all I am saying. It is not my case that he should say 'a.l. right' to whatever say. I do not want that.

Shri Tangamani: Parliament has become a Supreme Court.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If Parliament has become a Supreme Court, Parliament has not lost. I have even heard Members say that I am speaking as if in a court. Court is not such a bad thing that people should deprecate. Members should know their duty. We are not here for deprecating the Supreme Court.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy: What about the next Motion on the Order Paper?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not know what the objection is. If they can quote some rule by which I am restrained from speaking, I can understand it. Otherwise, there is no point in taking objection to my speaking.

I was submitting about 292 which is shown as south of 275, north of 311, east of 291 and west of 301. Again in the other plan 292, is existing as south of 274—this is the most important thing—north of 291, east of hills and west of 281. By this wrong location, 292 is made an island. This

is a Telugu majority village having contiguity with 274, 241 and 271. All these are Telugu villages. If he says that they are contiguous, I am satisfied.

I proceed to the next. Villages 15, 14, 13, 26 and 25 are proposed to be given away to Madras, though they are Telugu-majority areas having complete contiguity with the Andhra area. Look at 15. It is shown as south of Tiruttani Taluk border. You will see that the whole border is Tiruttani and the entire area is Tiruttani. It is north of 27, east of 13, and west of TRT Tk border. Again, this exists as south of TRT border, in the sketch plan, north of 13 and 27, east of 12 and west of TRT border. Therefore, clearly 13, 14 and 25 are contiguous to 15 which is on the Puttur border. The Puttur border is all Andhra.

Now, I come to the last.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy: He may continue next time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is the last example.

On the eastern side, there are two villages, 129 and 150. This is very important. This is a glaring instance. These are shown as contiguous in the Madras plan, whereas in the other plan, the sketch plan, 132 intervenes and they are not contiguous. 132 is Andhra. The mistake is very glaring. 129 and 150 are very much apart. If you will, kindly see, they are not even near. This would result in retention of 132, 130 and 131 in Andhra.

Shri N. E. Muniswamy: There are only two hours for the other Motion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must stop now. He may continue tomorrow.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If my hon. friends are so impatient, I do not want to tire their patience. I

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will take more time tomorrow when the subject comes up. There are only two examples more which I wanted to give.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many hours more does the hon. Member require?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: According to the rules, when a Bill is under discussion, every Member is at perfect liberty to go on independently.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: But the other Motion is there.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the Chair has permitted me to speak, I do not know what objection hon. Members can have to my speaking. If they are not willing to hear me, I shall sit down. I will continue tomorrow.

Shri Palaniyandy: Bhargavaji may go on speaking till the Madras gets Thirupati.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

15.08 hrs.

MOTION re: REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th August 1959."

This Annual Report covers various points. I may be permitted to say at the start that it covers mainly two aspects, that is, with regard to the

administration, and the audit report thereon. I may be permitted to deal with these two aspects in a comprehensive way in the order in which I choose.

On the whole, this Report is a long one and many of us are exercised over the real administration of this Corporation. My object in moving this Motion is only to pinpoint some aspects and problems that are facing us so as to draw the attention of the House to them and see that these things are not repeated.

With regard to administration, for a period of two years—if I remember aright from November 1956 to February 1958—there was no Secretary for this Corporation. The reason assigned was that no suitable successor was available to the previous incumbent. As such, an Additional Secretary was appointed to act on behalf of the Secretary for a period of 16 months. The appointment of a Joint Secretary for or Additional Secretary arises only when there is a Secretary. Even without the existence of a Secretary, an Additional Secretary was appointed to discharge the functions of the Secretary in his own way. It is an autonomous corporation handling as much as Rs. 130 crores. It is a deplorable situation that there has been no Secretary during the period I mentioned. I do not mean to say that the Additional Secretary has not done his job properly. He has done yeoman's service. But the lightning and thunder that would be attached to Secretary would not be there.

The question of headquarters has been exercising the attention of many hon. Members here as also the participating Governments and they wanted the headquarters to be shifted from Calcutta to the valley. Some reasons were given by the DVC not to shift it from where it is but not one of them

is convincing. It has been pending for more than several years and so a suitable place should be located in the valley. At least now, the Government should take the responsibility of shifting it to the valley where the main work is done. Calcutta is no doubt a premier city and everybody wants to be there but work is not done at Calcutta and they are also not willing to go to the mofussil area. They can have very good supervision over the entire administration if the headquarters are shifted to the valley.

The three major objects with which this Corporation was brought in were: flood control, irrigation and power. When we examine it with reference to these, it is a sorry tale. So far as flood control is concerned, it has not done its job properly. There had been unprecedented floods in September this year. There was a new risk of inundation on account of the monsoon. I do not mean to say that we should not have flood control. But this is intended not only to avoid floods causing damage to crops and villages but also to provide a sort of an insurance against drought. Flood control is designed with a view to see that the unusually heavy floods do not inundate the villages thereby causing damage to the villagers. So, there were these three objects with which this Corporation was set up.

Every one of us know the damage caused to human beings and cattle-heads in the 1956 floods. In 1959 also we have seen that. Only in 1957, if I am right, there were no floods. It has been stated off and on that these flood control measures are maintained not only against floods but also to provide against drought. Last year it was said that they had enough storage capacity to meet the drought. The lower channels of the Mahanadi river could not accommodate the inflow of the river and it has caused damages. It has been said by D.V.C. administration in October, they have issued instructions to the people living down below that area, that

there was a possibility of releasing more water and so they must take precautionary measures by shifting themselves to safe grounds. Thereby, the loss is not avoided. Therefore, new risks and new problems have been created for the Government to look to. When the Corporation issues such warnings to the people, it indicates something else also. It would possibly hint that some other storage capacity has to be provided or some upper catchment area and to be developed to tackle the new situation that has arisen as a result of these floods. Even in the Hirakud Dam, when the water could not be contained because of fresh water inflow on account of rains, they had to deepen the lower channels so that they can accommodate larger inflow of water. Similarly, in the DVC also, dams had been constructed. When water from the tributaries and also fresh rain water comes in and inundates some areas, they are not able to cope up with the situation. In normal times it is adequate if there were normal monsoon rains. But in exceptional circumstances, they found it impossible. The canals are not sufficiently big enough to accommodate the inflow of water and the dams were not sufficient. So, when they released water, there was damage to the crops. We have to take stock of the new problems that have arisen now. In the first stage, four dams were constructed in the Damodar Valley. More dams have to be constructed because these four dams have not served the purpose so far as the flood control is concerned.

The other aspects are power and irrigation. I am told reliably that the energy is being sold at very reduced rates to many industrialists, neglecting the rights of the people inhabiting the villages in the nearby area. These people should be given preference. I am told that the industrialists are required to pay only four annas per unit. But even the World Bank which made enquiry about the disposal of the power here thought that it was being sold at a reduced rate.

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

They must increase the rates. For a very long time it seems the Corporation has not given effect to this recommendation of the World Bank. Even now they seem to think about it seriously but have not come to any conclusion. Power must be utilised for electrifying the villages and helping them, they have a primary right to the benefits and not the big industrialists. At the same time, the industries should pay more money as they get more money on account of this energy. They run like business concerns. They buy low and sell high and get money. The Corporation is not a commercial or business concern. We cannot altogether forget that it has to reimburse the expenditure that has been incurred by this Corporation. Rs 130 crores have been spent. So far as the floods are concerned we have not been able to see that the floods are properly controlled. We have seen that a number of floods have occurred as a result of heavy rains resulting in great damages, and fresh steps have been taken to see that they are not repeated in the future.

As regards irrigation, Section 34—I am speaking subject to correction—of the Corporation Act lays down the principles how the expenditure incurred on irrigation, the capital charges on irrigation are to be shared. A formula has been given there. So far as Tilaiya is concerned, a ratio has been tentatively fixed on the off-take per year and the ratio is 22:78. As a matter of fact, on the actual determination of the off-take per year it has turned out to be 11:98.9. Therefore, the formula enunciated according to the Act has not been given effect to because the expenditure that has been incurred on the construction of the dam has not been decided upon. The Corporation has said that since we have not come to any conclusion as regards the total expenditure incurred on the construction of these four dams we cannot now allocate on

the formula laid down and the ratio works out to 11:98.9. I would, therefore, say that the Corporation should exercise its rights in demanding from the State Governments that they should pay irrigation charges according to the ratio fixed subsequently.

The other aspect which has been brought out in this report is about the non-compliance of some of the sections of the DVC Act. There is one omnibus section wherein it is stated that this Corporation is an autonomous body, it has all powers and its powers cannot be curbed by anybody. There is a Financial Adviser attached to this Corporation to go into the question of every item of expenditure and see whether it has been spent according to the heads for which it was meant. He is also responsible for the preparation of budget and all that. What we find is that even his advice is very often negatived by the Corporation. I should say, this is a sorry tale, that this Corporation should negatived the advice given by the Financial Adviser whose main function is only to see that they do not spend money unnecessarily and they submit proper accounts to the Central Government for the money they spent. I hope Government will issue instructions to the Corporation to see that they give proper weight to the views and remarks given by the Financial Adviser and not a single pie is spent without his concurrence.

Then there are sections 32 and 33. They deal with inter-governmental allocation of expenditure on soil conservation, afforestation and other developmental aspects. I am surprised to see that the participating governments, especially Bihar and West Bengal, have not accepted this formula, though an authoritative verdict has been given by the Attorney-General that it must be shared by the participating governments. Relying upon this a huge amount of money has been spent. It was thought that

the participating governments would accept the decision of the Corporation and the verdict of the Attorney-General. They have now gone back on that and they have refused to accept it.

In this respect I want to say only one thing. I have been told very often by some hon. Members from West Bengal that this Corporation Act needs a good deal of revision and modification, if not totally changed. That is a very good idea. If we really want to see that this Act is properly amended, there is no reason or ground for them to postpone acceptance of the Attorney-General's views on the question of allocation of developmental expenditure. It is one thing not to accept it and another thing to ask for an amendment. If before amendment of the Act anything happens, it is for the participating governments to see that they carry out this mandate.

As regards the allocation of expenditure incurred in the construction of the four dams Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill, it has been stated that these dams have been constructed mainly for the purpose of carrying out the three main objects of the Corporation. As I told you, the main objects happen to be irrigation, power and flood control. How the expenditure is to be allocated is a question which has been left to the Corporation. The Corporation has taken upon itself the storage capacity of each dam, allocate the expenditure incurred on each dam in the normal way and thereafter divide it according to the object with which this water is utilised. In spite of all this, in spite of rules having been framed and directions given to the respective governments, I find that this has not been done and there is a good deal of trouble.

So far as Maithon, Panchet Hill and Konar dams are concerned, the water is merely intended for West Bengal for irrigation purposes. I find that

even the water from Konar could not be taken for irrigation purposes of West Bengal, the reason being that the contour of the land is such that water is not capable of going to the places where they want it unless we pump out or pump down the water. Naturally this would involve some more expenditure. In spite of that, I would respectfully state.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir I will take only 30 minutes in all.

Mr. Chairman: The time is to be allocated by me. There is no question of 30 minutes being given to the mover.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: That in the time normally allowed.

Mr. Chairman: There are many other hon. Members who would like to take part in this debate.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I appreciate, Sir, that this is more the concern of West Bengal and Bihar and not Madras. Still I have to make some more points which are very relevant.

Mr. Chairman: He may take five minutes more.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I will try to finish even earlier.

Now I want to point out the inaccuracies and the acts of omission and commission of the Corporation as a whole. The Corporation is given not a small sum but a huge sum to the extent of Rs 130 crores. They must, therefore, see that the money is spent for the purpose for which it is intended. According to the Audit Report, 1957-58—it is yet to be scrutinised by the Public Accounts Committee, but since it has come before us I think I can point out a few things from there which are relevant—there are many irregularities. They should

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy] not be repeated. More often than once the Public Accounts Committee has brought to the notice of the Government and the Corporation such irregularities and they have been told that such things should not be repeated. Every time such things are pointed out they give cogent and convincing reasons for departing from the usual course. They should at least see that the entire amount is spent for purposes for which it is intended. As I have stated, the main objects are three in number; that is, to say, the object is multi-purpose. The whole thing may develop into something else also later on, such as a commercial concern, and it may develop into an industrial area also in the long run.

You will be pleased to see that in this report it has been stated that the Prime Minister opened the Maithon dam in September, 1957. It is a very good feature that it has been opened. Everybody knows the utility of the Maithon dam and that the power house is down below and it has done quite a good service.

So far as the personnel is concerned now that the construction is closed, the workers are rendered surplus and so their services have been transferred to other agencies. They were able to succeed in doing that, but still we are not quite happy, because many of the workers are still without jobs. There have been frequent strikes, and there had been a strike in the Bokaro thermal power station, but yet, continuous supply of energy has been given to all the people. To that extent, we thank the Corporation for having run it successfully in spite of the strikes.

The labourers have been agitating for more amenities and concessions. Concessions have been given, but at the same time, they have got some extra facilities also. Yet, they seem to press for more which cannot possibly be complied with by the Cor-

poration. I only wish that all should co-operate with the Corporation in giving them success.

So far as flood control is concerned, I suggest that a high-power commission be appointed to go into the question and find out where the defect really lies and how they are not able to carry out the flood control measures effectively. They should find out what are the drawbacks and the failures. All this must be examined by a separate commission. If you ask the Corporation itself to go into these things, being the parties to it, they may not possibly discharge their function in an impartial way. Therefore, I may suggest that a committee of three Members of Parliament may be constituted to go into the question, apart from other committees which are going into the question. For instance, the audit report has to be gone into by the Public Accounts Committee. Only with regard to the administration, I want to point why it has not been possible for them to carry out the mandates given under the Corporation Act. Therefore, I want a committee to be appointed to go into the question and see that such havoc as have now been created by floods and the monsoon do not recur in the future.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 29th August, 1959."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dmajpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, coming after the recent devastating floods in West Bengal, the discussion today is over-shadowed by the effects of those floods in our minds. In the beginning, we should remember that this valley has an area of 9,000 sq. miles and a population of a little less than five million. This is the area and this is the mass of population that we are concerned with.

During the last floods, somehow an impression got ground, and it was voiced in the press and by some experts in engineering as well, that a part of the responsibility for these floods lay in the defective construction of the DVC or some failure in its working. I am not competent enough to go into these facts as stated by experts. I only state the overall impression that has been created in the minds of the people by what appeared from the experts' views as well as from other quarters.

Mr. Chairman: I find that there are altogether seven Members wishing to speak, including those who have tabled the motion. I think each Member should not take more than 10 minutes.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I thank you, Sir. That would be enough for me. It has even come out in the press that over this matter there has been a difference between the DVC and the irrigation experts of West Bengal Government, and there has been a tussle as to who was responsible and to what extent and what are the remedies to be adopted now to check recurrence of such floods in future. The DVC authorities, of course, have claimed—Mr. Ghosal, the General Manager, held a Press conference and made the statement—that DVC not only checked the floods, but had there been no DVC, the floods would have been more devastating. That is their claim. So, this matter requires enquiry.

It is contended that just before the floods came, the water level in these dams was much higher than what it should have been in the usual circumstances. Figures have been published showing that the record of water level should have been less in anticipation of the floods that were coming. More than that, there is now a demand for the construction of the other dams that have been left unfinished in the entire Plan. It was

contended that, when the DVC was constructed, floods of this type could not be expected during the next 50 years and so the DVC would be working to help the people and relieve them from the devastations caused by the floods. That was what was expected by the people living in the Damodar valley, viz., these dams would save them from future floods.

In this connection, I would like to mention the sudden release of water from Durgapur on October 1, which caused widespread inundation. People suffered not only from floods, but also from waterlogging caused by this sudden release of water. This kept an area of about 50 miles in length and 3 to 4 miles in breadth constantly under water for about 3 weeks, leading to a total destruction of crops and the destruction of a large number of houses in the trans Damodar area, on the right bank of Damodar. In the previous floods, water never remained held up so long. The reason for this is that the channel of Damodar has not been maintained in a way so that the water could be quickly drained out and so it is alleged that DVC has failed to maintain the flushing condition of the Damodar channel. That would be about 500 cuacs throughout the eight dry months of the year, as recommended by Mr. Voorduin, for preventing rapid drying up of the Damodar channel. In the absence of steady flow of water, vegetation has grown up in the river bed and surreptitious encroachments have also taken place. Unless this is checked in time in a few years, the Damodar would be dying out. So, the highest priority should be given to the flushing of the river and then to irrigation, industry, generation of hydel power and navigation. The first priority should be given to maintaining the channel of the Damodar in a proper condition so that in case of floods the water may be quickly drained out. That is my first submission. Of course, I am glad to state that the Prime Minister also

[Shri C K Bhattacharya]

said in a statement in Calcutta "I am allergic to dams, I want arrangements to be made so that water may be quickly drained out" That was his view as well

I have suggested an enquiry It should be a thorough enquiry into the administration and actual working of the DVC, including the effective capacity of the dam, the design and usefulness or otherwise of the distributaries in order to ascertain how DVC has been administered and how far the project has succeeded in fulfilling the object for which it was designed Something more It should also be enquired whether all the recommendations of Mr Voorduin have received proper treatment at the hands of those who were ultimately responsible for the execution of the scheme or is it that his recommendations have been implemented only in part and this partial implementation is responsible for the condition we find today

Then, three expert committees had been appointed before—the Kanwar-sain Committee of 1956 the Lower Damodar Investigation Committee of 1957 and the Kongar Committee of 1959 The reports of these committees are yet to see the light of the day What are their recommendations? Is it a fact that had these been implemented there would not have been the serious condition which we find today?

Against the background of this year's flood the flood control capacity of Damodar has come to the fore front, and this should be properly enquired into and decided upon Lastly I shall have to come to Farraka It is now a patent fact that if floods have to be prevented in Bengal, the channel of the Bhagirathi has to be cleared up Ultimately, it is the Bhagirathi which can drain out water into the sea if its condition is properly maintained

DVC, I learn, have already appointed a committee The Chief Minister of Bengal has suggested a committee of experts on geographical and geological conditions Our Prime Minister has also suggested a Committee which can quickly decide upon the causes I would only suggest that all these three may be taken together and a committee may be appointed to enquire into the causes which I have just now submitted before you for this House to consider

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore) Damodar was known as the river of woes Now the Damodar Valley Corporation has become the corporation of woes, at least so far as Bengal is concerned I read here from a report prepared by Mr Riegel one of the two American engineers who were appointed to examine the Voorduin Report on Damodar Project Mr Riegel expressed the view that it was his considered view that we should utilize the Damodar river for the combined purpose of flood control irrigation and power generation as much as practicable That is to say everybody was agreed including the experts that the three prime purposes of the DVC would be flood control irrigation and power And if we take all these three objectives one by one we shall find that so far as flood control is concerned the havoc created by the floods of 1956 and 1959 are standing demonstration of what DVC has achieved So far as irrigation is concerned the Financial Advisor's comments included in the report under discussion give certain figures as to that In 1957-58 the kharif irrigation area was to have been four lakh acres and the rabi irrigation area was to have been 50 lakh acres The actual area irrigated

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Is that 50 lakh acres?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No, 50,000 acres I stand corrected

But the intended water supply that year was to have irrigated 1,91,000 acres, and 88,005 acres was the area actually irrigated. Compare the 4 lakh acres with the 88,005 acres actually irrigated. That is a standing demonstration of the achievements of the greatly tom-tommed DVC with regard to irrigation.

As regards power, because of shortage of time I need not cite figures but already everybody knows that thermal power with Bokaro, Durgapur and other things will far overshadow or surpass that what is produced by hydel. That is to say that in all these matters, in all the three primary or main objectives of the DVC, the DVC has completely failed and, as you, Sir, know being a distinguished citizen from West Bengal, about 5 million people have suffered and at least one million of them have become homeless as a result of the recent floods in DVC command area and the economy of rural Bengal has suffered a shock from which it will not recover very easily.

Coming to the flood control aspect of the DVC, I will say that Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya—he is very, very cautious in attacking others or in making criticism.

Shri Hathi: Sober

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: But I am rather uninhibited. So I would just place before you one thing which is on record and which has been published in the papers. Shri N Das Gupta, who is at present the Principal of the Assam Engineering College and who had made special studies of flood control and reservoir operations in the Tennessee Valley Authority and who subsequently worked as Project Officer on flood control studies in the Damodar Valley Corporation, has recorded this:

"It had been planned, with the advice of the DVC consultants, that during the flood season, June 15 to October 15, the reservoir levels at Maithon and Panchet Hill would

never be allowed to exceed 460 feet and 410 feet respectively, so as to ensure an adequate flood cushion for the maximum recorded flood of 650,000 cusecs observed at Anderson Weir, Rhondia. I do not, therefore, understand why the reservoir levels were allowed to go up to 484 feet and 415 feet at Maithon and Panchet Hill, respectively, on October 1, 1959, as given in the DVC Press Note."

That is what Shri Bhattacharya was hinting at. Why was the flood cushion, which is obligatory, allowed to be encroached upon? Would not the public of Bengal be justified in coming to the conclusion that this flood which occurred was completely a man-made flood—a flood made by the people who were placed in charge of the operation of the reservoir by their policy of water release? We want to know as to who are responsible for this. At whose instance it was done? Is it the Irrigation Department of the Government of West Bengal? Or the DVC engineers? There is dual control so far as the canals are concerned. They are under the control of the West Bengal Government. So far as reservoir operations are concerned, they are under the administration of the DVC, that is ultimately under the control of the Central Government. We want to know, this House wants to know and the people of Bengal rising as one man want to know who are responsible for this state of affairs, who are responsible for rendering at least five lakhs of people completely homeless by sudden discharge of water which caused the recent floods. If you go to the villages you can see for yourself that they are now nothing but dump heaps. You cannot enter the villages. Old mud houses have collapsed. People are shivering in cold. In this winter season you can easily imagine what the condition is. Crops have been damaged, and neither the DVC authorities nor the irrigation authorities of Bengal have been gracious enough to assure us that there would be no repetition of such floods.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

Therefore I repeat the demand already voiced by our distinguished friend Shri Bhattacharya, that there should be a high power commission to go into the whole thing, flood control in the DVC area, and also I want to make one thing clear. Let it not be a committee of experts because a committee of experts on the work done by experts will only ultimately exonerate the experts, and the report will not see the light of day as Shri Bhattacharya said. We want it to be a public enquiry. The people of Bengal and people competent to judge should be allowed to give their opinion on these things. Everybody is not a layman. For example, Dr. B. C. Guha, who is himself a distinguished scientist and was a member of the DVC, has made certain charges in a recent statement. I do not have the time to quote all these things, but very serious charges have been made, and people are absolutely cursing the DVC. Although that is not relevant, they are also cursing the Canada dam of the Mayurakshi Project for which also the Central Government supplied the funds. If you go to the villages, you will find that "Save us from the dams, save us from the canals" is the cry rising from all sides in rural Bengal today. That is why I suggest that there should be a high power commission. It should be appointed immediately. I do not know why there is so much delay in appointing such a commission. That commission should also include some members who would not be technical experts or engineers, but who would have sufficient scientific or technical background to understand things.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: If he would permit me to interrupt, let there be a committee of experts and non-experts.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I entirely agree. I agree, but let it not merely be a committee of experts to go into what the experts have done, because ultimately crow does not take crow's meat, and that way everybody would be exonerated,

and the recommendations would not see the light of day. We do not know what recommendations were made by the experts on the 1956 floods. We have absolutely no faith in the so-called experts and their performance as demonstrated by the performance of the DVC.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): The DVC has been a matter of discussion in this House almost from its very inception. I remember its expenditure and method of giving contracts figured in the first Estimates Committee's report presented to the House. Before going on to other matters I would like to mention that even in the last report placed before the House, Audit says:

"The procedure followed by both the Corporation and the project manager cuts across the principles of competitive tendering and is open to grave abuse. The procedure followed was highly objectionable and sacrificed a salutary principle for a negligible saving."

This was a matter which was a subject of contention long ago and again we find that these contracts have been given in a way that Audit does not endorse.

I do not want to go on regarding the Audit Report, nor have I the time, nor do I want to make any carping criticism. I realise in any work that human beings do, there are things that go wrong and when we point out every detail it is not always a quite fair and factual picture. Nevertheless, there are certain important things on which we have to focus our attention.

I do not agree with the last speaker in saying, nor am I so certain about it as he is, that all the dams that have been built are not going to be of any sort of use at all. The contention made by the DVC authorities that if during the time of the floods, the dams had not been there, the floods might have been of much greater intensity, is probably correct. I am not contending against many of these things, but, at the same time, I have with infinite re-

gret to bring up certain points. And the first of these points I bring up from the audit report itself.

The audit report has pointed out that in the interests of saving, of course, that certain drawings were made of a bridge and an aqueduct which were wrong and, therefore, had to be changed later. Audit has pointed this out because some expenditure went wrong. But I am pointing this out because it is a very serious matter, that the drawings should go wrong. Luckily, the mistake was discovered before the actual aqueduct was built; but supposing there is no proper caution in these things, and the drawings go wrong, and something is built in such a way that it does not fulfil its purpose, then it is a very serious matter, and that is what I would like to bring it to the notice of the DVC authorities as well as of the Central Government.

Now, I come to the main point which I would like to emphasise, and that is in regard to the terrible suffering that has been caused as a result of the intensity with which the DVC waters were let out during the recent floods in West Bengal.

I understand, and the annual report also mentions, that there is a meteorological unit attached to the DVC with certain specific functions, which include scrutiny and tabulation of meteorological and climatological data according to the requirements of the DVC and the analysis of weather charts etc.

I would like to point out that it must have been pretty obvious to them by the second week of September that the dams and reservoirs were full. This must have been within the knowledge of the meteorological experts. The intensity of the rains had also been very great in West Bengal, and people had suffered tremendously. So, why was not this water let out at an easier flow at that time? Why did they wait till the first of October? By that time, the cyclone had come, and the floods were of much greater intensity, and they had to let out the water at a tremendous

rate, with the result that those crops which had not been destroyed till then were destroyed at that time as a result of this.

I do not agree with the last speaker that all the crops were destroyed in these districts and that all that happened was the fault of the DVC, but I do claim that the DVC authorities did not exercise their foresight; they did not let this water out at a more even flow earlier. When the waters were let out, I think warnings came on the 1st of October and on the 2nd of October, but by the third, the intensity of the discharge was reduced. But by the 3rd of October the crops which had not been destroyed till then were destroyed. I had gone via Burdwan to Nabadwip at that time, and I saw with my own eyes how crops were destroyed; crops which were standing in spite of what had happened up to the 30th September were destroyed by the 3rd. I do say that the DVC authorities are responsible for this. This matter needs thorough investigation. Did not the meteorological unit inform them in time? They gave warnings on the 1st, but why did they not let out the waters in the second week of September? This is a very important matter which needs examination.

I am not an expert on dams, and I do not want to say that the dams have been built wrongly or anything of that kind. That is not my point, and that is not my contention. But I do agree with Shri C. K. Bhattacharya that not only the DVC matter but the entire flood control system for the rivers in West Bengal has to be looked into properly by experts and others. But I do not say that these floods were the fault of the DVC entirely. Obviously, they are not the fault of the DVC. Perhaps if the DVC dams had not been there, most likely, as the experts say, the discharge would have been over eight million cusecs instead of over four million cusecs. But that is not the point. The point is that they did not carry out their duties. That was

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

a matter of judgment where they failed. That is the first thing.

16 hrs.

Secondly, obviously the dams are not sufficient whatever they are, to deal with an unprecedented flood. Thirdly, it is not only the DVC area that is involved. Up till today no attempt has been made to control the Bhagirathi and the Farraka Barrage Scheme has not yet gone beyond the stage of paper consideration. It is because of that that we are in this plight. The Ajoy river is also silting up. Then there is the Roopnarayan river. The whole thing needs to be looked into. Something has got to be done on all these points.

An Hon. Member: Ajoy river.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I mentioned that. Then there is the Bhagirathi and Roopnarayan. The Mayurakshi is also there; of course, they have done something there. But it is mainly these rivers. I understand that there has to be a canal,—I am not an expert,—between the Damodar and the Ajoy. All these things have got to be done as soon as possible and I do hope that they will be taken up.

It is a great pity that it was because the main flood caused by the fact that the Bhagirathi has not been controlled at all by reason of the lack of the Ganga Barrage coming up that this unprecedented flood took place. There is no time to describe to this House, to the Members who were not there, what terrible misery the people there have gone through, how many homes have collapsed in many areas, not only in Kandhi, about which Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri knows well, but in many other parts, in the Murshidabad district, in Nandia, in 9 districts of West Bengal. I hope that the hon. Minister will take some action. I do think that it is a terrible fault on the part of the DVC in having let the flood waters at that intensity. Some action should be taken so that this mistake is not repeated. This sort of complacency will not do. They wait

and wait even after danger point is reached and then the answer is that they did not know, when the people of West Bengal knew that, in any case, the things were in a bad way.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to be captious, particularly because the DVC is one of the prime pieces of our planning and we all wish it well. But the country has received, for the second time and in a greater measure, a terrible shock and disillusionment about the capacities of DVC.

I have here a government publication distributed to us in 1957 which said that when the Panchet Hill Dam was completed, it would assure the Lower Damodar Valley of "complete protection" against floods. This is an avowment made in a government publication. Very grave disillusionment has followed and that is why when the Prime Minister went to Calcutta, he noticed the anger of the people in regard to the dams and he spoke about his own allergy thereto. But I am grieved to notice that even the Prime Minister's own suggestions made after the floods of 1956 have not been implemented by the powers that be.

I feel that there is something very wrong in the working of the DVC. Actually in regard to costs, I learn that the original estimate by Mr. Voorduin in regard to the cost of the four dams on the basis of the alternative structure theory was about Rs. 15 crores, while actually it went up to Rs. 41 crores and more. Now, the prices of things had certainly increased. But that is not perhaps the whole explanation.

In the administration again, I find that in 1957 when in this House Shri C. K. Bhattacharya and I had asked questions about financial irregularities which were exposed in the papers with photostat copies, the then Minister just dismissed those charges. And we find that the financial report here looks askance at the expenditure of Rs. 78,288, which was the cost and

other expenditure on certain boats purchased from Patuaia, for God knows what reason Sir, I find in the administration, the official element is now entirely in the ascendant and since the death of the late lamented Phulan Prasad Varma, no non-official is there at all in the directing councils of the DVC I do not wish to make any aspersion on officials as such I find it difficult to believe, though I understand Mr Chaudhuri's sentiment, that officials can be so perverse as to produce a flood and have a man-made flood and that sort of thing I do not wish to make any aspersions on them but at the same time their ways of work and their capacity of responding to public sentiment and public requirements are very inadequate There is no doubt about it That is why I feel that when the recent flood devastation took place in West Bengal affecting nearly five million people, a terrible disillusionment has come over our country and something has got to be done about it In 1956, the Flood Enquiry Committee had stressed the urgency of improving and subsequently maintaining the existing drainage channels It also suggested other long-term and short-term measures but Government has not moved Mr Voordum had originally recommended that the original channels should be flushed and kept deep but that suggestion was not implemented Therefore, the main drainage channels which now are the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system including the Jalangi, Mayurakshi and Dwaraka system, the Ajoy with its tributaries, the lower Damodar with its spill channels and the Darukeshar, the Rupnarain with its tributaries and the Subarnarekha—all these have got to be taken into consideration if we are going to repair the damaged which the DCV in its inefficiency has produced

In any scheme of flood control again, the proper training of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system and the regular maintenance of its drainage capacity are of the utmost importance But we find that even in regard to its own canals there has

been defective alignment on the part of the DVC It is a very serious position which has got to be corrected as soon as ever it can be done

Planning implies co-ordination of requirements and possibilities but that seems to be completely absent in the DVC Irrigation, power-generation and flood control are the three objectives but they seem to pull in different directions Let there be an impartial investigation I add my voice to the voices already raised against what has happened so that we can find out what exactly took place Is it possible to rely only on monsoon rain and provide for all these three needs? Why is it that the DVC's meteorological unit is so very much at fault? The Press had reported and the DVC's General Manager had admitted that the meteorological reports could not be communicated in time because the posts and telegraph communications had been disrupted But elsewhere in the world for any comparable undertaking, such a corporation would have its independent system of communication

The matter has been mooted and I wish to add my voice to this point that the operation of the reservoirs has shown, according to all accounts which have come to us—much has been withheld from us—a great deal of defect Possibly there is some bias in the minds of the people who are there in favour of hydro-electric generation Possibly, the electricity department interfered with the reservoir operation on the ground of increasing hydel-generation during the dry period This point has been mentioned by Mr Chaudhuri very strongly I wish the Minister to consider why is it that even though it is not provided for in the water management plan drawn up by the DVC in 1958 on the recommendation of an expert committee, even though it is not provided for, why is it that the electricity department interfered with the reservoir operations and monkeyed about with

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the flood cushion idea, on the ground of an increasing hydel-generation during the dry period. This is why I feel that Government has to take a very serious view of the situation, and the way Members of the House have spoken so far surely should make Government feel that very strong steps are in requisition.

I find a great deal of talk about Ayar Dam, and an impression is being sought to be created that when the Ayar Dam is constructed after wasting a few crores of rupees, everything would be lovely in the garden. Perhaps, Sir, the Ayar Dam will do some good, but it will not be enough. It will not be enough because I find I can reinforce my arguments from what my hon. friend the Deputy Minister himself said in an interview with *Yojana*, the Government periodical. He said that the experience so far gained in India has brought out forcibly the importance of "an integrated basin-wise approach to the problem of flood control." He also said that a step taken at one place to solve a local problem might have serious repercussions downstream or even upstream—a very sound idea. I wish him to stick to this and not to think only of one isolated dam which some engineers are suggesting for. God knows what reasons of their own.

The Ayar Dam, of course, might be a good thing, and if it is a necessary thing let it be constructed. The Farakka Barrage which has been in the offing for so long has been dangled like a carrot before the asses, so to speak, of this country. I hope the Farakka Barrage turns out to be something of a reality in the future, as soon as ever that is possible. But they seem to be sops given by Government to the life and economy of the people of West Bengal; not only of West Bengal but the whole of India, because Damodar Valley is the Ruhr of this country and if West Bengal dies who lives in the rest of India?

Therefore, I feel that the problem has got to be examined very seriously by experts mainly but surely with the assistance of non-official elements, and the idea should be accepted by Government that the DVC's acts of omission and commission can only be rectified when there is a really constructive basin-wise approach to the whole question.

The momentum of flood discharge, I read in an engineering article, is a function of slow and mean hydraulic radius, and on this ground the Damodar and Rupnarain floods are far greater in momentum than the Bhagirathi floods. Pending construction of the Ganga Barrage—and even, perhaps, after the construction, because the Barrage may not bring all the fruits we are hoping for—it is necessary to do something to see that the lower Hooghly which is getting choked up is improved. The lower Hooghly is getting choked up for lack of flushing action which the Bhagirathi floods alone cannot provide. It was once speculated by an eminent engineer that perhaps King Bhagirath deliberately diverted Damodar at right angles at Jamalpur to pour its floods into lower Hooghly to keep the mouth clean of silt.

My hon. friend the Deputy Minister has told us in Parliament, referring to the report of the Lower Damodar Investigation Committee, that the idea is to flush through the waters of the Rupnarain and Damodar the route from Calcutta down to the sea so that all the problems which are now linked up not only with the floods, not only with the DVC operations but with the entire future of Calcutta Port and the economy of a large part of our country, might very well be tackled.

I feel, therefore, that an integrated approach to the problem is necessary. Government should realise that there is great anger in West Bengal over what is considered to be the default of DVC Government should find

out what exactly was done in regard to the reservoir operation. Government should do away with any special bias in favour of hydro-electric generation if that goes against the whole idea of a multi-purpose project. Therefore, Government should accept the demand voiced in this House by different parties in regard to the formation of an enquiry committee consisting of experts as well as non-officials.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the DVC project was started it was declared and we also hoped that Damodar, the river of sorrow will be transformed into Damodar, the river of prosperity. But during the last 11 years of our experience, we have found that, as has already been stated by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, this project has added woe and misery to the people who were expecting prosperity in the near future. Unfortunately or fortunately, the whole of the lower Damodar passes through my constituency. With the last two floods, the one in 1956 and the other during this year, about three-fourth of my constituency has been washed away by these floods. In the beginning, the people were so much assured that three-fold purposes would be served by this project, namely, that flood will be controlled, water-supply for irrigation will be made and that power will be produced. Now, we are to see how many of these three purposes have been fulfilled. Already, the previous speakers have stated that neither water for irrigation could be supplied as we promised earlier, nor the floods could be controlled nor have the people got any interest in the power produced.

There have been two great floods already in the Damodar—one in 1956 and the other this year. These floods have created such a havoc in this area that not only the common man is getting furious day after day but even the experts and engineers have begun thinking whether the DVC project has failed utterly. So, a doubt has naturally arisen in the minds of the

people as to why we have spent so much of our hard-earned money on this project, because from no aspect the project can be called a success.

We know the origin of this project. Other speakers have stated that the experts have committed mistakes, but in this case, I submit that even the expert's recommendations have not been accepted nor implemented. The original planner was the Chief Engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Mr. Voorduin. His main recommendations were five-fold. Firstly, construction of eight reservoirs at Maithon, Konar, Tilaiya, Panchet, Belpahari or Deolbhari, Bokaro, Ayar and Bermo. The capacity of holding water of these reservoirs was said to be one million cusecs. Secondly, there was the recommendation to set up eight hydel power stations at these reservoirs with a total capacity of producing power to the extent of 2 lakh kilowatts. The third recommendation was the setting up of only one thermal power station at Bokaro which will produce power to the extent of 1,50,000 kw. The fourth recommendation was that he estimated that it would be possible to supply irrigation water for 7,60,000 acres of land. Fifthly, he recommended that the lower Damodar should be excavated and dredged for maintaining the normal flow of water all the year round for purposes of navigation and irrigation. Of course, there are other minor recommendations also. These recommendations were not only examined and approved by two United States experts but also by Indian engineers like Shri Khosla and Shri Narasimhan. In pursuance of this, the DVC Act was passed in 1948. But, in the last 11 years, from 1948 to 1959, much change has been made in these original recommendations and schemes.

The main non-implementations are these: firstly, only four reservoirs were set up instead of the eight as recommended. The present capacity of holding water of these four reservoirs is 6,50,000 cusecs. Secondly, the lower Damodar has neither been

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

excavated nor dredged as a result of which the lower Damodar remains completely dry for about eight months in the year

In para 13 of the Data Book of June, 1956 of the DVC, the DVC themselves have stated or admitted thus:

"It follows that the four dams will not guarantee complete protection from floods".

It has been admitted by them that the bed of the river has not even the capacity of holding any water even though its volume has reached to 2.5 lakh cusecs near Rundaia

The present capacity of the lower Damodar to carry water is only 2,75,000 cusecs. If this 2.5 lakh cusecs of water is added with the water of the lower Damodar, there is bound to be flood in almost every rainy season. The holding capacity of the waters of these 4 reservoirs at present is 15,90,000 acre ft. If the minimum quantity of water, which shall be always retained in these reservoirs, which is 5,99,000 acre ft is excluded, only 9,93,000 acre ft of water is available for maintaining the regular flow in the Damodar river, whereas Mr. Voordum has recommended in his estimate to keep 22,70,000 acre ft to maintain regular flow in the lower Damodar. On the other, although Mr. Voordum estimated to have 15,90,000 acre ft for irrigating 7,60,000 acres of land, the DVC authorities have increased it to 10,44,000 acres. Mr. Voordum estimated the water for paddy cultivation and rabi crops, but the DVC authorities have extended it to double cropping, even with this low volume of water.

Even the hon Irrigation Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee, has already admitted that if there is drought for 2 consecutive years, it will not be possible for the DVC to supply water for irrigation. Regarding the production of power by hydro-electric plants and thermal plants, he recommended for the setting up of 8 hydro-

electric plants and only one thermal plant. He recommended it, because of lower capital cost of additional capacity installation at hydro-electric stations as compared to thermal stations, as well as lower operating costs, the installation of thermal plants should be kept to a minimum, consistent with the requirements for continuity of service.

I do not know why the changes from the original recommendations have been made. In the case of power also, I beg to submit that power is not given to small industries or village industries at cheap rates like T.V.A. power, but it is being completely utilised by the big capitalists and industrialists who are allowed to make more profits out of it. DVC has been turned into the electricity corporation. DVC sells power to the CEC at 1 anna per unit, whereas the CEC, a middleman, a foreign company, sells it to the customers at 4 annas per unit. Even then DVC makes a huge profit. Even Mr. Voordum said in the beginning.

"If the proceeds of these commodities were allowed eventually to find their way into the hands of a few operators, the population of the area will not be benefited and the purpose of the development would be largely defeated."

Now that has come true after 11 years.

So, I request the Government to set up a high commission for making an inquiry not only into the DVC projects, but also into the conditions of all the rivers of West Bengal, which have jointly brought this havoc to the people of West Bengal. Let the people know that their hard-earned money has been spent properly.

Shri A. C. Ghosh (Barasat): Sir, I still recollect the resounding words with which the then Minister, Shri Gadgil, finished his peroration over the passing of this Bill. He assured us that "milk and honey would flow

down the river Damodar and its tributaries". After 11 years, I sadly admit that the people of West Bengal have been awfully disappointed regarding the performance of the DVC in improving the economic condition of either West Bengal or of the DVC basin. Much has been said by several Members about the responsibility of the DVC so far as preventing the floods of this year at least is concerned. As pointed out even by the Minister of Irrigation, this year the floods have been unprecedented in living memory. It requires a real enquiry, a very high-powered enquiry to look into the responsibility of the DVC and find out how far the dams over the rivers and tributaries of the DVC Mayoorakshi were responsible for aggravating the damages this year. After having spent about 117 crores of money I only wish that it would not deserve all the blame and, all the curses that are now showered on it by the people of West Bengal in their awful condition after the recent floods. So, I would suggest humbly to the Government to take immediate steps to set up a real enquiry committee, not wholly composed of experts, but an enquiry committee composed of public men to look into the affairs of DVC, particularly with regard to its capacity to prevent floods. The original idea, which necessitated the report of Mr Voorduin, was to have DVC for the prevention of floods. It seems that that idea has now been practically abandoned.

The statement made by the General Manager or the Secretary of the DVC, after the recent floods, only reveals his care-free nature about the responsibility he has taken as General Manager of the DVC. Including the Ministers of the West Bengal Government, the general public have been clamouring that the DVC and its dams have been largely responsible for the seriousness of the floods. He, just in a care-free manner, said: "No, that is not true". He has not taken the trouble of going into the technical examination of that aspect.

As far the other things, the main achievement of the DVC after these eleven years is only the power supply. But for that I do not think a river valley scheme is necessary. Out of 1,74,000 kw. of power supplied by the DVC, about 60,000 kw. come from the hydel power and more than 1,10,000 kw. comes from the thermal plant. For a thermal plant, a river valley scheme is not necessary. Even the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation or any other Electricity Supply corporation can do that. The DVC has not taken appropriate interest in developing hydel power in that region.

Then, as has been pointed out by my friend who preceded me, this power also is not being utilized for the development of local industries, particularly small-scale industries. Power is given to big companies like Tatas, Martin Burn and Company and the railways. At what rate? Is DVC making a good profit out of this? It has invested about Rs 67 crores for power installation, and the receipts in 1957-58 is just about Rs 3½ crores from the sale of power. The overhead charges, the maintenance charges and interest would come to about Rs 2½ crores. So, on an investment of Rs. 67 crores, the Corporation is getting only just one crore. You can calculate the percentage of profit. That is not a good investment for any commercial enterprise.

Coming to irrigation, it was assured that DVC would irrigate about 11 lakh acres in West Bengal and may irrigate about one lakh or two lakh acres in Bihar. Now, after 10 years, we find that only 1,46,000 acres have been irrigated. That is to say, about one-eighth of the promise or assurance that was given on behalf of the Government or the Corporation as regards irrigation has been performed during these 11 years. So, there also ...

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think I have started only six or seven minutes ago.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

There also the performance of the DVC has been very, very miserable.

Then as far as encouraging small-scale industries is concerned, I find two industries have been set up with a total capital of near about Rs. 3 lakhs borrowed from the Central Government. Now those two industries have been handed over to the Bihar Government. But was this the idea of the Damodar Valley Corporation that in eleven years they could start only two small industries in that area? That was also an assurance and a prospect given and that has been belied.

It has been stated by the hon. Mover of this Resolution, Shri Swamy, that the headquarters be shifted from Calcutta to the operation area. I do not understand as to what is the particular point in that. Calcutta, I know, is over-populated. There are other difficulties also in Calcutta. But I am sure the other places suggested would be more inconvenient for the offices to operate from than Calcutta. I think the Government should not come to any hasty decision on any impulsive motives, but they should carefully judge the issue as to where the headquarters should continue to be. Calcutta is surely the most suitable place from many points of view.

In this respect I should like also to submit that I find that there has been an impression in this House that the West Bengal Government has been making undue demands. Of the total investment of Rs. 117 crores, I think the contribution of West Bengal is Rs. 67 crores, the contribution of the Central Government is only Rs. 28 crores and the contribution of the Bihar Government is Rs. 21 crores. West Bengal has made more than 50 per cent of the total contribution. So, if West Bengal makes some claim for the control of the DVC, I think that is not quite unjustified.

According to the provisions of the Act all assets created by the DVC

would vest in the Corporation. No asset should accrue to the Government of West Bengal or to the Government of Bihar. But then I cannot understand how the West Bengal Government will repay the debt. It has also been stated that the profit could be distributed among the States and that also only profits accruing on different heads will be distributed. It says:

"Profits, if any, attributable to each of the three main projects, viz., irrigation, power and flood control shall be credited to the participating Governments."

There cannot be any profit at all on flood control and there the West Bengal Government's investment is near about Rs. 22 crores. Then for irrigation also, I do not think there is any prospect of any profit in the near future. So there also the West Bengal Government would not get any share. The profit is coming only from power and that also upto now would not be more than Rs. 1 crore annually, that is, net profit. So I cannot understand wherefrom the West Bengal Government can repay the loan which it has taken from the Central Government for making its contribution to this Corporation. If the West Bengal Government demands some control and authority over the management of the DVC it is quite justified. It has contributed about 60 per cent, or more than that, of its capital. Any asset that would be created out of this investment will not accrue to the West Bengal Government but will vest with the Corporation and the Corporation is not expected to make any profit in the near future. This is a very dismal picture for the West Bengal Government and I think the House will also take into consideration that aspect when any suggestion about the financial responsibility of the contributing Government is made in this House.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member has finished.

Shri A. C. Gaba: Yes, I think I have finished. I have nothing more to say except one point.

The annual interest charged is being paid by the Corporation at the rate of more than Rs. 5 crores and the Central Government is taking the interest from the Corporation. I do not know for how long it will be possible for the Corporation to pay this Rs. 5 crores annual interest without getting a similar amount from the Central Government to repay the interest. The Corporation would not have any income of its own to pay the interest. That is also a serious thing which this House should take into consideration and the Government also should devise something to put the Corporation on a proper footing.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): You can give another Member an opportunity to speak if you want, I will take shorter time.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister should speak now, because the Mover also will have to get some time for reply.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I am prepared to share. I said I could take shorter time if another hon. Member wanted to say something.

An Hon. Member: We want your reply.

Shri Goray (Poona): We want to know what he has to say about it.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: We want a reply to all the points raised by us.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have heard with rapt attention the speeches which have been made during the discussion by the hon. Members.

At the outset, I join them in expressing my feeling of sorrow at the calamity which befell this year in the shape of floods in West Bengal. I

myself had been to Calcutta and also to certain flood-stricken areas and seen some things there. The conditions were very acute, and I expressed my feelings on the spot also speaking before the persons who had gathered there. So, I share those feelings which the hon. Members have, and I assure them that not only myself, but as they already know, the Prime Minister, my Deputy Minister and this Ministry are fully conscious of the situation and the calamity which has befallen there, and we are quite prepared always to place every service at their disposal and to do whatever is necessary to be done for the purpose of relieving the conditions there.

During the discussion certain points were raised. Some things have been said against the DVC. I got certain material and I tried to find out certain things in the light of the points which were indicated with the motion, but after hearing the speeches here I came to the conclusion that probably I need not go into all of them and say very much about each and every thing which has been said here in this connection. What is at present working in my mind is one proposal which has been made during the discussion. That proposal relates to the setting up of a commission. Had I not heard the things which have been said here probably I would have refused the request point blank without any further consideration, but now I feel that I should get an opportunity to understand what has been stated here.

16.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I want to understand the situation there on account of which the necessity for the setting up of a commission is felt. So, I would request, through you, the hon. Members from Bengal to enlighten me more on this subject to come to me and tell me and to place at my disposal every necessary thing which may be required in this connection, so that Government may determine and come to its final

[Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim]

decision whether this action should or should not be taken

Shrimati Benuka Ray: In view of that, could we have an extra day to discuss flood control measures, because he has suggested that we should give more points

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon Minister sometimes convenes conferences of Members from different States on plan and power projects, flood control and other things. If he would convene a special convention of Members from West Bengal, they would place all the problems, all their difficulties and views before him

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: But may I tell one thing through you to the hon Member that I will do that also as he states, but before that I also want to have certain discussion with some Members who may be pleased to come to me and tell me some things and throw more light so that I may feel better convinced

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Will the hon Minister give us dinner?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Oh, yes, always. My house is in his hands, he can come at any moment, and he can take as much as he likes

One thing was said about which I want to say something, and that is in relation to the delays which occurred in connection with the appointment of the secretary. Hon Members have probably heard already that the appointment of the second secretary in place of the first was delayed by six months, and the next appointment was made two months after the retirement of the second secretary. The next appointment was made after the expiry of fifteen months. As far as the period of six months and two months is concerned, that is an ordinary period which is always occupied in the case of such appointments, and, therefore,

there cannot be any complaint against it. But as far as the fifteen months' period is concerned, I shall place one position before hon Members here.

At that time, when the appointment was going to be made, it was brought to the notice of the DVC that the secretary there should enjoy more powers than he had been enjoying before. This was one thing. Another suggestion was that he should possess utility and experience. On account of these two things, a search had to be made, and that search took time, because a suitable person was not available till Mr Ghosal was found and he became available, he was in employment elsewhere, and he was then taken as the secretary. So, it was only under special circumstances that that inordinate delay in regard to the appointment of the third secretary took place.

As far as the utilisation question is concerned, I fear hon Members may not agree with me, but I assure them that as far as DVC is concerned, I am also very keen that the entire irrigation which is provided should be utilised.

Shri Goray: What is the percentage that is utilised now?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The percentage is not with me.

The utilisation was 4,46,000 acres in 1958.

Shri Goray: I want the percentage, and not the acreage.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have said already that that figure is not available with me now.

Shri A. C. Guha: Was it 4,46,000 at the end of 1958? At page 6 of the report, we find that at the end of 1957-58 it was 1,46,000 acres.

Shri Goray: Yesterday, while answering one of my questions, the Deputy Minister had stated that in

certain States, the utilisation was as high as 80 to 90 per cent I would like to know whether the DVC was one of those

Shri Hathi: No

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: As far as the complaint is concerned, it is not particularly against the DVC, it is a complaint which is of an all-India nature, against every State. Probably, Members are aware that two engineers were particularly appointed for the purpose of making a tour throughout the whole of India, State wise, in order to find out the causes and also to suggest what remedial measures should be adopted in order that there may be quicker utilisation of the irrigation which is provided. So those two members made a tour of India and have given their reports. Those reports have been considered so far in regard to certain States by the Commission. On the basis of those reports, the States have been informed of what action they have to take in this connection. Understand that Bihar is also included in it. So that has been done.

Shri Goray: Will that report be made available to us?

Shri Hathi: We are placing a summary on the Table of the House.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What about the Khungar Report?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I am coming to that. The Khungar Committee has been interested in one thing. As far as the floods in Bengal are concerned, it has been asked to find out the remedies, what has to be done.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am not referring to the work which will be entrusted to the new Khungar Committee. This is the new Khungar Committee. I am referring to the old Khungar Committee's report relating to the utilisation of the water resources of the DVC. Will that report be made available to us?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That report is not submitted yet. That is to come by the end of this month. After that, it may be considered whether it should be made available to someone or not. At present, I am not in a position to say whether it may be made available or not.

But a Committee has been appointed to deal with the question of floods in West Bengal. That Committee is headed by Shri Khungar. The questions which have been discussed here and the doubts which have been expressed will be taken into consideration by that Committee also. As far as I am concerned, I have already said that we may consider that and try to find out what can be done in that connection, if it is at all necessary.

There was one point mentioned with which unfortunately I disagree, and I request those hon. Members to give me an opportunity to talk to them. They may come prepared to make me understand that point also. That point is that in the reservoir of the dam water was stored and then released. Thus both the things were detrimental.

Shri A. C. Guha: The main point we made was that the water was not released in easy instalments. Instead of allowing the water to accumulate to a considerable height beyond the danger point, the water should have been released in easy instalments.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: But there is one thing. Hon. Members know that the floods came unexpectedly.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Not unexpectedly.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was not unexpected. Rains were continuing for weeks.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: If you will excuse me, by the middle of September, the danger point had almost been reached. Why was not water released from that date instead of waiting when the water was almost practically past the danger point?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Moreover, the charge has been openly made by a very competent engineer who was associated at one stage with the working of the DVC that the flood-cushion was allowed to be encroached. There is a certain level beyond which the reservoir level should not go but it was allowed to be encroached. Why was that done? That is the suspicion in the public mind. That charge has been made openly in the pages of a responsible paper such as *Statesman* and that charge remains unanswered, till now.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: If there were rains before, it would have been most imprudent on any one's part to release more water. It would have added to the calamity there.

Shri A. C. Guha: We have made certain suggestions about that and we hope the Minister will examine them technically and see why water was not released earlier. It may not be possible for him just now to reply to our points but these should be examined technically. Why was water allowed to accumulate to such a height and why was not water released earlier?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Members have expressed certain doubts and they desire these points should be examined by the Ministry. The hon. Minister may examine them and then answer.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): There is no question of doubt. It is a question of fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will examine all these things and will be able to reply to that point.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have already said that I will discuss these points with the hon. Members. That is why I did not give answers to these points raised here. I am reserving everything and my mind is open. Hon. Members may meet me and convince me of anything they like.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): The Minister has already placed

a statement on the Table of the House. Let there be a discussion on that and let that statement be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He has invited Members to sit with him and he will discuss with them and then we will see afterwards whether any further discussion is needed or not.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have answered some points. Probably I should not say this now but I have to say this now because of the pressure of the Members. I am making a statement tomorrow and I shall place it before the House. In spite of that still there is any point, I have got my mind open and I am prepared to be convinced of anything.

Shri A. C. Guha: Let us have a discussion with the Minister later on.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That is what I suggested.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am very happy for having initiated this debate with a view to bring certain facts to the notice of the Government so that they may take remedial measures in order not to get the same thing repeated again. Some questions were put by hon. Members here as to why the level was allowed to be passed and they said that as a result of that there was this catastrophe. I remember to have read in the newspapers that the people living down the streams were informed... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: That was too late.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The existing capacity is inadequate and something more has to be done. Down below the canals should be deepened and there should be catchment areas in the upper regions. Of course, there had been slight lapses on the part of the administration and so there has been this sorry tale. Our sympathy goes to the affected people. I am happy that the hon. Minister was kind enough to invite suggestions from all the hon. Members so that he could take remedial measures.

One point which I suggested at the time of sponsoring the motion was that the Corporation was given ample powers to do anything necessary to carry out its functions under the Act. But it looks as though the administration does not take into account even the views and suggestions given by the financial advisers. I wish that the financial adviser who has been appointed there would look into all kinds of expenditure incurred. If the Corporation has got wide power, it is beyond the control of anybody. The financial adviser should thoroughly examine every item of expenditure. If that is not done, there would always be difficulties. I raised this point at the time of moving the motion. The hon. Minister in his reply has not indicated what steps he proposes to take to see that these things will not be repeated.

I also made out a point that the participating governments do not carry out the instructions. There is a separate clause under which these things could be referred to arbitration and the decision of the arbitrator will be binding on the participating governments. There have been cases where both the participating governments have not accepted the suggestions given by the Corporation. At no time was any reference made to any arbitrator to see that things are settled.

I request the hon. Minister to see that not only this power is exercised but proper steps are also taken to see that the views expressed by the Financial Adviser are given due consideration. It is the Financial Adviser who has to see that the expenditures made properly. Several instances have been pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee in their Fourteenth Report

of 1956-57. Both the Corporation and the Administration should not ignore the views expressed by the Financial Adviser. I would say that the Financial Adviser also has failed in the discharge of his duty in not bringing these things to the notice of the Government in time so that they could take proper action and see that things are rectified.

I would once again say that I am glad that the hon. Minister has an open mind in this matter, he proposes to invite suggestions from Members and also hold conferences to see that these things do not happen and the Corporation functions in such a way that the three objectives for which the Corporation has been set up are fulfilled.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1957-58 laid on the Table of the House on the 29th August, 1959."

The motion was adopted

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Forty-fourth Report

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 20, 1959 | Kartika 29, 1881 (Saka).

[Thursday, November 19, 1959/Kartika 28, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS . . . 585-620

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122	Hotel Cecil, Delhi . . .	585-86
123	Propaganda by Chinese Embassy . . .	586-93
124	Lacs . . .	593-96
125	Central Institute for Machine Designing, Ranchi . . .	597-98
126	Small Scale Industries . . .	598-601
127	Purchase of raw jute by State Trading Corporation . . .	602-74
128	Bhutan . . .	604-77
129	Export of pepper . . .	607-09
130	Restarting of closed mills . . .	609-12
131	Meeting of Housing Secretaries of Northern Region . . .	612-15
132	Recording of Mahatma Gandhi's Life . . .	615-16
134	Indians in Ceylon . . .	617-19
135	Export of mica . . .	619-20

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QUESTIONS . . . 620-68

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133	Purchase of studio at Poona . . .	620
136	Tobacco trade in Andhra . . .	620-21
137	Heavy Machine Building Plant . . .	621
138	Bhutanese in Assam . . .	622
139	Manufacture of Tractors . . .	622-23
140	Television . . .	623
141	Survey of savings . . .	623-24
142	Tenure of Ministry of Rehabilitation . . .	624-25
143	Slum Clearance in Bangalore City . . .	625
144	Cantonment Board Employees . . .	625-26
145	Trading of disabled persons at Chinakuri . . .	626
146	Censoring of Hindi Films . . .	626-27
147	Canberra Aircraft . . .	627-28
148	Pre-partition deposits with Pakistan . . .	628
149	Wage Board for Plantation Industry . . .	628-29

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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
150	Representatives of Indian News-Papers in Tibet and China . . .	629
151	Indian outposts in N.E.F.A . . .	630
152	Cosmic Rays Research Station, Gulmarg . . .	630-21
153	Mechanisation in iron ore mines . . .	631
154	Antarctica . . .	631-2
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No.	Subject	COLUMNS
207	Loss of man-days in Cement Industry . . .	632
208	Import and Export Licences . . .	632-33
209	Cottage and Small-scale Industries in Bombay . . .	633
210	Bicycle and Sewing Machine Industry in Bombay . . .	633-24
211	Export of leather goods . . .	634-35
212	Plan expenditure in Bihar . . .	635
213	Industrial Cooperative Societies for Women . . .	635
214	Loans to widows and unattached women . . .	636
215	Indian in Ceylon . . .	636-37
216	Government Advertisements . . .	637
217	Nuclear Research . . .	637-38
218	Small-Scale Handloom Industries in Punjab . . .	638
219	Migration from Pakistan . . .	638
220	Study of peaceful uses of atomic energy . . .	639
221	Naga hostiles . . .	639-40
222	Impact of broadcasting on cultural pattern . . .	640
223	Second atomic reactor . . .	640-41
224	Employment Exchanges . . .	641
225	Survey of income in Punjab . . .	641-42
226	Sericulture Industry in Himachal Pradesh . . .	642
227	Slum Clearance in Delhi . . .	642-43
228	Import of raw wool and wool tops . . .	643-44
229	Export of iron ore . . .	644-45
230	Industrial Estate in Jey-pore (Orissa) . . .	645

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232	Wage Boards for Industries	646
233	Wage Boards	646-47
234	Provident Fund Scheme	647
235	'India 1959' Exhibition	647-48
236	Manufacture of chloramphenicol	648
237	Production of aluminium	648
238	Daftary and Peon type Quarters	649
239	Out of turn allotment to class IV employees	650
240	Calcutta Dock Works (Regulation of Employment) Scheme	650-51
241	Krishna and Edwards Textile Mills, Rajasthan	651
242	Industrial Training Institutes in Himachal Pradesh	651
243	Production of silk in Himachal Pradesh	651-52
244	Sports Industry in Himachal Pradesh	652
245	Hydel Projects in NEFA	652-53
246	Relief to Nagas	653
247	Distribution of copper and zinc	653-54
248	Kidnapping of Indian National	654
249	Wool exports	654-55
250	Cameras and binoculars	655
251	Export of engineering goods	655-56
252	Closure of Textile Mills	657
253	Modernisation of Textile Industry	657
254	World Trade Fair at Chicago	658
255	Motor vehicles	658-60
256	Salt Works in Kutch and Saurashtra	660
257	Employment in U.N.	660-61
258	A. I. R. Overseas Programmes in Telugu	661
259	Consumption of Newsprint	661-62
260	Sale of tobacco to Japan	662
261	Enterprises started in collaboration with M/s. Edgar Kaisers	662-63

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
262	Construction of shops in New Lajpat Rai Market	663
263	Shops in old Lajpat Rai Market	663-64
264	Survey of incomes in Delhi	664
265	Air-conditioning units in Government Offices	665
266	Cot mats and matting for Government Offices	665-66
267	Press Information Bureau	666
268	Community receiving sets in Punjab	666
269	Uniform wages for jute mill workers	667
270	Soap Industry in Punjab	667
271	Meeting of Plan Publicity Officers	667-68

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of five adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the reported construction of an air field on the Aksai Chin Plateau in Ladakh by the Chinese authorities:

Sarvashri R. K. Khadilkar,
Khushwaqt Rai, Atal
Bihari Vajpayee, Premji R.
Assar and Braj Raj Singh.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(1) A copy of statement on the visit of the Minister of Finance to Switzerland, France, the U.K. the U.S.A. and Japan during September-October, 1959.

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1857 dated the 29th August, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947, making certain amendment to the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, 1949.

(3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2157 dated the 18th October, 1958 under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, making certain

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- further amendment to the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Rules, 1957.
- (4) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—
- (i) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the review of retention prices of Tinplate produced by the Tinplate Company of India Private Limited.
- (ii) Government Resolution No. SC(A)-2(248)/57, dated the 7th September, 1959.
- (iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the table within the period prescribed under the said sub-section.
- (iv) Report (1958) of the Tariff Commission on the revision of retention prices of Steel and Pig Iron and on the conversion charges and fair retention prices for 1¼" and 3/16" Rods produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.
- (v) Government Resolutions No. SC(A)-2(227)/57, dated the 31st October, 1958 and No. SC(A)-2(244)/57, dated the 8th September 1959.
- (vi) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents at (iv) and (v) above could not be laid on the Table within period prescribed in the said sub section.
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (6) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 965 dated the 22nd August, 1959, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, making certain further amendment to the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958.
- (7) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1041 dated the 12th September, 1959, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.
- (8) A copy of each of the Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1140 dated 17th October, 1959 and G.S.R. 1224 dated the 7th November, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 making certain further amendments to the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms, 1956.
- (9) A copy of each of Notifications Nos. S.O. 1960, dated the 4th September, 1959 and S.O. 2022, dated the 9th September, 1959, issued under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
- (10) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2047 dated the 19th September, 1959, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 making certain further amendment to the Cotton Control Order, 1955.
- (11) A copy of Notification No. R(9)/59-PD dated the 16th July, 1959 containing the Delhi Panchayat Raj Rules, 1959 published in Delhi Gazette, under sub-section (3) of Section 102 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954.
- (12) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (j) G.S.R. No. 1030 dated the 12th September, 1959 making certain amendment to the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.
- (k) G.S.R. No. 1031 dated the 12th September, 1959 and G.S.R. No. 1053 dated the 19th September, 1959 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (l) G.S.R. No. 1054 dated the 19th September, 1959 making certain amendments to Schedule III of the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (m) G.S.R. No. 1132 dated the 17th October, 1959 and G.S.R. No. 1158 dated the 24th October, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (n) G.S.R. No. 1133 dated the 17th October, 1959 making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (o) G.S.R. No. 1156 dated the 24th October, 1959.
- (p) G.S.R. No. 1157 dated the 24th October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1954.
- (q) G.S.R. No. 1159 dated the 24th October, 1959 making certain further amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation and Seniority) Rules, 1954.
- (13) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1141 dated the 17th October, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 making certain further amendments to the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955

52 (A) L.S.D.—8.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (14) A copy of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959 published in Notification No. S.O. 2306 dated the 15th October, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 38 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.
- (15) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2308 dated the 17th October, 1959, under Section 43 of the Copyright Act, 1957 making certain amendment to the International Copyright Order, 1958.
- (16) A copy of Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1958-59.
- (17) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1233 dated the 7th November, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.
- (18) A copy of each of the following Notification, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 986 dated the 29th August, 1959.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 1079 dated the 26th September, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956.
- (19) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1002 dated the 5th September, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 making certain further amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952.
- (20) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (f) G.S.R. No. 1006 dated the 5th September, 1959 making certain amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Toilet Products) Rules, 1958.
- (ff) G.S.R. No. 1061 dated the 19th September, 1959 and G.S.R. Nos. 1095, 1096 and 1097 dated the 3rd October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959.
- (31) A copy of each of the Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1036 and G.S.R. 1037 dated the 12th September, 1959 and G.S.R. 1099 dated the 3rd October, 1959, under sub-section (4) of Section 45B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.
- (32) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
 - (i) G.S.R. No. 1082 dated the 26th September, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
 - (ii) G.S.R. No. 1100 dated the 3rd October, 1959 making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
 - (iii) G.S.R. No. 1118 dated the 10th October, 1959.
- (33) A copy of the Navy (Authorised Deductions) Regulations, 1959, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 227 dated the 22nd August, 1959, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.
- (34) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2537 dated the 11th November, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.**

COLUMNS

- (35) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2538 dated the 11th November, 1959, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Sardar A.S. Saigal laid on the Table a copy of Paper No. III containing opinions on the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1960.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1959.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

Fifty-first Report was presented

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED

Sixty-sixth Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the financial talks between India and Pakistan held recently at Karachi.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrivastava) made a statement correcting the

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COLUMNS

STATEMENT BY MINISTER—*contd.*

reply given on the 31st August, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri Hem Barua on Starred Question No. 985 regarding Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme.

BILL INTRODUCED . . . 687

1. The Legal Practitioners Bill, 1959.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 688—739

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill be taken into consideration. Amendment for postponement of the consideration moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha was negatived. Shri Mohammed Imam moved for circulation of the Bill for purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava moved an amendment for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION . . . 739—801

Shri N.R. Muniswamy moved the motion that the House take note of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1957-58. The discussion was concluded and the motion was adopted.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 801

Forty-fourth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 1 NOVEMBER 20, 1959/KARTIKA 29, 1881 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Bill and also on the amendment thereto for (i) circulation for eliciting opinion thereon, and (ii) reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee. Also consideration of the Private Members' Resolutions.