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Srawana 26, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

₹2. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2667

LOK SABHA

Monday August 17, 1959/Śravana 26,
1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Lenses and Lighthouse Equipment

*491. { Shri Shree Narayan Das
 { Shri Radha Raman

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the feasibility of manufacturing lenses and other lighthouse equipment has been examined

(b) if so with what result

(c) how far our requirements in this respect are met by indigenous production and how far by imports and

(d) the value of such imports during the years 1958 and 1959 (upto 31st July 1959)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure 1, 57]

(d) Rs 15.83 lakhs and Rs 5.77 lakhs respectively

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any target has been laid in regard to the time by which

LSD—1

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India will be self-sufficient in this respect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible to predict or give any specific target date for it, but we hope to expedite the manufacture of certain parts which are still being imported and be self-sufficient as far as possible

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any review of the manufactured articles in this country has been made with a view to find out how the prices of these articles will compare with those of the imported materials?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would give only one instance. I think that it will be a representative one. In respect of acetylene flashes, K-130 single flashing, manufactured by the lighthouse workshop India it costs Rs 520 as against the imported cost of Rs 1,400. K-30, double flashing, costs Rs 575 as against Rs 1,750 which was the price of the imported flash. K-130 treble flashing costs Rs 1,575 against Rs 2,050 that we had to pay for the imported material.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister in his statement, has mentioned that efforts are being made to develop the manufacture of lighthouse equipment in the country and that the proportion of the imported goods is much larger than the goods that are now being manufactured. May I know what efforts are made and whether any negotiations are going on with some countries which are well advanced in the manufacture of these equipment and with what effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Largely we would depend upon our own indus-

tive. All these various instruments and parts of lighthouse equipment are highly specialised instruments and necessarily they will require a good deal of research work and development work before we can hope to produce them and develop them in our own country. I think that is what we are trying to do. In this process we might also take the help, if it is forthcoming, from foreign countries.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government have placed orders with the Defence Ministry for the manufacture of valves and other things connected with the lighthouses to be manufactured in the Bharat Electronics and, if so, whether any of these articles have been produced and what will be the value of the articles produced in the current year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We do enlist the help of the Bharat Electronics for the purpose of manufacturing various instruments as far as possible or at least get advice or information from them.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know whether any of these things are manufactured there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A complete list has been given in the statement, which shows the articles manufactured indigenously and those which are imported.

Shri Tangamani: Bharat Electronics is not mentioned in the statement and the statement gives about 86 minor items. I would like to know what are the items and the type of goods that are being manufactured in Bharat Electronics.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would not be able to say specifically in regard to those items.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

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*492. { **Shri Jinachandran:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 52 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) what action has been taken on the request of Kerala Government regarding the supply of rice to Kerala from Andhra State so far; and

(b) the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Government of India advised the Kerala Government to purchase rice in Andhra State and directed their own procurement staff in Andhra to ensure that no interference was caused to the movement of rice from Andhra to Kerala and that the stocks purchased by the Kerala Government from the millers and traders in Andhra State were not requisitioned for the Centre. When, however, the Kerala Government expressed their inability to make further purchases in Andhra State, the Government of India agreed to make suitable quantities of rice available to them from Central stocks to maintain distribution through fair price shops in Kerala.

Shri Jinachandran: Is there any chance of procurement of rice from Kerala itself?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At present there is no chance of indigenous procurement.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether, at any time, during 1958-59 the Kerala Government requested the Central Government to procure rice stocks from Andhra because it is very difficult to get it there and whether the Central Government procured any rice stock for the Kerala Government in that year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have been making substantial supplies from the year 1956. In 1957 we supplied 229 thousand tons; in 1958, we supplied 68 thousand tons. We have also given facilities to the Kerala Government to procure rice in Andhra Pradesh. We said that we would not procure rice which the Kerala Government wanted to procure from the mills and

we have also been making arrangements for rice to be despatched from Andhra Pradesh. It was possible for the Kerala Government to purchase this year 37,000 tons of rice at controlled rates because of the help given by the Centre.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My question was entirely different.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether there is any prospect of Burma rice to be supplied in Kerala?

Shri A. M. Thomas: For the month of August, we have allotted some ships to Cochin, and it would be possible to have a Central reserve for Cochin to the extent of 25,400 tons of Burma boiled rice for August, 1959. For September also we are making arrangements for the despatch of 23,000 tons of Burma rice.

Shri V. Eacharan: What is the quantity of imported rice issued to Kerala besides the rice procured from Andhra Pradesh and that which is internally procured?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Exports from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala, especially during 1958 and also this year, have been substantial. This year, for the first seven months, the export from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala comes to about 159,000 tons. For the whole of 1958, it was only 139,000 tons so that it appears there has been a substantial movement of rice and that too on a larger scale.

Dr. K. B. Menon: May I know whether the Kerala Government satisfied the conditions laid down by the Centre for being entitled for subsidy for the supply of rice?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): There was an arrangement with Kerala Government that they will spend Rs. 1 crore on subsidising rice and they will procure that rice on their account. They could not do it, and when the conditions in Kerala became somewhat serious, we agreed to make supplies from the

Centre, although their conditions have not been fulfilled.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether a request was made by the Kerala Government to the Central Government that it was very difficult to procure rice at the controlled price in Andhra Pradesh and that the Central Government should procure by its own officers and supply rice to Kerala, and if so, what has been done by the Central Government regarding that request?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have stated more than once in this House that the Central Government cannot take responsibility for procurement of rice for any particular State Government. When the Kerala Government raised that point, we said, "You buy rice in the market; we will not be able to requisition that rice; we will assist you in buying the rice, but we cannot take the responsibility of buying on behalf of the Kerala Government".

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government promised to supply 5 lakh tons of rice at controlled price provided the Andhra State was formed into a separate zone and, if so, what is the reaction of this Government and the action taken thereon?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Andhra Government made a proposal to the Central Government that Andhra may be cordoned off, but they also made certain suggestions and conditions which I think will not be in the public interest to discuss in this House. We are going to consider this question in the month of September.

C.H.S. Scheme

***493. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that waiting facilities and sitting arrangements in the Contributory Health Service Scheme dispensaries in Delhi are not adequate; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps to be taken to provide adequate waiting facilities and sitting arrangements in these dispensaries?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No Waiting facilities and sitting arrangements in the dispensaries of the CHS Scheme are fairly adequate

(b) Additional facilities will be provided wherever necessary

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I know what additional facilities will be provided during the coming year?

Shri Karmarkar I understand that for the comfort of the waiting patients, at three places three coolers have been set up for drinking water. More are thought of

श्री भक्त वरुण : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि सी० एच० एम० घस्पतालो में सतोजनक व्यवस्था है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मरीज वहाँ जाते हैं, कितनों के बैठने की व्यवस्था है और कितनों की व्यवस्था और कर दी गयी है ?

श्री करमरकर : ज्यादातर केमंड में ५०-६० मरीज हाते हैं। उनके बैठने के लिये छाट बैचेंज और कुछ चेयर रखी गई हैं। हो सकता है कि कभी इससे ज्यादा मरीज हा जाते हो और उनको खड़ा रहना पड़ता हो। हमारी मुसोबत यह है कि हमारे पास हमारी नई इमारतें नहीं हैं। जो इमारतें बनी हुई हैं उनमें ही इन्तिजाम करना होता है। जहाँ ज्यादा भीड़ होती है वहाँ कुछ टम्पारेरी इन्तिजाम किया गया है और जहाँ घामघाम कोई इमारत नहीं है वहाँ मरीजों के बैठने के लिये टेंट वगैरह लगाये गये हैं।

Shri Tangamani. May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that in the Lodi Road Dispensaries Nos 1 and 2, there is not only not enough accommodation for the patients to wait, there being a long queue outside, but there are not enough doctors also? If so, would Government look into this mat-

ter and see that adequate provision is made in those dispensaries?

Shri Karmarkar: I have myself gone round all the dispensaries once. I will go there once again and see what can be done

Shri Supakar. May I know if in Vinay Nagar, for example, hundreds of patients have to stand patiently in the queue for hours together for medicine and there is no arrangement absolutely for their sitting or even getting protection from rain and sun?

Shri Karmarkar As I said, we are working under one limitation. We have not had the opportunity of building our own special buildings for dispensaries, in which case there will be sufficient and more than sufficient waiting space in dispensaries. We are running these dispensaries in buildings which are already there. As my friend knows, in Vinay Nagar, we have accommodated the dispensary in Class E quarters and it is possible that once in a while there might be a little more crowding than there is sitting space. Normally, I understand, at a peak period, there are 50 to 60 patients and we have made arrangements for them. I do not say that the arrangements are fully satisfactory, which can be the case only when we build our own dispensaries

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I know the number of such dispensaries which are being run in tents?

Shri Karmarkar No dispensary is being run in tents. Where the waiting space is not enough—the hon Member already knows the answer, he smiles—where there is no arrangement possible, there we have to take to tents. Dispensaries are run in Government quarters

Power Units at Bhakra

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*496. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1324 on the 17th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to instal 4 generating units of 90,000 k.w. each in the Bhakra Right Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government is finding any difficulty with regard to taking a decision in respect of this 90,000 k.w. units?

Shri Hathi: There is no difficulty. But we have asked the Punjab Government to send a separate project report.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know when the Government is expecting the report of the Punjab Government with regard to the finalisation of this matter?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say, we have not yet received the project report.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government have already decided about the areas which will be served by these four stations and whether, after they come into operation, they will be used to full capacity?

Shri Hathi: Really this will be an addition to the electricity which is to be generated from the present Bhakra project. The areas are the same.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to the extent it has been possible to utilise the capacity created there?

Shri Hathi: The capacity that has been created is fully utilised; the capacity that is to be created will also be fully utilised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why is it that the report has been called only from the Punjab Government? Is it not a joint endeavour between Rajasthan and Punjab? May I know

whether Rajasthan's interests are also not involved?

Shri Hathi: We do not want that this project should be linked up with the Bhakra project; it should be a separate project.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what amount of power has been taken by this Nangal Fertilisers and Heavy Water Plant? Is it not that this will result in the starvation of Punjab and Rajasthan so far as power-supply is concerned? May I know how Government propose to make this good?

Shri Hathi: A certain agreement has been reached between Rajasthan and Punjab regarding the allocation of power.

Tungabhadra High Level Canal

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*498. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1186 on the 12th March, 1959, and state

(a) the capacity of the canal from the head sluice to the Uruvakonda cut as per the Joint Project Report submitted by the State Governments as stage I of the Tungabhadra High Level canal,

(b) the phased programme that has been suggested for the completion of stage I in a period of three years; and

(c) the steps taken to implement it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The capacity of the canal ranges between 3300 cusecs at the head sluices and 1000 cusecs at the Uruvakonda cut.

(b) No phased programme has been drawn up so far.

(c) Tenders for the first 4 miles of the canal and for some cross masonry

works, costing about Rs. 32 lakhs, have been called

Shri Nagi Reddy: In reply to a question on 27-2-1959, we were told that the question of granting sanction to the execution of the project was under active consideration. May I know whether sanction for execution has been now finally given and if so, what is the amount that has been sanctioned?

Shri Hathi: Rs 13 crores have been provided. Andhra Pradesh Rs 6.58 crores; Tungabhadra Board Rs 5.99 crores and Mysore Rs 0.43 crores.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question is whether the funds have been provided in a phased way, so that we will be able to know when the whole programme will be completed?

Shri Hathi: The Tungabhadra Board has asked for Rs 5.87 crores. They have said they require Rs 0.05 crores for 1958-59, Rs 0.6 crores for 1959-60, Rs 2 crores for 1960-61 and Rs 3.22 crores for 1961-62. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have placed Rs 31 lakhs at the disposal of the Board for 1959-60 and the Mysore Government has placed Rs 10 lakhs at their disposal.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: For the whole programme for the construction of this canal, a phased programme has been drawn by the Andhra Pradesh Government. May I know whether a similar phased programme has been drawn by the Mysore Government and matching grants for the same have been given by the Mysore Government?

Shri Hathi: I have already said in reply to part (b) that no phased programme has been drawn up so far.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the reasons for the delay in drawing up a phased programme by the Mysore Government and what the Central Government is doing in this matter?

Shri Hathi: That is a question to be addressed to the Mysore Government

—why it is being delayed. We have been asking them to send us a phased programme.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Mysore Government was last asked about it?

Shri Hathi: I do not have the date with me.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: After the completion of the final stage of the scheme, will there be any difference between this scheme and the high level scheme as originally conceived by the Andhra Government and Madras Government?

Shri Hathi: The only difference will be that from Rs 25.35 crores of estimated expenditure, it is now being reduced to Rs 21 crores. So, some of the areas perhaps will not be irrigated by this scheme.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether, under the revised programme, the capacity of the canal at the head sluices and at the Uruvakonda cut would be reduced or whether it will be maintained according to the original scheme?

Shri Hathi: The ultimate capacity will remain the same—4,000 cusecs. At present it will be 2300 cusecs.

Shri Rami Reddy: In reply to starred question No 1186 on 12-3-1959 it was stated that the phased programme will be completed in three years. May I take it that Government would stick to the programme of completing the first phase in three years?

Shri Hathi: We hope to finish it by 1962.

Shri Mohammed Imam: May I know whether at a conference between Mysore and Andhra, they have come to any agreement regarding the sharing of waters and other allied matters?

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether the Andhra Government has made considerable changes and suggested several changes to be made from the original scheme that was drafted by the Andhra and Madras

Governments and may I know whether the Board is considering this matter?

Shri Hathi: That is what I said. The original scheme was for Rs 25 crores. After discussion with the engineers of the Tungabhadra Board and the Andhra Government, a new scheme by reducing the expenditure, has been evolved.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Is it a fact that in the original scheme the Pulivindala canal, which can irrigate 50,000 acres of land, was there and it has almost been eliminated in the second plan?

Shri Hathi: That is correct. The Pulivindala canal and the Chitravathi canal have been eliminated.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I put one more question which has a direct bearing on this?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I cannot allow a regular discussion.

Shri Hathi: We are meeting the Members from Andhra on the 21st.

Increase in Imports of Rice

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

(a) whether India imported rice worth Rs 44.03 crores in 1958 as against Rs 16.9 crores in 1957 and

(b) if so, the total amount of foreign exchange spent so far in the current year for rice imports?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) C and F value of rice imported (i.e. shipped to India) in the years 1957 and 1958 were Rs 38.6 crores and Rs 18.6 crores respectively.

(b) Foreign exchange expenditure during 1959, upto 31st July, is about Rs 3.4 crores.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether any assessment has been made with regard to the total requirements of rice for India in the current year

and, if so, how far we will fall short of our requirements?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): In fact, our rice production this year is quite sufficient to meet the needs of the country. But we have a standing agreement with Burma to import two million tons of rice during five years. Now three years are over and we are running the fourth year. During this year we have to import 3.5 lakh tons of rice from Burma.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether the price of rice that is proposed to be imported during the whole of this year will be greater than that quoted last year?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, it will be less. This year it will be about Rs 16 crores as against Rs 22.6 crores and Rs 16.6 crores in 1957 and 1958 respectively.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has stated that we have sufficient rice to meet the requirements of the country. May I know whether the production of rice has increased and, if so, to what extent and whether this will reduce our imports?

Shri A. P. Jain: The production of rice this year is 4.5 lakh tons more than that of last year. Because the production is higher, so the imports are lower.

Metre Gauge Coach Building Factory at Trivandrum

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*501 { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 611 on the 20th August 1958 and state whether any decision has since been taken regarding the location of the proposed metre gauge coach building factory in the Kerala State?

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

subsequent improvements in output of existing coach building units the position has been reviewed and it has been decided to hold the project in abeyance for the time being.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Railway Minister had received a memorandum from the Government of Kerala pointing out that additional facilities and better conditions prevail for the starting of a factory in Kerala?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, the facilities might have been there. But it is not necessary to have an additional coach building factory.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Are we to understand that the proposal for starting a new factory has been abandoned?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is what I said. It has been held in abeyance for the time being.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minister has stated that there has been some improvement in the construction of metre-gauge coaches. May I know whether the improvement has been in the private sector or public sector?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is in both.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How many coaches were purchased from the firms and how many coaches were manufactured in the railway workshops?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I shall require notice for precise information. But I would like to say for the information of the hon. Member that the output of coaches from HAL is 18 per month, ICF 38 carriages per month, Jessops 20 to 24 per month and railway workshops 60 to 70 per month. That is enough to meet our present requirements.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister has stated that the position of metre-gauge coaches has improved. May I know whether the Minister is aware that in all the metre gauge coaches which are running between Ernakulam and Trivan-

drum are leaking and the passengers have to use umbrellas whenever they travel in those areas?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They will be repaired when they go to the workshops for repairs.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that we are manufacturing at HAL and the Integral Coach Factory. But these are broad-gauge coaches that are manufactured there. And we are purchasing from the private sector firms our full requirements of metre-gauge coaches. Then how does he say that the public sector is manufacturing metre-gauge coaches?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The railway workshops are also manufacturing. The hon. Member is aware that we are stepping up our production of coaches at the ICF from 350 to 750 a year.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That is broad gauge coaches.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: They can manufacture metre-gauge coaches also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would suggest that we might take up Q No 507 also along with Q No 502.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Theft of Telegraph Wire in West Bengal

*502 **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether theft of telegraph wire is widespread in West Bengal particularly in the Howrah-Burdwan, Burdwan-Durgapur and Howrah-Kharagpur Sections;

(b) whether the State Government have been asked to create a special police establishment attached to the P&T. department for the purpose of checking such thefts; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) and (c) Action has been taken for appointing a Special Police Establishment, for a period of 2 months, for studying the problem of copper wire thefts and suggesting suitable remedial measures. This establishment will be under the control of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Theft of Telegraph Wire

*597. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that theft of telegraph wire has considerably increased in some of the circles in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of thefts which took place during 1958-59;

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce thefts and to give protection to linemen?

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

(a) and (b) There were 1054 cases of copper wire thefts in 1958-59 whereas the corresponding number for the previous year was 974.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

The following steps have been adopted by Government for reducing copper wire thefts:

(a) Passing of Telegraph Wires (Unlawful) Possession Act, 1950 which was later amended in 1953.

(b) Replacement of copper wire by copper weld wire where feasible.

(c) Gradual replacement of overhead wires with underground cables. This has been done in the the case of one of the

two trunk alignments between Calcutta and Asansol and also in the Delhi-Agra section.

(d) Examination of the feasibility of using aluminium wire as substitute for copper wire.

(e) Introduction of electronic fault locators to facilitate quick localisation of theft-spots and prompt intimation thereof to be given to the police unit concerned

(f) Grant of an annual subsidy to the West Bengal State Police since 1949, the amount of the subsidy varying from Rs. 42,000 to Rs 48,000 a year to enable maintenance of a skeleton Police Force for investigation of thefts

(g) Appointment of a Special Police Establishment under the Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs for studying the problem of copper wire thefts and for suggesting effective remedial measures

2 Line staff moving out at night are generally given assistance of mazdoors and in some cases Police parties also accompany them

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether in the case of most of these thefts they are organised by local influential people who are mostly businessmen and, if so, whether any attempt has been made to check this racket which organises thefts of telegraph wires

Shri S. K. Patil: That information is not with me. But we are making an enquiry and a special officer has been appointed.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether an equipment has been imported which helps to detect theft of telegraph wires and the spot of theft of telegraph wires as and when a theft is taking place and whether

even when police have been informed after such detection they have not been prompt in taking action against the thieves?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, Sir Out of the many remedial measures one is the introduction of electronic fault locator to facilitate quick localisation of thefts of parts. Sometimes, these thieves are cleverer than the police also because these machines can be manipulated and that is what is happening.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement it is stated that one of the steps taken is—

“Appointment of a Special Police Establishment under the Director-General, Posts & Telegraphs”

May I know whether cases have been reported from certain districts of Bihar where the police constables were found guilty of actually stealing these wires and, if so, what action has been taken against them?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is very difficult for me to say without enquiry, whether the police had any collusion in it. That is why this Special Police Establishment has been appointed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In Muzzafarpur some of the employees have been suspended for the theft of wires. I do not know whether those cases have been finalised and whether they have given a statement to the effect that the police was abetting it.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have no information with me on the subject.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We are given to understand that curative measures were also taken. May we know how far the Government have proceeded in the matter?

Shri S. K. Patil: As I was saying, one of the things was the introduction of this fault locator. Second was the Passing of Telegraph Wires (Unlawful) Possession Act, 1950, which has since been amended in order to give harder punishment. Then there is the replacement of copper wire by

copper weld wire which has less market value or no market value, and which would, therefore, minimise thefts. One thing is gradual replacement of overhead wires by underground cables. That costs money and that would take time. We have done it from Delhi to Agra and from Asansol to Calcutta. All this will take time. Lastly, action has also been taken for ascertaining the feasibility of using aluminium wire as a substitute for copper wire. Then, there would not be theft. We have got to prove that aluminium wire would do in the place of copper wire. This is a matter of experiment and that would take some time.

Shri Joachim Alva: How many of the culprits who have been found to belong to the Post and Telegraph department?

Shri S. K. Patil: As I said to another question, I have not got that precise information.

डाक-विभाग के परिमण्डलों का पुनर्गठन

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*५०३. { श्री भक्त बर्तन :
श्री टी० बी० बिट्टलराव :
श्री राजगोपाल राव :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १६ फरवरी, १९५६ के तार्काक प्रश्न मध्याह्न २६७ के उत्तर के मबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक विभाग के परिमण्डलों के पुनर्गठन का जा प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके मिलमिल में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० शेटिल) मैसूर परिमण्डल का निर्माण करने तथा इसके साथ ही समीपवर्ती परिमण्डलों में कमी-बेशी करने की योजना के विस्तार-क्रम को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। प्राप्ता है कि इस परिमण्डल को नये सिरे में बाल करने का काम शीघ्र ही शुरू हो जायगा।

श्री भक्त बर्तन . श्रीमन्, यह प्रश्न गामन के सामने पिछले लगभग एक वर्ष से विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

विचारधीन की कीन मी स्टेज मे वह हम समय है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उममे ता नये मकिल का निर्माण करना है। इसमें एक बरम नही शायद दो तीन बरम का समय भी लग सकता है। यह प्रश्न इतना आसान नहीं है कि यकायक हो सकता है। लेकिन अभी तो इरादा ऐसा है कि मार्च के अगल तक मंमूर मकिल शुरू हो जाये।

श्री भक्त बर्षाण : यह जा परिमडलो की मीमाओ मे परिगनन किया जा रहा है क्या यह भी उसका एक उद्देश्य है कि खचं मे कमी हो या हमने खचं के ओर बढ़ने की आशवा है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : बात यह है कि जब कोई राज्य स्वतंत्र हो जाना है नव उसकी माग हो जाती है कि उसके लिये भी एक स्वतंत्र मंडल होना चाहिये। ऐसी बात क्यू नहीं है कि वह होना ही चाहिये और ऐसा न हो तो अच्छा है। लेकिन आप ही बात और हम मदन के मदम्य ही उसका माग कर रहे हैं।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. Last time, the hon Minister stated that the criteria or principles determining the formation of circles are being studied and are being worked. May I know whether that has been done?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has been done and we have taken a policy decision. As I stated on the floor of the House in replying to a debate, the Mysore Circle has positively to be created. The difficulties are about how early residential quarters and other arrangements that are being made could be made. I am now giving a date that we shall do it before 1st April, 1960.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In view of the fact that after the formation of the separate Mysore Circle, certain portions of the Hyderabad Circle will go to the Mysore Circle, may I know whether this truncated circle will remain as a separate unit or it will be amalgamated with Andhra?

Shri S. K. Patil: The truncated circle will be completely finished because there cannot be two circles in Andhra. There is another Circle that would remain. What is now known as Andhra Circle will be finished. It would not remain.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Andhra Circle be finished or will the Hyderabad Circle be finished?

Shri S. K. Patil: One circle will be therefor Andhra. It will be the Andhra Circle.

Mr. Speaker: It will be merged in the other? What the hon Members want to know is

Shri S. K. Patil. There are two circles one is Andhra and another Hyderabad. Both are in Andhra. In the Hyderabad Circle, there are some districts that are now ceded to the other State. When we take them, the Hyderabad Circle will go. Whatever remains of that Hyderabad Circle will be joined on to the Andhra Circle of which the headquarters will be in Hyderabad.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether one of the difficulties was in getting accommodation and the Mysore Government has come forward with the necessary accommodation for the purpose? The hon Minister on the last occasion has said that a large State like Mysore not having a postal circle does not bring credit and therefore he should take the earliest opportunity to form this?

Shri S. K. Patil. We are grateful to the generosity of the Mysore Government. But surely that is only 10 per cent of the residential accommodation that we wanted. We want quite a lot of accommodation.

Shri Heda: The present Hyderabad Circle contains Hyderabad, Karnataka, Telangana and Marathwada areas. What will happen to the Marathwada area? According to his latest statement, it seems they will be tagged on to Andhra.

Shri S. K. Patil: I am not suggesting that That would go either to Nagpur or Bombay Circle That is the State to which it should normally go

श्री अक्षय बर्षाण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन है वह क्या केवल मैसूर, हैदराबाद और आंध्र से ही संबंधित है या भारतवर्ष के और परिमंडलों में जो इस समय गड़बड़िया हैं, उनको भी दूर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : गड़बड़ी तो ज्यादा नहीं है दूसरी जगहों पर । लेकिन जो बड़ी परमिटेंट मांग आ रही है वह पहले मैसूर सर्किल से ही आ रही है । उनको दुरुस्त करने में शायद जो कुछ उनके आज बाजू का सर्किल है उसमें थोड़ा परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन दूसरा बड़ा जो सवाल सारे हिन्दुस्तान का है, वह अभी हमारे सामने नहीं है ।

Shri Achar: Some of the districts of the Mysore State are now in Madras, for example, South Canara and Coorg Will they also go into the Mysore Circle

Shri S. K. Patil: Of course, they will go into the Mysore Circle The Mysore State as it is today and the P&T Circle will be just the same 19 districts

Shri Mohammed Imam May I know if the proposed Mysore Circle will include the Telegraphic circle also or will it be confined only to the Postal circle?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a matter we are considering Possibly to make them identical, it will be difficult for the time being But, as far as possible, that is the idea But, tele-communications is a different thing altogether from P&T

Flood Control Capacity of Hirakud Dam Project

*504. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2260 on the 6th May, 1959 regarding Flood

Control Capacity of Hirakud Dam Project and state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Chief Engineer has since furnished the requisite data about the various channels of the Mahanadi in deltaic reach to the Central Water and Power Commission, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it a fact that the Chief Engineer has not submitted any report to you as yet?

Shri Hathi: The Central Power Commission has asked the Orissa State Government to send certain detailed data about the channels That has not been received

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that the Chief Engineer of Hirakud was asked to submit a report regarding channels?

Shri Hathi. Yes, Sir We have asked the Orissa Government to send a detailed report

Colonisation of Landless Labourers

*505. **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have approved the scheme received from Bihar Government to colonise the landless labourers in that State,

(b) the details of the scheme, and

(c) what is the cost involved?

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

(b) The Scheme envisages the settlement of 600 landless agricultural workers by setting up two model group villages each consisting of 300 families. Each landless family will be given 5 acres of reclaimed land and 0.5 acre of homestead lands with a hutment

constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,000. Each family will also be advanced a loan of Rs. 500 for the purchase of bullocks, implements etc.

(c) The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 17.75 lakhs.

Shri Keshava: We learn that extensive lands have been donated under Bhoodan scheme. May I know if these lands are also included in this scheme or there is any other scheme?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This is a Plan scheme. In addition to this, in Bihar, there are two more big schemes which intend to settle landless people in the Bhoodan land.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार वहाँ पर इन लोगों को बसा रही है तथा कौन से जिले में कच्चा पर जमीन प्राप्त की है ?

श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा : पहली स्कीम तो एक गांव बुरा कुर्गा जो देवगढ़ मब-द्विजन में है, होगी। दूसरे सभी मर्वे हो रहा है और दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन ने कच्चा जमीन दी है और उसके बारे में विचार हो रहा है।

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether this scheme is only with regard to Bihar or is this scheme for the whole of India, for example, for the Tungabhadra area also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This question specifically refers to the scheme in Bihar. There is a large scheme for the whole country. About eight States have schemes under the Plan to resettle landless people.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, for the scheme which is envisaged in the DVC area, wherefrom the people will be brought, whether they will be aborigines from that region or from any other area?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have not got the details. The Damodar Valley Corporation has given an alternative site for the settling of these families.

I do not know wherefrom people will be brought. I require notice.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that the D.V.C. has miserably failed in resettling the displaced persons, may I know why they are seeking outsiders for resettlement in the land that has been made available to them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They failed in resettling landless people. I think we will succeed where they have failed.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister said that other States also are prepared to take people from other areas. May I know which are the States which have offered to take people from other States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This scheme envisages settlement of landless people in Bihar.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister stated that there is an all India scheme under which some States are willing to take people from other States. I want to know which are the States that are prepared to take people from other States.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and UP have their own schemes to resettle landless people.

Shri Tyagi: All are not landless there, they are also landless.

श्री सरजू पांडे : उत्तर प्रदेश के किन जिलों में सब से प्रथम इस तरह के ऐंक्टिव कल्चरल लेबरर्स को बसाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा : नैनीताल घाटी तराई एरिया में सेटलमेंट हो रहा है। पीलीभीत में भी हो रहा है। इसके बास्ते यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने २५ लाख रुपये खर्च करने की प्लानिंग की है।

Reservation of Special Compartments for Lepers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that special compartment is reserved for leprosy stricken travellers on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, whether such compartments are reserved on other Railways also for such travellers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the names of other railways where there are separate compartments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) to (d) As per existing Rules, persons suffering from leprosy are required to be segregated and carried in separate compartments on payment of usual fares required for such a reservation. These arrangements exist on all Railways, the reservation being done on receipt of application therefor. However, on certain short sections of the Southern and South-Eastern Railways which serve certain leprosy hospitals and over which there is regular movement of persons suffering from leprosy, third class compartments have been set apart on specified trains exclusively for such persons on payment of the ordinary fares.

Shri Assar: May I know if the railways try to educate and instruct lepers by big posters in regional languages to travel only in separate compartments?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Where a separate compartment exists for them, they are urged to go and travel in that compartment.

Shri Assar: Is there any scheme to instruct them to travel in separate compartments?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: A separate compartment is reserved for them, and

when a person shows signs of leprosy, he is directed by the railway staff to that particular compartment.

Shri Muhammed Elias: A number of lepers are found on the station platforms, begging here and there. What arrangements are being made by the Government to remove these lepers from the station platforms?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: They are removed from the platforms.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether there are any adequate arrangements on the Sholapur-Miraj section where there is great rush of these lepers?

Mr. Speaker: All over India, there are lepers.

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Yes, Sir. On this particular section between Sangli and Miraj there is a leper hospital at one Wanleswad, and we provide a separate compartment over that question.

Shri Assar: One question more.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that it will be decided here?

Purchase of Comet IV Planes for Air-India International

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*508. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Damani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Assar:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Morarka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a package deal has been offered by the manufacturers of the Jet Comet IV to Air-India International to sell Comet IV planes against the purchase of Constellations and Super-constellations;

(b) if so, the details of this deal;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). The Air India International Corporation have reported that the manufacturers of Jet Comet IV have submitted to them certain tentative proposals for the sale of their aircraft and purchase of some of the Corporation's Super Constellations. The proposals are however, at a very preliminary stage and the details have yet to be discussed between the Corporation and the representatives of the manufacturers.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the details of the offer which has been made to us, whether any extra price will be paid for this deal, if accepted?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I have just stated, the proposal is in a very preliminary stage, and it is not possible for me to give any information because we have not got any information.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Am I to understand that these Super Constellations will be replaced by jets?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that there is an offer that if Jet Comet IV is purchased, in return in part payment for this aircraft the manufacturers will take over the Super Constellation. That is the proposal that I have just stated, but of course it is in a very preliminary stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are we to understand that Air India International itself had a programme for replacement of these Super Constellations by aircraft with a higher speed, and if so, may I know whether this proposal from the manufacturers of Jet Comet IV has come as a result of that programme or have they themselves made this proposal?

Shri Mohiuddin: The hon. Member is aware that Air India International have already purchased three Boeings 707 and they are programmed to be delivered from the first quarter of 1980. There is always a possibility that additional aircraft may be purchased over and above these three, and on account of that there is this offer and it is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the amount which will be written off in the replacement of Super Constellation by Comet IV?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is too early to say because no negotiations have yet been even conducted.

Shri Joachim Alva: We are striving our utmost to integrate the civil and military side of our aviation. May I know whether any consultation takes place between the Indian Air Force and our airlines when these purchases take place?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): These matters are generally looked into by the Corporation, and so far as Air India International is concerned, the point is this that when these jet planes come, then possibly every line in the world thinks that there would be no scope for the other planes. Therefore, these are preliminary talks as to what would happen if that situation comes. Beyond that there is nothing.

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the fact that Boeing 707 is a far better and faster aircraft than Comet IV, why are we going in for Comet IV at all?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Air India International have received this offer. Nothing has been decided. In case they want to buy additional aircraft over and above the three jets already ordered, they are also considering purchase of other similar aircraft.

Duty Lists of Class IV Staff on Railways

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*549. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard designation and duty lists of class IV staff have been issued by the Railway Board as recommended by the Class IV staff Promotion Committee;

(b) if not, when are they likely to be issued; and

(c) what are the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) to (c) Government have accepted the recommendation of the Class IV Staff Promotion Committee that the designation and duties of Class IV staff on all railways should be standardised as early as possible. It will however take time to finalise.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether it is going to be finalised because the report was submitted one year ago?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: A Committee was formed in the Railway Board to go into this matter. They have made certain tentative lists. The lists have been circulated to the various railways and we hope that the work will be completed shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know who the members of this Committee are? Was it a purely official committee?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: Yes, Sir. It was a purely official committee.

श्री जगदीश खन्ना: क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस रेलवे में कतुर्ब श्रेणी में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स कार्य कर रहे हैं उनकी प्रदोन्नति करने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है?

श्री शाहनवाज खान: जो रेलवे के हैं, उनके प्रस्ताविक जब उनकी बारी आवेगी तब उनको तरक्की मिलेगी।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the main recommendations of this Committee? Is it only confined to promotion?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The report is available, and the hon. Member can read through the whole report. It is difficult to give out all the recommendations because they are a large number.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this Committee's report or recommendations were circulated to the various railway administrations for their comments?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Each individual recommendation of the Committee was considered firstly in the Board, and then it was circulated to the railways for their comments. After their comments were received, they were considered again, and then requisite action taken on that.

High Power Board for Inland Water Transport

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*510. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to set up a high powered Board to plan the development of inland water transport;

(b) whether all the major Indian rivers will be linked to create a network of inland water transport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Sir. The Gokhale Committee in their report on inland water transport have recommended

pendent creation of a technical organization in the Ministry of Transport and Communications to deal with matters relating to development of Inland Water Transport. The recommendation is under examination.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the estimated amount that will be required and the approximate time that will be necessary for the implementation of the scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is two-fold: the first is the creation of the central organisation which is only a proposal under consideration, the other is about the recommendations of the Committee. With regard to both I think I cannot give an exact answer at this stage.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ साल पूर्व नर्मदा को दम प्रवार की योजना जबलपुर के निकट वर्गी में बनाने की बात चल रही थी और उस पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और नें द्रीय सरकार का भी कुछ रुपया खर्च हुआ था और उस सबब में भी क्या कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है?

श्री राज बहादुर: गेट्रल वाटर पावर कमिशन ने कुछ काल पहले दम प्रकार की योजना दी थी जिसको कि तयार्कयित मास्टर प्लान के नाम से घोषित किया गया और जिसके कि द्वारा गया और नर्मदा नदियों का जो सिस्टम है उसको जोड़ने का खयाल था लेकिन अभी तो यह सिर्फ एक विचार के रूप में है इस में अधिक आगे नहीं बढ़ पाया।

सेठ गोविन्द दास: मैं जानना चाहता था कि उसमें कुछ रुपया केन्द्र सरकार का और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का खर्च भी हुआ है तो उस मामले को क्या कुछ आगे बढ़ाने का विचार किया जा रहा है?

165 L.S.D.—2.

श्री राज बहादुर: नर्मदा को गया से जोड़ने का या गादावरी से नर्मदा को जोड़ने के बारे में अभी कुछ रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the position of the inland water transport system in the eastern region, particularly in the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, and what is being done to improve the system there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a very comprehensive question. Broadly speaking, the eastern system consists of the sector from Calcutta to Dibrugarh via Ganga and Brahmaputra, and the other one from Calcutta to Patna and Buxar and upwards up to Banaras. But, as the hon. Member knows, we have started a pilot scheme from Patna and that may be taken up. In regard to the other one, namely from Calcutta to Dibrugarh the system is already running.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government has considered the proposal, after the recommendation of this Board, for the development of the Rajasthan canal for inland water transport and to link the Rajasthan canal with the Kandla port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I understand it is intended that the Rajasthan canal should also be worthy of navigation, so that it can be used for navigation. The question of linking it up with Kandla, I do not think, has yet been taken up as a serious proposition, but it may be perhaps considered any time if we are sure of the water supplies.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the Inland Water Transport Committee headed by Shri Gokhale recommended the inclusion of a programme costing about Rs 50 crores in the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir, it has given certain schemes, the total cost of which is estimated to be about Rs. 50 crores.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: May I know whether there is any proposal for utilising the Brahmaputra for developing the inland water transport?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In regard to Brahmaputra, as I have just now said, we are using it for our essential water link with Assam. About 60 per cent of the trade with Assam goes through it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the British steamer companies that are operating their services in the Bihar and Assam rivers are threatening to withdraw their vessels from these rivers, may I know whether the Gokhale Committee has made any recommendation for solving this particular problem?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That situation no more obtains. As a matter of fact, we have given them some substantial aid, and I think the steamer companies will function and continue to function in the Assam sector.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any financial aid has been offered to them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have offered financial assistance

Shri Hem Barua: What is the percentage of it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have given them Rs. 30 lakhs by way of loans and taken upon ourselves the conservancy charges which come to—I cannot give the exact figure—about Rs. 5 lakhs per annum or something like that

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this is very important.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाएँ

*५११. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रति वर्ष आषाढ और कार्तिक के बीच मौसम तथा वर्षा के सम्भावित समय और स्थान के बारे में किसानों को नियमित रूप से सूचना देने की कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दूरस्थ गावों में रहने वाले किसानों को यह सूचना किस प्रकार भेजी जाती है ?

दैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन)

(क) और (ख). जी हा। किसानों के लिये खास मौसम की इतिहासात् साल भर दी जाती है। ये इतिहासात् (१) चन्द कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट सेंटर को हार्ड प्रायोरेटि तारों के जरिये से, (२) किसानों की मौसम बुलेटिनो के जरिये से, और (३) ग्राम इडिया रेडियो के कई स्टेशनों से रेडियो ब्राडकास्टो के जरिये से दी जाती है।

दूर के गावों के किसानों तक इन इतिहासात् को कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट सेंटर जो भी उनके पास जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचने का जगिया होता है, उसमें पहुंचाते हैं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र में जानना चाहता ह कि क्या मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने रेडियो हैं और कितने तार किमानों के यहा प्रति वर्ष जानें हैं।

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह सही है कि गावों में रेडियो नहीं हैं इसीलिये कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट सेंटरों को बहुत तेजी के साथ बजगिये तार इतिहासा दी जाती है और यह कोशिश कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के आफिसर्स करते हैं कि जो भी इतिहासा जरूरी हो, उसे गांवों तक पहुंचावें। यह मुझे इत्तम है कि रेडियो कम हैं।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ६० परसेंट गावों में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट सेंटर हैं और ४० परसेंट गावों में कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट सेंटर नहीं है तो उन ४० परसेंट गावों को इतिला पहुँचाने के बाम्ने गवर्नमेंट ने क्या इतजाम किया है।

श्री मुहोदयिन : किमाना के लिये मौसम बुलेटिन भी जारी किये जाते हैं और इसके अलावा रेडियो पर जो इतिला होती है वह भी जहाँ जहाँ कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट के पास रेडियो हैं उनके जरिये से उनका इतिला मिलती है।

Food Zones

- +
- *512 { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Assar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:
Shri Venkatasubbiah:
Shri Narapa Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the structure of the existing Food Zones in the country, and

(b) how many State Governments have sent in such proposals, and

(c) when is the decision likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c) Suggestions for re-adjustment of the boundaries of the existing food zones have been received from time to time from some of the States such as Punjab, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bombay. In the larger interests of the country the Government of India have not found it possible to accept any of these proposals so far.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Will the hon Minister please let us know what are the suggestions of the Governments of Punjab, West Bengal, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and UP?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The suggestion of the Punjab Government was that Delhi should be taken out of their zone and that Punjab should be constituted into a zone by itself. The suggestion of the West Bengal Government was that Orissa should be joined with West Bengal. The suggestion of the Bombay Government was that Madhya Pradesh for rice and Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh for wheat should be joined with Bombay. The suggestion of Madras and Andhra was that the southern zone should be split up and each of the four States of the southern zone should be constituted into a separate zone.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What are the real difficulties that these States are experiencing in furthering the objectives of the formation of these zones, and have Government examined these difficulties and tried to remedy them?

Shri A. P. Jain: Obviously Bombay is a deficit State and Bombay wants to be joined with a surplus State. Now, the surplus States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh feel that they are poor States and if Bombay is joined with them the price of food grains will go up and they will suffer. So there is a conflict of interests between the surplus States and the deficit States.

Shri Tyagi: With a view to establishing a uniform price level all over the country, have Government examined also the feasibility of withdrawing all zonal restrictions and allowing a free flow of foodgrains?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is no such practical scheme before the Government at the moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that already from Orissa the West Bengal Government had made arrangements for purchase of rice and in view of the fact that the Orissa Chief Minister has stated on more than one occasion that if rice was allowed to be sold to West Bengal it would also be to the benefit of Orissa, what is the difficulty in allowing Orissa to be within the zone for West Bengal?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. lady Member has somewhat mixed up the two things. The removal of zones would mean that there will be no restriction in the flow of rice from Orissa to West Bengal. On the other hand, the proposal of the West Bengal Government was that they wanted to buy a certain quantity of rice from Orissa direct. The price they fixed was higher than the price which the Government of India is paying in Orissa for the purchase of rice, and therefore the Government of India did not allow the West Bengal Government to make purchases. In fact, it is not the policy of the Government of India to allow State-to-State transactions. Whatever is surplus has to be sent to the Central Government, and we have supplied large quantities of wheat and paddy both to Orissa and West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the U.P. Government has also recommended that U.P., Delhi and Punjab should be one zone, and whether in view of the fact that zonal restrictions are waived after eleven o'clock in the night and foodgrains are smuggled regularly, the Government of India will consider having one zone which will include U.P., Delhi and Punjab?

Shri A. P. Jain: It was long ago that the U.P. Government wanted the zonal restriction between Punjab and U.P. to be removed. There has been no such proposal recently. If that restriction is to be removed, then it raises a very large question whether

restriction from U.P. to Bihar should not also be removed.

Shri Tyagi: Why not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is smuggling going on now.

Shri P. S. Daulta: On the authority and recommendation of the All-Parties Food Committee, the Punjab Government had recommended that contiguous wheat producing areas of Punjab and U.P. should be brought within one zone.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is totally wrong. The Punjab Government never agreed to it.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that Government have stated that the zones were formed with the consent of the concerned State Governments? If so, why is it that Government do not wish to listen to the request of the State Governments for a change in the formation of the zones?

Shri A. P. Jain: The zones were formed with the consent of the State Governments, and if all the State Governments constituting the zone agree, well, of course, they can be split; but if there is a difference of opinion between some State and other States, that does not make out a case for splitting the zone.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Gliding Training Centre at Hyderabad

***494. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of setting up of a gliding training centre at Hyderabad (Deccan) is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) what would be the total expenditure involved?

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

(b) As soon as a site for the Glider-drome has been selected and estimates of expenditure framed

(c) It is difficult to give any definite estimates at present regarding the cost of construction of the gliderdrome, but the cost of capital equipment which may have to be provided for the gliding centre will be of the order of Rs 85,000 and the recurring expenditure on the pay of establishment and day to day expenses may be of the order of Rs 35,000 per annum

Bridges on National Highway No 43

*495. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1642 on the 14th April, 1958 regarding bridges on National Highway No 43 and state

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at to reconstruct the bridges with cement concrete and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir, Rs 7.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan for the reconstruction of the following bridges

- (i) Bhumka nala (ii) Ballavi bridge, (iii) Narangi bridge (iv) Goriabahal bridge

(b) Works have to be executed by the Dandakaranya Development Administration. They will undertake the projects as soon as possible

Dam on Karnaruli River in East

*497. **Shri Shivananjappa:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Commission has undertaken investigations in catchment areas of the river Narmada

in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay for co-ordinated development of its water resources, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The Central Water and Power Commission has taken up the investigations only recently. The results will be known after the investigations are completed

Electricity Dues from Pakistan

*499. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1266 on the 4th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the arrears regarding electricity dues have since been paid by Pakistan, and

(b) if not what steps have been taken to secure payment thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Out of the total arrears amounting to Rs 4,405.69 nP, the Government of Pakistan has since paid a sum of Rs 4,399.50 nP

(b) A supplementary Bill in respect of the outstanding amount of Rs 7.19 nP has been sent by the Punjab (India) Government to the Government of Pakistan

Dam on Karnafuli River in East Pakistan

*513 { **Shri Wodeyar:**
Shri Pahadia:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the Karnafuli Project in East Pakistan land in Assam will be submerged,

(b) whether any American assistance has been obtained by Pakistan for this project, and

(c) if so, what steps the Government of India have taken in this matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Government of India have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan

Foodgrains for Assam

*514. **Shrimati Mafta Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received requests from the Assam Government for allotment of 35,000 tons of rice for distribution as gratuitous relief and through fair price shops in the flood stricken areas,

(b) whether this request has been sanctioned, and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

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

(b) and (c) This was discussed with the Food Minister of Assam in the first week of July, 1959, and it was agreed that during the rest of the year the Assam Government would be supplied with 25,000 tons of rice from Central stocks

Travel Agents

*515. **Shri Khimji:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have under contemplation any measure for restricting the activities of travel agents, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

but the measures under contemplation are not for restricting the activities of travel agents but for helping the development of travel agency business on healthy lines and thereby also promoting more healthy conditions in the entire travel industry

Khandsari Manufacture

*516. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a large scale diversion of sugarcane from factories to Khandsari manufacture, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The problem of diversion of cane is mainly confined to Western districts of UP where the production of sugar has dropped from 620 lakh tons in 1957-58 to 539 lakh tons in 1958-59. One of the reasons for this drop is stated to be diversion of cane to khandsari manufacture

(b) In a Press Note issued on 17th October, 1958, the Government of India gave a warning against the setting up of khandsari units in or near the factory zones. The UP Government has also issued the UP Khandsari Sugar Manufacturers Licensing Order, 1959, and is taking steps to license khandsari units. The imposition of Excise Duty on khandsari will also reduce the price advantage enjoyed by it

Reduction in fare on Fatehpur-Churu Line

*517. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 887 on the 4th March, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of reducing the enhanced fare on the Fatehpur-Churu line, and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration

Export of Rolling Stock

*518. **Shri Pahadia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are looking for markets abroad for locomotives, wagons and coaches, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, Government are most interested in exports

(b) Possibilities of export are being explored jointly with the Commerce and Industry Ministry

Standard of Post-Graduate Medical Courses

*519. **Shri Shankaraiya:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that varying standards exist in different Universities in respect of—

(i) post-graduate medical education,

(ii) the courses of study and method of training, and

(b) whether the post-graduate section of the Medical Council of India has taken any steps in the matter

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) In regard to recognised post-graduate medical qualifications which are mentioned in the First Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, uniform standards are being maintained. In regard to those post-graduate medical qualifications for which applications for recognition might not have been made Government believe that the recommendations of Medical Council of India on post-graduate medical edu-

cation made in 1952, which were forwarded to all the Universities for their guidance and implementation, are being followed

(b) The Post-Graduate Medical Education Committee of the Medical Council of India which will be concerned with the maintenance of standards of post-graduate medical education has not yet been constituted under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956

Coal Transshipment Shed at Korukkupet, Madras

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

(a) whether it is a fact that remodelling of Coal Transshipment Shed at Korukkupet, Madras, was undertaken recently so as to increase the loading capacity of the Shed,

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on remodelling

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been no increase in the loading capacity of the Shed after the remodelling,

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the total loading capacity of the Shed before and after the remodelling (separately),

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the matter, and

(f) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Rs 3 lakhs approximately so far

(c) Loading capacity of the Shed would increase after remodelling has been completed

(d) The existing capacity is 23 BG wagons and this is expected to go up to about 40 wagons

(e) and (f) Do not arise

Production of Oil-Seeds

*521. { Shri Tangamani:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 271 on the 16th February, 1959 and state—

(a) what was the production of oil-seeds during the year 1958-59,

(b) whether the target fixed for production of oil-seeds was reached during the year 1958-59; and

(c) if not, the steps taken for reaching the target during the current year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 69.19 lakh tons (final estimate)

(b) Yes

(c) Does not arise

Paradip Port

*522 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4056 on the 6th May, 1959 and state—

(a) whether the report of the Poona Research Institute about Paradip Port in Orissa has since been examined,

(b) whether Government have accepted its findings, and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir It is still under examination

(b) Does not arise

(c) Yes, in due course

Central Board of Railway Research

*523. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-powered Central Board of Railway Research is to be set up shortly; and

(b) if so, the functions that will be entrusted to it?

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

(b) To direct and coordinate Research on Railways and secure co-operation of other institutions such as National Laboratories.

Restoration of Darwha-Pusad Line

*524. Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 615 on the 20th August, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government propose to take up the restoration of the section of the narrow gauge railway line between Darwha and Pusad which was dismantled during the Second World War and make provision for the same in the Third Five Year Plan, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The proposal for restoration of this line was fully considered and dropped as it was not financially justified.

Explosion on Amritsar-Pathankot Section

*525. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 117 on the 11th February, 1959 and state

(a) the progress made so far in the police investigation into the explosion which occurred on the rail track between Sarna and Boharoli Stations on Amritsar-Pathankot line on the 16th of January, 1959; and

(b) with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The case is still under police investigation. So far two persons have been arrested, one under section 55/109 Cr. P.C. and one as suspect.

Road Development Plan

*526. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1922 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the consideration of the new long-term Road Development Plan for India prepared and submitted by a Committee of Engineers; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Detailed consideration of the matter has been postponed till the receipt of the report of the Committee constituted by Government recently to examine the question of co-ordination between the different means of transport and long-term policy issues involved in their future development. Besides, the comments of the State Government, are still awaited.

Gandak Bridge

*527. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2338 on the 18th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the terms on which it has been decided to hand over the old railway bridge to the Government of Bihar, and

(b) how long it would yet take to complete the construction of the new bridge on the river Gandak?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The old railway bridge over the Gandak will, on completion of the new railway bridge, be handed over to the Bihar Government in exchange for their property at Mahindrughat, consisting of the Superintending Engineer's bungalow, office and the compound

(b) Between six to nine months.

Bihar Inland Water Transport

*528. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 16th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the scheme for floating a separate company for Bihar Inland Water Transport has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken and the stage at which the scheme stands at present?

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

(b) The scheme has been dropped for economic reasons

Railway Land

*529. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of arrears which are yet to be recovered from private parties for the lease of Railway land for use in the movement of their merchandise, at Shalimar, Garden Reach, and Cuttack in South Eastern Railway, as on 1st June, 1959;

(b) what are the steps that are being taken for the recovery of the balance; and

(c) the number of cases that are involved for the past 6 years and the amount due from them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Shalimar—Rs. 1,56,173 (approx). Garden Reach—Rs. 22,636 (approx). Cuttack—1,16,797 (approx)

(b) Vigorous steps by way of negotiations, persuasions, etc have been and are being taken for the recovery of arrears. In cases where negotiations have not yielded, and are not yielding satisfactory results, legal steps by way of filing suits in the Law-Courts have been and are being taken for the recovery of arrears and also for evicting the defaulting licensees

(c) Shalimar—35 cases.
Rs. 1,56,173 (approx)
Garden Reach—6 cases.
Rs. 22,636 (approx)
Cuttack—86 cases.
Rs. 90,975 (approx)

Purchase of Foodgrains

*539. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Panigrahi:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have suggested to the State Governments for devising a suitable machinery for purchasing of foodgrains direct from the producers at the fixed price;

(b) if so, whether the details of the scheme have been finalised; and

(c) whether the said scheme has been implemented by any State Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) The Government of India have advised the State Governments to have a suitable machinery for making purchases direct from the producer to enable him to secure the specified price for his produce if he is not able to sell his produce at that price to a trader

In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Madras, the State Governments have made purchases of paddy direct from cultivators. Similarly, in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh the State Governments have been purchasing wheat from the open market and offering to make purchases direct from producers.

यमुना जल-विद्युत् परियोजना

*५३९. श्री भक्त वंसन . क्या सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री २४ फरवरी, १९५९ के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यमुना जल-विद्युत् परियोजना के दूसरे चरण के संबंध में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) योजना के दूसरे चरण के बारे में आज पूरी की जा चुकी है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है ।

Air India International

*532. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Auditor's fee paid by the Air India International Corporation to its Auditors is about a lakh of rupees per year,

(b) if so, the basis on which this fee was fixed, and

(c) whether the Government was consulted by the Corporation before fixing this fee?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No Sir

(b) A statement showing the fees paid by the Air India International Corporation for the audit of its accounts is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

Under Section 15(2) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, the accounts of the two Air Corporations are required to be audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and any expenditure incurred by him, in connection with such audit, is payable by the Corporations to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The amounts paid by the Air-India International Corporation in this regard during the period 1953-54 to 1957-58 are given below

Financial Year	Amount paid for the year to Govt Rs
1953/54	8,323
1954/55	12,485
1955/56	12,875
1956/57	14,055
1957/58	14,030

In addition, at the instance of the Board of the Air-India International Corporation, the accounts of the Corporation are also audited by two firms of Chartered Accountants before the accounts are placed before the Board for approval. The fees approved by the Board and paid to the firm during the period 1953-54 to 1957-58 are given below

Financial Year	Amount paid each Year Rs
1953-54	4,500
1954-55	8,500
1955-56	12,000
1956-57	12,000
1957-58	16,000

(c) No Sir

Foreign Tourists

*533. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to travel habits

and the expenditure incurred by foreigners visiting the capital and,

(b) if so, whether similar survey will be conducted on national basis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. A pilot survey of the pattern of tourism in India was conducted in the year 1955 at Delhi to study the travel habits and expenditure incurred by foreign tourists visiting India.

(b) A similar but more comprehensive survey was conducted on a national basis in the year 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Banaras on the presumption that a tourist coming to India will visit at least one of these places. Since the middle of May, 1959, a survey with an all-India coverage is being conducted on a continuous basis at the main ports of departure of foreign visitors viz., Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Tiruchi and Dhanushkodi.

Government Hospitals in Delhi

*534. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 441 on the 19th February 1959 and state

(a) the further steps, if any, taken during 1959 so far to overcome the shortage of doctors and staff in the Government Hospitals in Delhi, and

(b) the results achieved?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) In February, 1959, there were 30 vacancies in the posts of Medical Officers in the four Government Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi. Twelve vacancies occurred subsequently. The number of vacancies at present is 21, out of which appointment letters have been issued in respect of 14 selected candidates. Action to fill up the remaining vacancies is in progress.

Zoo in Delhi

- *535. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No 1908 on the 20th April, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in setting up a zoological park at Delhi?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II annexure No 58]

हृदय की गति रक जाने से मृत्यु

*५३६ श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १७ मार्च १९५९ के प्रागोक्त प्रश्न संख्या १३६५ के उत्तर के मन्त्र से बातें की कृपा करेंगे कि हृदय की गति रक जाने से मृत्यु होने के कारणों की जांच के प्रयत्नों में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) हृदय की गति-रकक योगायोगों की व्याख्या कारण और विचार के अध्ययन के त्रिय भारतीय चिकित्सा व्यवस्था परिषद् द्वारा मयोजित जांच अभी चला रही है ।

Waiting Rooms on Northern Railway

890. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on which waiting rooms have been constructed during the year 1958-59 on the Northern Railway;

(b) the amount spent for the same in the above year, and

(c) the names of stations where waiting rooms are proposed to be constructed during 1959-60 and the estimates thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The names of stations where waiting rooms have been constructed during 1958-59 alongwith their costs are as follows:

Name of station	Cost Rs.
Jwalamukhi Road	8,114
Ellenabad	4,000
Mal nabad	36,500
Raja-ka Sahaspur	
Namisharanya	
Maholi	
Amethi	8,000
Jala a City	26,000
Awagarh	
Etah	

(c) The names of stations with costs thereof are as follows:

	Rs.
Sonapat	6,000
Pithankot 2 waiting rooms	11,772

Seed Multiplication Farms in Punjab

891 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to the Punjab Government for the establishment of seed multiplication farms as subsidy during 1959-60?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Rs 21.15 lakhs.

Food Adulteration in Delhi

- 892 { Shri D. C. Sharma
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milk sellers and confectioners challaned for adulteration of milk etc in Delhi during 1959-60 (upto 30th June, 1959), and

(b) the amount of fine imposed on them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 426.

(b) Rs. 67,090.

Foreign Tourists

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

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1959 so far, month-wise; and

(b) the names of the countries from which they came?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of foreign tourists (Tibetans and Pakistanis excluded) who visited India during the first three months of this year, for which data are available, is given in a statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 59].

Quarters for Railway Employees

894. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent on the construction of quarters for Railway employees on the Pathankot-Jullundur (via Mukerian) Section of Northern Railway during the year 1958 at each station;

(b) the number of quarters constructed on each station; and

(c) the number of quarters which will be constructed during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan (Station-wise) on this Section?

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

(c) One quarter is proposed to be constructed at Tanda-Urmar.

Electrification of Railway Stations

895. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state the progress made so far in electrification of Railway Stations between Kalka and Simla on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

The position of electrification of the Railway stations on Kalka-Simla Section is as under:

Name of Station	Position
1. Kalka . . .	} Already electrified.
2. Barog . . .	
3. Solan . . .	
4. Salograh . . .	
5. Kandaghat . . .	
6. Tara Devi . . .	
7. Summer Hill . . .	
8. Simla . . .	
9. Dharampore (Punjab) . . .	} Programmed for electrification during 1959-60.
10. Kumarhatti . . .	
11. Solan Brewery . . .	
12. Jutogh . . .	
13. Taksal . . .	} Not programmed so far. Electric power supply not available in the Vicinity.
14. Gumman . . .	
15. Koti . . .	
16. Jabli . . .	
17. Sonwara . . .	
18. Kanoh . . .	
19. Kathleeghat . . .	
20. Shoghi . . .	

Water Taps on Amritsar-Pathankot Railway Section

896. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations where water taps exist on the Amritsar-Pathankot Section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) the names of the stations where this facility will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Water taps exist at Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Batala and Amritsar.

(b) It is not proposed to provide water taps at any station during

1959-60 Hand pumps have been provided at all other stations for supply of water

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Punjab

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

(a) the total amount allocated to the Government of Punjab under the First and Second Five Year Plans for major and medium irrigation and power schemes, and

(b) the various schemes for which the said allocation was made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The total amount allocated to the Government of Punjab under the First and Second Five Year Plans for the major and medium Irrigation and Power Schemes is as under

First Plan—Rs *12,695 lakhs

Second Plan (Re-appraised Plan provision)—Rs 6,949 lakhs

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 60]

*This includes Rajasthan's share for the Bhakra Nangal Project

New Stations in Secunderabad Railway Division

898 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the names of new stations constructed in Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway during 1958-59, and

(b) the names of new stations to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan in the above Division?

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

(b) The location of the new stations proposed to be constructed during the

remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan is indicated below

- 1) Crossing station between Ramagundam & Mancherial
- (2) Do Asifabad Road & Sirpur-Kaghnagar
- (3) Do Rechni Road & Asifabad
- (4) Do Sirpur Town & Sirpur-Kaghnagar
- (5) Do Maula Ali and Ghatkesar
- (6) Do Warangal and Chintalapalli
- (7) Do Kesamudram and Mahbubabad
- (8) Do Nekonda and Chintalapalli
- (9) Do Khammam and Popatpalli
- (10) Do Kondapalli and Gangneni
- (11) Do Chintamani and Bonakalu
- (12) Do Karepalli and Tadkalpudi

The above stations are being opened primarily for operational purposes

Water Taps in Secunderabad Railway Division

899 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the names of the stations where water taps exist in Secunderabad Division of Central Railway, and

(b) the names of stations where this facility will be provided during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The names of stations where water taps exist in Secunderabad Division are given in the list laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 61].

(b) It is not proposed to provide water taps at any station during 1959-60

Approach Roads to Stations on Central Railway

900. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision is made for the repairs and construction of

approach roads to stations on the Central Railway,

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

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

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

(b) Approximately Rs 3,62,260

(c) Bombay (V T), Kurla, Dadar, Bhusawal, Savda, Nimbhora, Banosa, Anjangaon, Ellichpur, Darwha, Motibagh, Nagpur, Amla, Balharshah, Raja-ki-Mandi, Barsi Town, Jabalpur, Katni, Sihora Road, Katm Murwara, Pandharpur, Belapur, Ahmednagar Dhond, Belwandi, Maula Ali, Ghatke sar, Bibinagar, Bhangur, Mathura Jn, Kondapalli, Wangapalli, Alir, Pembarthi, Jangaon, Raghunathpalli, Ghanapur, Pendial, Mahabubabad, Garla, Pedapalli, Mancherial, Belampalli, Rechni Road, Kosi-Kalan, Faridabad, Dichpalli, Talmadla, Bikhnur, Nizamabad, Akanapet, Indalwai, Uppalwai, Purli Vajjnath, Jhansi, Bhopal, Banda, Orai, Kabrai, Agra Cantt and Gwalior

Deaths due to Heat Wave

901. { Shri Pangarkar:
Pandit D N Tiwary

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of deaths due to heat wave in India during the last three months, and

(b) how it compares with the figures of deaths during the corresponding months of the year 1958?

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

चीनी का वितरण

६०२. श्री कुशवन्त राय: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डायरेक्टोरेट आफ़ शुगर एण्ड वनस्पति द्वारा जनवरी में जुलाई १९५६ तक की अवधि में प्रतिमास कितनी चीनी और किन-किन नारीखों को वितरित की गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जल) : जनवरी में जुलाई १९५६ तक की अवधि में वितरित चीनी की मात्राये निम्न लिखित हैं

वितरण की तिथि वितरित मात्रा
(लाख टना में)

२२ १ ५६	१ ८६
२१ २ ५६	१ ८५
२६ ३ ५६	१ ६६
२६ ४ ५६	१ ७०
२३ ५ ५६	१ ८८
२५ ६ ५६	१ ७४
२७ ७ ५६	१ ८०

(इस

मास में

वितरण

की जावेगी)

उपरोक्त आकड़े तत्सम्बद्ध तिथि को या उसके पश्चात वितरण की अगल तिथि तक के वितरण के सूचक हैं।

Road-cum-Railway Bridge over River Tangon

903. Shri C K Bhattacharyya. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether he has received a representation from the people under Habibpur and Bamangola Police Stations in the District of Halda for a Road-cum-Railway Bridge by decking

the existing Railway Bridge over River Tangon; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the District of Malda and not Halda.

(b) The matter was investigated and it was found that it would be possible to provide a 10 ft wide road decking on the railway bridge. The overall cost of the work including ancillary works like provision of level crossings on the approach roads, a Block-hut with interlocked signals, etc., has been estimated at Rs 35 lakhs with an annual recurring charges of Rs 25,000. Considering the fact, however, that the width of the decking is sub-standard even for a signal lane of road traffic and that the availability of time for passing road traffic would be much restricted, it is felt that it would not be worthwhile to provide this road decking at such a high cost. It will however, be possible to provide a foot-path 4 ft wide outside the track at an initial cost of Rs 60,000 and an annual recurring charge of Rs 5,600. This will not interfere with Railway traffic. The applicants were informed accordingly.

Journals

904. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount spent on journals in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign during the years 1958 and 1959 so far and the names of such journals;

(b) the income derived therefrom by their sale,

(c) the steps taken by Government to make them easily available to the agriculturists; and

(d) the different languages in which they are published?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 62].

(c) Every Gram Sewak receives a copy of each of the publications. The Gram Sewaks bring these publications to the notice of villagers and enrol the villagers as subscribers. The publications are also sold through certain book-sellers in rural areas.

(d) Three are published in Hindi and the one, the Indian Farming, in English. The State Governments freely reproduce information in these journals in their publications in local languages.

P. and T. Building, Patamundai (Orissa)

905. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the departmental Post Office building of Patamundai post office in Orissa Circle started 10 years back,

(b) how long it will take to complete the building,

(c) what is the estimated cost of the building;

(d) whether the requirements of accommodation have increased since the time the building was planned, and

(e) if so, whether any action has been taken to expand the building?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): No. Construction work was started only on 15-10-1954.

(b) Building work has since been completed.

(c) Rs 37,689-00 only excluding C.P.W.D. over-heads (Thirty-seven thousand six hundred eighty-nine only).

(d) and (e). Accommodation available in the newly constructed building is sufficient to meet the present requirements

Port Workers, Madras Port

906 Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been received that the Madras Port Authority is not properly implementing the decision of Government on the report of the Officer on Special Duty in the matter of adopting adequate methods of rotation in postings, to achieve a fair degree of equalisation of earnings of 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories of shore workers and crane drivers; and

(b) whether Government has enquired into the complaint and taken steps to remove the difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) The Madras Port Trust Employees' Union has from time to time made representations regarding the inequality in the earnings of A, B and C categories of shore workers and crane drivers. Government decision on the Report of the Officer on Special Duty does not, however, really aim at equalisation of earnings of A, B and C categories of shore workers and crane drivers

In the set up shore labourers in these three categories, A category receives first priority in the allotment of work and then B category C category is now engaged in rotation only to the extent necessary to supplement the A and B categories in the first and second shifts and exclusively in the third shift. It has already been decided that A and B category workers should accept booking for any shift on any day on a strict principle of rotation and when this decision is implemented, C category will be engaged in rotation only to the extent necessary to supplement A and B

categories in all the shifts. Although the wage rates of A, B and C categories are the same, their monthly earnings cannot but differ as earnings vary with the number of shifts worked and the output achieved in the shift. The crane drivers are paid at a higher rate than that applicable to the shore workers and naturally their monthly earnings are higher. There cannot, therefore, be any equalisation of earnings as between the different categories of these workers

As regards equalisation of earnings within a particular category, an attempt is broadly made in this direction by allocating work by rotation. But it is neither practicable nor desirable to perfect this. The earnings of individual gangs and individual crane drivers are dependent on various factors such as the nature of cargo handled, absenteeism, leave taken, individual efficiency, etc. The principle of equalisation of wages cannot be carried too far in respect of piece-rated workers as it would imply that particular gangs or crane drivers whose earnings were large for certain days would have to be denied equal opportunities to earn during subsequent days on which sufficient work is not available for all and such a step will take away the incentive provided by the Piece Rate Scheme

Bhakra Dam Project

907 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has conducted any research about the causes of damage in Bhakra Dam Project last year,

(b) whether any report has been submitted in this regard, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) Model tests were carried out at the Irrigation and Power Research Institute, Punjab, Amritsar, and not by the

Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) The final report has not yet been submitted

(c) Does not arise

Gatesmen at Level Crossings

988. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3102 on the 15th April, 1959 in regard to the safety measures at the level crossing near Anakapalli Station and state whether gates and a watchman have been provided at the level crossing?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Not yet. The matter is still under reference with the Civil Authorities.

Iron Sleepers

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

(a) whether iron sleepers were purchased by Government during the period from 1957-58 to the 31st July, 1959;

(b) if so, how many were purchased from Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Mysore and how many from others; and

(c) whether there was any difference in price paid to the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati and to others?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Apparently the Hon'ble Member is referring to the purchase of Cast Iron Sleeper Plates. The quantity of sleeper plates supplied during the period from 1-4-1957 to 30-6-1958 is as under:

	Value
From all fabricators . . .	3,78,000 approx
From the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati	14,034

The figures for the month of July, 1959, are not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The price for the sleepers from Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati was somewhat higher in the year 1958-59.

Administrative Posts on Railways

910 Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria of Government in regard to 'filling up' of the following 'general administrative posts':

- (i) Divisional Superintendents,
- (ii) Junior and Senior administrative personnel officers, and
- (iii) other general administrative posts such as 'Deputy General Managers',

(b) the numbers of officers of the following cadres and departments who have been promoted to the above-mentioned posts during the last three years separately—

- (i) Indian Railway Service of Engineers;
- (ii) Signal Engineering Department,
- (iii) Mechanical Engineering (Transportation and Power) Department,
- (iv) Electrical Engineering Department,
- (v) Transportation (Traffic and Commercial) Department; and
- (vi) Indian Railway Accounts Service,

(c) whether the officers from any of these cadres and departments have not been selected or considered for promotion to these posts;

(d) if so, since when; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) These are important key posts on Railways and are filled purely on the basis of selection for which merit and suitability are the over-riding criteria.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 63].

(c) The claims of all eligible officers are considered.

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

Amraoti City

911. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to bring Amraoti City (Central Railway) on main railway line has been under consideration;

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme stands at present; and

(c) when the said work is likely to be taken in hand?

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

(b) and (c). A Traffic Survey carried out in 1946 revealed that the project was not financially justified. Further investigation has recently been made by the Railway and the report is under examination of the Railway Board.

Export of Sugar

912. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of sugar which has actually been exported country-wise during 1959 (upto 30th June, 1960); and

(b) net gain in foreign exchange?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A quantity of 16,029 metric tons was exported during the period January to June, 1960 to the following countries:—

Countries	Quantity in Metric tons
1. Federation of Malaysia, States and Singapore	14,230
2. Aden	300
3. Yemen	600
4. Ethiopia	100
5. Muscat	535
6. Cambodia	64
7. Oman	100
8. Seychelles	100
TOTAL	16,029

(b) The foreign exchange earned on the quantity is estimated at Rs. 77.46 lakhs.

Gurgaon Tunnel Project

913. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1611 on the 1st April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have since submitted the Gurgaon Tunnel Project to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancer Wing of Safdarjung Hospital

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 1594 on the 1st April, 1959, and state the progress made so far in the construction of the

Cancer Wing of the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

The Minister for Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Cancer Wing of the Safdarjang Hospital is under construction and is expected to be completed by the 1st February, 1961.

International Civil Airport at Delhi

915. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2160 on the 1st May, 1959 and state the further progress made so far in establishing an International Civil Airport at Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The question whether a separate International Civil Airport should be constructed for Delhi at a place other than Palam is still under consideration, but in the meantime steps are being taken to construct a new runway at Palam for use by Boeing Jet Aircraft.

Cost Structure of Sugar

- 916.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2724 on the 6th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in examining the question of price of sugar by the Tariff Commission?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The investigations are nearing completion. The Commission expects to meet the interests concerned during this month and submit its report by September, 1959.

New Compensation Scheme for Railway Accidents

- 917.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

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

Starred Question No. 1018 on the 9th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in finalising the new compensation scheme for payment to victims of railway accidents; and

(b) whether a copy of the scheme would be laid on the Table.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Certain alternative proposals that have been evolved tentatively are under examination.

Unauthorised Vendors and Hawkers on Northern Railway

918. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some unauthorised vendors and hawkers are permitted on the Pathankot-Amritsar Section of Northern Railway; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No authorised vendors and hawkers have been permitted as such on the Pathankot-Amritsar Section. But some of them, however, operate without permission and in contravention of the rules.

(b) Measures generally taken to deal with unlicensed vendors and hawkers are given in the statement given below:—

STATEMENT

- (i) Special drives with the aid of Railway Police especially at the bigger stations;
- (ii) Attention by station staff including Railway Protection Force and by Guards and Travelling Ticket Examiners to prevent the entry of unlicensed vendors and hawkers into the railway premises;

- (iii) Posting of Travelling Ticket Examiners in plain clothes to travel over the section; and
- (iv) Seeking of public co-operation through announcements over loud-speakers, asking the public to refrain from patronizing unlicensed vendors and hawkers.

Ranjitnagar Colony in Delhi

919. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1263 on the 4th March, 1959, and state the further steps since taken to improve the civic amenities in Ranjitnagar, a colony in West Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-makar): The development scheme for this area prepared by the Delhi Development Authority has been brought to the notice of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are now in charge of Slum Clearance Works in Delhi.

Railway Overbridge at Lahori Gate, Delhi

920. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2603 on the 1st April, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the construction of the railway overbridge at Lahori Gate, Delhi, and

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The work of widening the approaches is still held up due to difficulties in obtaining vacant possession of the land.

The court has held that the notices issued on the occupants are *ultra vires*. Fresh notices under Public Premises Eviction Act are being prepared by Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Does not arise, at this stage.

Manufacture of Teleprinters

- 921 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Mahesh Dasgupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2158 on the 1st May, 1960 and state the further progress since made in establishing a factory for manufacturing teleprinters in India?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The inter-ministerial discussions over the preliminaries have been held and preparations are being made for negotiations with the parties who have expressed an interest in the project.

Water Logging

922. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the areas affected by water logging have been surveyed and detailed investigations made;

(b) if so, whether any scheme to deal with this problem have been formulated, and

(c) if so, the details thereof (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The areas affected by water logging are to be surveyed by the State Governments concerned and after detailed investigations, suitable schemes should be formulated by them. So far, only the Government of Punjab seem to have carried out surveys and investigations in some of the areas affected by water logging; but no detailed

scheme have yet been prepared. No reports have been received from other States.

Procedure for Purchase of Railway Stores

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

(a) nature of the present procedure for purchase of stores both in India and from abroad;

(b) whether this procedure is satisfactory, and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to review it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) The present procedure for purchase of Stores is to invite open tenders through advertisements except in cases of smaller value and of proprietary character when limited tenders or single tenders may be adopted.

(b) The present procedure is satisfactory

(c) Does not arise

Survey of Indian Rivers

924. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government proposed to conduct survey of Indian rivers regarding sources of fish,

(b) if so, whether any scheme in this regard has been prepared, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Schemes for the survey of five major rivers, viz., Ganga, Krishna, Godavary, Narmada and Tapi have been included in the Second Five Year Plan Scheme of Central Inland Fisheries Research Station

The main items of work under these projects consist of.

(1) Preliminary survey of the fisheries of the rivers;

(2) Preparation of an inventory of the fishing craft and tackle operated in the rivers,

(3) Initiation of a sampling programme to estimate the catch-per-unit of effort and total production of fish in the rivers,

(4) Biological studies of the important fish populations of the rivers,

(5) Surveys of spawning grounds of fishes and location of areas for collection of Major Carp seed for cultural purposes;

(6) Estimation of optimum catches that could be obtained from the river without detriment to the maintenance of the fishery on a productive level,

(7) Recommendations of management or conservational measures for the development of the fisheries of river systems

Rajasthan Feeder Canal

925. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 3279 on the 20th April, 1959 and state

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the proposal for lining 23 miles of the Rajasthan feeder canal lying in Rajasthan territory, and

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

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The Revised Estimates relating to the proposal for lining 23.4 miles of the Rajasthan Feeder lying in the Rajasthan territory have been received from the Rajasthan canal Project authorities and are at present under scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission. The work of lining this portion of the Feeder has already been started as decided by the Committee of

Direction in its meeting held on 26th December, 1958.

Waiting Facilities in Delhi Hospitals

928. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the waiting facilities for patients in the Safdarjang, Willingdon, Irwin and Lady Hardinge Hospitals are not sufficient; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to improve and provide more waiting facilities in these hospitals?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Waiting facilities for patients in the Safdarjang, Willingdon and Irwin Hospitals are not sufficient. Waiting facilities in the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital are adequate.

(b) Safdarjang Hospital:

Existing facilities are the maximum possible under existing conditions. Improvement is only possible by the construction of a new Out Patient Department, which will be taken up in the Third Five Year Plan.

Willingdon Hospital.

Space available in the hospital is limited and whatever space is available has been put to best use and a furnished waiting hall for the patients has been provided. Additional facilities will be provided as soon as additional land is made available.

Irwin Hospital:

The construction of a new Out Patient Department, which will be a compact unit and will provide accommodation for 2,500 patients per day, has been sanctioned and will be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital

The question does not arise.

Rural Electrification

927. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 739 on the 24th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations of Study Group which was set up to review the electrification of small Towns and Villages; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken thereon?

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

(b) The Government of India have decided to advance loans to the State Governments for rural electrification schemes. During the first five years of these loans only interest would be payable, and thereafter, the principal together with interest would be recoverable in 25 equated annual instalments.

Bhakra Nangal Project

928. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2093 on the 24th April, 1959 and state:

(a) the nature of steps taken so far in connection with the constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee to resolve disputes, if any, between the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan in connection with Bhakra Nangal Project; and

(b) whether the said Committee has been set up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b) According to Article 50 of the Agreement executed between the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan regarding the Bhakra Nangal Project, all disputes between the two States or the day-to-day operation and maintenance of common works will be settled by mutual discussion between the Chief Engineers for Irrigation and Power of the two States. Any unresolved disputes will be

referred to a Standing Committee consisting of the respective Chief Engineers of the two States with a representative of the C.W. & P.C. as Chairman. The advice given by this Committee will be given due weight by the Punjab Government. This Committee will come into operation as and when a dispute arises between the two States.

Dam on the Yamuna

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

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3800 on 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Report for construction of a project on Yamuna, and

(b) if so, nature of steps taken so far for construction of this dam?

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

(b) The examination of the Koch Dam project on Yamuna has revealed that it is uneconomic and should be dropped.

Inter-State Waters Dispute between Mysore and Madras

230. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2092 on the 28th April, 1959 and state the steps taken so far for calling an early meeting of the representatives of the Madras and Mysore Governments to discuss their differences in sharing the waters of the Cauvery?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The State Governments concerned were requested in May, 1959 to furnish relevant

data for purposes of the Inter-State Conference. A Member of the Central Water and Power Commission visited Madras and Bangalore to collect the data and to discuss the details with the Governments of Mysore and Madras. He held discussions with representatives of both the Governments in the first week of June, 1959. The two State Governments have been requested to furnish further information on certain points arising out of these discussions, which is still awaited.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

231. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sri Ajit Singh Saraf:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4099 on the 6th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have asked for any aid for the rural electrification programme during 1958-59;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Centre in this regard; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No request has been received from the Government of Punjab for any aid for rural electrification programme during 1958-59.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This will be decided, if and when a request is received from the State Government.

I.A.C. Dakota Crash

232. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri M. M. M. Ahmad:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the statement made by the Deputy

Minister of Civil Aviation in Lok Sabha on the 20th March, 1959 regarding crash of I.A.C. Dakota on the 29th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the causes of air crash at Netajinagar have been completed; and

(b) if so, the causes of the air crash?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir. The accident is still under investigation.

(b) A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible, after its receipt.

Free Trade Zone at Kandla Port

933. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1533 on the 28th March, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal for setting up a free trade zone at Kandla Port?

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

Telegraph Enquiry Committee

934. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1406 on the 20th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The recommendations of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Railway Property

935. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2899 on the 9th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the case regarding theft of railway property by a merchant of Gorakhpur have been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) A charge sheet was submitted by Police against the accused Ram Autar Jaiswal under Section 8 of Railway Stores Unlawful Possession Act of 1955. Accused was, however, acquitted by Court giving benefit of doubt.

Construction of Roads

936. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts of grants-in-aid from the Central Government to various States for construction of roads under different schemes had not been spent during 1958-59,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount which remained unspent (State-wise)?

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

STATEMENT

This Ministry provides funds to States as grants-in-aid for (1) State Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance, and (2) road works sanctioned for being financed from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary and Special) Reserve.

In the case of former, total financial assistance sanctioned during 1958-59

was Rs. 291,71,900. Where actual expenditure is less than the sanctioned assistance, the unutilised amount of assistance is to be treated as interest-bearing loan from the Centre to the State concerned. Under this procedure the entire amount is adjusted off.

As regards (2), the payments are made by the Accountant General, Central Revenues to the State Governments on the basis of the monthly audited expenditure as intimated to him by the State Accountants General subject to the limit of the contributions sanctioned for these works.

There is, therefore, no question of money remaining unspent after having been actually passed out to the State Governments concerned.

Tokens for Making Telephone Calls

937. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 59 on the 11th February, 1959 and state at what stage is the scheme of utilising tokens for making telephone calls from coin collecting boxes?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (**Shri S. K. Patil**): The manufacture of the tokens at the Mint is being settled in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Coconut Leaf and Root Diseases

938. { **Shri Barman:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 'coconut leaf and root diseases' have assumed an alarming proportion,

(b) the researches made uptill now for prevention and cure of such diseases; and

(c) the success attained so far?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. P. Jais**): (a) The root

and leaf diseases are prevalent in 22 taluks of the Kerala State over an area of about one lakh of acres out of a total area of about 11 lakh acres under coconut in this State.

(b) Three different fungi are now known to cause the leaf diseases which can be controlled by spraying with copper fungicides twice or thrice in a year. Research on the root disease which causes wilting of the tree has indicated that it may be due to a virus infection.

(c) It has been found that the root and the leaf diseases occur together in the infected areas and that they can be kept in check by concerted measures of spraying, manuring and cultivation of the palms. It has, however, not yet been possible to assess the results of such measures precisely and as such no information is readily available on this point.

Production of Wrapper Tobacco

939. { **Shri Barman:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether India has been successful in producing wrapper tobacco,

(b) if so, the quantity produced in 1958-59; and

(c) what is the progress of research done in this behalf at Dinhat Research Station in West Bengal?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (**Shri A. P. Jais**): (a) Yes, on an experimental scale

(b) 8,296 lbs.

(c) Research conducted at Dinhat has shown that—

(1) The variety 'Dixie Shade' has been found to be the best in yielding capacity, leaf size and general adaptability.

- (2) Shade provided by locally available material, viz., jute stalks seems to be quite suitable for the production of high quality thin-bodied leaf
- (3) Considerable experience and technical know-how has been built up in the culture, curing and handling of this tobacco
- (4) There are strong indications of the possibility of cigar wrapper tobacco becoming a commercial success in India.

Multipurpose Food

940. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether steps have been taken to improve the quality of Indian diet and to raise the level of nutrition, and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) Yes, some steps are being taken. For example, certain protein-rich foods have been developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore and arrangements have been made for the manufacture and distribution of such foods on an experimental scale. The question of establishing additional units of production in different States is under consideration. Certain school-feeding programmes have been undertaken in some of the States and these aim at correcting the nutritional deficiencies in the diet of school-going children. What further measures can be taken is under examination in connection with the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan.

Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Products

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2261 on the 6th May, 1959 and state

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Udupa Committee about the nature, volume and standard of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical products have since been examined, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

Report by Deputy Director, Rotterdam Port

942. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of Mr Posthuma, Deputy Director, Port of Rotterdam who visited India at the end of 1958 has been received by Government, and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in his report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Only an advance copy of Mr Posthuma's report has been received and it is being examined. In Mr Posthuma's opinion, the most promising site for a subsidiary port in the Calcutta region appears to be north of the Haldia River estuary. He has suggested that, before taking a final decision in the matter, certain technical investigations in regard to the depths that can be made available over the Auckland Bar and Beaumont's Gut by dredging and certain studies regarding waves, currents, tides, etc should be undertaken. These suggestions are being examined. In the

meantime, steps are being taken to use Haldia as an anchorage for lightening or topping up of ships proceeding to or coming from Calcutta, with effect from the next fair season in November, 1969.

Interference with Rail Services

943. Shrimati Ila Falchondhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of interference with rail services on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways (pulling of alarm chains, holding up of trains by squatters on rail tracks, manhandling of railway staff etc. within the boundary of West Bengal) as a protest against slow, late and ill-timed running of trains, frequent changes in train timings and non-compliance of requests of passengers for additional stops and halts for some trains, have been on the increase lately;

(b) if so, what are the actual facts thereabout; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring the situation under control?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The number of cases of interference by passengers with suburban train services of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways in so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned during each of the last 12 months ended June 1969 are indicated below:—

Month	Number of cases of interference	
	Eastern Railway	South Eastern Railway
1958—		
July	3	1
August	2	2
September	6	1
October	2	1
November	2	1
December	2	1
TOTAL	13	4

1959—

January	1	1
February	1	1
March	1	1
April	4	1
May	3	1
June	2	1
TOTAL	10	1

From the above it will be seen that such cases are not on the increase lately.

(b) A statement is, however, laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 64].

(c) In so far as the demand of the passengers pertaining to stoppages of suburban trains at certain stations, augmentation of loads of local trains etc., is concerned, the same are duly considered and fulfilled as far as possible. Efforts are being made and will continue to be made to run the suburban trains to time. The law and order question is also brought, from time to time, to the notice of the West Bengal Government.

Fish

944. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Sabeda Hanada:

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

(a) whether researches have been carried out on the processing of fish and utilisation of fish products by the Processing Wing of the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to popularise these methods?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Researches on problems of fish processing and utilisation of by-products have been started at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station, Ernakulam, from October, 1968.

(b) Work is done in close association with local processing industries and the results are publicised for use by the industry generally.

Fruit Preservation Industry

945. { Shri R. O. Majhi:
Shri Sabodh Hanota:

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

(a) whether the schemes to grant loans to the fruit preservation Industry have been implemented;

(b) if so, total amount granted as loan during the current financial year (upto 30th June, 1959); and

(c) what are the conditions observed for granting such loans?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 6.63 lakhs has been allotted for the grant of loan to the various State Governments for this purpose during the current financial year. Since the State Governments are themselves responsible for sanctioning the same, it is not possible at this stage to indicate, the amount so far taken by the State Governments upto the end of June, 1959.

(c) Loans are granted to the State Governments on the following conditions:—

(i) The State Governments will be responsible for the return of loan.

(ii) The loan will be given upto a maximum of 50 per cent. (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 per unit in the case of small scale units and Rs. 7 lakhs in the case of large scale factories) of the amount invested in fixed and working capital at a rate of interest prevailing at the time of the actual drawal of the loan. The currency of the loan will be for a period of 12 years. The first instalment starts

from three years after the drawal of the loan. Simple interest only will be payable annually during the first 8 years.

Moolchand Khairati Ram Ayurvedic Hospital, Lajpat Nagar, Delhi

946. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trust body of the Moolchand Khairati Ram Ayurvedic Hospital located in Lajpat Nagar, Delhi has applied for financial help from Government;

(b) if so, the amount asked for and the decision of the Government thereon;

(c) whether a proposal for handing over the Hospital to the Government has also been received; and

(d) if so, the terms and conditions of such offer and the reactions of the Government in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). The Trustees of the Moolchand Khairati Ram Ayurvedic Hospital in Lajpat Nagar, Delhi had applied for some financial assistance during 1957-58 for the purchase of some hospital equipment, but, in view of the fact that the Trustees had already received substantial grants for the hospital from the Ministry of Rehabilitation, no grant was sanctioned by this Ministry. The Trustees had also approached this Ministry for financial assistance to implement their research scheme but as the scheme had not been worked out in accordance with the pattern laid down for earning Central assistance, they were asked to revise their scheme and submit it through the Delhi Administration. The revised scheme has not so far been received in this Ministry.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Co-operative Institutions

947. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which different State Governments have so far been able to participate in the share capital of co-operative institutions at various levels;

(b) whether the various State Governments have framed any programme in this regard; and

(c) if so, the precise nature of such a programme?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Marthy): (a) The extent to which State Governments have been able to participate in the share capital of Co-operative Institutions at various levels as on 30th June, 1958, is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 65]

(b) and (c) Prior to the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan, State participation in the share capital of co-operative institutions was not an approved national programme. In the Second Five Year Plan State participation in the share capital of co-operative institutions of different types and at different levels was, however, provided.

An abstract of the programme of the different State Governments is as under:

Share Capital Contribution to—	(Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Co-operative Credit Institution at all levels	2,517 57
(b) Co-operative Marketing Institution at all levels	621 54
(c) Co-operative Sugar Factories	500 00
(d) Processing Societies other than Co-operative Sugar Factories	210 22

The funds required for participation in the share capital of credit institutions are obtained by the State Governments from the Reserve Bank of India at a concessional rate of interest. The Government of India, having regard to their ways and means position, assist State Governments with loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the funds required for participating in the share capital of other institutions.

Casualty at the Safdarjung Hospital

948. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 2280-A, on the 6th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the committee to enquire into the death of Shri Santokh Ram in the Safdarjung Hospital on the 25th March, 1959 have completed the investigation,

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any report from the Committee, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karbarkar): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) The matter is sub-judice as the Police have filed a case in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, New Delhi.

Child-births in Running Trains

949. { Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child-births in the running trains in India (Railway Zone-wise) during 1958-59;

(b) whether the railway authorities provide any medical facilities in the running trains for child-births; and

(c) if not, what medical facilities are proposed to be provided in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shashmawar Khan):

(a) Central Railway	12
Eastern Railway	6
Northern Railway	2
N.E. Railway	1
North-East Frontier Rly	2
Southern Railway	31
S.E. Railway	6
Western Railway	3

(Rs. in crores)

	Flood Control	Irri- gation	Power	Total
Tilaya	1 1	1 0	1 0	3 1
Konar	2 2	3 8	3 8	9 8
Manthou	4 3	4 5	4 5	13 3
Panchet	6 7	4 3	4 3	15 3
TOTAL	14 3	13 6	13 6	41 5

(b) No

(c) Immediately on the need for medical attendance coming to Railways' notice, assistance is rendered to find medical aid from either railway, Civil or private sources. Nothing more is possible or practicable.

D.V.C

950. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan
Shri Vasudevan Nair
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the inter-Governmental Committee have finalised their recommendations for the allocation of the cost to each of the four dams separately and the cost of each dam under the heads Flood Control, Irrigation and Power as per the provisions of the DVC Act, and

(b) if so, the details of their recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) The Committee could not come to any agreed conclusions in regard to the allocation of cost of each dam under the heads flood control, irrigation and power. As the primary responsibility for the allocation of cost of dams is that of the DVC, the Corporation has taken its own decision. The allocations made by the Corporation are indicated below:

Panchet Hill Dam Project

951. { Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan.

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction of Panchet Hill Dam has been completed by June, 1959 as scheduled, and

(b) the increase in the total cost due to undue delay in the construction?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Panchet Hill Dam has been practically completed

(b) It is not possible to work out the extra cost resulting from the prolongation of the Construction Schedule. The revised estimate of 1957 is not, however, likely to be exceeded.

Foreign Assistance for Dam Construction in India

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

(a) the total amount of foreign assistance received by Government under the Technical Co-operation Mission for the various dams under construction in India during the year 1958-59;

(b) in what manner this assistance has been received; and

(c) whether further assistance will be available from the T.C.M. during the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) \$696,479.30.

(b) The assistance has been received in the shape of equipment and material valued at \$636,909.30, and services of technical personnel valued at \$59,570.00.

(c) The reply is in the affirmative. In pursuance of the Agricultural Commodities agreement between the Governments of India and the United States of America, India will obtain reimbursement of the rupee expenditure on certain projects during the period 18th March, 1959 to 31st March, 1961 to the extent of Rs. 1009 millions.

Minor Irrigation Projects

953. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional amount has been allocated to Bombay State for minor irrigation projects during the year 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 5.25 crores as asked for by the Government of Bombay for Minor Irrigation Schemes was agreed to. No request for additional allocation has so far been received from the State Government.

Selection Posts

954. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to orders [vide letter of the Railway Board No. E(NG)54.PM-1-13 dated the 29th July, 1957] a large number of supervisory staff who were already selected to higher grades were adversely affected inasmuch as their selection in the panel was cancelled;

(b) what was the reason which prompted the Railway Board to issue this order which was given retrospective effect; and

(c) whether any representations have been made by those affected adversely by this order of the Railway Board?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The orders referred to only affected staff placed on the panel but not promoted upto 1-4-1957, in regular vacancies but who were due promotion in posts which were earlier selection posts but thereafter declared as non-selection posts. The number is not large.

(b) There was a persistent demand from organised labour to make it possible for staff to reach higher grades without an element of selection on seniority-cum-suitability basis wherever possible. There was some delay in issuing the orders which should have taken effect from a date in 1956, but a latter date was prescribed for administrative reasons.

(c) Yes.

Cultivable Waste Land in Orissa

955. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether information regarding the extent of cultivable waste land available in Orissa in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 has been made available to the Union Government?

The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): According to the information made available by the State Government, the extent of cultivable waste land in Orissa in 1955-56 is 3,504,000 acres. The information for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 has not been made available by the State Government.

All India Electricity Grid

956. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1681 on the 8th April, 1959 and state the progress made so far in creation of an All India Electricity Grid?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Preliminary studies for the establishment of a Super Grid system for the Southern Region comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala have been undertaken. The Madras and Mysore Electricity Boards have been advised to take up for immediate consideration the construction of a 230 KV single circuit line between Singarapet and Bangalore for the mutual benefit of Madras and Mysore States, and thus make a beginning for the establishment of the Super-Grid system

केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन

६५८. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री ६ मार्च, १९५६ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १५७० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन के ६५ फाल्गु कर्मचारियों को, जिनके लिये अन्य नौकरियां ढूंढ़ी जा रही थी, इस बीच रोजगार दिया दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन):

(क) ६५ कर्मचारियों में से २३ को अन्य नौकरियां देना दी गई है।

(ख) बाकी ३२ आदमियों का व्योरा अन्य मन्त्रालयों और नियुक्ति विनिमयों (Employment Exchanges) को चारित कर दिया गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उन में से अधिकांश व्यक्तियों को भी नौकरियां मिल गई हैं क्योंकि केवल चार व्यक्ति ही अन्य नौकरियों की सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन से पूछताछ करते रहते हैं।

डाक तथा तार विभाग की गुप्त हुई फाइलें

६५९. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ६ मार्च, १९५६ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या १५८६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कलकत्ता स्थित तार भण्डार के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय से गुप्त हुई फाइलों के सबंध में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) (क) और (ख) पुलिस ने १ जून, १९५६ को यह सूचना दी है कि इस मिनमिले में कोई मुगग नहीं मिल सका, अतः २५ मई, १९५६ से उन्होंने इस मामले की जांच करना बन्द कर दिया है। फिर भी विभागीय पूछ-ताछ अभी जारी है।

बिहार में चीनी की मिलें

६६०. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में किन-किन चीनी मिलों ने गन्ना पेरग और वर्ष १९५८-५९ में कितना-कितना समय उन्होंने गन्ना पेरग,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में कुछ चीनी की मिलों ने मई, १९५६ तक काम चालू रखा,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मई के महीने में गन्ने से कम रस निकलता है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक मिल को सुयोजित रूप में गन्ना वितरण करने का है ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन)

(क) एक विवरण जिस में पूरी गई जानकारी दी गई है सभा पटल पर रख

दिया गया है । [रेलवे परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

(ख) एक चीनी की मिल ने २६ मई १९५९ तक काम चालू रखा

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) प्रत्येक चीनी मिल की आवश्यकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्य गन्ना प्रायुक्त गन्ने की खरीद के लिये उम मिल का क्षेत्र निर्धारित किया जाता है ।

Kandla Port Advisory Committee

261. Shri Bhawanji A. Khimji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the powers and functions of the Kandla Port Advisory Committee.

(b) the basis on which representation was given to the non-officials;

(c) number of meetings held by the Committee so far;

(d) the date on which the last meeting was held; and

(e) the interval between the last two meetings.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Committee is purely advisory in character. The subjects ordinarily placed before it are matters affecting the relationship between the Port Administration and the public, the leasing of land for business and industrial purposes, facilities required from time to time to carry on the work of the port during construction, etc., and generally questions of policy arising during the progress of a work on which the advice of the Committee will be of assistance.

(b) The non-officials on the Committee represent commercial and trade interests concerned with the Port of Kandla and the local municipality

(c) Three.

(d) 13th June, 1959.

(e) Four months and twenty days.

नई दिल्ली में आबारा पशु

२६२. श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति ने आबारा पशुओं की रोक-थाम के लिये साठ हजार रुपये के अनुदान की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ध्यान क्या है और रोक-थाम के लिये कौन से उपायों के अवलम्बन का सुझाव दिया गया है , और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री डॉ० प्र० जैन) . (क) जी हा ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति ने दिल्ली प्रशासन से निम्न अनुदान मागे:—

(१) आबारा पशुओं के पकड़ने और उनके परिवहन के वास्ते एक ट्रक खरीदने के लिये ३०,००० रुपये का एक अनावर्तक अनुदान, और

(२) ऐसे पशुओं का रखने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये ३०,००० रुपये का वार्षिक एक आवर्तक अनुदान ।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका समिति के द्वारा एक नीची बोडी (Body) ट्रक के खरीदने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन ने ३०,००० रुपये का एक अनावर्तक अनुदान मंजूर कर दिया ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नगर पालिका द्वारा पकड़े हुए आबारा पशुओं के रखने पर ३०,००० रुपये के आवर्तक अनुदान की प्रार्थना को अस्वीकार कर दिया, क्योंकि नगरपालिका से आशा की जाती है कि वे अपने वर्तमान साधनों से ऐसे आवर्तक व्यय को पूरा करें ।

Animals through Naga Hills

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a press note was issued in the Manipur Gazette dated the 29th April, 1959 that passage of animals through Naga Hills was considered inadvisable;

(b) whether any cattle heads were exported from Manipur through Naga Hills after publication of the said press note; and

(c) if so, the number of cattle heads exported so far after that date?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) 2544.

Training in Crop Protection Methods in U.K.

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

(a) whether there was any communication to the Manipur Administration as to whether any candidate was available for deputation for training in crop protection in United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan during 1959;

(b) if so, whether any notification was issued by the said Administration calling for applications from suitable candidates from Manipur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No.

(c) The Government of the United Kingdom made two offers for the training of Indians in Crop Protection Methods in the United Kingdom in 1959. Under these offers, only the Government Servants who are doing Plant Protection Work could be nomi-

nated. Besides, Officers so trained are to be suitably employed on return. The Administration, therefore, did not think it necessary to call for applications.

काजू

६६५. श्री डामर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में किन-किन स्थानों में सब से बढ़िया और अधिकतम मात्रा में काजू मिलता है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : देश के विभिन्न भागों में उत्पादित काजूओं का वैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है। तो भी यह कहा जाता है कि मद्रास और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के काजू देश में अन्य काजू उत्पादन क्षेत्रों से अधिक स्वादिष्ट होते हैं। काजू की खेती अधिकतर केरल, मद्रास, मैसूर और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्यों में की जाती है। सब से अधिक इसका उत्पादन केरल में होता है जहां लगभग ५६,००० टन प्रतिवर्ष की पैदावार है।

यात्री टिकटों पर स्टेशनों के नाम

छापना

६६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री दिनांक २० मार्च, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४१७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यात्री टिकटों पर स्टेशनों के नाम व किराये अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी व प्रादेशिक भाषा में छापने के बारे में इस बीच क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : अभी इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Fruit Preservation Units

967. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state the progress made in the establishment of large and small scale fruit preservation units in the context of the current Plan target?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The target fixed during the current Plan for the establishment of large and small scale fruit preservation units was 6 and 200 respectively with a total Plan provision of Rs 62 lakhs. Up to the end of 1958-59, 8 small scale fruit preservation units have been established and one large scale factory renovated with a total Central assistance of Rs. 16.19 lakhs. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 6.63 lakhs has been allotted to the State Governments for establishment of 6 small scale and 3 large fruit preservation factories, and for the renovation of one existing large-scale factory.

बन्धु पशु

६६८. पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या साक्षर : बि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन राज्यों में बन्धु पशुओं की सुरक्षा के लिये विधान बनाये गये हैं ?

साक्षर तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) : भारत सरकार की उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार बन्धु-पशुओं की सुरक्षा के लिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, जम्मू और काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, मेघालय, मद्रास, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, हिमाचल प्रदेश, और दिल्ली राज्यों में विधान बनाये जा चुके हैं। मालूम हुआ है कि आसाम, बिहार, केरल, उड़ीसा, मद्रास, गुजरात, ए० ए० ए० और त्रिपुरा में इन्डियन फारेस्ट एक्ट १९२७ और स्टेट फारेस्ट एक्ट्स एन्ड रेग्युलेशन्स के अन्तर्गत इस काम के लिये नियम बनाये जा चुके हैं।

रेलवे दुर्घटनाएँ

६६९ { श्री वाकपेयी :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
पंडित डा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बख्श :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो —

(क) १ अप्रैल, १९५९ से अब तक किनकी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं,

(ख) उनमें किनके व्यक्ति हताहत हुये और उनमें से कितने रेल कर्मचारी थे,

(ग) किन मामले ऐसे हुये जिनमें दुर्घटना होते-होते बच गईं,

(घ) क्या उन दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई, और

(ङ) किन रेल कर्मचारियों को (अंणीवार) इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये रेलवे स्थापना संहिता के खण्ड १४८ के अन्तर्गत बिना किसी जाच-पड़ताल के सेवा में मुक्त कर दिया गया

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [बैठक परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध सख्या ६७]

(ग) ऐसे वर्गीकरण के आकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते।

(घ) जी हाँ।

(ङ) अभी तक किसी को नहीं।

Seismological Observatory, Delhi

970. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the nature of progress made so far to construct the building of a new Seismological Observatory at Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohinddin): The construction of the underground vault for housing the seismological instruments has been completed and plastering of the walls has been taken up. The vault is expected to be ready by the end of August and the installation of equipment to be completed early in September, 1959. The construction of the superstructure which will accommodate the entrance hall, Museum, Laboratory etc has also been taken up.

Foreign Owned Hospitals in India

971. Shrimati Masda Ahmed: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of foreign-owned hospitals in the country excluding the Tea-garden hospitals,

(b) whether any survey has been made of the medical personnel and nurses working in those hospitals, and

(c) if so, the percentage of Indian representation therein?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and, when available, will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

National Malaria Eradication Programme

972 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have allotted 160 Hypoendemic units under the National Malaria Eradication Programme to various States for 1959-60;

(b) if so, the State-wise quota allotted;

(c) the total estimated amount to be spent on the Malaria Eradication Programme during 1959-60; and

(d) what is the Central contribution to this?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 68].

(c) The total amount to be spent on the Malaria Eradication programme during the year 1959-60 is estimated to be Rs. 1452 lakhs.

(d) The Central Government contribution (including the cost of material and equipment expected to be received from U.S.T.C.M.) is estimated to be Rs 998 lakhs

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वैद्य

६७३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वैद्यों के प्रस्तावित पंजीयन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) यह कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और कब पूर्ण होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्मकर) :

(क) और (ख) स्वदेशी दवा पद्धतियों के व्यवसायिकों के पंजीयन की व्यवस्था के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश में कोई विधान लागू नहीं है। ईस्ट पंजाब आयुर्वेदिक एण्ड यूनानी प्रैक्टिशनर्स ऐक्ट, १९४६ को हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू करने का प्रयत्न विचाराधीन है।

Circulation of Minutes of Interview of P & T Union with Ministers

974 { Shri Tangamani:
Shri A K Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of circulating minutes of in-

interview of Posts and Telegraphs Union Officials with Ministers and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has been stopped recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). According to the prescribed "Channel of communication" only the Central Headquarters of Unions have the right of approach to the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs and in case of disagreement with him, the National Federation of P. & T. Employees has the right of approach to the Minister (Transport and Communications) through the Director General. Minutes in respect of these meetings are being issued. All other interviews granted by the Director General and the Minister to the Unions are treated as informal, and consequently issue of minutes in respect of these meetings has been discontinued.

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

६७५. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री पहाड़िया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने अब तक कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोले हैं; और

(ख) १९५८-५९ में उन पर क्या व्यय किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :
उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से अब तक ६११ ग्राम एवं ४२१ नगर परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोले गये हैं। इनमें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा खोले गये ५७१ ग्राम एवं २६९ नगर, स्थानिक निकायों द्वारा खोले गये ५२ नगर तथा स्वयं सेवी संगठनों द्वारा खोले गये ४० ग्राम एवं १०० नगर परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) मौजूदा क्लीनिकों की व्यवस्था एवं नये क्लीनिकों को खोलने के लिये १९५८-५९ में १८.८३ लाख रुपये तक की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भाबर घास

६७६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला सिरमौर के अतिरिक्त अन्य जिलों में भाबर घास उगाने के लिये उपयुक्त भूमि प्राप्त करने के बारे में पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इसकी भावी योजना क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) :

(क) जी हां, महासू और बिलासपुर जिलों में।

(ख) इन जिलों में भाबर घास उगाने की योजना को दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल कर लिया गया था और अभी तक मोलन वन विभाग (जिला महासू) में ३९ एकड़ जमीन और बिलासपुर वन विभाग (जिला बिलासपुर) में ११२ एकड़ जमीन में भाबर घास उगाई गई है।

(ग) यह देखने के लिये कि क्या अन्य क्षेत्रों में भाबर घास सफलतापूर्वक उगाई जा सकती है या नहीं, प्रयोग किये जायेंगे।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में विल्ली और पापलर के बालान

१७७. श्री एस डेव क्या बालान तथा कुवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में विल्ली और पापलर उपजाने के लिये सरकार ने कहा-कहा कार्य किया है, और

(ख) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बालान तथा कुवि मंत्री (श्री ए० प्र० डेव) :

(क) राजगढ़ वन विभाग

- १ राजगढ़
- २ रैनका
- ३ भेरापाट
- ४ काधर
- ५ धोन्टा जलल
- ६ लाजवा

कुवल वन विभाग

- ७ देया
- ८ गुरती
- ९ कन्डा
- १० बस्ता
- ११ भावरग
- १२ मराइन
- १३ झाचपुर
- १४ बरार

बालान वन विभाग

१५ दुषाला

शिमला वन विभाग

- १६ नन्देहरा
- १७ मसोबरा
- १८ बेझोग
- १९ भाज्जी
२०. कोटसाई
२१. बाजसन

निचली कुजेहर वन विभाग

२२. चिरगाव
- २३ कोटगढ

अपरली कुजेहर वन विभाग

- २४ १५-२० रेन्ज में कूट
- २५ चिनी रेज

सोसल वन विभाग

- २६ शिल्ली
- २७ बरेली
- २८ कुनिहार
- २९ कुपार

बम्बा सक्ल

- ३० बम्बा
- ३१ चुराह
- ३२ मण्डी
- ३३ मुकें

(ख) शिमला सक्ल

शिमला वन विभाग नन्देहरा में भूमि मरभण क्षेत्रों में पापलर और विल्ली की ७००० कलमें लगाई गई थी, जिन में में ५६३० वची हैं ।

निचली कुजेहर विभाग : राहक नहमोल के चिरगाव में एक विल्ली का जलीरा लगाया गया है जहा पर १९६०-६१ से लगभग ४०००० में ५०००० कलमें प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त हो सकेगी । कोटगढ में एक पापलर का जलीरा आरम्भ किया गया है जहा में ऐसी आशा है कि दो से तीन साल में बड़े पैमाने पर क्षेत्रों में लगाने के लिये यह पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिल सकेगा ।

अपरली कुजेहर विभाग १९५४ में १५/२० वन रेज के कूट की जमीने में काश्मीर और अंग्रेजी बटविल्लो (English Bat Willow)

की ५०० कलमें लगाई गई थी। इन कलमों के प्रत्येक रेल को ज्वीरे में इनकी मात्रा बढ़ाने के लिये पांच सौ कलमें दी गई। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में ये पर्याप्त मात्रा में कलमें देंगी, जबकि वन क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर बिल्लों के पौधे लगाने का काम किया जायेगा। बिनी रेल में ये १० एकड़ जमीन में बोयी गयी। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़े पैमाने पर पापलर लगाने की अपेक्षित अधिक मात्रा के लिये दो शुष्क जल रेलों से प्रत्येक में २०० अन्य स्थानीय पापलर कलमें भी बोई गई हैं।

सौजन्य वन विभाग शिल्ली, बरेली, कुनिहार और कुयार के ज्वीरो में पापलर और बिल्लों की १६,००० कलमें लगाई गई है और वन रोपण के लिये कलमों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

शिल्ली में भी पापलर लगाई गई है और प्रदेश के अन्य विभागों को देने के लिये कलमों को बढ़ाया जायेगा।

चम्पा सफिल इस सफिल के क्षेत्रों में अभी तक लगभग ११६८८१ पापलर और १४४,९१३ बिल्लों के पौधे लगाये गये हैं।

इस सफिल के अनेक ज्वीरों में ऊपर लिखित किस्मों की कलमों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है और पौधे लगाने के मौसम में नियमित रूप से पौधे लगाये जा रहे हैं।

राजगढ़, जुबल और नहान वन विभाग के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Inspection Carriages

975. Shri Subman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to

state how many Inspection Carriages went to Bolpur Station (Viswa Bharati) Eastern Railway from the 22nd to 25th December, 1968?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): Four Inspection Carriages—three were used by the Divisional Officers for attending the Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee meeting held at Bolpur during the period and one by the Chief Operating Superintendent who was also at Bolpur on 24-12-1968 during the course of his tour.

The above Officers had to stay in their respective carriages at Bolpur as no Rest House/Room is available for Railway Officers at Bolpur.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

979 { Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what will be the employment potential of Delhi Milk Supply Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The Scheme, when handling 7,000 maunds of milk daily, which is its present installed capacity, will provide employment to about 5,000 persons. Half of this number would be employed on a whole-time basis and half on a part-time basis. The Scheme is capable of expansion for handling about 12,000 maunds of milk daily in future. The employment potential then would be about 8,000 persons including part-time workers.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी डेवरी कार्य

६८०. श्री बच देव क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासू की नमूनीय शर्की में

एक डेयरी फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये सहकारी समिति बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सहकारी समिति ने डेयरी फार्म चलाने के लिये सरकार से ऋण भी लिया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सहकारी समिति का अस्तित्व केवल कागज़ी पर ही है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सांख्यिक विकास तथा सहकार
उत्पत्ती (बी व० स० मूँत) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) समिति को चकता कर दिया गया है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सहकारी डेयरी
फार्म

६८१. श्री पद्म देव क्या सांख्यिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के महामू जिले की तहसील कुमुमपट्टी, ज़ासी ग्राम में एक डेयरी फार्म सहकारी समिति बनी थी और इस समिति ने फार्म को चलाने के लिये सरकार से ऋण भी लिया था ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस स्थान में ऐसा कोई डेयरी फार्म नहीं है और

(ग) यदि हा तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सांख्यिक विकास तथा सहकार
उत्पत्ती (बी व० स० मूँत) (क) जी हा, ज़ासी में डेयरी फार्म सहकारी समिति बनी थी । फार्म को चलाने के लिये इनने

सहकारी बैंक से ऋण लिया था न कि सरकार से ।

(ख) समिति ने एक डेयरी फार्म चालू किया था परन्तु इसको अच्छी प्रकार से न चला सकी । अब कोई डेयरी फार्म विद्यमान नहीं है ।

(ग) समिति निष्क्रिय हो गई है और अब कोई फार्म विद्यमान नहीं है । यह विचार किया गया है कि समिति का विशेष निरीक्षण किया जाय और उसके पश्चात् आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावेगी ।

Hospitals in Himachal Pradesh

982. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of doctors in hospitals in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) since when these posts have not been filled up, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No 69]

(c) There is general shortage of qualified medical personnel in the country. Further, owing to the unwillingness of doctors to take up jobs in the rural area, it has not been possible to fill up the vacancies

Railway Station near Model Town,
Patiala

983. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway platform had been constructed for having a regular Railway Station near Model Town of Patiala; and

(b) if so, why railway station has not been opened there for the convenience of the public living in Model Town side of Patiala?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnaswan Khan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) There has been some delay in arriving at the correct name of the Halt Station in consultation with the Punjab Government and the Surveyor General of India. It has since been decided to name the station 'Patiala Cantt'. It is expected to be opened in about two month's time.

Link with Lahaul Valley

984 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 808 on the 2nd September 1958 and state

(a) the progress made so far in connecting Lahaul, Spiti and Chini of East Punjab and Himachal Pradesh with the rest of the country, and

(b) the schemes proposed to be carried out in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table (See Appendix II, annexure No. 70)

Post Office Buildings

985. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of Post Offices in Hoshiarpur District in Punjab State functioning in rented buildings at present,

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1958-59,

(c) whether the proposals for the construction of buildings for these Post Offices have materialised, and

(d) if so, the number of such buildings under construction and the amount spent so far?

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

(b) Rs. 13,410

(c) and (d) There are proposals for provision of departmental buildings for 4 Post Offices either by departmental construction or by purchase of buildings in case suitable sites are not available.

The proposals are still in a preliminary stage. A sum of Rs. 2,808 has been incurred towards acquisition of land in one case.

टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ

६८६. जीवन्ती कुम्भा नेहता : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य की तहसील किष्टवाड में लोगों का टेलीफोन की जो सुविधा उपलब्ध थी वह अब नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स. क. पाटिल) का जवाब (ख) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के कहने पर १९५७ के चुनाव में और फिर १० जनवरी, १९५८ से १३ फरवरी, १९५९ के दौरान चुनाव अफसरों के इस्तेमाल के लिये जमीन को छूती हुई मौजदा "तार" की वायर पर डोडा और किष्टवाड के बीच अस्थायी तौर पर टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी। आवाज धीमी थी और चूकि सरकिट (परिपथ) टुक-तारों के जाल से जुड़ा न था इसलिए आवाज सामान्य स्तर से भी कम थी।

किष्टवाड में टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने की लागत का ध्यान रख, जो २ लाख रुपये बतायी जाती है, तत्सम्बन्धी योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

चलती गाड़ियों में हत्याएँ

१८७. श्री डाक्टर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जनवरी, १९५८ से अब तक चलती रेलगाड़ी में हत्या की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं ; और

(ख) कितने मामलों में अपराधियों को पकड़ने में पुलिस सफल हुई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाब साँ) :

(क) जनवरी, १९५८ और ३१ जुलाई, १९५९ के बीच चलती गाड़ियों में हत्या की ९ घटनाएँ हुई ।

(ख) ३ मामलों में अपराधियों को मज्जा दी गयी है , १ मामला भ्रष्टाचार में है ; २ मामलों में जांच की जा रही है और २ मामलों का अभी तक पता नहीं चल सका । एक मामले में अपराधी को छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि वह पागल था ।

मनीषाईरों का गबन

१८८. श्री डाक्टर : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) १ जनवरी, १९५८ से अब तक ऐसी कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं, जिनमें मनीषाईरों की रकम के गबन में डाकियों का हाथ था .

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को पुलिस पकड़ पाई . और

(ग) क्या उक्त अवधि में प्रभुतसर में मनीषाईरों की रकम के गबन की कोई घटना हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० बा० पांडेय) : (क) से (ग). सूचना सूचना की जा रही है और यथासमय लोक-सभा के पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Rail-Heads in the Mayurbhanj Light Railway Section of S.E. Railway

989. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to close four rail-heads in the Mayurbhanj light railway section of the South Eastern Railway is under the consideration of the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The question does not arise

North Sikkim Road

990. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of North Sikkim Road; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Work on the first 22 miles is in progress

(b) First 45 miles (with temporary bridges) have to be completed during the current Plan period. The rest will be programmed in the Third Plan

Agricultural Production in Khowai Sub-Division in Tripura

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the agricultural production in Khowai Sub-Division in Tripura is falling every year.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures that have been adopted to increase the production in Khowai?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There has been a fall in the production of some of the agricultural commodities in Khowai Sub-Division during the last two years.

(b) Crops were affected in 1957-58, by prolonged drought and in 1958-59, by flood and cyclonic weather. In 1958-59, paddy was also damaged by caterpillars.

(c) Provision of irrigation facilities, distribution of fertilisers and manures, improved seeds and adoption of improved agricultural practices are the principal measures taken for increasing crop production

Supply of Foodgrains to Tripura

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the increasing quantities of foodgrains are being supplied to Tripura year by year; and

(b) if so, the quantity supplied in the years 1958 and 1959 so far, separately?

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

(b) The quantities of rice and wheat supplied to Tripura during the year 1958 and in the year 1959 so far are approximately as follows—

Year	Quantity (in tons)	
	Rice	Wheat
1958	19,600	2,600
1959 (up to 1-8-59)	16,900	900

Loss of Rice and Cement from Railway Wagons

993. Shri Ram Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of rice and cement were

missing from the railway wagons in the North East Frontier Railway in July 1959;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of each of the commodities lost;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the matter;

(d) if so, the result of the investigation; and

(e) the compensation, if any, paid or liable to be paid by the Railways in regard to this loss?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) No. But in a case in January, 1959 police seized at Pandu a motor truck loaded with 100 bags of cement which were suspected to have been removed from the Construction Stores, Pandu;

(b) The value of 100 bags of cement is estimated at Rs. 650.

(c) to (e) Government Railway Police have registered a case under section 379 I.P.C. and investigations are in progress. So far a Store Clerk and two outsiders have been arrested and two more outsiders have surrendered themselves before the Court.

N.E.S. Blocks in Hill Areas

994. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that lapsed during the years 1952-53 to 1958-59 from the Community Development N.E.S. Blocks in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Minrthy): (a)

	Rs.
1952-53	Nil
1953-54	10,39,024
1954-55	3,50,011
1955-56	3,81,120
1956-57	9,67,011
1957-58	3,85,935
1958-59	14,662

This is without prejudice to the availability of the full provision in

the schematic budget for each block for a five-year period.

(b) The reasons mainly are that during the initial stages the programme in Himachal Pradesh was handicapped by dearth of trained personnel, lack of communications, difficult nature of terrain, and general backwardness of the area. Lapse of funds in some cases was also due to delay in the adjustment of debits on account of supply of material and equipment under the Technical Co-operation Mission programme.

"Nabik Griha", Calcutta

995 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the inmates of the 'Nabik Griha' of Calcutta refused to take meals for several days in May, 1959 and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

Fisheries Development in West Bengal

996 Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether any amount has been allocated so far to the West Bengal Government for the development of fisheries in the Second Five Year Plan period and

(b) if so, what is the total amount allotted during the above period?

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

(b) Rs. 23.88 lakhs till 31st March, 1960. Allocations for the financial year 1960-61 will be made sometime in the beginning of 1960.

Central Grants under Ministry of Health

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

(a) the amount of Central Grants allocated to States during 1959-60 so far under various Centrally aided and sponsored schemes and

(b) the amount that has been utilised so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) The amount of Central Grants tentatively allocated to the States for the various Centrally aided and sponsored Medical and Public Health Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan of this Ministry for 1959-60 is as under:-

Name of State	Rs. in lakhs	
	Amount of grant	
Andhra Pradesh	143	22
Assam	65	08
Bihar	171	76
Bombay	224	17
Kerala	87	53
Madhya Pradesh	155	1
Madras	117	22
Mysore	108	73
Orissa	75	18
Punjab	90	04
Rajasthan	66	69
Uttar Pradesh	291	58
West Bengal	154	75
Jammu & Kashmir	20	29

(b) As the central assistance is being released in lump sum Ways and Means advances on monthly basis, the amounts utilised by the States are not known. Under the revised procedure relating to the grant of central assistance to States, final payments would be sanctioned at the end of the year.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सुविधाएँ

६६८. श्री विमलित मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य रेलों की तुलना में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर मिलने वाली पानी, बिजली, प्लो और स्पान आदि की सुविधाएँ बहुत कम हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री साहगबाब सा) :

(क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सभी स्टेशनों को जो कम से कम यात्री-सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं उनमें दूसरी सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ पीने का पानी, रोशनी का उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध, बेंचे आदि भी शामिल हैं। इनकी व्यवस्था एक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार रेल उपभोक्ता सलाहकार समिति की सलाह से की जाती है, जिसमें जनता की राय भी शामिल रहती है। बुनियादी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करते समय पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और दूसरी रेलों में कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता।

इस बारे में पहले ही हिदायत कर दी गयी है कि जहाँ स्थानीय रूप से उपयुक्त दरों पर बिजली उपलब्ध हो वहाँ सभी स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये। जून, १९५६ के अन्त तक १५६ स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है और १६ स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगायी जा रही है। २३ स्टेशनों पर, जहाँ बिजली उपलब्ध है या दूसरी योजना में उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है, दूसरी योजना की अवधि में बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम भी बनाया गया है। दूसरी रेलों की तरह पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में भी स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का काम चालू है।

Cottage Industries

909. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the different cottage industries which have been

started in the block areas (State-wise) from 1952 to 1959, so far;

(b) the number of trainees who have received the requisite training (State-wise) during the same period;

(c) how many of them have been established in those trades, State-wise; and

(d) the financial aid given by the Central Government to such trainees?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received

Hindi Telegraph Service

1000. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have standardised the rules regarding Hindi Telegraph service; and

(b) if so, in what way?

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

(b) The rules are embodied in the compilation "Hindi in Nirdeshika" issued by the Department

Hindi Telegram.

1001. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that all references and corrections relating to Hindi Telegrams are issued and settled by Telegraph offices in English; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Private Practice by Government
Doctors in Punjab**

1002. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 762 on the 27th February, 1959 and state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State Government have informed that they are not in favour of abolishing private practice by the Government doctors in medical colleges in the State; and

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

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

(b) State Government's detailed comments on the proposal about the establishment of full-time teaching units in their medical colleges are awaited, on receipt of which a final decision will be taken

Marine Engineering College, Calcutta

1003 { **Shri Tangamani**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether increased number of students have been admitted in the Marine Engineering College at Calcutta during 1959-60;

(b) if so, the number admitted,

(c) what is the number of students in the various classes now; and

(d) how many are recipients of scholarships, Central and State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Yes, Government have decided to increase the intake of the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training from 65 to 100 boys per annum from this academic year of whom 60 will be admitted at Calcutta and 40 at Bombay.

(c) There are at present 258 students (210 Apprentices and 48 Cadets) on the rolls of the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training Calcutta/Bombay and the Class-wise distribution is as follows —

Class	Number of students
1st Year	100 Apprentices
2nd Year	62 "
3rd Year	48 "
4th Year	48 Cadets
TOTAL	258

(d) Scholarships for the 1959 batch will be awarded in January, 1960. The actual number of trainees in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th year classes in receipt of Scholarships is 110. A statement showing the Central, State-wise, etc. distribution is given below —

Scholarships	Number of Scholarships		
Instituted by	Financial	Merit	Total
Central			
Government	46	15	61
State			
Governments			
West Bengal	14		14
Madras	3		3
U. P.	4		4
Bihar	3		3
Orissa	2		2
Andhra	3		3
Assam	3		3
Bombay	8		8
Mysore	2		2
Kerala	4		4
Private Donors			
Scindia	3		3
	95	15	110

महाइवर कुर्बतजा

१००४. श्री भक्त वर्मन : क्या परि-
बहन तथा संसार मनी घरील, १९५९ के
नाराकित प्रबन सख्या १९०६ के उत्तर के
सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६ जनवरी, १९५६ को सफ़र-जंग (नई दिल्ली) के हवाई भूखंड में ग्लाइडर दुर्घटना हो गयी थी, क्या इस बीच उसकी जांच का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा की जाने का विचार है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन उपमंत्री (श्री सुही-उद्दीन) . (क) जी हा । रिपोर्ट की कापिया पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी में रख दी गई हैं ।

(ख) यह तै किया गया है कि ग्लाइडर क किसी भी पाइलट को हवाई जहाज से जांच कर उठने की उस वक्त तक इजाजत न दी जायेगी जब तक कि उसने उस तरीके से ग्लाइडर उड़ाने की खास ट्रेनिंग न पा ली हो और इस बात की तयदीक किसी मुकदमा अफसर ने न कर दी हो ।

सेवा सहकारी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्री
समितियां

१००५. श्री सिहासन सिंह : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन किन राज्यों ने अपने यहां के सामुदायिक विकास खंड क्षेत्रों में सेवा सहकारी समितिया और सहकारी क्षेत्री चालू करने का निर्णय किया है

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ड० स० मूर्ति) : नई सहकार नीति के अन्तर्गत सेवा सहकार समितिया में प्रामाणिकता के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी । वर्तमान ग्राम समितिया जो कि प्रदान तथा कर्ज देन वाली समितिया ही हैं उनका सेवा सहकार समितियों में पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा । परन्तु उपरोक्त नीति का देशव्यापी बनाने में फिर भी कुछ समय अपेक्षित है और इसलिये राज्य सरकारों को वर्षा के लिये एक विशेष कार्यक्रम निहित करना होगा । उक्त नीति के कार्यान्वित

करने का अंगणवा करने के विचार से सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी अपनी अनुपूरक योजनायें बनाने के लिये कहा गया है और इसके फलस्वरूप निम्नलिखित राज्य सरकारों के अतिरिक्त सब प्रांतों ने अपनी अपनी योजनायें भेज भी दी हैं

- (१) बम्बई
- (२) मैसूर
- (३) केरल
- (४) मद्रास
- (५) जम्मू काश्मीर

घाशा है उपरोक्त राज्य सरकारों भी शीघ्र ही अपनी अपनी योजनायें भेजेंगी । इन योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों में बातचीत भी प्रारम्भ हो चुकी है और घाशा है कि मितम्बर मध्य तक सब राज्य सरकारों की योजनायें अन्तिम रूप में स्वीकार की जायेगी । उपरोक्त नीति विकास खंड तथा उसमें बाहर के सभी क्षेत्रों में लागू की जायेगी ।

सामूहिक खेती के विषय में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह निश्चय किया गया है कि योजना का मुख्य ध्येय ऐसे कदम उठाने का है जिससे कि सामूहिक खेती की भावना की नींव डाली जा सके और दस सालों में खेतिहार भूमि के विद्योप भाग पर सामूहिक खेती की जाये । सामूहिक खेती का लक्ष्य राज्य सरकारों की सम्मति में निर्धारित किया जायगा और उसका सम्बन्ध कृषि उत्पादन तथा राष्ट्रीय विस्तार और सामूहिक विकास योजनाओं से स्थापित किया जायेगा ।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने परिषद् की मितम्बर, १९५७ में हुई बैठक में यह सिफारिश की है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बचे हुए समय में सामूहिक कृषि के ३,००० अनुभव किये जायें । उपरोक्त सिफारिश भी राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई है । क्योंकि केन्द्रीय महावता का ध्यान

निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है इसलिये राज्य सरकारों ने उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम को व्यापक स्तर पर के लिये है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों से सामूहिक कृषि समितियां भी बना रही हैं।

भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में सामूहिक कृषि के लिये एक बकिंग ग्रुप की स्थापना की है जिसका कार्य प्राप्त अनुभवों के आधार पर देश भर में सामूहिक कृषि के विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करना होगा। बकिंग ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट के आने पर योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों की सन्मति से आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Foreign Aid for Health Projects

1996. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received from foreign Governments during 1958-59 with regard to our Health projects;

(b) the names of the countries from which aid was received; and

(c) the names of those Projects for which aid was given?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (c). Material and equipment as indicated below were received:

(i) National Malaria Control Programme—Rs. 4,01,98,541.

(ii) National Filariasis Control Programme—Rs. 73,128.

(iii) Assistance to Medical Colleges and Allied Institutions—Rs. 18,00,000 (Approximately).

(b) United States of America

Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices Opened in Rampur Parliamentary Constituency

1997. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Sub Post Offices opened during 1957 and 1958 in the Rampur Parliamentary Constituency—

tary Constituency of U.P. with names of the places;

(b) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices to be opened during 1959 and 1960 in the same area with names of the places; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 71].

Public Call Offices and Telephone connections in Rampur Parliamentary Constituency

1998. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices, and new telephone connections provided during 1957 and 1958 in Rampur Parliamentary Constituency with the names of the places;

(b) the number of Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices and new telephone connections to be provided, during 1959-60 in the same area with the names of places; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): The information is as follows:

Year	Combined Public Offices	Public Call Offices	Exchange connections
(a)			
1957	One at Shahabad	Nil	34 Main 11 Extensions.
1958	Nil	Nil	25 Main 5 Extensions
(b)			(Opened upto date)
1959-60	Nil	3 at Kameri, Dhamora & Shahabad.	20 Main 7 Extensions and one exchange at Aonla with 20 connections to be opened.

(c) Rs. 11,283 for the three Public Call Offices to be opened during 1959-60, and Rs. 27,211 for Exchange at Aonla.

Public Call Offices and Telephone Connections in Sibsagar Parliamentary Constituency

1009. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices and new telephone connections provided during 1957 and 1958 in the Sibsagar Parliamentary Constituency of Assam with names of the places;

(b) the number of Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices and new telephone connections to be provided during 1959-60 in the same area with the names of the places; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) A statement is given below:

Year	Public Call Offices (Long distance)	Telegraph Offices	Telephone connections
(a)			
1957	Nil	Nil	7 Sepon 8 Sibsagar
1958	Nil	1 Mitai-pukhari	16 Sepon 18 Sibsagar
(b) 1959-60	Nil	Nil	20 Sonar 35 North Lakhimpur

(c) Rs. 1,00,000.

Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Sibsagar Parliamentary Constituency

1010. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened during 1957-58 in the Sibsagar Parliamentary

Constituency of Assam with names of the places;

(b) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices to be opened during 1959 and 1960 in the same area with names of the places; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the same?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 72].

Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Angul Parliamentary Constituency

1011 Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened during 1957 and 1958 in the Angul Parliamentary Constituency of Orissa with names of the places;

(b) the number of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices to be opened during 1959-60 in the same area with names of the places; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 73].

Public Call Offices and Telephone Connections in Angul Parliamentary Constituency

1012. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices and new telephone connections provided during 1957 and 1958 in Angul Parliamentary Constituency of Orissa with the names of the places;

(b) the number of Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices and new telephone connections to be provided during 1989-90 in the same area with names of the places; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 74].

(c) Rs. 1,19,100.

बरीली जंक्शन

१०१३. श्री धनियद सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बरीली जंक्शन स्टेशन पर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर मीमान्त रेलवे, पूर्व रेलवे और अन्य महाबड़ों की ट्रेनों में सफर करने वाले यात्रियों को टिकट देने वाला बुकिंग आफिस एक काठरी वाले छाने में मकान में स्थित है ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब बगीची जंक्शन से छोटी माइन की ओर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गाड़िया गुजर करती थी, तो बुकिंग आफिस बर्तमान मकान में बड़े भवन में स्थित था ,

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इसमें यात्रियों को टिकट सहीदने में बड़ी प्रमुखिषा होगी है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो यात्रियों को होने वाली इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे उपनजी (श्री साहूनाच का) :

(क) अस्थायी तौर पर बरीली में टिकट घर स्टेशन से दक्षिण की ओर खोला गया है

और वह सच है कि टिकट घर में काफी जगह नहीं है ।

(ख) इससे पहले टिकट घर जिस कमरे में था वह मौजूदा कमरे से बड़ा था लेकिन वह यात्री और पार्सल दोनों बुकिंग के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता था । जब बगीची बड़ी और मीटर दो लाइनों का स्टेशन बना, उसके बाद यह व्यवस्था अनुपयुक्त पायी गयी ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) स्थायी तौर पर इससे बड़ा और अच्छा टिकट घर खोलने के सुझाव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है और ध्यान है कि इस पर जल्द अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा ।

Accidents at Dhanbad Station

1014 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 or 6 accidents happened in the same place at Dhanbad Railway Station on the Eastern Railway within 4 or 5 years,

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents.

(c) whether any representation was made by the Class III employees for constructing a slot control system at the time of recent remodelling of Dhanbad Station,

(d) if so, whether it has been done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy). (a) No. Only two train accidents took place in the same area at Dhanbad Station during the past five years

(b) Normal preventive measures to reduce the incidence of accidents continue to be taken by the Administration

(c) No.

(d) and (e). The slot control system already exists in the New Dhanbad Station yard where both Passenger and Goods trains are dealt with. Arrangements are also being made to provide "slot control" for the reception of trains in the old goods yard.

Railway Bridge between Sankrail and Andal

1015. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bridge No. 17 between Sankrail and Andal, South Eastern Railway has long been in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, South-Eastern Railway in 1958 proposed to construct a new bridge by the side of the old dilapidated bridge and had sent it for the sanction of Railway Board;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government as per agreement have sanctioned Rs. 25,000 in the Budget of 1959-60 for the construction of the new bridge;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Railways have not sanctioned the remaining Rs. 25,000 because of which the work of construction cannot be taken up;

(e) whether the Government are aware of the immense trouble faced by the local public for want of a bridge there; and

(f) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Government of West Bengal, however, have proposed the construction of a new road bridge adjacent to the railway bridge No. 17, and have requested that the cost of the bridge be shared equally between

the State Government and the Railway. The matter is under examination.

(c) and (d). No information is available in this Ministry.

(e) and (f). This is a matter for the State Government to consider.

Loss due to Floods

1016. Shri S. A. Mahdi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss of Northern Railway in recent floods;

(b) how much amount was spent on the repairs of railways bridges and tracks; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such loss in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The total estimated loss is approximately Rs. 2,48,000.

(b) The estimated cost of repairs to bridges and track damaged by the floods is approximately Rs. 2,30,000. The repairs are still in progress.

(c) Necessary remedial measures will be taken in hand after detailed investigations have been carried out. It is, however, not possible to entirely eliminate the possibility of damages due to floods.

Cost of Ship Construction at Hindustan Shipyard

1017. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what steps are being taken to cut the cost of ship construction at Hindustan Shipyard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bhadur): The principal steps taken to cut down the cost of construction of ships at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, are as follows:—

(1) Progressive development of the Shipyard to increase its production

to the optimum level and thus reduce the overheads.

(2) Concentrating on the building of two or three standard types of vessels in the Yard. Also standardisation of drawings for common use items.

(3) Organisational improvements—

(a) setting up a materials office to maintain closer liaison between the indenting and purchase departments, and

(b) establishment of a new Planning and Time Estimating office and the introduction of a system of a job-wise time allocation to facilitate control over the actual man-days spent on each job

(4) Progressive substitution of imported materials (including timber) used in shipbuilding by indigenous materials

(5) Undertaking construction of small ships, tugs, etc., to absorb labour rendered idle as a result of changeover to improved techniques

(6) Introduction of a Suggestions Scheme under which employees are awarded prizes for suggestions which may result in improvement of methods of manufacture or simplification of the processes adopted or saving in the consumption of materials labour, etc

Railway Protection Force on Eastern Railway

1018. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of Railway Protection Force of Eastern Railway on the 1st August, 1959 separately on each division; and

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes in each division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b). The required information is given below —

Division	Strength of staff	No. of Scheduled Caste
Howrah	2,560	133
Sealdah	1,851	130
Asansol	944	47
Dinapore	1,227	65
Armed Wing	1,934	158
Calcutta Electrification Project	76	
Railway Electrification	105	
Headquarters	286	6

Railway Protection Force on Northern Railway

1019. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) the strength of Railway Protection Force of Northern Railway as on the 1st August, 1959 in each division and

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes in each division?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) and (b). The required information is given below —

Division	Strength of staff as on 1-8-59	No. belonging to Scheduled Castes
Delhi	1,702	131
Allahabad	1,129	82
Bikaner	488	35
Jodhpur	171	10
Ferozepore	751	124
Lucknow	1,072	71
Moradabad	671	53
Armed Wing	1,458	60
Headquarters	163	7
R P F. Training School Lucknow	54	1

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Punjab

1020, Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) the position with regard to the establishment of the co-operative sugar factories allotted to Punjab State, and

(b) the amount of profit paid to the growers in the areas of these factories during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 were granted to three co-operative sugar factories in the 1st Five Year Plan in the Punjab State. The Second Five Year Plan provides for establishment of five co-operative sugar factories in the State against which only two have been licenced so far, and owing to the foreign exchange difficulties no licences were granted for the remaining three units provided in the Second Plan.

Of the five factories granted licences so far, three have gone into production. Arrangements for supply of machinery for the two units from the local consortiums of sugar plant manufacturers are under consideration.

(b) No profits have been distributed to the growers during 1958-59 by any of the three co-operatives that have gone into production.

Poultry Farming

1021 Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether any effort is being made for the introduction and encouragement of poultry farming on a scientific basis in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks; and

(b) if so, in which State this programme has achieved the best results?

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

(b) The States of Orissa, Punjab, Madras, U. P. and Andhra Pradesh have relatively achieved better results.

Rural Electrification

1022, Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1294 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state the amount spent (State-wise) during the Second Five Year Plan period so far under the Rural Electrification Programme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The information is being collected from the various State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Special Recruitment of Schedule Castes in Rajkot Division

1023 Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that applications were invited for special scheduled caste recruitment in the Rajkot Division of the Western Railway in the middle of 1958,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Scheduled Caste Candidates called for interview and selected on the 26th September, 1958 are yet in the waiting list, and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to absorb these candidates?

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

(b) Yes

(c) Some have already been offered appointments. The others will be appointed on successful completion of their training.

Income at Suraimanpur Station

1824. **Shri Radha Mohan Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total income from Goods and Passenger Traffic at Suraimanpur Station of the North Eastern Railway during the last six years from 1953-54 to 1958-59; and

(b) if it has declined, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

N.W. Railway Co-operative Society, Lahore

1825. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3408 on the 7th May, 1958 and state

(a) whether any settlement has since been made of the claims of holders in India of Saving Bank Accounts and fixed deposits with the undivided N.W. Railway Employees Co-operative and Thrift Society Ltd of Lahore;

(b) whether it is a fact that Rs 3 lakhs have been recovered from the Railway staff towards loans advanced by the Society to members who migrated to India;

(c) if so, whether this amount is being disbursed to the members of the society;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

(e) whether there is any proposal to give interim relief to the claimants out of the amount realised by Society in India and other Government securities of the Society held in India; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) About Rs. 2.80 lakhs have been recovered.

(c). No.

(d) The N.W. Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Delhi, has been registered as a Co-operative Society in India and this has been recognised by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi as a counterpart of the Lahore Society in India, under Section 43 of the Displaced Persons (Debt Adjustment) Act, 1951. The Railway Ministry has been advised that this Society is entitled to demand and receive the moneys due to the Lahore Society from persons residing in India and that it should also discharge the liabilities to the claimants in India. The Railway cannot therefore by itself utilise the collections so far made for discharging the claims against the Lahore Society.

(e) No

(f) The Railway Ministry is considering the question of transfer of the collections so far made by them to the N.W. Railway Credit Society, Delhi, after it goes into voluntary liquidation, with a view to enable the liquidator of the Society to pay the claimants *pro-rata*.

12.01 hrs.

RE MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): May I draw your attention to one thing? We had given notice of an adjournment motion with regard to the serious food situation in West Bengal

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed all adjournment motions today.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Every day, the situation is deteriorating

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the hon Member persists

Shri Muhammed Elias: Let me say one or two words..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will the hon. Member resume his seat?

Shri Muhammed Elias: Every day, the food situation in West Bengal is deteriorating.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon Member resume his seat or not? Because the hon. Member is obstructing, I hereby direct that Shri Muhammed Elias will keep out of this House and withdraw from this House for the rest of the day. I disallowed the adjournment motion. The hon Member is constantly interrupting now.

Shri Muhammed Elias: You have not stated any reasons

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to give any reasons.

Shri Muhammed Elias: You have withheld consent to this adjournment motion, without giving any reasons.

Mr. Speaker: I am not bound to do so. The hon. Member will kindly withdraw from the House. He shall not keep sitting here

Shri Muhammed Elias: Why should I withdraw? I cannot understand. You have not got any right to say anything—Bengalis are dying today.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri Muhammed Elias: Hundreds of people are dying there

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, he cannot go on like this

Shri Muhammed Elias: All the popular leaders there are being thrown inside the prisons

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Otherwise, I have already named him to go out of the House

Shri Muhammed Elias: Under the Preventive Detention Act; and you are saying that we have no right to say anything. How is that?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member must withdraw; otherwise, he will be forced to withdraw. He must keep out

of this House. I have been noticing this kind of interruption again and again; I would not allow it hereafter.

Now, papers to be laid on the table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have given notice of another adjournment motion

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed all of them.

(At this stage, the Marshal approached the hon. Shri Muhammed Elias and requested him to withdraw from the House.)

Shri Muhammed Elias: I am withdrawing. But you are indiscriminately using the power of the Speaker to defend the Treasury Benches

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall have to take more serious action against him for this contempt of the authority of the Speaker

Shri Muhammed Elias: You may do whatever you can. I have got every right to say what is just and right

Mr. Speaker: He has no such right. Now, papers to be laid on the Table

(Shri Muhammed Elias then withdrew from the House)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the adjournment motion tabled by Shri Sadhan Gupta and myself? You have said that a calling-attention-notice may be given

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to deal likewise with Shri S. M. Banerjee also

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

2811 Message from SRAVANA 26, 1959 (SAKA) Calling Attention 2812
Rajya Sabha to Matter of Urgent
Public Importance

B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 863, 864 and 865, dated the 25th July, 1959 issued under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No LT-1539/59.]

- 9 Shri Onkar Nath,
10. Shri V C. Kesava Rao,
- 11 Dr. H. N. Kunzru,
- 12 Shri Lalji Pendse,
13. Shri Dahyabhai V Patel,
- 14 Shri Niranjan Singh,
- 15 Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale

and 30 Members from the Lok Sabha;

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1959, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1959, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to be said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee.

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make,

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee; and

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session."

MOTION

"That the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members; 15 Members from this House, namely—

- 1 Shrimati Lakshmi N Menon,
- 2 Shri Jai Narain Vyas,
- 3 Dr. M. D. D. Gilder
- 4 Shri K. Madhava Menon,
5. Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal,
- 6 Shri N. B. Malkani,
7. Shri Amolakh Chand,
8. Shri Tajamul Husain,

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1959-60

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE ACCUMULATION OF TOBACCO STOCKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur) Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and

[Shri Vajpayee]

Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a Statement thereon:

"The accumulation of stocks of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh as a result of refusal by tobacco companies to buy tobacco"

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): The hon Members have drawn the attention of the House to the situation arising out of the accumulations of unsold stocks of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and have attributed this to the refusal of the tobacco companies to purchase tobacco

I would like to take this opportunity of informing the House that while during 1958-59 the total production of all types of tobacco shows an increase over the production figures for 1957-58, it is not as high as the production during 1956-57. The present reports indicate that there are no accumulations in other than Natu (country) sun-cured grades except for the normal carry-forward to the next year. At this juncture we are, therefore, only concerned with the surplus stocks of Natu (country) tobacco mainly grown in Andhra Pradesh. The production of Natu (country) tobacco has increased by 5.7 million lbs.

The estimated yield of the Natu (country) tobacco was 51 million lbs in 1957-58. The figures for 1958-59 as assessed by the Central Excise Authorities are 56.76 million lbs. Country tobacco is mainly used by the tobacco companies and by cheroot and snuff manufacturers. The requirements of tobacco companies are of the order of 34 million lbs. per annum, and the requirements of the cheroot and snuff manufacturers are about 8 million lbs. During the current season, the tobacco companies have purchased a total of 33.8 million lbs., including 3 million lbs. purchased by a leading tobacco company at the instance of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council of

sun-cured virginia tobacco which was damaged due to rains and was unsuitable for flue-curing.

The cheroot and snuff manufacturers have only purchased 2.0 million lbs. during the current season as on account of the unseasonal rains this year's crop is largely unsuitable for sweating. This leaves a balance of 23.9 million lbs. of which it is understood that approximately 8 million lbs. have been irrevocably damaged by rains and only suitable for use as manure.

Allowing for the normal carry-forward of 8 million lbs. including the tobacco retained by farmers for their personal consumption the net surplus is of the order of 8.0 million lbs. Against this, it is hoped to export about 1 million lbs. The tobacco companies have been persuaded to lift a further quantity and it is hoped that the balance would to some extent be taken by the cheroot and snuff manufacturers.

It will be appreciated by the House that every effort has been made to lift the usual country tobacco. The possibilities of stepping up exports of this particular type of tobacco are being explored.

12.09 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF KERALA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to move.

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959 under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala"

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): On a point of order. The terms in which the Resolution

just moved by the hon. Home Minister is couched are incomplete, partial and, therefore, misleading. It does not comply with the requirements of clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution which gives this House the right to approve or disapprove any Proclamation issued by the President under that article, and I contend, therefore, that it is out of order to that extent.

I presume that the Resolution just moved by the Home Minister was tabled to secure compliance with the provisions of clause (3) of article 356 which lays down that "every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament" and that it "shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months" unless approved within that period "by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament"

Here you will note that reference is to the approval by Parliament of the Proclamation in its entirety and not any part of it or any particular section of it. Substantially, this means that the approval that is required to be sought from Parliament under this clause of the article, must have an approval of all the terms of the Proclamation and an approval in regard to the exercise by the President through this Proclamation of all the powers that he chooses to exercise out of the three separate and different kinds of power that are conferred on him under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of article 356.

The Resolution which has just been moved only refers to and seeks the approval of the House for the assumption by the President to himself by his Proclamation of July 31 of all the functions of the Government of Kerala under clause (1) of article 356, but does not make any mention of the other two acts or measures adopted by the President by the self-same Proclamation of July 31, namely, his declaration that the powers of the legislature of the State of Kerala shall be exercisable by or under the

authority of Parliament and the making of incidental and consequential provisions which appeared to him necessary and desirable to give effect to the objects of his Proclamation.

If you look to clause (1) of article 356, you will find that under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c), it gives to the President, provided certain conditions precedent were fulfilled, the power to do all these three things which he has already done. He has exercised all the three different sorts of power that have been given to him by article 356. He has dismissed the Kerala Government; he has transferred to Parliament all the powers of the elected legislature of Kerala, and incidentally, he has dissolved that legislature and suspended all provisions of the Constitution which require anything to be done under its authority.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member evidently means that the words 'assuming to himself all the functions of the Government' may be omitted, thus stating 'Proclamation...under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution' relating to Kerala. That is enough. That is what he means.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: This Resolution restricts itself only to the executive authority or powers of the Government and does not include, according to him, the Proclamation issued superseding the legislature. That is what he means.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: If his construction is correct, it will mean that at the end of two months there is no Proclamation so far as the legislature is concerned. How is this a point of order? What will happen? There are three items included in the Proclamation. If the Government come before the House only with respect to one item of the Proclamation, so far as the other two items are concerned, if a

[Mr. Speaker]

similar resolution is not moved within two months, the Proclamation regarding those items will lapse. At this stage, there are still two months to go—even if we accept his interpretation. A Resolution can be brought forward. Therefore, so far as that portion is concerned, there is still time. Even assuming that his contention is correct, how is there a point of order in this?

We have every right to go into this matter. If it is with respect to sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 356, to that extent, they want the approval of the House. We will assume it is so. To that extent, this House has jurisdiction. So far as the other portion is concerned, if they inadvertently or deliberately have given it up or are under the impression that this is sufficiently comprehensive, it is open to them to take the chance. So, far as this portion is concerned, how can I say that it is out of order?

Shri Sadhan Gupta rose—

Mr. Speaker: He may speak only on the point of law.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Yes.

The proviso in the Constitution is to the effect that unless it is approved, the Proclamation lasts only two months. It is, therefore, the whole Proclamation which has either to stay or to go.

Mr. Speaker: Who says?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is my interpretation of the Constitution. (laughter) I do not understand this laughter. Anyway, the Proclamation stays or goes and it does not stay or go in part.

Now, there are three parts. He can take upon himself the powers under (b) and (c). The proviso does not make any distinction between parts of the Proclamation. It talks of the whole

Proclamation. When a Proclamation is issued by the President, it presumably consists of all the three parts. Now, it is that Proclamation which has to stay or go, not a part of the Proclamation or nothing less than the whole Proclamation. That is my submission.

Suppose, a part of the Proclamation is approved and the other part is not, then what happens? Is it to be said that only one part of the Proclamation will last two months and the other part will last for ever? That can really not be. For instance, the Proclamation may take over the power of the legislature. Now, that part is excluded. So, the result will be that part (a) will remain for one year. The President assumes to himself all powers under (b) which deal with the functions of the legislature. That will remain only for two months.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not open to him even under sub-clause (a) to assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State? We will assume that he takes over the police powers because it is stated that the law and order situation is such that there is no guarantee in the sense of security. Does he mean to say that under this article, it is not open to the Government to take only a portion of the powers of the Government there? Does he suggest that he must supersede the Government in whole and not take over 'all or any' of the powers of that Government? What does 'all or any' mean?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: All or any of the powers could be taken, but then that will be the whole Proclamation. If he takes only the police powers or the power of the Ministers, then only that part will be the Proclamation. Now, when he takes those powers as well as other powers, it will be impossible if the Proclamation is treated in parts. In fact, the proviso does

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respect of Kerala

not treat it in parts. When it says the 'Proclamation', you cannot, in my submission, read it as part of the Proclamation. The Proclamation is the whole Proclamation.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Article 356(3) also makes it clear that every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months and so on. There also the reference is to the whole Proclamation.

Mr. Speaker: The Proclamation must be taken as a whole.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Not by parts.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Under article 356(3), what is laid before the House is the entire Proclamation. The entire Proclamation is to be brought in, not a portion of it. Now the Proclamation has been issued by the President assuming to himself all the functions of the Kerala State. The Proclamation purports to be the assumption of the entire functions. Now, the Resolution which seeks to put forward only a portion of that Proclamation regarding assumption of the functions of the Government of Kerala alone and not with respect to the assumption of the functions of the legislature of Kerala will be ultra-vires the Constitution [article 356(3)]. That is the point of order.

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not want to enter into an unnecessary controversy. I am prepared to accommodate my hon. friends and to have here the words 'article 356 of the Constitution relating to the State of Kerala' That will cover the whole thing and their objection will also be met.

Mr. Speaker: Omitting the words 'assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala'.....

Shri G. B. Pant: And adding the words 'relating to the State of Kerala'.

I hope that will meet the difficulty.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It cannot be so. We must be allowed to move further amendments because this is something new.

Shri G. B. Pant: Before I make any observations or remarks on this Resolution I beg to state that in view of the suggestions made by you, I asked the Governor of Kerala to send me as full a summary of his report as he could. He has sent one. I will be prepared to place it on the Table of the House. I will do so as soon as I finish my speech. I hope that will satisfy our friends opposite who have been pressing for the summary or gist of the report.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Can we get the original?

Shri G. B. Pant: The original contains such matter as cannot be disclosed in public interest, not that it affects the substance of what is given in the summary at all. So, I am prepared to meet the wishes of the House, if the House so directs me. I have always bowed before the House regardless of my own inclinations.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Does it mean that we shall get only excerpts of the Governor's report or shall we get the whole report? (Interruptions).

Shri G. B. Pant: You will get a summary of the report which will cover, I think, all that is directly relevant. If the House does not choose to have it I am not prepared to force it upon them. But as a suggestion has been made, and this request has also been made and also some insinuations have been made.... (Interruptions).

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find myself rather in a difficulty about this.....

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister finish.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a point of procedure, Sir. Whether we welcome or we do not welcome the summary which the hon. Minister is now offering to us, how are we equipped unless we read it? Will it, therefore, mean that we adjourn for an hour immediately after he places it on the Table of the House? How do we understand it?

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the hon. Minister will refer to all that; otherwise how can he seek the approval of the House?

Shri G. B. Pant: I submit that if the House adjourns for an hour and you are pleased to allow such an adjournment, I can place the copies here and the debate can be taken up after an hour. I have no objection to that (Interruptions)

An Hon. Member: One copy?

Shri G. B. Pant: Not one copy but all copies that will be needed for every single hon. Member

Shri Jaipal Singh: I accept that offer if we can all get one copy each

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, one copy each

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): The other day we made a request for the report of the Governor. We wanted the report of the Governor because it is on the basis of the report of the Governor and other information received that the proclamation was issued. Now, it is said that a summary will be given. In the summary some portions may be given or some portions may be omitted. So, if we want to know what the real report is we must get the actual report (Interruptions). If a summary is given, for convenience, other portions may not be there. The summary may not even have the meaning of what is said in the report. If the whole report

is not given, I think, so far as we are concerned, there is no use of the summary. It will be confined to something which Government want to give.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may decide for himself whether he will place it on the Table of the House or not. We cannot expect unanimity on this. Therefore, they will refer to it or not refer to it. If they do not find it sufficiently good they may not refer to it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There may be something good in the portions that have been left out.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will remember that on a previous occasion, when hon. Members wanted the whole report regarding the Ramanathapuram riots, I suggested and the House also agreed that portions of the report, excepting those which the Government treated as confidential in order to avoid further conflicts and conflagration, may be given to the House. It was open to the House to accept it or not, but that was given to the House. Therefore, if the hon. Minister thinks that he must place it on the Table of the House (Interruptions).

Order, order. Hon. Members will also remember that the other day I suggested to the hon. Minister that, next to placing the report itself on the Table of the House, those points, naturally, on which he was going to reply for seeking the approval of the House to the Proclamation, as in pursuance of it the President was led to issue the Proclamation may also be given. Possibly, the hon. Minister thinks that he may utilise this occasion to give those points to the hon. Members of the House. They may make such use of it as they can.

Regarding the time that is required, I will call upon those hon. Members who think they must go through it in detail to speak the day after tomorrow.

(Interruptions). Apart from that, the hon. Minister says the House may stand adjourned for an hour. I have the least objection if the House wants to adjourn, not for one hour but even for two hours. I thought those hon. Members who want to go through it may speak the day after tomorrow. After the hon. Minister finishes his speech and after he places it on the Table of the House I will adjourn the House to enable hon. Members to go through it. In the meanwhile copies will be circulated to them as soon as possible.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is quite different because in the Ramanathapuram case the Central Government was a disinterested party and could be expected to be impartial that is why we accepted a summary. But here the Government is a very interested party. Therefore, we cannot rely on the summary from the Central Government. They may utilise those portions which they want and place it before the House, but we want to utilise certain other portions which may be withheld. I am sure those will be withheld (Interruptions). Therefore, that will be very unfair treatment both to us and to the Government of Kerala which has been dismissed.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Last time when this matter was before the House we agreed, the House agreed and you also agreed with us that the hon. Minister may give us a summary. The House agreed....

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: No. no. (Interruptions)

Shri Jaipal Singh: In consequence you directed the hon. Minister to come up here with a summary. It was a direction from the House.

Mr. Speaker: I suggested that the points on which one side relied and which the other side refuted as having induced the President to take over and issue the Proclamation may

be given, whether the report is placed on the Table of the House or not. I thought later on that he may give them in his speech. Now the matter has come to this. The hon. Minister may go on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In the Proclamation itself it is mentioned 'a' report. Even that 'a' report is given in a mutilated form; how can we proceed here?

Mr. Speaker: We have had enough debate over it in connection with the privilege motion.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I wish to say the position is quite clear. If we adjourn for a couple of hours so that we may go through the summary, the debate will continue on to Thursday. That is quite clear. I think, because we do not want that the time should by any jugglery be shortened.

Mr. Speaker: Only one hour will be taken away.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If it is two hours—that is what you are offering.

Mr. Speaker: One hour. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): May I suggest, after the summary is laid on the Table, that we may have the debate tomorrow itself. (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: Tomorrow is a holiday.

Mr. Speaker: All those hon. Members in Kerala—I am not talking about hon. Members of this House—have explained and everything that they gave out, whether they were facts or otherwise—all appeared in the newspapers. Full columns have appeared. During the course of that thing, every hon. Member who was interested had looked into it and he has had only to refresh his memory now ...

Shri V. P. Nayar: Do you give the same credence to the newspaper reports?

Mr. Speaker: I think more or less they are correct.... (Interruptions).

Shri G. B. Pant: I was submitting that this was a summary by the Governor. I thought that it would be more satisfactory if it was prepared by him than by me. The charge that the Central Government is an interested party. I am afraid, is not very fair. The Central Government is interested in the welfare of the people of every State. Sometimes, there may be differences between us as to the methods that should be adopted for this purpose but even to avoid the possibility of such an allegation, I asked the Governor himself to get us the report's summary that could be placed here. The Rules provide that a summary could be placed where the original is considered by the Government to be confidential. So, I am always anxious to carry out the wishes of the House and to meet them as far as may be possible. This is an important matter which has engaged the attention of the Members of this House and also of people outside. So, I thought that when there was such a suggestion, I should go as far as I could go to do what might be possible to comply with it.

So, I shall place the paper on the Table of the House and it shall be for the hon. Members to look at it or not to look at it. I cannot certainly compel them to take notice of it or to go through it but in view of the observations which were made by you on the first day when I laid the Proclamation on the Table of the House and again, in my absence, when the privilege motion was discussed, I thought that I must do whatever was possible for me to carry out what you had suggested. Your suggestion carries greater weight for us than a definite direction.

Sir, so far as this Resolution is concerned, it gives me no pleasure to

move it. I really regret that an occasion should have arisen which left us no alternative but to advise the President to issue the Proclamation. There are, I know, differences of opinion over this matter but I respectfully submit that the Central Government has no desire, and has never been anxious to interfere with or even to intervene in the affairs of the States. In fact with every passing year, the co-operation between the States and the Centre is growing. The Plan covers the entire country and virtually the finances have to be provided for the entire Plan by the Centre to a very large extent. So, there is need of greater and greater co-operation and we cannot take a step simply out of prejudice.

We are meeting here today just after the Independence Day and I was reminded of the long struggle that we had to carry for achieving Independence though some of my friends opposite were perhaps arrayed against us at a critical juncture. But all the same we succeeded in winning Independence. After that, the task to which we applied ourselves and which forms today the basis of all our activities was our Constitution. That Constitution was framed with due care and some of us had the good fortune of taking part in the framing of that Constitution. Perhaps some of us also tried to enlarge and amplify the scope of provincial autonomy. So, the Constitution has our unreserved allegiance. It was denounced by the Communist Party once in very, I think, deprecatory terms. But I was glad to see a turn in their attitude towards the Constitution and also to the parliamentary system as such.

Of course I do not know whether we all have exactly the same conception about democracy—a word which is used and bandied about very often. I am not sure if we all use it in the same sense. So far as we are concerned, we are wedded to democracy.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: All wedded wives are not faithful.

Shri G. B. Pant: We will be faithful to democracy, its ideals, its fundamentals and its objectives in an unreserved and unqualified way..

Shri Sadhan Gupta: By suppressing it, by killing your husband!

Shri G. B. Pant: We have no reservation and we do not interpret democracy as People's Democracies as is done in certain countries but as a democracy in which every citizen in the country is a participant and has a right to see that the welfare of the State and its progress and advancement are fully guaranteed and, so far as possible, also expedited

So democracy requires the spirit of accommodation and it can function smoothly if there is an unlimited fund of tolerance, patience and forbearance. We have in administering the affairs of this State, so far as it lies with us, tried to adhere to these principles. There have been many agitations, sometimes they have been accompanied by even violence, and some very serious consequences have followed in certain places. But we have tried to stick faithfully to what we believe to be the right course, and I venture to submit that but for compelling circumstances we would not have in any way intervened even in the affairs of Kerala.

Sometimes it is said that it is because of prejudice against Kerala, because its Ministry consisted of members of the Communist Party. But that is a wrong idea. The Chief Minister of Kerala has, I believe, from time to time, even just a few days before the issue of this Proclamation, stated, in answer to questions put to him, that his relations with the Centre have been cordial and he had no reason to complain. This was what he stated in answer to questions a few days before—I think it was within a week of the day when the Proclamation was issued. But, not only that, from the very time that he took charge, our effort has been to assist the Government and not to hamper it in any way.

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You might remember that when this changeover took place in Kerala there was a case, which assumed some importance, the case of Vasu Pillai. Vasu Pillai had been sentenced to death by the courts and the Supreme Court also had upheld that sentence. Then, the petition of mercy that was made to the President was rejected. It was before the Communist Party took charge of the affairs of Kerala—long before that—but the sentence had not been executed. Some friends also spoke to me; perhaps, some of them may be here. But on the assumption of office the Kerala Government ordered that amnesty should be granted to all political prisoners—whichever I will deal later—and also that all sentences of death be commuted to that of imprisonment for life. They also passed a similar sentence about this Vasu Pillai. We brought it to their notice that in accordance with law, the President having rejected the petition, the State Government were not competent to do so. This legal position was disputed by them. Then we obtained the advice of the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General said that after the President had rejected the mercy petition the State Government could not pass any orders contrary to what the President had done. So, legally it was accepted that the State Government could not do so. But the State Government pleaded that they had already passed that order of commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, it had been also announced and that they had even in the course of their election campaign spoken about it, so they would be put in a very awkward position if that sentence was maintained.

Well, it was then a somewhat difficult situation. On the merits we were perfectly satisfied that there is no case for commutation, but in view of the very strong desire expressed by the Kerala Ministry we agreed to commute the sentence to one of imprisonment for life. I did not want to do anything that would, at the very outset, give rise to a feeling that we were

[Shri G. B. Pant]

opposed to the Kerala Government or that we had been unduly stiff.

That is just one instance which happened at the very beginning. It was then, however, emphasised by me that though the order of imprisonment for life might be now commuted in place of the capital sentence, he should not be given any special remission or he should not be released. The Kerala Government accepted this, but recently he was released on parole. There may be adequate reasons for it. But I was somewhat amused to hear that he was even sitting on the Speaker's gallery. It is not a very serious matter, but I do not know how it so happened. Anyway, a person by undergoing a sentence for life imprisonment was seen in a place where others would have somewhat hesitated to go if they had known who he was.

Then just a few days after this, I think, an anti-eviction ordinance was issued by the Kerala Government. I had no objection to that ordinance on merits, but it impinged on the Limitation Act and on other certain Central Acts, which necessitated a reference to the Central Government and its approval of the ordinance before it was issued. But as it was published, I did not refer to this point and only mentioned it privately to the Chief Minister, as I thought that as they had already done it and on merits we had no real difference, we should not make too much of this technical point. So, from the very beginning our attitude had been one of accommodating and doing what we could to help them in the task of administration. They were handicapped in a way. They, and other members of the Communist Party, had been nurtured on literature of a different type. It only talked of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of Government and administration by the Party itself and not by a few chosen men, who, after they have assumed the charge of Government,

are equally answerable to all sections of the people and to every citizen living in the State. So, they had their difficulties and I also bore them in mind. The Central Government, and I think everyone, tried to see that things were done in a manner which would facilitate their course and not in any way make it more difficult.

Even this step has been taken, I can say, because the circumstances left us no alternative. The tension that was there at the highest heat and the wall of hatred and animosity that had grown in the course of 2½ years had come to divide the entire community into Communists and fellow-travellers or their sympathisers and the non-Communists, had affected every nook and corner of the State and made it difficult for the administration to be conducted according to the Constitution. Those difficulties had arisen from time to time. But they have left marks behind and the situation has gradually become more and more bitter. In the circumstances, we thought of this, when the other alternatives that were suggested were not accepted.

As hon Members are aware, the hon Prime Minister had, after a visit to Kerala on the request of the Chief Minister, suggested that mid-term elections might be held.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): What about the all-Parties conference? That is forgotten.

Shri G. B. Pant: To that too I have no objection. He had suggested that mid-term elections should be held. He saw no other way of removing the intense feeling of separatism, which had grown in that State and other things which we noticed, except by finding some such remedy. Even this suggestion was finally turned down and the situation went on worsening from day to day so much so that the members of the Communist Party themselves and, perhaps, the

Government of Kerala itself felt that it will be a matter of relief if the....

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: It is your interpretation.

Shri G. B. Pant: Central Government were to take charge of that problem State which was in immense difficulties at that time. So, we had to take that action. In fact, some hon. Members approached the hon. Prime Minister a few days before the Proclamation was issued with a suggestion—I would not call it a proposal—that if Central intervention is coming then better expedite and better intervene without delay. That, I think, has been accepted and has not been denied.

Now I am submitting that the Government had for 2½ years dealt with the affairs of Kerala in as sympathetic a manner as it could. Why should it go out of its way to dislodge the Kerala Ministry now unless there were grave reasons which compelled the Government to take such a step? This step has been taken so that the tension may be at least allayed, good relations, if possible, be restored and all people concerned may realise their mistakes and see that in future they have to live as good neighbours and the Government has to function as a democratic government and the people had to treat the Government as a representative of democracy.

Now there are facts which will indicate that the Congress organisation or Party has never been anxious to grab power (*Interruption*) and I can well add, if it gives any relief—I am prepared to say that the Communists do not want any power anywhere (*Laughter*). I hope they must be heaving a sigh of relief because the burden of running the administration of Kerala is no longer to be carried on by them—at least, for some time. And thereafter I do not know what they will choose to do. But what I was saying is this. Even in Kerala itself, there has been a previous Congress Ministry and it had advised the Governor to hold mid-term elections.

18 hrs.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Because they could not run it and they had no majority there.

Shri G. B. Pant: If they could not run it, they followed a straight course, and they asked the Central Government.

Shri Warior (Trichur): They quarrelled among themselves and the Constitution broke down.

Shri G. B. Pant: ..to have mid-term elections. They did not ...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about U.P.?

Shri G. B. Pant: insist to stick to their seats when they were not in a position to run it. Then, after that too, there was another election, and no party was in a majority. The Congress had a strength of about 46 and the PSP about 19. But the Congress party requested the PSP to take charge of the Government so that the democratic structure might be maintained (*Laughter*).

An Hon. Member: What a great concession!

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not know whether by laughing we can laugh away the facts. So, the Congress, though it has a strength of 46, requested another party, for whom I have very great respect and especially for its leaders, to take charge of that Government and they ran it for a year. Now, it may be said that it was done because the Congress was not in a position to run the Government itself. Well, assuming that it had been so, still, if the Congress had not approached the PSP, either there would have been a fresh election immediately after the election or there would have been President's rule. The Congress tried to avoid such a contingency.

What happened during the last general election? The communists had 60 members after the elections; the Congress 43; PSP nine; Muslim

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League, eight; and Independents five. So, no party was, even at the last general elections, returned in a majority. But the communists formed the largest group. I do not know if they expected that they would be able to capture so many seats but luck favoured them. I do not use the word that God was on their side, for they would repudiate it.

So, 60 of them were returned, but they approached some of the Independents and succeeded in securing the support of five, with the result that they had the majority of two in the House. The communists had been returned by 35 per cent of the electorate. They had secured only 35 per cent of the votes, but—

Shri Nagi Reddy: What happened in Orissa?

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) 37 per cent in Orissa

Shri G. B. Pant: I do not say that because they were returned by 35 per cent, therefore they should not have the benefit of 60 seats in the legislature. I am mentioning the fact that they were returned only by 35 per cent of the electorate. The Congress, which got a smaller number of seats, was in fact supported by a larger number of voters and 37 per cent had voted for Congressmen. Other parties also had similarly got a larger number of votes than the number of their members in the House proportionately. So, thus, this was again a special position. The communist party was not in a majority by itself. It had secured only one-third of the votes roughly. It had been able to get a majority of two with the aid of five independents, two of whom were appointed as ministers.

In a way they were in a majority but if there had been any desire to keep them out, one could have perhaps successfully advanced adequate reasons for doing so, for they had administered the State for 2½ years and

they might have perhaps continued doing so a little longer, but, *prima facie*, at that time, one could have said that there were many doubts about the stability of such a Government.

Hon. Members may be remembering that at that time the State of Kerala was under the President. The President's proclamation had been issued earlier and confirmed by this House twice. If there had been any desire not to let the communist ministry occupy a responsible position there, the Centre would have refused to revoke the proclamation. There would have been other ways of doing it, but we welcomed the ministry and we wished them every success because we believe in winning over every man in this country with the gospel of Gandhism and democracy. We would like the dignity of every citizen to be maintained, the rule of law and the equality of all citizens to be scrupulously kept in view; and if anyone had ever erred we would like him to be with us and not against us because, after all, if you look at even this Kerala problem, it is of a minor character as compared with the objectives for which we stand. Our Plans are to be carried out. The country, which has still millions of people suffering in various ways, has to devise ways and means for the relief and redress of their grievances and for their uplift. So, for all these purposes, it is desirable that there should be no unnecessary prejudice or malice against anyone and whatever action we take may lead forward to the achievement of the goal which we have placed before ourselves.

So, Sir, this Ministry was installed in Kerala. As to the way the Congress Government has behaved in these matters, I would refer only to one other case, besides those of which I had made a casual mention. In Punjab, in 1951, the Congress Party had 70 members and those in the opposition were 7. Those 7 did not belong to any bloc, but each of them

was an individual by himself. Still, those responsible for keeping the ideals and for seeing that the administrations are run in a proper way, held that in spite of this huge majority of 70, the Congress should resign and that the Congress should vacate the offices. They did so and the Congress Ministry retired and resigned. They could have certainly remained in a majority. They could have in any case conducted the affairs in a routine manner, even if they had not succeeded in making such rapid advance as they might have desired.

I should like just to refer to some observations which were made by the Home Minister of the Government of India at that time. I am sorry for this delay in my finding the portion that I wanted to place before the House. The Home Minister of India then said

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): Who was the Home Minister then?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Home Minister was Rajaji. (Laughter) I wanted to tell you that the Home Minister was Rajaji after having read the portion, so that you might feel that what had been said was said by the Home Minister of India and also by a person who belonged to the Congress and held a respectable place in it till yesterday, and who is still respected by us. (Interruptions) I do not know how that affects the position. The Central Government took a decision, the Congress took a decision while the Congress Party had a strength of 70 in a House of 77.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: All united?

Shri G. B. Pant: Perhaps not all united, but always able to form a majority in the House and able to carry on the administration according to the Constitution. He said

"Any party placed in the position of the party that now controls the Government of India would have considered a hundred times before dismissing a Minis-

try of their own in the manner in which they had done it now. We have introduced Government by the President in Punjab, I claim, against all party interests. Obviously the step taken by the President is a step which goes against the prestige of the Government and of the party to which the Government belongs. Why has the Government taken that step? It took that step because it felt that it was fair and necessary for the people of Punjab and for the people of India."

This quotation I am giving from his speech. And we have also undertaken the responsibility of administering the affairs of Kerala in the interest of the people of Kerala and the people of India.

Sir, having referred to some of the matters I would like to state, before going to other events or incidents which form the background of the latest situation, what it was at the time when we had to take this action. There was a very serious situation. The gravity of the situation was admitted by all. The Chief Minister of Kerala State said that the situation was very serious, it was full of danger and it was a growing danger. I think the Secretary of the party, Shri Ajoy Ghosh, was even more emphatic on the point that the situation was very bad and very grave. And he said that it called for action under article 355. Both of them referred to article 355 and said that it called for action under article 355. Well, action under article 355 becomes necessary when there is internal disturbance and the Government could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. They admitted that the situation was of that type in Kerala. But they said that the Central Government was not helping them. Well, it has to be noticed that the fact that the situation was grave and that it was such that it could not be managed without the aid of the Central Government was accepted. But it was said

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that the Central Government did not give them any help. Well, what could the Central Government do in the circumstances?

Shri Tangamami: All that they wanted was that the Centre should not aid the agitation.

Shri G. B. Pant: Before this agitation or movement, whatever you call it, had started there had been some correspondence and the Central Government had agreed to give necessary assistance. There were flag marches, as the hon. Members may be knowing, by the military in certain areas where firing had taken place. The Centre had also moved some of its forces to the neighbourhood of Kerala State so that they might be readily available for any emergency in Kerala. But no request came from the Kerala Government; no suggestion was made for any aid or assistance. How could the Centre help a State unless its assistance is sought? The affairs of the State are entirely under the control of the State Government. We cannot impose any police force; it will lead only to confusion. We cannot impose any military and we cannot do anything unless we are asked to help the State. Well, the State Government would be helped whenever any such assistance is sought, and that has been made clear. But when deliberately no assistance is sought, then how is the situation to be brought under control and the needful to be done?

Article 355 only states the conditions under which action can be taken. The operative part is found in article 356. That is, when under article 355 a situation has arisen, then action has to be taken under article 356. That a situation under article 355 has arisen is admitted by the Kerala Ministry and also by the leadership of the party. They did not ask for any sort of assistance by way of police, or army, or any other thing which is under the control of the Government. We must remember that we are concerned with the Government. When they did not ask for it—and even they admit that

the situation is such that action has to be taken by the Government in order to set matters right—then how can we be blamed even by them for doing what they thought was necessary but which they did not choose to ask us to do?

They did not accept our advice that mid-term elections be held. They did not ask for any help. They accepted that the conditions then prevailing in Kerala were those which were contemplated in article 355. So, it was the bounden duty of the Central Government, in the circumstances, apart from any thing else, to take charge of the administration and to see that normal life is restored. It is a point on which I think there can be no doubt.

In fact, at the moment the Centre intervened, the opinion was almost universal that the Centre should take charge of the administration of the State and that article 355 required recourse to article 356 was obvious to those who referred to article 355 but did not seek any assistance of the State apparatus from the Central Government.

There has been some reference in this connection to moral and other matters. Well, I do not propose to deal with them here because so far as the Prime Minister is concerned, it is a matter over which I feel sad that in spite of his best efforts to see that the Kerala Government is not put to any embarrassment, that there is no picketing of motor vehicles, no picketing of schools, that no unconstitutional methods are resorted to and the declaration that recourse to direct action for political purposes is in every way undesirable even after all that he has done, and done in a manner of which they are fully aware, and whenever approached privately too, he has used his influence, so as to restrain these people and to prevent them from having recourse to what they might have done by way of picketing even, in spite of all that, they ask us "why don't you work as

such spiritual preceptors that your word must be listened to by everyone?" I wish they could show the way by accepting our advice themselves!

Sir, as I said, the situation was such that it did not call for any shilly-shallying; action had to be taken. And the report received from the Governor gave the entire background of how things had developed. And the way the hostilities had been growing shows that the only way was to take over the administration. One might perhaps blame us for not having done it earlier. There was a motion brought in the House by Dr. K. B. Menon, I think about a year ago, asking for the issue of a proclamation or the taking over of the administration by the Centre. There were also other moves in this House towards the same effect. But so far as the Congress Party is concerned, it did not encourage such action. It did not take any such step.

Shri Tangamani: Shri Shriman Narayan wanted such intervention.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am here talking of the Central Government. So far as the members of the Congress organisation are concerned, not only Shri Shriman Narayan or other Congressmen but everyone who has gone to Kerala, for instance Shri Asoka Mehta, has felt that there was a growing feeling of insecurity in the State.

Shri Tangamani: He demanded it in April 1957.

Shri V. P. Nayar: On the third day after the State Government took over the administration.

Shri G. B. Pant: . . . and that feeling has been shared by many people. Even the Prime Minister got that impression when he went there. But when he referred to that, instead of applying the searchlight inside and seeing whether there was anything wrong and whether anything could be done to set matters right, efforts were made to controvert what he had said and his own opinion was considered to be altogether wrong.

So, people who have gone to Kerala—I have spoken to some people some times—have told me, "Come to Kerala and see what is happening there". I do not myself know fully what is happening there, so far as seeing things with one's own eyes is concerned. But today it is certainly something very rare that is happening in Kerala. All parties, the political parties, I mean, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the P.S.P., the Congress . . .

As Hon. Member: What about the communal parties?

Shri G. B. Pant: . . . and even those parties which had nothing to do with politics such as the Nair Society.

Some Hon. Members: And the Catholic Church and Muslim League.

Shri G. B. Pant: . . . the Catholics, and also the Muslim League, all those people who had been fighting with each other and who had been looking only after their communal interests and who had a limited vision and who never cared for the larger affairs of the State, they all found it almost intolerable, according to them, to live in the conditions prevailing in Kerala. Such a sort of—I did not like to call it national upsurge—but such a sort of upsurge in which people of all types are taking part and members belonging to all parties have been taking interest, such developments have seldom been noticed after independence. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri G. B. Pant: Before independence there were occasions when most of us could meet and join hands, but this perhaps is the solitary example after independence when all should have felt so equally aggrieved and should have joined hands together.

I do not say that Congress Governments have not made mistakes, whether in the States or even here at the Centre. But such a sort of united mass upsurge in which you find not only, what are called, the proprietary

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interests or the vested interests but also labourers, also others, men belonging to the so-called down-trodden classes, every section, arrayed against the Government, this is something very serious and grave which called for attention. And to deny its existence or to laugh at it as though it were an occasion for jubilation is hardly appropriate.

Sir, I have referred to some of the general aspects of this problem. But I do not know if I should take too much of the time of the House. There is much more to be said. There have been releases. There have been, thereafter, charges of discrimination even in the field of labour and then the police policy which made a distinction between one class and another, which suggested and which rather directed the police not to intervene and which also instructed the people not to make use of the preventive sections in the penal law of the country, which no one can do. No one has the right to ask a magistrate not to do what he is required by the law to do; no one can ask a policeman not to discharge the duty which the law has imposed on him.

And not only were there releases of large numbers, and remissions were granted to others, thirty-four persons who had been guilty of very heinous offences of a hideous character which I would not like to mention here in detail, for murdering policemen, were also released. The Government had the power to do so. But, not only then, thereafter also, this process continued throughout. Cases were withdrawn—even cases where violence had been committed—and sentences were remitted so that the majesty of law and the rule of law was virtually abrogated.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Do you promise not to withdraw cases after the Proclamation?

Some Hon. Members: That is what the Congress has done.

Shri G. B. Pant: If the Congress has done it, it has been equally guilty.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will you intervene then?

Shri Tangamani: When the Prakasham Ministry came, cases were withdrawn and prisoners released.

Shri G. B. Pant: I may mention that when I was connected with the administration of a State, so far as I was concerned, two of our fellow Members of the Congress Party were charged for framing incorrect bills of travelling allowance. They had to stand trial in a court. One of them died during the trial of the case and the other had to stand trial for more than a year. I altogether refused to withdraw the case even though I was interested in my party. I do not think that in any Congress State such withdrawals and remissions are made. That is, members of the party are either not arrested or if arrested

Shri Easwara Iyer: What about Andhra in 1954? You threw open the jail gate

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; let us confine to this

Shri G. B. Pant: Members of one party are not arrested. If the police takes action against certain persons, then, the police has to suffer and is asked to pay the penalty. There are cases in which after the trial has been held and the man has been sentenced, the sentence is remitted. There are cases of withdrawals—I have got judgments too with me—in which the courts have upset the orders of withdrawals and said that the withdrawals cannot be allowed as these were not fit or proper cases for such withdrawals. First, the dignity of law suffers. People are at first not arrested. The police are asked not to take preventive action. When they are arrested, then, either they are not hauled up before the courts or even if tried and sentenced these sentences are remitted. This becomes a mockery of law, and it certainly goes against the principles of rule of law.

There have been cases in which people were not given protection as they had to go to the High Court and the High Court has issued writs of mandamus to the police.

Shri Nagi Reddy: How many writs have been issued against the Congress Government?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, the hon Member can answer later

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as the Congress Governments go, I have not heard of a single

An Hon. Member: Largest number

Shri G. B. Pant: I have not heard of a single case yet in which the High Court had been asked to issue a writ of mandamus to give protection. If there has been such a case and if such an order has been passed, we would like to know about it. We would see what could be done. We would not say that it is the right thing that has been done. If the Congress Government has done anything that is wrong, that wrong must be remedied. So far as I am aware nothing like that has been done. I do not think that during the ten years or 12 years of Congress rule

Shri V. P. Nayar: Misrule

Shri G. B. Pant: there had been in the aggregate as many withdrawals and remissions as in the State of Kerala

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Just now it has happened in three cases

Shri G. B. Pant: This is so far as acts of violence are concerned. There may have been some cases in which there was some non-violent picketing or something like that. But where any sort of violence was involved, no such action was ordinarily taken. If there had been any cases, their number must be very small.

Then, I would submit that it has been reported that the benefit of the

so-called police policy was given to one set of labourers or peasants and not to others. Similarly, the Anti-Eviction Ordinance was administered in a discriminatory way. There had been complaints about co-operatives also. So far as the promotion of co-operatives is concerned, we all agree and as the hon Members know, we in our platform, today, are for them (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon Members go on like this, how can we hear anything here? Order, please

Shri G. B. Pant: There has been no discrimination in these matters. It is sometimes said that we have interfered with the Kerala Ministry because of the progressive measures that they were taking and the laws that they had passed. We are being blamed by persons for whom hon. Members opposite seem to swear the respect in which we hold them that we are carrying out the communist programme.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In words

Shri G. B. Pant: That is the main charge against us and they have formed a different party so that the communist programme may not be carried out by us.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is the hon Minister aware that the Chief Minister of Kerala said that the Communist party was carrying out the Congress programme?

Shri G. B. Pant: I may tell you that the Congress has to its credit progressive measures which it will be hardly possible for any party to carry out within any measurable distance of time. All Princely States have been merged in the Union of India. Can any one think of any measure more progressive than this? Zamindaris have been abolished. Talukdaris and Jagirdaris have been abolished.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: But, peasants have been evicted.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as my State is concerned, the abolition of zamindaris has been accompanied by the

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granting of permanent rights to every tiller whether he was a tenant or a sub-tenant. This goes much farther than what Kerala has done. Similarly, so far as laws for relief of indebtedness go, we have wiped out indebtedness to a large extent. I have had opportunities of dealing with these matters and I am prepared to stand any sort of examination on this score. So, do not concoct things which have no basis whatsoever. The situation calls for a calm and dispassionate consideration, and that is what we would request the hon. Members opposite to bring to bear on this issue which has been sought to be clouded in other ways.

There are many other points, but, as I said, I would not like to take more time of the House. It is my wish, and it is my prayer, that this House may succeed not only in taking the right step at one time, but in following it up with energy and zeal, so that the ideals which we have cherished may be realised and that democracy which we have dreamt of all our life and which is now the basic creed of our everyday activities may be preserved built up and nurtured in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved.

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959, under clause (1) of Article 356 of the Constitution."

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I think the Home Minister has modified the proposition.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, those words are not in the end now. That is all. There is no other modification. The other words were "assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala." He now wants that those words may be omitted. The Proclamation was issued with respect to clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution which provides for the supersession of the legislature, taking over

of the Government's functions, issuing certain other directives and so on. It is comprehensive now. This meets with the objection that was raised by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

There are some amendments which have been tabled. Hon. Members are aware that a negative amendment ought not to be moved.

Shri Easwara Iyer: With respect to that, I may submit that mine is not a negative amendment. I would submit a word of explanation before you give your ruling on that.

Mr. Speaker: How is it a positive amendment?

Shri Easwara Iyer: Although I have used the word "disapproves" there, you will kindly see that I have introduced a provision calling upon the President to revoke the Proclamation under article 356(2). So, it is a positive amendment that I am seeking to move although I am asking for disapproval. (laughter) You may laugh over it. Probably you are not aware of article 356(2). Article 356(2) says:

"Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation."

So, I say that although this Resolution is tabled under article 356(3) seeking the approval of this House, it is open to this House to call upon the Union Ministry to advise the President—the Home Minister himself said that he has advised the President to issue this Proclamation—to take proper action under article 356(2) by revoking the Proclamation, so that it is not a negative amendment. It is a positive suggestion that I am making.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Taking advantage of article 356(2).

Shri Easwara Iyer: Approving means that it is open to the House to disapprove also.

Mr. Speaker: There are amendments similar to Shri Easwara Iyer's, which read thus:

That in the resolution,—

(i) for "approves" substitute "disapproves"; and

(ii) add at the end—

"and requests the President to take immediate steps under clause (2) of Article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation and restoring the functions of the Ministry and the Legislature in Kerala State"

Shri Easwara Iyer: Amendment No 4 is a substitute Resolution which reads:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely —

"That this House disapproves the Proclamation by the President on 31st July, 1959, under clause (1) of Article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala and calls upon the Union Ministry to advise the President to take immediate action under clause (2) of Article 356 revoking the Proclamation and restoring the executive and legislative functions of the State as it existed on the 31st July, 1959"

Mr. Speaker: There are some precedents regarding this

This is not a matter of first impression. Here is para 326 from *Decisions from the Chair*.

"On the 29th March, 1956, after Shri Govind Ballabh Pant had moved his Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution relating to Travancore-Cochin State, Shri H. V. Kamath sought to move the following amendments given notice of by him:

(1) That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House disapproves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself

"all the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin"

(2) That in the Resolution—

for "approves" substitute "disapproves"

(4) That in the Resolution—

for "approves" substitute "urges the revocation of"

Same thing as Shri Easwara Iyer's amendment

Shri Easwara Iyer: He has put Article 356(2)

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter

"Ruling all the amendments out of order, the Speaker observed.

'Amendments Nos 1 and 2 in the name of Shri Kamath are negative ones so they are not allowed * * *

Amendment No 4 is also not allowed on the same ground'

There are other rulings also to the same effect

Hon Members will kindly consider that so far as this matter is concerned, all such Proclamations may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation. The issue of the Proclamation is by the President. This House has no right to issue a Proclamation. It can only approve of the Proclamation if issued

Shri Easwara Iyer: I may be permitted a word of explanation. Although it is for the President to issue a Proclamation, the Home Minister categorically stated that the President

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has acted as the constitutional head of the State and listened to the aid and advice of the Ministry. If that is so, this Ministry is also responsible under the Constitution to the House, and that is why I have stated in my amendment that we may call upon the Ministry to advise the President to revoke the Proclamation under article 356(2). It is not the discretionary power of the President that is to be exercised under article 356(2) but the constitutional power of the President wherein the Union Ministry steps in and advises him to revoke it on the call of this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard Shri Easwara Iyer not once, but twice.

So far as clause (2) of article 356 is concerned, it reads

"Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation."

It is common knowledge, and it is also one of the fundamental rules of interpretation that the person who appoints has got the right to dismiss that the person who issues the Proclamation can revoke the Proclamation. The President need not come to the House. He can issue a Proclamation, and as soon as he is satisfied that the emergency exists no more, he can, of his own accord,—of course, he is always advised by his Minister—without coming to this House, revoke the Proclamation. Therefore, he has got the right to issue a Proclamation and to revoke a Proclamation.

If it has to be approved for a period longer than two months, certainly he has to come before the House. But there is a difference between an Ordinance and a Proclamation, though the same wording is used. The President issues an Ordinance, and it is open to the House to disapprove of it within a period of six weeks; otherwise, it will go on for six weeks. Within six weeks

Government may bring a Bill to put into effect all the provisions of the Ordinance. The Ordinance, unless it is disapproved in the meanwhile, lapses at the end of six weeks if nothing more happens. There is no similar provision here to disapprove of Proclamation within two months.

14 hrs.

If before the end of six weeks, no Bill is passed, then an ordinance lapses, in the case of a Proclamation, if no resolution approving it is passed, then it lapses at the end of two months. There is similarity of provision, so far as ordinance and proclamation are concerned, in this respect, both will stand on the same footing, the life of an ordinance is six weeks, whereas the life of a proclamation is two months. If no effort is made or no step is taken to continue the ordinance by way of a Bill or to approve a proclamation by way of a resolution, then both of them lapse.

But there is an additional provision that has been made in article 123 of the Constitution relating to ordinances, and that is, that if this House feels that even for six weeks, the ordinance ought not to be in operation then it may have it revoked by a resolution immediately. But a similar provision is not there in respect of proclamations. When once a proclamation is made it shall continue for a period of two months, there is no question of revocation, unless the President who issued the proclamation himself revokes it. There is no power for this Parliament to do so. While in one part of the Constitution, it is said in respect of a similar matter that it may be revoked, yet in another part of the Constitution, relating to this matter, we find that it is entirely left to the discretion of the President advised by his Ministers. Merely because the Ministers are responsible to this House, we cannot invoke that power under the

Constitution. The Constitution could have easily said here that it is open to the House to have it disapproved within a period of two months. But that has been deliberately omitted here. Therefore, the entire discretion is given to the Government of the day headed by the President, or the President advised by his Ministers, to watch and then if he has to revoke it, to revoke it himself, or if he wants to continue it, to advise his Ministers to bring forward a resolution for approval, as he has done in this case. I am sorry that this is not on all fours with the case of ordinances. There is no provision for disapproval here. That is left to him.

If there were no difference between the one and the other, I would possibly have stressed the language saying that this House is entitled to give advice to the Ministers or to the Government who have to advise the President. But there is a difference. It is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the President to issue a proclamation or to revoke it. If the proclamation has to continue in force beyond two months, this House has to approve of it. It cannot be revoked before, unless the President himself thinks of revoking it. This House has no jurisdiction to revoke it within a period of two months. That is the position under the Constitution.

Therefore, I am exceedingly sorry that I cannot allow this amendment. There are also precedents in this regard. On a prior occasion, it was ruled that this kind of amendment was a negative amendment; and negative amendments are not allowed.

Now, the only amendment that satisfies all the tests and does not contravene any of the provisions is that tabled by Shri Narayanankutty Menon, which reads:

"That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:—

'but expresses its regret in not having given any cogent and specific reason for assuming that the

Government of the Kerala State could not be carried on in accordance with any one or more of the provisions of the Constitution and also in not giving the Government of Kerala an opportunity to represent its case before the Proclamation was issued *inter alia* dismissing the Kerala Government itself."

While approving the proclamation, it just makes a general remark possibly for future guidance. I do not find anything there technically objectionable.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): So far as my amendment is concerned, I beg to submit that there has been a precedent in this House. When this PEPSU matter was discussed on the 12th March, 1953, a similar amendment had been admitted in this House, that had been tabled by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. That was to the effect that:

"for the word 'approves' the words 'takes into consideration' be substituted".

So, I request you to admit the first part of the amendment standing in my name. Regarding the second part, it is a suggestion for future action.

Mr. Speaker: No, it is the same thing. The hon. Member has put his amendment this way by saying:

"for 'approves' substitute 'takes into consideration'". He has not used the word 'disapprove' there. But, later on, he uses an expression to that effect, he brings up the same matter in substance by saying

"add at the end.

'and resolves that the proclamation shall be revoked before the 31st of January, 1960 and parliamentary government restored in the State'".

[Mr. Speaker]

That is, he disapproves and wants the revocation of the proclamation. If he approves, I do not know whether he would be for revocation. If he approves, let him vote for the resolution; if he disapproves, let him vote against it, but not by means of this amendment. Even this amendment is out of order.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What about my amendments Nos 5 and 6? Amendment No 5 is copied word for word from Sardar Lal Singh's amendment and Shri Bahadur Singh's amendment in the PEPSU case.

Mr. Speaker: That is also negative in character.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: But that was allowed at that time.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment reads:

"This House, having considered the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959 under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala, regrets that the action of the Government of India in suspending the Constitution and the assumption by the President of the functions of the Government of the State of Kerala, in the manner that these have been brought about, would not serve the best interests of healthy development of democratic traditions in India."

This goes against the spirit of the resolution which is only for the purpose of approval. The hon Member may speak, if he gets an opportunity, and say all that he wants to say; he may say that it was not proper, this ought not to have been done and so on. That is not aiding this resolution; it only opposes this resolution. Only he has stated the grounds in detail.

So, only Shri Narayanankutty Menon's amendment is there.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): There is also another amendment in his name.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen the other amendment in the name of Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri also. There are some modifications here and there, but it is the same in substance.

So far as the original resolution is concerned, I omitted the words 'assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Kerala'. But I must add the words 'in relation to Kerala'. Otherwise, the resolution will be absolutely general, and it will not indicate anything.

Therefore, the resolution will read as follows:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 31st July, 1959, under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

The hon Minister may lay the summary of the Governor's report on the Table of the House.

Shri G. B. Pant: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the summary of the report of the Governor of Kerala to the President.

[See Appendix II, annexure No. 74-A]

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) May I make one submission? I am not moving my amendment, because I had coupled my amendment with that of Shri Easwara Iyer so that they should be read together. Since that amendment has been ruled out of order, and is, therefore, not being moved, I am not moving my amendment also.

Shri Vajpayee: He should take leave of the House to withdraw the amendment.

Shri P. K. Dee: It is the property of the House, and, therefore, he must ask for leave.

Mr. Speaker: I was merely asking him whether I might treat it as moved; but he did not answer it. Ultimately, he said that his amendment was so linked up with Shri Easwara Iyer's that both of them went together. Therefore, let him have his own way.

So, there are no amendments before the House now. Only the resolution in the modified form is now before the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West-Reserved—Sch Tribes): What about adjournment of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, we had said that we shall adjourn for an hour. It is now 2-10 P.M. So, we shall meet at 3-10 P.M.

Some Hon. Members: Let it be 3-30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 3-30 P.M.

14.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Three of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at half past three of the Clock, Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair

RESOLUTION re PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF KERALA— (contd)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Resolution is before the House. **Shri S. A. Dange**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Speaker had asked Shri Muhammed Elias to withdraw from the House in the morning. As we are having a very important debate, would you kindly rescind that order and allow him to come in?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): How does it make any difference? He should have known before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has issued the order. It might be difficult for me to revoke it.

Shri C. D. Pande: That cannot be allowed. It is the lightest punishment that could be possible.

Shri S. A. Dange: Sir, the subject before us has already been characterised as one which has caused not only a lot of stir in the country but also anxiety in the minds of all political parties, all interests and all classes. So I would like to treat this question rather from the standpoint of politics than from the standard adopted by the Home Minister in the larger part of his speech.

He brought in questions of release of prisoners and so on and so forth. I do not want to discuss that for the present, but I would straightway deal with the political question. If anybody goes round the country and reads the papers and even meets Congressmen who may be anti-Communist, he will find that even in their minds and especially in the minds of the middle class, there is a feeling of uneasiness, a slight discomfort at what has happened. People may even say that the Communist Party is bad and Communists are certainly very bad and do not deserve to rule or live in this country and so on.

15.34 hrs.

[**MR SPEAKER in the Chair**]

But the bitterest anti-Communist even today feels uncomfortable about what has happened. Why is that feeling there like that? It shows that for a large number of people—almost a majority in the country—what has happened is not according to the tenets of democracy. It does not satisfy their feelings as to how democracy should develop, and they feel that something has happened which is a crack in our future development. Hence arises a little feeling of discomfort, uneasiness, anxiety to know,

[Shri S. A. Dange]

a tremendous desire to know about the subject that has been aroused in all ranks of people. Even the most backward people, who would never thought of politics, have been roused into a sense of politics and are asking why this has happened.

Naturally, therefore, we should like to discuss that question from that point of view. A Ministry has been dismissed. Yes. But a Ministry had been dismissed before also, as the Home Minister says. Four or five interventions have been there before. But never has an intervention caused such a stir, such a feeling, such an uncomfortable feeling in the minds of the middle classes, intellectuals and even Congressmen as this intervention has caused. Why this peculiarity? (Interruptions) If you are not roused, I am very sorry for your future (laughter)

I was taking it for granted that the gentlemen do feel and are roused and want to know and find a solution for a situation which, for all purposes, is not healthy for anyone, let alone the Communist Party. I was perhaps misunderstanding it. May be. But in any case, Congressmen at least outside this House, and some of them here who may like to acknowledge it whenever there is a possibility for such a thing, do feel that something has happened which should not have happened. If it is the intention or the view of people that what has happened is exactly what should have happened, that, of course, is another matter. When approving the Proclamation, one might take that stand; due to the party position in this House, perhaps one cannot tell the truth. Anyway, I am not concerned with that.

Now, this thing has aroused attention because it was, as is already said, a Communist Ministry and an unprecedented situation had been created in a State ruled by the Communists. And it is said that the Government of India from the very beginn-

ing wanted to be very helpful. It almost went out of its way, even perhaps to the point of embracing the Chief Minister, actually, in the proper Congress manner! It went out of its way to help the Government, lest it might be misunderstood that because it was a Communist Government, it was not being helped! Therefore, they say that this intervention is not at all in furtherance of the interests of the Congress Party or against the interests of the Communist Party, but is resorted to in order to cure a situation which was beyond cure except by this method of dismissing a Ministry. That is the question that is worked out.

Now, I want to put that question and ask: is that true? My position is that from the beginning there was almost a feeling, at least in certain leading Congress ranks, that from A to Z what was happening was wrong and, therefore, it must be suppressed.

I will detail one or two points to illustrate my case. First, when the election results came, then, of course, there was surprise. Communists elected? By a majority in a State and going to form the Government? What a horrid thing? Impossible? How can it be? That was the question being debated in the conservative Press, throughout the Congress Press, throughout the Press which was enamoured of expressing conservative opinion. Why this surprise? Because it was taken as an axiomatic truth that Communism has no roots in the country, Marx is naturally out of date, Socialism of the Marxian type can never win a victory! And, therefore, another axiomatic truth that Communists if ever they have to form a Government or capture power, must do it by armed struggle, by capturing power by all sorts of means except a proper, democratic election! Communists coming to power by a majority of votes through an electoral method in a democratic country is impossible! Take the Soviet Union, Take China; take the other democracies. Where is there a picture, an

example, of an election being held and Communists coming to power through the votes of the electorate? Therefore, it was accepted that in India it could never happen, that such a country of ours could never give vote to the Communists!

And then the thing happened. The Communists did get the vote. May be five lakhs more or five lakhs less—that is not the point. But they did get the vote in an election and got the majority of seats in the legislature. That surprised, shocked and frightened certain elements, especially the Congress Party and the Congress Governments in the States and at the Centre, for this was an unheard of thing! One Minister even went to the length of saying before the election, even if they win, one does not know whether they should be allowed to form a Government (Interruption). He was then pulled up. Then, ultimately, good sense prevailed; they were allowed to form the Government—even with a majority of two—does not matter. There was a majority of two and they were allowed to form a Government. Good sense prevailed and the communists formed the Ministry.

Immediately the Congress General Secretary jumped into Kerala, Shriman Narayan.

As Hon. Member: Agarwal

Shri S. A. Dange: He does not like to put that name 'Agarwal', because he wants to rule out the smell of communalism from the name at least, if not from the heart. So, that is his new name, Shriman Narayan, and he jumps into Kerala and immediately announces that law and order is in danger, life is insecure—within 3 days. Within 3 days of the communist ministry coming into power and within 3 hours of this gentleman going there, he found that law and order was collapsing, life was insecure and something must be done. And, there began the chain.

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The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): He went there only after three months. (Interruptions).

Shri S. A. Dange: So, here begins the chain and this chain is followed up very quietly and in a very planned way—in various ways. So, my first point is that there was a shock, a sense of fright. They did not want us to come to power through elections. But then they found their various theories were blown up; all their accepted principles about communism were finished because we had come to power by election.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): The theory is to get rid of you by election—to see whether we can get rid of you by election.

Shri S. A. Dange: I will come to that later. That is why you wanted intervention. You cannot get rid of us by election; that is right.

Now, of course, people say that we came to power not because we were liked by the Kerala people. But, in any case, they voted us, some few lakhs less than others. They said it was a minority vote. May I know if this whole Treasury Bench has a majority vote in the country?

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri S. A. Dange: All of them . .

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Ten times more than what you have got.

Shri S. A. Dange: Twice elections took place in this country. The most popular man in this country, the man who deserves to get the highest number of votes, in the country failed to get the highest recorded number of votes, in the elections. That is a fact of history. It was once a seat in Telangana that got the highest number of votes and in another it was a seat in Bombay that got the highest number of votes. It is not a question of judging by the votes. (Interruptions).

[Shri S. A. Dange]

I am not casting any reflection upon the Prime Minister. If you say the main factor in elections is more percentage, then, it is not the real index. (Interruptions). So, here I am prepared to concede that we did not get a majority vote—we had not the majority of people behind us. I am quite prepared to concede that position.

In fact, I am prepared to concede to you another reason which the Congress party people have themselves put forward. And that is this. We came to power because people were disgusted with the corruption of the Congress party, with the dissensions in the Congress party and that was a positive factor in our aid. And, if that could teach them a lesson, I should be glad about that. At least in history we shall have carried out one function, that is, convincing the ruling party, ruling in 13 or 14 States and the Centre, that its dissensions, its corruption and its policy are making the people disgusted and, naturally, in Kerala, they turned to the Communists. If they did not turn to the P.S.P. then I cannot help it. If they did not take to R.S.P. I cannot help it. They have a chance in U.P. where with 98 dissidents the Congress party is in crisis. They have chances in other States like Bihar where there is a big force. Let them try their luck. Why should they be jealous of us and give up their platform of socialism?

So, in Kerala there was this peculiar situation. From 1947 there were 7 ministries. They tell us that we are the cause of instability. No; we were the cause of the largest amount of stability and continuity and of proper rule. Within 10 years there were 7 ministries; out of them 5 Congress ministries and four of which fell because of dissensions in the Congress Party. This was the picture of Congress rule and instability. There were 4 or 5 general elections and 2 interventions.

Were we the cause of it? No. The cause of it, the background of it, the foundations of the instability in Kerala were laid by the Congress ministries; and they are the causes of what happened later on even in our regime. Therefore, the instability and insecurity is not our creation. Instability and insecurity is the creation of these dissidents, these factionalists doing all their deeds—I do not want to describe them, they are there on record.

That was the position when we fought the last elections. Did we want the communist party rule? People charge us by saying, communists are out for power only for their own party. Does our behaviour show that? Why do you forget the facts of history? When the elections were to be fought we proposed to the P.S.P. the R.S.P. and others to have electoral alliances, platform alliances, seats alliances. These political parties whom Shri G. B. Pant mentioned so graciously and so very flatteringly—because he wanted us to forget the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society—to these political parties we offered an alliance. And, in that alliance what did we offer? The P.S.P. were demanding 37 seats and we were compromising very near; the R.S.P. wanted 17 seats; we were prepared to compromise. I hope that in the new congress alliance they got that much at least. Now let us wait and see what they will get. They will have to meet a situation where it may be 97 seats for the Congress and whatever is left over, the crumbs, for them.

In any case, what does this show? This shows that we were not trying to get power only for our party but we were trying to get power for a front, a democratic force, a socialist force, a stable force which would put down once and for all these dissensions, these ministries crumbling and this picture of instability and insecurity. Therefore, we said, let

us have an alliance. Their offer came out first only for negotiating on the number of seats. They quarrelled later on with us because they wanted such a number of seats that as would leave us in a total minority of one, or two which we refused because we wanted the front to have absolute majority against the Congress and other opposition. So, they dropped from that alliance What could we do? We had to stand alone

It is a fact; I do admit that I did not expect that we would be getting such a sweeping poll, such sweeping numbers of seats. Not that we had not expected it at all, because if we had not expected that at all we would have made any compromise with these gentlemen with 32 and 40 and 60 seats. We had just an inkling that we might win, but if the front was there so much the better. But if it is not, then let us try our luck and let us hope that the people will trust us. They trusted us and we got the majority

There was this thing. From the very beginning these people had a fright and a shock about the electoral results, and the results came, as I am telling you, because of the situation that prevailed

They say, we have a lust for power. Even after this, when we were in a majority, did we or did we not make an offer to the left parties to come and join the Government? This was an unprecedented example set by the communist party only in India, that though we had a majority yet we offered to the other left political parties seats in the ministry

An Hon. Member: For retaining power.

Shri S. A. Dange: That was an unprecedented example. We did it not because we wanted power for our party only but we wanted a Government, a real democratic Government. If that were not so we need not have offered any terms. A letter

was written to the other parties and the letter was kept pending for a number of months. But they said they would not join. That did not matter. I am quoting an example to show that the prejudice that the people carried about us that we only want to be in power even after the majority of seats were won or we want only our Ministry to function was belied. Previous to the election, we offered a front. After the elections, even when we had a majority, we offered a composite Ministry to be formed but these forces rejected it. They may be right in their rejection, they may hate us or dislike us. That is another matter. The question is whether we tried it or not. If certainly they had accepted it, then the position would have been quite different, there would have been a Ministry of the front and there would have been a majority in the Assembly of the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the KLP, etc. So, in the method of coming to power, in the formation of the Ministry, in the method of running the administration, all along we did not show any desire to have a Communist rule as such. We showed a desire to have a Ministry which would be composed of all the leftist parties, a democratic ministry of the leftist political parties. This was our position. We were not really out for what they call the total dictatorship of the Communist Party. However, when they were disappointed with the election results, the first shocks were somehow or the other digested they started a cold war. This Ministry must not be allowed to govern in peace. They expressed a surprise that the communists did not do things which they were expected to do. That is another difficulty that the Congress has run into. They did not demand nationalisation of this and that and all that tremendous programme identified with communism, and did not have violence, dictatorship, suppression and so on. All that was not tried by the Communists and so there was some disappointment. In fact this

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appeared as a complaint in some of the publications about Kerala. They found that we were trying to put into practice the programme of the Congress. Some of them asked: are you not falling from your pedestal of communism? I say: what is communism in this country? Land reform is the basic tenet of communism, the earning of a living wage is a basic tenet. In fact the position is that, if the Congress were really to put their own programme into action, they would not be what they are today and the country would be quite different. The problem is not one of programmes or objectives. Socialism is the objective. The programme is there; the Nagpur programme has been included just now. The difficulty is that it is not being put into effect. When evictions are taking place, such sentiments are expressed—the Ministries do not act with such firmness and in a non-partisan manner as to see that they are not evicted. The land-lords evict the tenants and they are told to go to law and be merry about it. The programme prohibiting eviction is good; it is there. Take zamindari abolition. Zamindars exist by whatever other name you may call them. Therefore, the question is not about the programme or the objective. The goal of a classless society has been accepted by the Congress; we have no quarrel about the objective. Our quarrel is that these measures are not executed; they are not properly implemented because they lie on the side of the peasantry, the working-classes and the middle-classes for whom the laws are supposed to be made to make them prosperous, so then what is happening? With'n the framework of socialism, monopoly capital is growing. The tenants are not getting land; the peasant does not get his rights; the worker and the middle-class do not get their rights and everywhere there is a feeling of frustration. Why is it so? What was wrong with the old programme?

Certainly everything was right with the programme and when we said that we would implement their programme, it was just another fright for the Congress Party. They were frightened at this: Communists implementing the Congress programme! That has meant that the Communist Ministry implemented the same land programmes as the Congress Ministry tries to implement in another State, and the same laws. If the laws are implemented in the proper way, the peasant will be benefited. The laws in U.P., Bengal and Kerala are all the same but the effects differ. People in Kerala gain while they do not gain in those States because the Ministries are different. This answer would naturally be fixed in the minds of the people. The Congress has become the Ministry of the bourgeoisie land-lords while the other Ministry is not. Hence, with the same law, there is a fundamental change. In effect this fundamental difference would grow and then perhaps people would gravitate more and more towards a view point where they would keep the same laws and programmes but change the Ministers and Ministries so that they may have a better society. Once that feeling comes, then there is the end of the Congress Ministry everywhere. This was the second fright in their minds. Implementation of the existing laws and the existing programmes and also making new laws—this double-edged weapon was used by the Kerala Ministry in order to guard the interests of the toiling people and that was the complaint against us.

Sometimes, they hurled ridicule at us: you are communists but you are only implementing the Congress programme. But then they should thank us, for Kerala also in that sense had a Congress Ministry. But instead of that, they hated us. Why? Because the example that we started setting in Kerala was most frightening to them and they did not know what to do because we were implementing the

Congress programme. They did not know what to do and so there was confusion.

A third thing frightened them. The misuse of State power is the police. What does the police do in a State? It enforces the class relation that exists. The laws are enacted; they are outwardly impartial. But in effect they work against the worker, peasant and middle-class people and work in favour of the exploiting classes. In this, the police is a vital element. For instance, there is a law that a tenant is not to be evicted. The tenant says that he is not going. Then the land-lord rings up a daroga and the police man comes and evicts the tenant. He says; I am not to be evicted as I have a right but he is told: you go to the court later on and see your right there. The police is on the side of the rich, moneyed elements who just ring up the police because the police is on the tap. It has to serve the ruling Ministry, what it is and what it orders them to do. The police is pitted against the people.

Therefore, the first step taken by the Kerala Ministry was to make a police statement. We defend that statement and we shall make it again—that the police shall not interfere in strikes in favour of the employers, that the police shall not interfere in peasant disputes in favour of the land-lords and the police shall observe the law in such a way that it is not a party against the workers and the toiling masses and in favour of the exploiting classes. It was correctly declared and I would in fact welcome if some of the other Ministers and Ministries also declare it. They do not. At the slightest sign of a strike, they adopt other measures. When some demands were presented before the Prime Minister and when he was negotiating them, the police were shooting the workers in the Bhangl colony. That is how they rule in the Congress Party but we did not want to do

that. . . (Interruptions.) The reference to the bhangl colony firing is inconvenient; forget it.

So, the police statement was there and that irritated them again. But what was wrong? They started a scare that the police would remain neutral and that there would be murders and loot and dacoities, insecurity and so on. If the police are not let loose against the workers, how can there be insecurity? For whom is there insecurity? For the exploiters who want to suppress the workers? No. We are not going to give them security. The Congress Ministries want to give securities to the exploiters. A charter was given, as one Minister stated here, that for the next twenty years, in the Third, the Fourth and the Fifth Plans, there would be no nationalisation. Yes. You Ministers may give them the charter of life for the next four Five Year Plans. We are not going to give. And, if we come to power we will see that we make that statement again. Therefore, it is a question of principle. It was not a question as though the police were neutralised, not as if all crimes were not to be stopped, corrected and all that. It is a question of policy in relation to classes and the struggle.

16 hrs.

So, Sir, that was another grouse. Shall we retreat from that? No, we are not going to retreat from that position. Then, when they found that the workers and the peasants were going to make their demands, they said that all these demands were made in order to buff the Communist Party. Sir, if the plantation workers get their minimum wages, if the coir workers get their wages, if the minimum wage clauses are enforced—we enforced minimum wages clauses for 18 industries—if we reorganise the coir industry because there was unemployment there, if we tried all these measures, what are we to do if it is attributed to the Communist

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Ministry and by logic of extension, unfortunately, it is applied to the A.I.T.U.C.? In fact, these gentlemen should have sided with us. Some of them did. Their own workers sided with these measures. When it became a political question, that this may be regarded as a political question by the party, they all came down and took their stand against these measures. That was unfortunate. What were those measures? They were the minimum wages laws, enforcement of anti-eviction laws, the police policy etc. How were those measures against the people? How were they against democracy? How was democracy being butchered by these measures? I cannot understand. How were we going against democracy? We were not going against democracy. We were, in fact, buttressing it, strengthening it. And, democracy in this country, if it is to be real democracy it must be a toilers' democracy. It cannot be an "impartial" democracy belonging to the exploiters and the exploited, where an exploiter can make himself rich and put the country in a ditch as much as he can and still be a claimant of democracy. No, Sir Democracy is certainly for all. For all to do what? Not for the exploiter to exploit in such a way that the country goes to the dogs. No, Sir; that is not called democracy.

Therefore, while taking these measures which are called partisan measures, we were actually, in fact, defending the economy. We were defending the economy of the country also. We were defending the poor class, the exploited class. And, naturally, the revolt was a revolt of the bankers, the planters, the landlords and all those gentlemen. They started and organised this conspiracy.

So this is a conspiracy with a definite motive. What is the motive? Is it to put down the Communist Party? No. It is a question of the large masses, the large people who are the

real nation here. The definition as to who are the real people, who are the real democratic masses was at stake in Kerala. We said that the nation is the exploited mass, and if the nation has to be defended the exploited mass has to be defended. In the name of the nation if you allow capitalists and the landlords to control powers and corner all the gains of our hard labour, the hard labour slogan that is to be flung at us day in and day out, then, Sir, where is democracy left, where is prosperity gone?

Therefore, of course, these measures we took with open eyes. But that also caused a little heart-burning and so on. Then came the other measures. We introduced the Education Bill. We introduced the Agrarian Bill. We also had on the anvil the Trade Union Bill. I admit there was a furore and agitation against the Education Bill. It may be that people had objection against the agrarian Act also which we passed. But if they had a discontent, how did they express it? What was done by the Central Government, the Congress Party and other people in organising the discontent and leading to a certain conclusion? That is the point.

I do not want to go into the question as to how many mistakes we committed or whether we committed mistakes at all. I am quite prepared to admit that we committed several mistakes that the people had a grouse and they were quite justified in expressing it. But I am quite sure that the Home Minister would not admit it in my case or in the case of the State of Bombay or in the case of the State of Bengal and allow people to express the discontent in the same way, because the discontented class whom they organised in Kerala gave a call for a straight rebellion against the established government. It was nothing less, nothing more than a little picketing meant to be symbolic, which was blessed, of course, in a symbolic way by the Prime Minister. But the symbolism became a bigger reality. Then it became a violent picketing, then it

became burning of buses, then it became invasion and planting of a flag on the Secretariat in Trivandrum when there were no police around—which, of course, is a very heroic act—and then finally it was a threat of a gigantic march to Trivandrum to occupy the Secretariat and to paralyse the administration. What is it, if it is not a declaration of a rebellion and overthrow of government by forcible means? What is it if it is not that? Would that same right be allowed to us, I would like to ask in between?

Is that right allowed to the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti? The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti got six lakhs votes more than the Congress in Maharashtra. Yet the Minister dares to sit there claiming that he has got the majority votes of the people. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti gave a wonderful picture of 'people's upsurge', 'mass upsurge' or whatever upsurge you may call it. But there, at that time, we were told,—it is good that theories are being revised—it was the Home Minister himself who said that direct action and satyagraha are not allowed in swaraj. Before independence, against the British it was holy and right, and after independence direct action and satyagraha is wrong.

That whole theory was thrown to the wind when it was the question of the Communist Ministry, when it was the question of the Kerala Ministry. Then direct action was sanctioned, satyagraha was sanctioned, invasion of Trivandrum was sanctioned, capturing of the Secretariat was sanctioned, tampering of administrative and police services was sanctioned, a whole rebellion was sanctioned.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri S. A. Dange: They say that it was not sanctioned. But there is one funny thing here. When the question of responsibility comes, somebody says that he is not a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board and he does not know what they did. When the question came whether Mr. Shankar was given the sanction or not, suddenly it was found that Mr. Dhebar

passed the resolution but Shankar got the uncorrected copy and the corrected copy was left in his pocket. Therefore, the "uncorrected invasion" took place on Trivandrum. If it is a question of the Congress President doing it, well, we do not know what relation she has to the Congress Party. As regards the Congress President I do not want to say anything because she is just a child in politics. So I do not want to criticise her conduct or say anything about that. Generally it is not always an inevitable law of nature that wisdom is inherited by laws of heredity. I do not want to discuss that; it is embarrassing and it is uncultured.

Therefore, here, in this particular case, in this delicate position, I would only discuss my friend, Shri Dhebar or my friend, Shri Sadiq Ali or other gentlemen. I would like the Congress Committee to appoint a commission to find out who sanctioned what, whose responsibility was what in what sphere, and who disowned what and ultimately attributed it to others. We would like to know that.

In any case, Sir, the cumulative result was that thousands decided to march on to Trivandrum, the Governor made a report that security has gone and Government cannot be conducted, the Cabinet advised the President, the President decided and the Kerala Ministry vanished.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): When the employer has no right is it not a sense of insecurity? What will he do? (Interruption).

Shri S. A. Dange: Sense of security having vanished, the best measure to give security to the people was to burn buses; security having vanished, the best security to give to the people was not to bring school students to schools and teach them but to send them out on the streets; that is the Congress method of restoring security in the country, when it is disturbed by the Communists. Close down schools; let loose the students; close down buses; burn them and then start marches with jeevashikhas and so on. It is a wonderful method of restoring

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security. I think I should like to try that recipe when the time comes. But then at that time I hope the same measures will be taken, that is, the hon. Prime Minister will visit and dismiss the ministry concerned. I do not mind that. So, here that is the position.

Now, let us argue this question. We committed ourselves and put these laws into effect. You disagreed with them. There was a difference of opinion. How could that difference of opinion be resolved? Our Ministry said: Are there charges? All right, there are charges. Let us enquire Are these motives implied? Let us enquire. Are there demands to be argued? Let us sit round the table and have a conference. These friends of ours, who never refused a round table conference with the British, refused to have a conference with the Kerala Government—their own kith and kin (*Interruption*). On bended knees they would go to the British Governor for a conference, but with us poor people, no conference. We have become so untouchable that they will not even sit round the table with us. What more democratic method would you want? You talk of democracy and rule of law. All right, come and sit round the table and negotiate. Here was a proposal to restore the rule of law to which you objected. We preach negotiations to the world outside but when it comes to negotiations with the world inside, people turn deaf ears. So, here we were following the most democratic method—negotiate, sit round the conference table and resolve the differences. If you want an amendment in that act, suggest that. In some of the Acts they do not want to suggest amendments even. To one amendment that was suggested we said, "All right, we are prepared to take it into consideration and do it." You want an enquiry in the firing. We will have it. Certainly, have an enquiry into the firing. There is no objection to that. But you stop, sit down and nego-

tiate. What better democratic method is there than this?

Here, we are told by the hon. Labour Minister every day, "Negotiate a dispute, do not go on strike; negotiate a difference of opinion, do not go on strike; negotiate a difference, go to arbitration, but do not strike." Suddenly, they dropped the whole idea of negotiation when it was a question of Kerala Ministry because they wanted to dismiss it anyhow. Provide grounds to dismiss it because if you sit round and negotiate there may be a way out. If there is a way out and a settlement, the Ministry lives. But the aim is to get the Ministry out. If there is a negotiation then the Ministry lives because they are bound to settle. They are about to settle. Demands can be enquired into. Charges can be enquired into. So, they said, "No negotiation, no enquiry and only the slogan 'Out with the Government'." If the Centre would not help we will march

At such a time we tried the last thing. We invited the hon. Prime Minister himself to come. Was that not a respect for the law, the hon. Prime Minister and democracy that we invited the hon. Prime Minister himself to come? We were not afraid of his coming. In fact, the other gentlemen were rather afraid of his coming. In fact, it should have been the Congress Party, led by the Congress President, who should have invited him first. But no, he was not invited. He was told, "You be at a distance. We will see here what is going to happen." He came. What was his conclusion? His conclusion was that there was a certain amount of hysteria there. What was his next conclusion? It was, surrender to hysteria, dismiss the Ministry. Is that politics? Is that democracy? Is that respect for an elected legislature? You come in, you are surrounded by hysteria and then you say, "It seems that there is a lot of discontent. There is a mass upsurge which is intangible and cannot be measured because you do not know it by asking how many

people went to jail." Then you go round and say it is intangible, it cannot be measured but there is an upsurge. All right, there is an upsurge. But as the Prime Minister he is the one man in this country today who has got the reputation that he can bring the contending sides to some compromise. He is respected. He has got the weight of his opinion in the country. The masses certainly obey him and do hear his advice. Of course, if the advice is wrong they do not hear him also. That is true. But then what was his duty as the leader of the people, as the leader of the country, as the Prime Minister and as a Congress leader? He simply gives an opinion that the whole thing has hardened into two blocks with no link between them. Well, we invited you to become that link. He refused to become the link. And what happened was that he kept the two blocks separate, as they were, suppressed one and raised the other. Is that the role of a mediator, an impartial leader, a respected leader who stands by democracy, namely, to go to a country and say that there are two blocks with no link? We invited you to be link. Resolve it and bring them to a conference. Do you mean to tell me that if the hon. Prime Minister had told his people to go to a conference they would have rejected it, that is, these Congress people, Christian missionaries and all those? The way he thunders at us, if he had done one-tenth of that thundering against them they would have come round. But he did not. Why, because he was hemmed in by all the weight of the hysteria. He was hemmed in by peculiar conceptions of an indefinite mass upsurge. He got overwhelmed and then instead of becoming a link in order to bring about a compromise, find a solution by suggesting amendments to the laws, certain measures to be taken, enquiry committee to be set up—all that he rejected—he said, "Either you resign or submit to re-election." Re-election? Why? (Interruption). If there is no compromise . . .

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura):
To soften the feelings better say that

this was not a Communist Government but an independent Government because only five independents could make that Government possible.

Shri S. A. Dange: If that logic were to be applied then the conclusion is still worse and that is that it was a conspiracy not only to oust the Communist Government but even an independent Government, because it was not a Congress Government. All those independents who wish to go with the Congress beware.

What I was saying was that there was a way out, there could be a compromise. I am sorry to say that the way to compromise was not pointed out and was not worked out by the very and the only person who could bring it about and who had the authority to do it. What did he do instead? I do not want to attribute any personal motives to him. I should be the last person to do that. But the thing is that objectively at least he did what was totally reactionary.

Somebody asked me, "Is not midterm election a democratic solution? Why did we not accept it?" Our Party resolution says that the demand made against the Kerala Ministry on the grounds that are given is a demand which is discriminatory. It should be incorporated in a convention. If there is to be a national convention or if there is a provision in the Constitution for a right of recall, we would be the first to admit the right of recall and abide by it. But why should it be applied first only to the Kerala Ministry? Why was not that thing applied when the food scandal in Bengal was found out, when one Deputy Minister resigned, stood for election and defeated the Congress candidate? Why was not that Food Minister made to resign? I do not even ask for the resignation of the whole Ministry but only that of the Food Minister whose scandal was proved and in the election the seat was won by the man who made the allegation. And yet, no action is taken.

I do not want to quote other instances in several other Congress provinces. If a simple statement of somebody belonging to Opposition says that

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insecurity is there and there is a different Government or Ministry, overthrow it or order mid-term elections, it is not heeded to. What is the allegation of the 96 or 98 dissidents in U.P.? They say that there is insecurity in this province and the Government is being run not only not for the Congress Party as a whole but for one group inside the Congress Party. With this wonderful manifesto of those 96 people they have the moral courage to charge us of defying democracy and not abiding by the opinions of the Opposition! It really requires an immeasurable amount of arrogance to say those things about us with all that fire burning under their feet in U.P., Bengal and elsewhere. However, that is their affair so far as it is limited to the Congress Party, but unfortunately it embraces the whole country and also the States concerned. So, in this case, what I was saying was,—well,—if it is mid term elections, yes; we are prepared to accept it, provided it was general. The simple thing to do was to call a round table conference of all the parties in this country or this House and have a convention. Let us by a convention accept that when there is a certain amount of protest, a measurable protest, by say, a number of signatures or some such thing, we should come to a conclusion on findings which are plausible and reasonable. If, say, 30 per cent. of the electorate in a constituency says this man has lost our confidence, there should be a re-election. Put it in the Constitution. If not in the Constitution, you could have a convention of all parties here who could meet. By that convention we would be the first to have gone and had that mid term election! But we were shown a gun: "No, you must accept it because we feel so." Who are you? We are the elected legislators. Therefore, why should we accept that? You have a convention binding on all the parties. We will abide by that.

Even the idea of convention was rejected; the suggestion about the right to recall was rejected; an enquiry was

rejected. Mid term election by convention was also rejected. "Only we must accept it". Why? Therefore, it is true that their idea was not democracy, rule of law, dignity and all that. It was complete hatred for the communist ministry and a desire to get rid of it somehow. If that is democracy, in that case, I do not know what is dictatorship. If under article 356 of the Constitution, this is the way in which that article is applied, if this way is democracy, I would like to know what would be dictatorship. I do not say that it is dictatorship of the Ayub type. No. We are not as backward as that. We are more advanced and more civilised. We have quite good provisions in the Constitution and are backed up by a properly made Governor's report.

There is also a fun about this report. The first Governor's report is not worth revealing here. Even the poor Governor is called to Delhi, and asked to give a summary which is worth keeping here. Why? I do not know how a Governor could write two reports, one which is not capable of being put here and another which satisfies the Home Minister as capable of being put here. This is a peculiar machinery which we have got here for working out democracy.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member's time is up.

Shri S. A. Dange: As you have given me a warning, I would like to sum up the position. Here, it is not a question of democracy being violated by us; it is not a question of laws being violated by us; it is not a question of this prisoner and that prisoner being released or not. If some bad prisoner is released, make amends for it, whatever way you require. But then you will say, "No, it is not a question of any one act. It is a cumulative act." What cumulative aspect hinges on this question. Some people wanted to overthrow the Government. They organised processions and marches. The Government

or India said, "This is insecurity". Where does the incapacity of the ministry to rule according to the Constitution arise? At what point does it arise? It arose with the point where the Vimochana Samiti said, "we are going to occupy the whole State Government." The Government of India said, the situation cannot be resolved except by intervention. So, the question does not rest with this man being transferred or not, or the co-operatives being started by the party and all that. The Prime Minister himself knows how the co-operatives are run by the Congressmen and all the story is known. Why go into it? I do not want to go into it. That is not the point. The point is, all the material which the Home Minister gives is totally irrelevant. The point is, the Samiti organised a revolt. The Prime Minister accepted there are two blocks and they cannot be brought together. Therefore, he suppressed the ministry and imposed the President's rule, and said "let us see what happens".

Therefore, I would say that the position that Government could not be conducted according to the Constitution does not arise out of any of the releases, or in respect of the sub-inspectors or of co-operatives. The position arose out of the revolt organised by them and on violent basis? Did it arise suddenly? No. The conspiracy developed from certain of their assumptions: "The communists shall never be elected". But now they have been elected. "They have bursted up our established notions. If once they start getting elected that malaise or disease will spread". Then, after getting elected, they conduct according to the Constitution. That is another surprise. Then the Government is good. It gives good measures. That is another surprise. They take up policies which should be incorporated by the Congress ministry with the programme which is theirs; with the law which is theirs; with the Constitution which is theirs. If these things survive, it is a threat to Congress rule in other provinces. So, "overthrow". The overthrow was organised and

blessed. Let anybody own it or disown it. That is not the point. As a whole, it was supported; as a whole it was not disowned; as a whole it was not fought against; as a whole, the best ministers and the best leaders in the Congress never went there to say, "Stop it". As a whole, the best of them supported it. Therefore, it was a conspiracy against the ministry, and I am sorry to see that the conspiracy has succeeded.

I must say it is a fall of certain democratic values. According to those values we thought that there would be impartiality in working the Constitution. We thought that the ministries at the Centre would forget in the service of the people these questions of parties and politics. But what has come out of this? They are absolutely partisans, narrow partisans, and would overthrow people's government just because it is called communist government, and secondly, because it acts in favour of the masses. What has fallen is, a step which we were taking in favour of the masses is being halted by the action of the Central ministry. And of all things, people's faith in the Prime Minister also. I may here tell a story which may not be very appropriate to modern times but you know there was a story in the Mahabharata that Dharmaraja's rath or chariot used to go along with others, but it was always about one foot above the earth because he never told an untruth. But once he vacillated in the war. He was asked whether Aswatama was dead or not. He knew he was not dead. He vacillated and said, "Naro va kunjaro va",—may or may not be man or elephant. The rath then touched the earth, and the man became as mortal, as good or as bad as the others were. This is the fall of the Prime Minister in Kerala. He vacillated and said, "I do not know. There are two blocs. You may be right; you may not be right". His rath has fallen and he has become as mortal as the others were or are. And that is not a gain to the country. His

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reputation is lost and it is a loss to democracy, because, now there is no one whom people can trust;—the others, some of them we know very well; we know their democracy; we know their methods and we know everything.

I am coming from Bombay and I have the experience of the Samiti. We know it very well, what non-violence they practise, what truth they practise and all that against us there. But there was one figure symbolising the Indian nation, as we think, nationally and internationally, and that one figure, in this hour of trial, where there was a question of not being partisan, siding with the people, siding with the ministry which may even be communist, that man fell a victim to that over-riding thought. Marx is still hunting him though he is out-of-date. He arose out of the grave and came up in Kerala. And he had to be buried.

And so, instead of the Constitution there is the gun. What is going to happen to the Constitution? He fell a victim and there is a loss to democracy. Therefore, it is not only a loss of the communist ministry. It is a loss to the country also because the Constitution, democracy, the conception of non-partisanship, the conception of wielding the police for the exploited—all that has been defeated. That is not, however, a final defeat, because, this time the Central Government has intervened, but the people are going to intervene in the last

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am not an injured party, and I cannot rise to the eloquence of an injured party. At first our communist friends said that the President's proclamation was against the Constitution. But the Constitution is so clear on the point. Whenever the President feels—whether he gets information from the Governor or not, that the Constitution is being violated he can intervene. I think this is his privilege. At first the

communist friends denied it. Afterwards they accepted it. But what did they say? They said, "The spirit of the Constitution is being violated". May I ask my communist friends, when did they believe in spirit, human or divine? I do not think they believe in any spirit except today, (Interruption), whose tappers they organised and gave them lethal weapons to go about. And, it is very significant that the first and the biggest murders took place when toddy shops were being picketed. There was no political question involved at all; it was the picketing of toddy shops. That is a very sensitive point, because the communists believe only in these spirits—toddy spirits—and in no other spirits.

They talk of the Constitution. What did they say in 1950 when we framed the Constitution? This is what they said. The CPI called upon the people "to fight this charter of slavery". Our Constitution was a charter of slavery and now they swear by the Constitution. (Interruptions)

Shri V. P. Nayar: He was a congressman then.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): How does that affect matters now?

Mr Speaker: Order, order.

Acharya Kripalani: I have their latest party resolution itself which gives us the picture of the situation when the Centre was obliged to interfere. This is what their resolution says.

"Economic life was disrupted; education sabotaged, normal life brought to a stand-still; a state of chaos and lawlessness created"

Srimati Biju Chakravarty (Barrhat): By whom?

Acharya Kripalani: By whomsoever, but not by the Centre.

An Hon. Member: By the Home Minister.

Acharya Kripalani: I deny it was created by the Home Minister. You yourself complained that he did not go to Kerala; you accused him of it. I do believe he did not go to Kerala, but his spirit did go and you do not believe in spirits. What was the poor Central Government to do? In the country there was an impression, on account of the bullying tactics of our friends which were manifest last year here, when even a telegram which can never be considered a secret document, was not placed before the House that the Centre was yielding to the bullying of the Communists. The Government would not allow the P.S.P. to give a description of what was happening there in Kerala. At every stage, I accused the Centre, it had shown soft regard for the communists. They had a soft corner for the communists and now they have been served right. Even the Prime Minister is served right. If his rath has gone two feet down and if he is considered by our communist friends as mortal, I do not know when the communist friends considered anybody to be immortal. If they consider the Prime Minister mortal, it is good for the soul of the Prime Minister that he has come down and become a more moral.

They—the communists—have said that the movement is communal. I want to understand what is the meaning of communalism. Communalism means that one community wants to gain advantage over another community. Communalism means that one community wants to take advantage at the expense of the nation. There is no other definition of communalism. Now, there is another aspect of communalism. Communalism divides, not unites. But here this communalism is so communalistic that it unites peoples. It unites the Catholics; and the Nair community, which in the beginning had been set against each other by the communists. They were set against each other and the

communists enjoyed the fruit of this disunion for sometime.

But this new communalism is such that it unites the people. It unites the Hindus, the Christians, the Mussalmans and everybody else excepting the communists. They talk of the vested interests; But these people—the communists—went down on their knees before Birla. (Interruptions). They went down on their knees licking his boots and denying to the labourers what they enjoy in the rest of India, so that they could induce him to start some industry in Kerala. They are talking without their book; they forget what they have been doing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That brought you Rs. 50 lakhs.

Acharya Kripalani: But what about the 50 industries that have been destroyed, which was admitted on the floor of the House? After the communists came to power, instead of increasing employment, they have decreased employment. They have destroyed 50 industries.

Shri C. D. Pandey: They have destroyed men also.

Acharya Kripalani: The facts of the agitation are quite clear. All sections of people—of course, there were Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, etc. joined—they did not cease to be religious. In order to combine together, it is not necessary that people should cease to be religious. The only unreligious people in Kerala are the communists and their fellow-travellers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: And the Harijans and the backward classes.

Acharya Kripalani: Harijans also have religion; if they had no religion, they would not have fought for entry into the temples. The Hindus, Christians and Mussalmans—because they all belong to a religion, therefore, they are communalists.

Christians are communalists; Hindus are communalists; Mussalmans are

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communalists and the movement is communal. And then, it is inspired by vested interests. When the Government was popular, when it was a people's Government, when it was a proletarian Government, how did the people join? Not only the people joined, but also, women and children—because they have imprisoned children also—all of them together. It was worth seeing the movement and those who have seen, have said that "we have never seen such an upsurge in society". All right, leave that—Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians. (Interruptions)

I remember last year I went to a conference called by Vinobaji and Vinobaji said, "Look here, our non-violent methods and sarvodaya are so powerful that even the communist Government came to a compromise with the students at the instance of Shri Kelappan" I was thunder-struck. But you cannot disillusion a saint. He must live in illusion, because with that illusion he can convert people. I knew better. Here is now the testimony of Shri Kelappan. He says

"The two recent incidents in which I had a chance to intervene have taught me a great lesson. One has to be very cautious to deal with a Government which has scant regard for justice. I speak of two student agitations in which I interfered. I am now posing the question to myself: 'Was it not the fear of the spreading agitation that forced the Government to conclude an agreement?'"

He goes further and says

"An important term in the agreement, that of instituting a judicial inquiry, has been dropped."

Then he says:

"The inference of this is clear. That the poor and the unorganised

sections of the people will never receive justice. The result of this will be only the growth of grudges and ill-feeling and also the development of an organised struggle"

This is what a Sarvodaya worker who pleaded with them says. They promised to do certain things and then they refused to do them. Then they talk "conference". Conference with them? With those who time after time have proved that they do not believe in conferences? It is only a camouflage. They want to save time, or Bill time, and they do not want to carry out their promises. This is from Kelappan and he is not in politics any more. And the Sarvodaya people are not in politics and they have passed a resolution that this Government should go. The Sarvodaya workers have passed a resolution, the labour organisations, except those of the communists, have passed resolutions, all the lawyers' associations—lawyers are not a very revolutionary people, they are very respectable—they have passed resolutions, all the panchayats have passed resolutions, the local boards have passed it, the municipalities have passed these, saying that this Government is not wanted. What greater proof could there be that this was a mass upsurge?

At first they said it is a communal movement. Then they came forth and said it is inspired by the Congress. If it is communal, how can it be inspired by the Congress, unless you say the Congress is a communal body, which nobody is going to believe? Why did they say that? Because Congress Governments are amenable to criticism. So they thought that it is best to focus attention on the Congress. Moreover, they have seen last year that Congress is capable of being bullied. So even a telegram was not kept before the House. If the telegram had been kept before the House the Committee which had gone into the question of privileges of this

House would have come to different conclusion. The telegram was worse than what had been alleged in the Press. That is a fact. (Interruptions.) But the Privileges Committee did not consider this telegram, because it was not in the terms of reference. They emphasized the participation of Congress deliberately, because Congress is carrying on Governments. Therefore, it is amenable to blame and criticism. Also they threatened the Congress: if you overthrow the Kerala Ministry, we will create confusion everywhere—in Bengal, in Andhra, in Maharashtra

Shri C. D. Fande: They wanted civil war throughout the country.

Acharya Kripalani: People know better than that. It is no use their denial.

They said that democracy has been imperilled in Kerala. Those who call our Constitution, the Constitution of slavery, they say that democracy is in peril. Let us see what they say: They say that if the Kerala Government had been allowed to run its course of five years, democracy would have been established everywhere else in India. This is what they said with 35 per cent of votes and a majority of two, having induced those two by giving them two Ministries. With 35 per cent votes and a majority of two they say they have democracy while in many States the Congress has, unfortunately, three-fourth, or two-thirds majorities and at least 45 per cent of votes. As if that is not democracy enough, these people say that democracy would have been established in the whole of India if their Ministry had been allowed to run its course. That is exactly what the people feared. Therefore, they took up cudgels.

And who was the leader of the movement? It was not a Congressman. The Congress in the struggle did not pull its weight. And I say the PSP did not pull its weight. Who was the leader of this movement?

Who came before the country as the leader of this movement? He was a non-political person

An Hon. Member: Worst communalist

Acharya Kripalani: He may be a rank communalist. But he was not of the Congress; he was not of the PSP. He did not belong to any political party. Under Mannath Padmanabhan the whole upheaval took its present turn and it became strong. And all the people recognised the leadership of Mannath Padmanabhan, an old man of 85....

An Hon. Member: ... who supported the Communists in the last election.

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, who supported the Communists in the last elections, so spiritedly. (Interruptions) The Prime Minister has been always friendly to them but they turned him into their opponent. Now this Mannath Padmanabhan, who supported them, has turned into their bitter enemy. What could be stronger evidence of their powerful perversity?

All this is in line with the Communist ideology. Everything that they have done, they have done according to the philosophy of Marx, as interpreted by Lenin and Stalin....

An Hon. Member: And understood by Kripalani

Acharya Kripalani:.....and as understood by our communist friends. When the communism came first in India—then the communists were few—when they were in the Congress, there is not a single occasion when they have not received instructions from Russia, and nowadays they are...

Shrimati Bansi Chakravartty: Even about supporting your Government?

Acharya Kripalani: About everything that they do. They believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Not only that. They believe in the dictatorship of the party and the party dictatorship was going to be established in Kerala.

And what steps did they take? First they enunciated a new labour policy. This is what they enunciated: "workers constitute the people". Is that the Constitution of India, I ask? The workers do constitute the people, but there are also other classes of people. We are also among them. Then they say:

"Therefore, their movement is the peoples' movement and hence any action against them will be anti-people in character."

The workers may be right or wrong. They might demolish the mills, they might demolish the factories, as they did in Russia when the Revolution took place. But they are right as they are the people and they must be supported.

Regarding police, they take pride in saying: we have said that police must not interfere with the workers. This is equality before law in which they believe! The fundamental principle of democracy is equality before the law. And they proudly say that they do not believe in the equality of law. And they are talking of the Indian Constitution. If you allow the police not to interfere, what is the meaning of that? You allow different associations in a nation—they may be communities, they may be classes—to fight out their own battles. Could there be anything more confusing than that associations and individuals should fight out their own battles and those who have to maintain law and order, namely, the police, remain silent? If that is your conception of democracy, if that is your conception of (Interruption).

Shri S. A. Dange: I want these quotations to be laid on the Table.

Acharya Kripalani: Here is another principle they enunciated:

"If the majority of workers went outside, the management will not be allowed to run the industry, either by recruiting temporary hands or with the help of loyal workers."

Shri S. A. Dange: That is quite correct.

Acharya Kripalani: I am telling you it is quite correct. Then why do you want me to lay anything on the Table, as if I am telling lies! Of course, I am telling the truth.

And then: The police will interfere only if the lives of the owners and the members of their families are in danger.

Their property may be in danger. Nothing will be done. The manager's life may be in danger. Nothing. The foreman's life may be in danger. Nothing. You say it is the truth... (Interruption). I am quoting from your own bible I am not quoting my scripture but your scripture.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Put it on the Table.

Acharya Kripalani: Whether I put it on the Table or on your head, it does not matter. But I will neither put it on the Table nor on your head, but I will place it in your head if you have one left.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Sir, on a point of order. If a document is cited inside Parliament, is it not necessary that the Member should be called upon to place it on the Table?

Acharya Kripalani: Quite right. But when they themselves say it is true, I am not obliged to keep anything on the Table. I have written notes, and I can place them on the Table, if you like.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is reading a document. How can I ask him to place it on the Table? He must read it and thereafter alone I can ask him to place it on the Table, if he has the original. If any hon. Member in the opposition is questioning the correctness of this, the hon. Member will put it on the Table, if he has got the original.

Acharya Kripalani: I am not reading any document. It is a typed note.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Any hon. Member can give a summary of what he has read about something. If he reads out from a document, then it is another matter.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Sir, the whole thing is going down in the record.

Mr. Speaker: Whoever comes next may say "this is wrong". Very well.

Acharya Kripalani: You heard them say it is correct. Shri Dange said it is correct. Then why do you want me to keep anything on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Acharya Kripalani: Then, they interfered with the course of justice. On the floor of the Assembly they said that they had withdrawn 354 cases, at that time. How many they have withdrawn afterwards, we do not know. And it was also admitted that most of these cases were against the Communists.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Three thousand.

Acharya Kripalani: I can understand that the cases were against the Communists. I can also understand that the previous Government was anti-communist and they arbitrarily put charges against them. But then, when they came into power, the judges would at least give a judgment which is impartial. Where was then the necessity of withdrawing so many cases?

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Then, also, in 326 cases where judgments had been given and fines imposed, the fines were remitted and returned back. Afterwards, this has been a continuous process wherever a communist is concerned. You can read the judgment of Mr. Shankara Menon, the Chief Justice. It is very illuminating. How they have interfered with the police, I have told you. With the magistracy and with the judges they have interfered and brought false cases against those who belong to other parties and got them convicted.

Shri Dange said, "Oh, yes, we want that there should be no interference by the police wherever there is a labour trouble." But I know that whenever there was labour trouble created by any organisation other than the Communists, the police did interfere and the magistracy did interfere. Then they established cell courts, and these cell courts gave orders to the officers—individual communists and the members of the cell courts issued order, they issued orders even how cases should be tried and conducted.

They allow tenants to occupy land, not only the land of the private people but also forest lands. They did not interfere with this. This is their idea of equality before the law.

Then, contracts were given to party men and when there was a report against one contract of rice from Andhra they said "this report is wrong". Finished.

And then, they created the co-operatives. Of whom? Of predominantly communist people, and to them also they gave contracts at extraordinary rates. There was no question of competitive rates.

Now, how do they defend themselves? I have read their pamphlet which they have written in reply to the Kerala PCCs. The Kerala PCC. issued a document against them, and they have given an answer to it. I will give you only one instance of the

[Acharya Kripalani]

answer. They have quoted me there —page 42 If anybody has the report, he can look into it They must have got it I had in an article said:

"I am conscious of the fact that Congressmen do indulge in irregularities There are instances where it is alleged that they have interfered with the administration, not excluding the police and the judiciary Criminal cases are said to have been withdrawn at the instance of Congressmen There have been political murders in Congress-ruled provinces Congressmen try to do many things that are undemocratic to perpetuate Congress rule"

This is the bare quotation that is given What I have said after that, they have dropped I have said this is not the Congress policy, individual Congressmen do this I have said this is not the policy of our Government, individuals for their benefit or for the benefit of their relatives or friends do such things And I have said clearly that when a Congressman interferes with the administration, he has 'a bad conscience' But when the Communists interfere with the administration, they have no bad conscience, they have a clear conscience, they are doing their duty, they are doing their dharma according to Marx as interpreted by Lenin and Stalin, and now that Stalin is historically liquidated, only by Lenin and by them! I have said this before also.

The whole trouble is that their values are perverse What is right with Congressmen, however defective their action may be, is wrong with them What is really wrong in democracy is right with them They wanted to establish in Kerala, and through Kerala, a communist government or party government

Shri S A Dange tells us that the people are uncomfortable Yes, the people were uncomfortable They

were very very uncomfortable, Mr. Dange, with all the things that were going on in the province that you had claimed for yourself They were uncomfortable. If this disease goes on spreading, then, what will happen to our liberty, what will happen to our freedom? We will have a party rule, we will be suppressed as the people are suppressed in China and Russia We do not want this kind of suppression It is better to have no bread than to have one's liberty lost, if this the kind of liberty allowed to the people

17 hrs.

Why should the Communists complain? What have they lost? After all, democracy means government by consent The people had withdrawn their consent It has been proved to the hilt that the people had withdrawn it Suppose the people have not I say, new elections are less costly than putting down the agitation that was there Why did they not take the Prime Minister's advice whose foreign and home policy they have always supported? Why? Because, it pinches them That is all The Prime Minister is all right But, if he says anything against the communist, he is wrong His credit has gone down When you agree with them, you are a good man If you disagree with them, you are a devil You are engaged in a conspiracy against them This is a strange way of arguing one set of morals for yourself and another set of morals for others I say it was definitely more dignified and cheaper to have a new election than to deal with the agitation that was going on in Kerala

The Central Government gave them all opportunities, whatever they wanted They wanted to terrorise the people by flag marches The Defence Minister gave them the army to have their march They

wanted to guard some Central Government installations and they wanted the military which was given to them. Nobody was going to do anything there

An Hon. Member: They wanted a link

Acharya Kripalani: They have the link in Delhi

What have they lost? After all, a mid-term election. It gives the opposition parties an advantage that we can also, if the Congress misgoverns, ask for mid-term elections. It is an advantage to the opposition parties. It is no advantage to the party in power, because, after all, they have 14 or 15 Governments and the Central Government. The advantage is yours and yet you cry?

There is another thing. You can pose before the people as martyrs. But, you begin to weep. Gandhi used to say, if injustice is done to you and you suffer in silence, you grow, you expand. They would have expanded. People would have sympathised with them. But, they begin to abuse, they begin to curse. How can the people who curse be martyrs? When Christ was put on the cross, he did not curse his enemies. He rather blessed his enemies. If you have to appear as martyrs, the opportunity was given to you. But, you have wasted the opportunity.

Again, you have got a principle established. It is impossible in India any more to take away this movement of civil disobedience. It was taught by Gandhi; and it will remain. It was the Congress who denounced it in a democracy. You have been indulging in it. Today, you denounce it. I cannot say that the PSP should denounce civil disobedience because we have indulged in it. You denounce it. It does not lie in your mouth. We have the whole field of India where we can organise civil disobedience provided there is a call

for it. Civil disobedience means that all other remedies are exhausted.

Then, you say you called for a conference. The Catholics pleaded on their knees for a conference on the Education Bill and you refused it.

Some Hon. Members: When?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Acharya Kripalani: They did, I say. It is wrong. They—the Catholics—wanted it and said, let us sit together. You said, nothing will be altered.

I say, all these advantages the Communists have. They have got first of all, mid-term elections. Their Chief Minister said, we are certain of winning a victory. If they have a victory, they will justify themselves. They have been given the crown of thorn of martyrdom which they are repudiating. Similarly, civil disobedience has been established as some thing which cannot be taken away from India. What have they lost? What are they crying for? In every point they have gained.

Some Hon. Members: We are not crying.

Acharya Kripalani: It is just like—I should not say it—a sex which kicks and begins to weep itself. It is just like that. It is their error and they begin to weep themselves.

I am sure the House will agree with me that there was ample cause for the interference that was provided for in the Constitution. I am only sorry that the trouble was allowed to grow and that the Government had not interfered earlier. I assure you that is the complaint of the Kerala people also. We have got to be very careful lest we establish here a proletarian dictatorship, a party dictatorship that would annihilate all our liberties.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi East): Mr Speaker, it was exactly two years

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ago that our esteemed President visited Kerala and on the 14th of August, 1957 he made this statement:

"I am happy that this great experiment which is being made in your State is going to serve as a lesson not only to other States but to the country as a whole, as an example of co-existence."

It is an irony of fate that, within two years, our President, who, with his trusting nature had expected great things from this experiment in Kerala, has had to come to us and confess that this experiment is a failure. A lesson has undoubtedly been learnt, but it is a different lesson from what the President with his good and trusting nature had imagined. Archarya Kripalani in his magnificent speech, has said that the people who had illusions have learnt a lesson and "serve them right". I will not be so unkind. I do feel that this lesson, even if it has been learnt at some cost to the country, has been well and truly learnt. The Home Minister, this morning, expressed regret that this intervention by the President became necessary. I am sure that we all regret in this House the fact that it was made necessary for the smooth running of the Constitution to be disturbed in any State of our Union.

It has also been said that this may be a bad precedent. A political party in power at the Centre advising the President to remove a Government of another political party still enjoying a majority is not a very happy expedient. Good friends of mine have said: "Today it may be the Communist party, tomorrow it may be the Gantantra Parishad or the P.S.P., and the day after it may be the Swatantra Party. I do not suspect the good motives of the Government. I do not think that they would consciously do an injustice to an opposition party. Indeed, the statement made by the Home Minister

this morning showed conclusively that, if any one leaned over backward and showed more patience and indulgence than was due, it was the present Government in regard to Kerala. Therefore, I do not suspect their motives, but I do think it is unfortunate if one party Government puts itself in the position of being so accused rightly or wrongly. I think there could be better days of dealing with a situation such as has arisen.

Under article 103 of our Constitution, if a single hon. Member of this House behaves in a way that it disqualifies him from maintaining his seat, the power to remove him is given to the President. But the President does not act on the advice of his Cabinet. The article lays down that the case will be referred to the Election Commission, and it goes so far as to say that the President "shall act" on the advice of the Election Commission. In other words, a quasi-judicial remedy is found by which an independent judgment is brought to bear and the President acts on it. I wish some such expedient had been devised in this case. Indeed, my good friend Dr. K. B. Menon provided all of us with such an opportunity almost a year ago. He asked for an investigation into the misrule in Kerala. If at that time that move had not been frustrated, we would all have been in a happier position because today the President and this House would have been in possession of a judgment of a quasi-judicial tribunal or authority proving the indictment and making the removal of the Kerala Communist Government a harmless, neutral, non-political act. I think that, in future this precedent might be avoided and something on these judicial lines might be devised.

As I pointed out, if one single hon. Member cannot be removed without a judicial procedure, not by the President on the advice of his Cabinet,

then surely a duly elected State Government should not be removeable without the same care and the same scrupulous investigation.

But the real issue of this debate is very simple. Have the people of Kerala got the right to choose and change their Government from time to time? By "time to time" I do not mean five years. Our Constitution lays down that Parliament and the Assemblies can be dissolved earlier than the stated term. That is only the maximum. Articles 72, 174(2) and 164 make it perfectly clear that the existence of a State Government is at the pleasure of the Governor, and that the life of the State Assembly is also at the discretion of the Governor who may dissolve it at any moment.

The thesis behind this, which we have taken from the British Parliament, is that at no stage should a divergence of wishes be allowed to develop between the electorate on the one side and Parliament on the other, and when the Head of the State, be it the British Crown or our own President or the Governor of Kerala, becomes aware that a divergence has developed, it becomes his duty to dissolve Parliament and to have fresh elections so that the identity of views may be restored.

The Governor in his Report makes it clear on pages 12, 13 and 15 that in his opinion the Communist Kerala Government had lost the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the people. He also makes it clear in his report that that Government was guilty of misrule and of subverting the Constitution. If that is so, the question arises: why did he not dismiss the Communist Ministry of Kerala? The answer is that normally the Governor acts on the advice of his Chief Minister. Therefore, we find that if Central intervention had to take place, two people are responsible, primarily the Chief Minister of Kerala who, despite the

Prime Minister's advice, despite the obvious gap between the people's confidence and his Government, clung to office in a way no self-respecting Chief Minister should cling to office. It was high time for him to go to the people and ask for a fresh mandate. We cannot imagine any British Prime Minister clinging to office under conditions which Shri Nambudiripad thought were good enough. On the other hand, I do believe that the Governor could have and should have dismissed the Chief Minister and called another Chief Minister to office, who would have advised dissolution. The British Crown has twice dismissed Prime Ministers who, like Shri Nambudiripad, tried to outstay their welcome. It is true that this has not been done in recent times, but that is, as I said, because no British Prime Minister in that democracy would cling to his office one day after his mandate was really challenged.

Thus, by a process of elimination, we come to this conclusion that if the people of Kerala were to be given a chance to change their Government, the Proclamation by the President became inevitable. Clause C(iv) of the Proclamation lays down that elections shall be held "as soon as possible." I do hope, and I am sure the House will agree with this, that no single day will be allowed to pass that is not necessary before the people of Kerala have a chance to cast their mandate. Faced with this situation, reluctantly as one does, I see no option, every Member of the House who respects the Constitution will have no option, but to vote for the Resolution moved this morning by the hon. Home Minister.

I have another equally fundamental ground for supporting the President's action. It has already been stated by Acharya Kripalani that it became necessary to intervene, to remove this Government, because the democratic rights and liberties of the people of Kerala were in danger and

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because the Constitution was being subverted. We have heard some amount of talk in this House and outside about democratic liberties coming from the quarters that it does, it has an audacity that takes one's breath away. What kind of democracy does the Communist Party believe in, and what kind of Constitution do they achieve or establish when they come to power? Since Acharya Kripalani's remark about Lenin was questioned, I shall take the liberty of reminding the House what the concept of democracy or dictatorship of Lenin, who still remains the Father of that Church is. This is what he said. This is from his Collected Works published by the Communist Party itself

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam)
What is the Volume number?

Shri M. R. Masani: Collected Works, Vol. 21, pages 155 and 156, International Publishers, New York. This is Lenin's fundamental thesis about the nature of Communism and the nature of bourgeois democracy

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: New York edition?

Shri M. R. Masani: Published by your people, the International Publishers, a Communist publishing house in New York. He says,

"The State is an organ or apparatus of force to be used by one class against another a machine for the oppression of one class by another. So long as the State remains an apparatus for the bourgeoisie to use force against the proletariat, so long can the slogan of the proletariat be only the destruction of the State, but when the State has become proletarian, when it has become an apparatus of force to

be used by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, then we shall be fully and unreservedly for a strong power and centralism... The substitution of the proletarian State for the bourgeois State is impossible without a violent revolt."

The Communist International, when it came into existence, naturally agreed with this. I shall quote from the Statutes of the Communist International adopted in 1920.

"Communism repudiates parliamentarianism as the form of the future it repudiates the possibility of winning over the parliaments, its aim is to destroy parliamentarianism. Therefore it is only possible to speak of utilising the bourgeois State organisations with the object of destroying them"

And here comes an anticipation of Kerala. The Comintern talked of a local Communist Government faced by a non-Communist Centre

"If the Communists have the majority in the local Government institutions, they must (1) carry on a revolutionary opposition to the bourgeois Central authority, (2) do all for the aid of the poor population (economic measures, establishment or attempt to establish an armed workers' militia), (3) point out on every occasion the barriers which the bourgeois State power puts against really great changes, (4) develop on this basis the sharpest revolutionary propaganda without fearing a conflict with the State. Each Communist must remember that he is not a 'legislator' who is bound to seek agreements with the other legislators, but an agitator of the Party, detailed into the enemy camp

so, Parliament is the enemy camp

"... in order to carry out the orders of the Party there. The

Communist Member is answerable not to the wide masses of his constituents, but to his own Communist Party—legal or illegal”

This is the Communist conception of democracy! It is obvious that it has nothing in common with the conception embodied in our own democratic Constitution

This morning a Member of our House told me “Oh, but Lenin is out of date, at Amritsar the Communist Party accepted the Parliamentary path to socialism” Since there are people in this House who, evidently, are under that illusion, let me refer to what was decided at the Amritsar Congress of the Communist Party in April, 1958

Six months before the Amritsar Congress took place, when this alleged change of line was brought into force, there was a conference in Moscow of the Communist Parties of the world. The Indian Communist Party was represented there in November 1957 by a delegation led by Shri Ajay Ghosh, the General Secretary of the Party, but very cleverly and for tactical reasons they did not sign the Moscow Declaration. On the other hand, Shri Ghosh, on returning to India, made it clear that the absence of signature was purely tactical. This is what he said in the *New Age* the organ of the Communist Party

“The specific form in which the unity of the world Communist movement has been achieved in the past is no longer suitable. Past forms therefore should not be revived. At the same time, there is a necessity of closer contact between Communist Parties, greater exchange of experiences and views. Concerted action on common issues thus will strengthen the struggle of the working classes in all countries.”

In other words Shri Ghosh reaffirmed the link with Moscow, made it very clear that the Communist Party of

India is not just an ordinary Indian political party, but it is one finger on the two hands of the international Communist conspiracy

Now, Sir, the Amritsar decisions are nothing but a paraphrase of the Moscow resolution. Just to give an example, let me quote three passages. I would not take up much time. I shall quote only three short passages to show how the language of the Moscow Declaration has been paraphrased verbatim into the text of the preamble to the Constitution of the Communist Party adopted at Amritsar in April, 1958. Let me give just three short quotations, but anyone who reads those documents will find that one is merely a carbon copy of the other.

Now this is the Moscow Declaration

Stronger fraternal relations and friendship between the Socialist countries call for a determined effort to overcome survivals of bourgeois nationalism and chauvinism.”

The preamble to the Amritsar Constitution is

“The Communist Party fights against chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism.”

Again the Moscow Declaration says

At the bed rock of the relations between the countries of the world socialist system and all the Communist and Workers' Parties lie the principle of proletarian internationalism.”

The preamble to the Amritsar decision reads

The Communist Party of India bases itself on the principle of proletarian internationalism.”

I could go on quoting sentence after sentence showing that the whole preamble is just a copy of the Moscow Declaration.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The hon Member may quote from 1920, that is all right.

Shri M. R. Masani: Now, what was the Amritsar thesis? The Amritsar

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thesis was the application of the Moscow Declaration, that there were two paths to socialism. I may mention for the benefit of the House that in 1956, during the first flush of reaction against Stalin, Mr Khrushchev had said that there were many paths to socialism, but two years later, when the retreat to Stalinism started, the many paths became just two paths. The two paths to socialism embodied in the Moscow Declaration are as follows:

The parliamentary path. The parliamentary path may lead to winning of State power and thereafter the parliament is to be used for transforming parliament itself into an instrument serving the working people.

which now means the communist party.

In addition the communist must launch a non-parliamentary mass struggle and smash the resistance of reactionary forces.

This is a nice parliamentary method which is a first alternative. The second alternative is worse.

The second path for which the party has to be prepared is one of 'non-peaceful transition to socialism'.

Justification for this path is to be found in the observation of Lenin.

Leninism teaches and experience confirms that the ruling classes never relinquish power voluntarily.

Therefore, both alternatives in the end become one alternative, which is that, without a violent revolution and destruction of the State apparatus, no transition to socialism is possible.

Shri Nagi Reddy: That has been proved in India.

Shri M. R. Masani: If this is the proof that they have, they are welcome to have it. I think India has proved just the reverse. India has proved that the transition to socialism, whether we like it or not, is, and can be, attempted peacefully and democratically. (Interruptions).

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In spite of the Swatantra Party?

Shri M. R. Masani: I said 'Whether we like it or not'.

I do not believe in denying historical facts, whether I like them or not. (Interruptions). That is the monopoly of the Communist Party. As Acharya Kripalani has rightly pointed out, the practice of the Communist Party in Kerala has faithfully followed these theories which I have just quoted. Lenin said that the bourgeois State must be smashed and should be replaced by the dictatorship of the proletariat which means the dictatorship of the Communist Party.

Well in India the Kerala Government had to face these three hostile forces, which did not allow them to smash the bourgeois State. One force was the Central Government which was not in their control. The second force was enlightened public opinion within Kerala itself, and the third was the Constitution. So, faced with these the Constitution, the Central Government and public opinion, they could not do what Lenin did in Moscow, but they did very nearly the same, and the summary of the report which we have seen today, and Acharya Kripalani's evidence, show that they did several things or tried to do them.

They tried to build the party into a parallel administration. They took measures to secure the obedience or the impotence of the State administration and its officials. They gave effective power to their own cells and local units to override the machinery of the State. They conferred on these

people immunity from criminal law and the punishment for criminal acts. And, as a result of these four measures, they tried to exercise a subdued terror against all who would not line up with them. A citizen of Kerala and a former Minister of the Kerala Government has been quoted publicly to have said 'I have lost my Indian citizenship. I can only regain it, if I agree to take up a communist party membership card'. When a former Minister of the Kerala Government feels that his citizenship is being taken away from him as a result of this Government, and the only way he can have full rights is by becoming a limb of the party in power, then, I think, it will be agreed that you have a situation very nearly parallel to that in Hungary or that in Tibet.

The only difference between Hungary and Tibet on the one side and Kerala on the other is that, in the one case, there was an Iron Curtain and the Red Army or the Chinese Army, while in the other, there is the Indian Constitution and the rule of law in this country. If it had not been for the fact that the rule of law is here, that the Red Army is not here and the Iron Curtain is not here, the people of Kerala would have today been undergoing the same slavery that the people of Hungary and Tibet are undergoing today.

Therefore, this action had to be taken, if we did not want within our own country a Hungary or a Tibet. Are we going to have the shame of standing by and seeing our people enslaved again within ten years of our Independence? That, I think, was the issue before the country. As I say, it seemed there was no other constitutional method than the President's Proclamation to achieve this end.

There is just one last point. What is the duty of democrats faced by a party that tries to use the mechanism of democracy for its destruction? Are we to stand by and helplessly see the people of Kerala or of India taken under toe by a ruthless minority

which fights elections and tries to use parliament, as I quoted, for its own destruction? Is there an obligation on us to hand over our Constitution, the shield of our liberties, to be used as a cloak and dagger of a future tyranny? Has the Communist Party, in other words, the right to claim the facilities of democracy?

Put it another way: One of the rules of the democratic game is, as was mentioned by Acharya Kripalani, it is government by consent. Shri G. B. Pant also made that point this morning. There can be no democracy if there is no tolerance, if there is no give-and-take, if people will not hand over office peacefully to those who defeat them at the polls. Can you plan tennis with a man who does not agree to return your service? What kind of tennis will it be? Again, what kind of a cricket will it be if a team is sent in to bat and it refuses to vacate the pitch even after ten of their people are out. This is exactly what the Communist Party in Kerala and every Communist Government does.

An Hon. Member: We did not do that.

Shri M. R. Masani: If you allow them to occupy the pitch, they will refuse to vacate the pitch for eternity.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: What has your own leader said about Kerala?

Shri M. R. Masani: Never mind my leader.

I am talking here as a Member of this House, responsible to my constituency and to my conscience. There is no question of leadership here. This is a question on which I am speaking on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group which is going to vote for the President's Proclamation and the Home Minister's resolution.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Member is quoting scriptures.

Shri M. R. Masani: My hon. friends will quote the devil or God as it suits them. They are welcome to do so. I was saying that the real issue is this: Should a democracy allow the enemies of democracy to utilise democratic processes for their own destruction? I shall not answer that question, because I shall be accused of intolerance. I shall quote a very well-known British socialist, Mr. E. F. M. Durbin from his book *Politics of Democratic Socialism* which is well-known to my Socialist friends here. Now, Mr. Durbin was a junior Minister in the last British Labour Government, and one of the theoreticians of the British Labour Party whom my hon. friends will not accuse of being reactionary.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Now, does he belong to the Forum of Free Enterprise?

Shri M. R. Masani: This is what Mr Durbin says

He has answered the questions that I have tried to put. He has said

"In the first place, I think it is important to realise that Fascists and Communists cannot claim, as their right, the privileges of a democratic society

"We should continuously remind ourselves that the enemies of democracy have no moral right to the privileges of democracy, and that a time may come when, to defend ourselves, it will be necessary to suppress their political organisation

"It is only the intolerant who cannot be tolerated, and those who deny freedom to others have lost the right to freedom for themselves."

I think this is a sentiment with which every good student of communism and of democracy would find it impossible

to disagree. Now, I am saying that the Communist Party has no right to exist. If, today, the Indian people are allowing them to exist, if today the Indian people ... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members go on interrupting, what is the wonder? They interrupted there in Kerala. (Interruptions). Order, order. Hon. Members who are trying to oppose this Proclamation and who are trying to oppose the resolution for approval of the Proclamation must show greater calmness here. The very accusation is that they did not allow law and order to be maintained properly in Kerala. If hon. Members make it impossible for me to carry on here, I do not know what they had done there. (Interruptions).

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): We will keep quiet provided you promise us protection

Mr. Speaker: Yes

Shri V P Nayar: But when Shri Masani makes such statements, we must take note of them

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members will not misunderstand me, I always find that there is not as much heckling from the right side as from the left side. I find that constantly, except the hon. the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Group, all the others seem to be, sometime or the other, doing half their speeches by interruption. They will keep quiet hereafter

Shri M. R. Masani: In a country like Britain, the Communist danger simply does not exist. They are too educated and too mature a people to take Communist propaganda seriously. And yet here is a theoretician of the British Labour Party who quite clearly says that if ever the time came in Britain when Communist activities became a danger to the State, his Party would have no hesitation in outlawing the Communist Party. We in India are not as happily placed as the people of Britain. We have not

got the same education, we have not got the same tradition of democracy. Even so, I have enough faith in the Indian people and their intelligence to say that we need not ban the Communist Party of India. Let the Indian people show their *meherbani* to the Communist Party of allowing them to function legally, because the Indian people have the intelligence, if properly led, to realise the difference between democracy and Communism and close their doors against the latter. The only thing is this: in order that we can allow them the liberty of functioning normally and officially, it is doubly necessary that they should be defeated politically. Let us not use police power to defeat our opponents. Let us defeat them by the weight of political intelligence and superior morality.

Now, in order to do that, two things are necessary. One is that we must not forget the real nature of Communism, its theory and its practice. I quoted the statement of the President in the beginning, because it seemed to me then—and it is obvious now—that it was based on too much of a trusting nature, too much of an innocence about the real nature of the theory and practice of Communism, whether in this country or abroad. Let us hope that that lesson has been learnt, wherever it needed to be learnt. In other words, let us not have any illusions about the people we are dealing with. Let us remember the old proverb: 'He who sups with the Devil needs a long spoon'.

The other thing that needs to be learnt is that in the face of the totalitarian threat, all patriotic citizens, all good democrats, have to sink their differences and come together. Whether we are socialists or conservatives, whether we are Catholics or Muslims, as Acharya Kripalani pointed out, the nature of Communism is such that it drives us all together. The only difference is that if we are driven together in time, as in Kerala, we may escape; if

we are driven together too late, it may be too late for us to get out of the net.

One would like to think, therefore, that as a result of these two years' unfortunate experience in Kerala that lesson has been learnt, that we have learnt, as Abraham Lincoln once put it, that "a nation cannot be half slave and half free", that freedom is indivisible, that we cannot have a Free India and not a Free Kerala, that if India is to remain free, Kerala also has to be liberated.

I have no doubt that the people of Kerala have learnt the lesson. They have shown it in practice. They have shown it by their struggle, a united struggle. They have shown it by their sufferings and by the blood that they have shed. But I think we shall be letting down the people of Kerala—and that grand old man, Mannath Padmanabhan, whom they have thrown up as the symbol of their resistance—if we do not also learn this lesson at second-hand. Let us learn from them the real nature of Communist rule. Let us tell the people of Kerala that we admire what they have done, that in fighting for their liberties they have fought for ours also, and that this House will not let them down.

Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the Home Minister.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, spokesmen of two ideological camps who have tried to analyse developments in Kerala from their standpoints, one ideological camp represented by Shri S. A. Dange and the other represented by two other hon. Members, Acharya Kripalani and Shri M. R. Masani, unfortunately, have not come to the realities of the situation. As we all know, Shri Masani is haunted by the fear of Communism and today he has to come to the conclusion, because of this haunting fear of Communism, that even the Congress is going Communist. I for one would not like to

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interpret events in Kerala from a partisan angle. I would neither like to go with those who worship a negative creed of anti-Communism nor would I follow those who fanatically worship a particular ideology known as Communism. I feel—and I am proud in saying this—that the vast majority of the Congress people in the country, and people at large today, in considering democratic development in this country are not in any way influenced by the 'ideological conflict', or the partisan view points.

Therefore, freeing myself from this conflict, I would like to consider the situation in Kerala. What has happened in Kerala? My hon friend, Shri M. R. Masani, asked: how are we going to fight the Communists? Are we going to fight them democratically? Are we going to fight them with due regard to the fundamentals of the Constitution or are we going to allow an undermining of the Constitution with disastrous consequences for the future? This is the issue before the House.

I do recognise that events had come to a pass where Central intervention was inevitable. There was no escape from it. I have discussed this question with Communists and they themselves admitted—as several other leading people of Kerala admitted—that at a particular phase of the struggle, the situation had gone out of control. But when I say intervention had become inevitable, are we not to consider the antecedents—who brought about the situation and did we act without violating the spirit of the Constitution?

I would like to refer to the Constituent Assembly Debates, particularly when this article was discussed. Some of the Members of the Constituent Assembly are present here. Then Shri H. V. Kamath raised an objection. I would like to refer to what he said at that time when this emer-

gency article 356 was debated. He said:

"Do we want to confer powers upon the Union Government to see that peace, order and tranquillity in the State are not jeopardised or are we going to confer powers upon the Union Government to intervene in the internal affairs of the State?"

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Shri Kamath had asked for intervention

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Raj Bareilly): Shri H. V. Kamath is supporting the intervention

Shri Khadilkar: Shri Kamath has a right to change his opinion. Shri Dange has also a right to change his opinion, if he believes in democracy today. I cannot believe those who claim to be Gandhians saying that a person has no right to change his opinion. You have a right to change your opinion and, therefore, you must also accept his *bona fides*. When this article was debated, Dr Ambedkar persuaded the Constituent Assembly to accept it with this viewpoint, that it would be almost a dead-letter; it would be taken advantage of in the last resort, normally it would not be invoked. These were the words of Dr Ambedkar. At that time, Dr Kunzru said the same thing. He expressed doubt. Today, a certain situation has developed in Kerala. When that development was taking place, did the Party in power at the Centre and in 13 other States act up to the spirit of the Constitution?

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): Cent per cent

Shri Khadilkar: Leave aside the letter of the Constitution.

I would like to make an appeal to the Prime Minister, because when I move in the streets I find that even the common man is stirred, today his faith in democracy is shaken. In this

country, we may talk of Constitutions, we may talk of Parliament, but Government is certainly sustained by faith in a person, and today the vast majority of the people outside have an immense faith in Panditji and, therefore, this democracy or democratic system is sustained. We cannot ignore this fact. If their faith is destroyed, if it is shattered, if it is outraged, are we going to ignore it and say 'Look here, once in a way, we were not prepared to tolerate a Communist Ministry coming to power through elections. Therefore we must express our glee in this fashion' Are we paying real tribute to our Constitutional faith? We know what happened in the name of the Constitution when Hitler came to power. We know the same type of Constitution, very well outlined, was there in Spain, but when Franco forced his way to power, he shattered the Constitution. (Interruptions)

I know how it happened. In Spain events happened in such a way that the Constitution was perverted and allowed to be perverted. We remember those days when Pandit Nehru used to move from place to place giving the implications of this Spanish civil war to the people and teaching them a lesson 'If you want to live for democracy you will have to be very vigilant'. I remember one of his speeches in Poona one of those days. I was very much impressed by that, how certain events in international affairs affect people.

Therefore, while we are trying today to justify a certain action taken by the Central Government, are we going to justify all the acts, the antecedents of that act? In my opinion it is vitiated. If I were to pass moral judgment, I would say, in the eyes of the people, in the spirit of the Constitution, a Government that has no other course in a particular case—that they had to intervene—stands morally condemned. I cannot minimise this issue in any other manner.

Why does the Constitution envisage

Pandit K C Sharma: Because you are in anger.

Shri Khadilkar: I am not angry, I am not frustrated as so many of you are. (Interruptions) I say I am not a bundle of frustration as I see everybody here.

What I was saying was this. From one side the Constitution empowers the Centre to intervene. I have gone through the scheme of the Constitution. It lays it down as a duty, as an obligation of the Centre to intervene to give protection to the legally constituted Government. I have consulted judicial opinion in the country. I have consulted legal luminaries, and no one with a clear conscience or a certain ideological faith for this or for that type has come forward and said that this is in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution. Because you are intervening here in such a way what happens? Are we to understand that this Constitution is to be operated by the Union Government to their convenience? If we are going to support this proposition in this country there is no possibility of any Government—leave aside the Communist Government—functioning in any State which is not falling in line with the Congress completely. Today men like Shri Masani are trying to mobilise revolution within the Congress and outside Congress in the country and saying 'Oh, Congress is today undermining the liberties of the people. Rajaji, his leader, has said that it is a constitutional rebellion'.

You must look at this again. If you bear them in mind, I would like to remind the Home Minister who is sitting here of what he did when he acted in one way while dealing with the Kerala situation. I admit the communists have committed mistakes. A certain barrier was created between the people who were ruling and

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the Opposition. That has been admitted by the Chief Minister of Kerala on several occasions. And, the communists, perhaps, did not try to win them over or did not succeed. That is just possible.

But, in one case you intervene on the side of the law-breakers, those who were out to pull out a Ministry legally elected and constitutionally elected. But what did you do in Bombay when there was a genuine upsurge?

Shri Nath Pai: They made a basic mistake.

Shri Khadilkar: You tried to impose a solution of this August Assembly without consulting the people of Bombay, Gujerat and Maharashtra (Interruptions). One of the colleagues of the Prime Minister said: If you do not allow debate, discussion and persuasion, in a democracy people are likely to take the issue to the streets. The Prime Minister declared at Amritsar: If you are threatening that issues will be decided in the streets, then, I will also meet these people with the danda.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Where?

Shri Khadilkar: I will quote it if necessary. I do not know where he has kept that danda. In the case of Maharashtra when 125 people and more—they were innocent people—who were trying to agitate and demonstrate in a peaceful way were killed like flies, you glorified the Chief Minister by upgrading him, shook hands with a man who has not the least consideration for democracy or for human values. And today what is the position? If you consider you have stabilised the Maharashtra situation, you are wrong. But the main consideration is, while operating the Constitution if you are going to show discrimination on the side of law-

breakers to intervene in Kerala and on the side of a sort of dictator and ruthless man in Bombay, you pat him and say, all right, kill people to your heart's content; it does not matter; we are going to impose a solution on the people concerned and we are not going to listen to them, is this the way of living up to the spirit of the Constitution? (Interruptions). I want to know this. Therefore, it has outraged the common mind. Kerala has roused these people and they are discussing the issues. Constitutions are to be lived upto. The Constitution is not a dead document. And, in the ideological conflict that is going on, I am afraid, it is likely to be torn to pieces. If the Central Government and the Congress party which rules in 14 States are going to take this attitude that in this land no other party through constitutional channels, can ever aspire to come to office, I fear, there is no future for democracy. So, this event in Kerala is a great tragedy in the early period of our democracy when we have got to create better precedents for the generations to come. We are not here concerned so much for tomorrow.

Those who were talking about Kerala just now quoted several instances and said that these things have happened. But you must go to find out what is happening in Kerala. I have talked to the people, High Court Judges, ex-Ministers and common people. They say,—excuse me for saying this; I am trying to convey the feelings of the people of Kerala—they say that they are disgusted with party rule in the State once for all. This is their feeling because they have had experience of the Congress, of the P.S.P. and, unfortunately, when they gave an opportunity to the communists, the communists also did not, perhaps, satisfy them as they should have. This is the position. If such a feeling grows in the country, where is the growth of democracy and parliamentary institutions; if people feel

that they have no faith in party rule, where is the future for democracy? This is a question which should be considered very calmly and quietly by this House

One more thing So far as communist rule in Kerala is concerned, I have expressed myself sufficiently

Shri Nath Pai: Very eloquently

Shri Khadilkar: And they did not operate the constitutional machinery as they ought to have And because of that failure a certain disillusionment that was existing has further grown I do admit that (Interruptions)

I was reminded of a crisis of a somewhat similar nature that took place in 1931 in Britain when the Labour Government came to power The conservatives manoeuvred the international finance world in such a manner that they conspired to bring down that Government At that hour a great political thinker in Britain had uttered certain warnings for those men like the Congress people who believe in socialism, as I take it or the communists or others of us, excluding Shri Masani, of course in this House (Interruptions)

Shri M. R. Masani: A few million others outside this House also

Shri Khadilkar: I would like to read that passage for the benefit of the communists and for the benefit of the House

It has been observed by a very great thinker while dealing with the 1931 crisis in Britain

Shri Nath Pai: Who is he?

Shri Khadilkar: Professor Laski in the crisis in democracy

You must have read it, I have done it in my own way He says

"A socialism which pays reasonable tribute to the established

expectations of vested interests is far more likely to succeed than a socialism which insists upon their forthright destructions Therefore, prudence is a primary virtue in political behaviour The socialist Government has so to act that two lessons follow from their policy What it does must seem to be just to bulk of the opinion in society and what it does must be done in such a way that the transition is not marked by the kind of abruptness which moves those affected to justifiable despair and indignation The refusal of the socialist Government to invite a challenge is safeguard for its policies and not a danger to them"

In my opinion, as I had said earlier, the Chief Minister of Kerala had realised that there were barriers I have also seen such a polarisation of opinion, on the one side were the communists and their friends and on the other all the others whatever be their character In such a position, the democratic institutions cannot function and therefore it is absolutely essential that the position should be rectified I would like to remind Shri Masani whether he likes it or not, once the Communist party takes to constitutionalism

Shri M. R. Masani: It never can

Shri Khadilkar: They have Let us give them a trial If it comes out successful, how are you going to deal with it? We have no short-term solution Either you must keep them outside the pale of the Constitution or allow them to function with its fold But once with the sanction of the electorate—a growing sanction because there is a growing dissatisfaction in the country—the communists emerge as a constitutional opposition to the ruling authority you have got to decide today or tomorrow how you are going to face them, because the Kerala crisis is not over After the election, I know what is going to be the result? No party is going to

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win People have no love for the Congress Acharya Kripalani cited instances Some of them are true. I have gone through the reports I would request Acharya Kripalani—I have the highest regard for him—let him undertake a sort of an enquiry in any Congress Government of his choice My experience is the same All types of nepotism, corruption, party rule and total disregard for normal political behaviour—you will find all these He was once the Chairman of the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee

Shri Nath Pai: He said so (Interruptions)

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, while indicting the Communist Party, your conscience must be clear Those who are indicting the communists, particularly the Gandhians like him, must also see their faith and their attitude so far as the opponent is concerned so that he is not prejudiced by certain ideological attitudes (Interruptions)

An Hon Member: He wants to be returned unopposed'

Shri Khadilkar: There is one other aspect which needs reference while we are dealing with Kerala You are playing with fire I would like to utter a word of warning You are reviving—I had been to Kerala—for the sake of getting into power, the Muslim League Somebody said that the League in Kerala was a democratic party. I was surprised One great achievement during the last ten years under Panditji's leadership is that we are developing a type of secular democracy There is no place for communal party or caste parties Are we going to sacrifice that big achievement during his lifetime for the sake of getting into office in Kerala and giving a call all over India to Muslims to organise because they will get recognition from the ruling party of this country which rules at the Centre and 13 other States. Is this the position

we are visualising in this country after we have seen what has happened in the past and the country was divided in order to get freedom. This is an issue which cannot be lightly brushed aside In conclusion, I may say that while discussing Kerala, I am not taking a partisan attitude It is not a question of liberation of the Kerala people Their grievances are there They are frustrated You are talking in terms of liberation. You borrow phrases from foreign conflicts which are not applicable to India Therefore, let this House assure the people of Kerala that after the next elections a fair trial will be given to the Constitution and whatever was done in the past, though not in keeping with the letter or spirit of the Constitution, was done because it became inevitable In all humility, we assure them that they will get a fair deal from this House That alone would be the best way of giving support to the Resolution before this House

Shri Easwara Iyer: Mr Deputy-Speaker, I am not entering now into a controversy as to the various charges levelled against the Communist Ministry or the counter-charges nor shall I go into the question of allergy that has been suddenly developed by leaders like our Acharya Kripalani towards toddy spirits keeping their bias towards arrack particularly in Kerala nor shall I deal with the question as to whether they have still got the bias of stoning the transport buses and setting fire to those things, but I shall confine myself to an analysis of what has happened regarding the Constitution. Shri Masani might have said that we had no right to touch the Constitution People who have got ostentatious reverence towards the Constitution have not declared that the communists have no right to touch the Constitution standing here

Under article 356 of the Constitution this Proclamation has been issued. Why is it that this article has

been resorted to? The Home Minister said that the situation there had been such or the mass upsurge as a result of the direct action that has been practised there has made it impossible for the Congress Party or the Congress Government in the Centre to be complacent observers of the situation. I pose this question once again. The Communist Ministry in the Kerala State has been enjoying the Confidence of the House by a narrow majority of 35 per cent, as Acharya Kripalani would say. But the cold fact is that at the time of the Central interference it still enjoyed a majority of the House by two or three, whatever it may be. That majority has not been split up by factions or internal politics as we find in other States. That majority has not been artificially won by throwing the leaders of the opposition parties in jail and getting a vote of confidence. That majority was in fact. The Central interference under article 356 has been indulged in for the purpose of saving a particular situation. I ask the question again is article 356 the remedy. Why have you not looked into article 352? There is another kind of proclamation in an emergency and I may be permitted to refer to article 352 in this regard.

18 hrs.

Article 352(1) says

"If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by way of external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)—

(a) may be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation;

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(b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament,"

So, article 352 deals with a situation where there is an internal disturbance also. Why was not article 352 resorted to. It is just for this reason, that they cannot oblige the Vimoachana Samiti people, they cannot oblige the leader of Shri Masani, Mannath Padmanabhan with whom they are hobnobbing or identifying themselves. Article 353 of the Constitution provides for the consequences of an emergency proclamation under article 352. Article 353 says.

"While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—

(a) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised

(b) the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter shall include power to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities of the Union as respects that matter, notwithstanding that it is one which is not enumerated in the Union List."

Therefore, if article 352 is resorted to, the executive is not destroyed—the Ministry in Kerala will not be destroyed—the legislature cannot disappear, the Centre's power shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the manner in which the executive should be governed, and Parliament

[Monday, August 17, 1959/Sravana 26, 1881 (Saka)]

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1007	Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices opened in Rampur Parliamentary Constituency	2795-96
1008	Public Call Offices and Telephone Connections in Rampur Parliamentary Constituency	2796-97
1009	Public Call Offices and Telephone connections in Sibsagar Parliamentary Constituency	2797
1010	Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Sibsagar Parliamentary Constituency	2797-98
1011	Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Angul Parliamentary Constituency	2798
1012	Public Call Offices and Telephone connections in Angul Parliamentary Constituency	2798-99
1013	Baraun Junction	2799-2800

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
1014	Accidents at Dhanbad Station	2800-01
1015	Railway bridge between Sankrail and Andul	2801-02
1016	Loss due to floods	2802
1017	Cost of ship construction at Hindustan Shipyard	2802-03
1018	Railway Protection Force on Eastern Railway	2803-04
1019	Railway Protection Force on Northern Railway	2804
1020	Co-operative sugar factories in Punjab	2805
1021	Poultry farming	2805-06
1022	Rural Electrification	2806
1023	Special recruitment of Scheduled Castes in Rajkot Division	2806
1024	Income at Suraimanpur Station	2807
1025	N.W. Railway Co-operative Society, Lahore	2807-08

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 2810-11

- (1) A copy of each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 863, 864 and 865 dated the 25th July, 1959 issued under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.
- (2) A copy of the Summary by the Governor of Kerala of his report to the President on the situation in Kerala.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA

COLUMNS

2811-12

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had passed a motion to refer the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill to a Joint Committee with the request that Lok Sabha also concur in the said motion.

STATEMENT OF DEMANDS
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS, 1959-60

2812

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1959-60.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

2812-14

Shri Vajpayee called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the accumulation of stocks of tobacco in Andhra as a result of refusal by tobacco companies to buy tobacco.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Nityanand Kanungo) made a statement in regard thereto.

RESOLUTION UNDER
DISCUSSION

2814-2926

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant) moved the Resolution re Proclamation in respect of Kerala. Two amendments and three substitute motions were ruled out of order. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
AUGUST 19, 1959 SRAVANA
28, 1881 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Resolution re Proclamation in respect of Kerala.