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Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume VII, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 20 to 31, 1962/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 31, 1962/Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Tractors

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*721 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Britain is producing cheap tractors suitable for bridging bullocks and conventional tractors;

(b) whether they are specially designed to suit the East Asian Countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring such tractors in our country and plan to manufacture them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Britain is producing a wide range of tractors including small tractors in 2 to 9 H.P. range.

(b) Although some of these small tractors may be suitable for East Asian Countries, it cannot be said that these are specially designed for these countries.

(c) On account of foreign exchange difficulties, it is not possible to permit

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import in large number of these small tractors from U.K. But a licence has already been given to M/s. East Asiatic Co., Bombay for production of a British tractor viz. 'Landmaster' (4.5 HP) in the country. The firm is expected to start production shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that one factory has been given a licence for the production of this sort of tractor. May I know what is the target of production of this factory?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: 24,000 tractors per annum.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the Government's contemplation in regard to the prototype small tractors that have been produced by the defence organisation at Cossipore and may I know whether the Government intends to manufacture that sort of tractor?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Recently, I say that tractor at Ludhiana and it seems to me to be quite suitable and it is going to be exhibited at Chandigarh also shortly.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को देखते हुये कि किसानों की, खेती करने के लिये, छोटे और बड़े किस्म के ट्रैक्टरों की इतनी ज्यादा मांग है कि वह पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है, कृषि मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है ताकि छोटे और बड़े ट्रैक्टर इस देश में ज्यादा उत्पादित हो कर किसानों से मिल सकें और किसानों की आवश्यकतायें पूरी हो सकें ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसी से तो इन कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिया गया है कि वे छोटे और बड़े ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन करना

शुरू करें, और प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय को खुशी होगी, यह जान कर, कि दो कम्पनियां ट्रैक्टर बनाने भी लगी हैं। एक तो यहीं पर है जिसका नाम रिचर्ड ट्रैक्टर कारपोरेशन है। अब तक उस ने २६२ ट्रैक्टर बना दिये हैं। दूसरी है ट्रैक्टर एंड फार्म इक्विपमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ मद्रास। उस ने अब तक ८८८ ट्रैक्टर बना लिये हैं। और जगह भी इसी तरह से काम हो रहा है।

Shri B. K. Das: What would be the price of such a tractor mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The price that was determined previously is in existence but when we start manufacturing a large number of tractors, as we are going to do according to our programme, the prices will have to be fixed according to the pocket of the farmers.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ट्रैक्टरों को छोटे किसानों को भी लेना पड़ता है और उस में उन लोगों की इतनी दिक्कत होती है कि दो दो साल तक नहीं मिल पाता है। तो क्या इस के लिये सरकार कोई उद्योग करेगी कि उनको शीघ्र ही यह ट्रैक्टर मिल सकें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो बनाने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, इस समय।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि जबलपुर के जी० सी० एफ० फैक्टरी में जो "शक्तिवान" नामक ट्रक है वे बड़ी सफलता से बनाये जा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को ट्रैक्टर बनाने का काम सौंप कर जो इस प्रकार के सरकारी उद्योग हैं उन को यह काम क्यों नहीं सौंपा जा रहा है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि अभी बतलाया गया है प्राइवेट कम्पनियां जितनी हैं, उन को भी यह काम सौंप गया है और जबलपुर में जो अर्डेन्स फैक्ट्री

है या दूसरी जगहों पर जो आर्डेन्स फैक्ट्रियां हैं, उन को भी। लेकिन उन सब जगहों के उत्पादन से भी आज की समस्या हल नहीं हो पाती है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सभी क्षेत्र जितनी शीघ्रता से ट्रैक्टरों को बना सकें, बनाना जारी रखें।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is there any scheme to manufacture tractors in India with the help of socialist countries, particularly Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the hon. Member may feel happy to know that our practice is to import tractors and spare-parts mostly these days from the east European countries including U.S.S.R.

Mr. Speaker: The question was about the manufacture with the assistance of socialist countries.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far it is banned to give any licence up to the 30th September, and after that date, that thing might be considered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को पता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ट्रैक्टरों को बनाने में ढाई ढाई साल तक की देर कर देती हैं, और यदि हां, तो इस काम को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अपने हाथ में ले लेने में क्या दिक्कत है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पता तो है लेकिन कठिनाइयां हैं क्योंकि बाहर से सामान आदि इम्पोर्ट करना होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ही सारा काम दे देंगे तो यहां भी देर लगेगी।

श्री त्यागी : जो ट्रैक्टर आर्डेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में बन रहे थे, क्या फूड एंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने उन को पसन्द किया है? यदि ऐसा किया है, तो फिर उसी फैक्ट्री पर क्यों नहीं जोर डाला जाता कि वह काफी ट्रैक्टर बनाये?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में जहां तक पहले के ट्रैक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है, जिन को इण्डकारण्य में भेजा गया था, शायद उस वक्त कोई कन्सल्टेशन नहीं हुआ होगा। लेकिन अभी जो ट्रैक्टर मैंने देखा जो लुधियाना में बना था आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्री में, उस में, जिस दिन मैंने देखा था, कुछ सुधार की जरूरत थी और उसे मैंने वहां पर बतलाया भी। जो वहां के ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स हैं उन की राय ले कर उस में अनकूल सुधार किया जा रहा है, और जब वह मुफ़ीद साबित होगा तब उस के बारे में सोचा जायेगा।

Shri K. N. Pande: Kindly look to this side also.

Mr. Speaker: I had looked to that side also. All Members cannot be called. Not that I did not look to that side.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have got three eyes—one for the right, one for the left and one for the centre.

Major Equipments for Irrigation and Power Projects

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 *722. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri B. K. Das:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the detailed study of the production capacity of workshops in India which supply major equipments for irrigation and power projects has been completed;

(b) if so, the present capacity of the workshops;

(c) whether any recommendations have been made; and

(d) if so, what are those recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Study Group set up for making an assessment of the present capacity of workshops for manufacture of equipment required for irrigation and power projects will be known on receipt of their report which is expected shortly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the number of workshops visited by the study group?

Shri Alagesan: The members of the committee visited as many as 110 workshops which are engaged in the manufacture of these equipments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some of the factories visited by this study team were already preparing some spare parts and some instruments?

Shri Alagesan: They visited such of the workshops which are engaged in the manufacture of such things like gates and hoists and transmission towers, etc.

When the full report of the committee is received, we will be able to know the details. The study group was asked to assess the requirements of these items in the country and how far they can be indigenously manufactured.

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member stands up, I do not look that side; when look that side, he does not stand up.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the fact that the workshops are functioning, may I know what is the quantity of instruments which are still being imported and which we are not able to manufacture here?

Shri Alagesan: As a result of the preliminary study, it is now known that the requirements of penstocks can be met from the present available capacity, but as far as gates and hoists and transmission towers are concerned, we may have to import a portion of our requirements.

Improvement of Roads in Raniganj and Jharia

*723. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme of improving the G.T. Road from Calcutta to Tepechanchi (Dhanbad) and feeder roads in Raniganj and Jharia Coal fields;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the respective share to be borne by the Central Government and the State Government concerned; and

(c) whether Government have requested the Government of Bihar to give high priority to the proposed schemes?

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

STATEMENT

A preliminary scheme for the improvement of the following roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.20 crores has been drawn up:

- (i) Development of the Grand Trunk Road (National Highway No. 2) from Calcutta to Topechanchi (191 miles).
- (ii) Improvement of 375 miles of feeder and approach roads within and outside the Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields.
- (iii) Improvement of National Highway No. 32 from Govindpur to Chas road (31 miles).

While in the case of National Highways the entire expenditure will be borne by the Central Government, in the case of feeder and approach roads, 50 per cent of the cost involved is proposed to be met by Central Government as a grant-in-aid, the balance 50 per cent being met by the State Government concerned from their own

resources. The acceptance of the proposed arrangement by the State Governments is awaited. As regards the actual execution of works the question as to how best the scheme can be implemented is under examination.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know if Government have taken into account the statements made by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel and found out to what extent the bottleneck in transport will be relieved by the proposed improvements?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is restricted to the improvement and development of roads. I do not know whether I should answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: That would not be relevant.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what is the actual tonnage which the present roads can carry so far as the trucks are concerned and how far improvements will be brought about?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The permissible gross laden weight is 27,000 lbs. which is nearly 12 tons gross weight. In certain cases, it has been allowed to go up to 33,000 lbs.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ऐसी योजनाओं में जिन में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें बराबर हिस्सा बटा रही हैं, क्या इस बात की जांच की गई है कि इन योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन किन एजेंसियों के द्वारा किया जायेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया जाता है । बंदे विचार यह है कि विशेष प्रकार की परियोजना को ले कर जब नई सड़कों का निर्माण हो तो उसके लिये हम विशेष एजेंसी भी स्थापित करें ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that there are three schemes mentioned, and there is an estimated cost of Rs. 17.20 crores in

all given there. May I know what is the break-up of this financial allotment between these three schemes, and whether this is the order of priority in which they are going to be taken up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is an integrated scheme. There is no question here of any order of priority. Feeder roads, approach roads and improvement and strengthening of the G.T. Road (National Highway No. 2) are needed. So all of them have to be taken up. I can give the break up. It is as follows:

Improvement of Grand Trunk Road (National Highway No. 2)—191 miles—Rs. 7.63 crores.

Improvement of National Highway No. 32—31 miles—Rs. 1.00 crores.

Improvement of 225 miles of feeder roads—Rs. 5.60 crores.

Improvement of 150 miles of roads within the various coal-fields—approach roads—Rs. 3.00 crores.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that to reduce the pressure on the Grand Trunk there was a proposal with the Government to construct a diversion road under the name of Delhi Road and subsequently this scheme has been abandoned and only 22 miles from Vivekananda Bridge to Adi Saptagram will be constructed? If that is so, may I know what is the cost of construction and who will bear it?

Mr. Speaker: Is that a different road

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a different road.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: That is not different in the sense that improvement is mentioned here and this road is meant to remove the pressure on the G. T. Road that is existing.

Mr. Speaker: He said: "It is not different in the sense....". There-

fore, there is a 'sense' in which it is different.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Sir, I will put another question. May I know whether this improvement covers the broadening of the existing G. T. Road; if so, how the Government propose to broaden the road which is narrow in most of the places?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The standard generally accepted for these roads—the improved standard—is two lane way plus a thicker pavement for National Highways like the G. T. Road.

दिल्ली में चारों ओर वृत्ताकार रेलवे

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*७२४.	{	ओ म० ला० द्विचेवी :
		ओ स० च० सामन्त :
		ओ लुबोच हुंसवा :
		ओ प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
		ओ बी० च० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के चारों ओर वृत्ताकार रेलवे बनाने के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय की योजना में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस वृत्ताकार रेलवे पर ट्रेन चलाने के सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय के सम्मुख क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और उन्हें हल करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त वृत्ताकार रेलवे पर कितने स्टेशन बनाने का विचार है और इस रेलवे पर अवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(घ) क्या यात्री-माहों की भाँति की दृष्टि से यह परियोजना लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी ;

(ङ) क्या वृत्ताकार रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण करने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार हो रहा है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस मामले पर किस स्तर पर विचार हो रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) दिल्ली एवाइडिंग लाइन और रिंग रेलवे का काम अभी हाल ही में मंजूर किया गया है। इस समय लाइन के विभिन्न भागों पर निशान के लिये छूटे लगाये जा रहे हैं। पुलों का ब्यारेवार नक्शा तैयार करने के लिये तफसील मालूमात का इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और टेंडर मांगने के सिलसिले में दूसरे ब्यारों का फंसला किया जा रहा है। जमीन का कब्जा मिलते ही लाइन बनाने का काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ख) अभी रिंग रेलवे बनाने का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, इसलिये सावल नहीं उठता।

(ग) रिंग रेलवे बन जाने पर तीन नये स्टेशन खोले जायेंगे। साथ ही एक या दो मौजूदा स्टेशनों को बन्द करने का भी विचार है। इस लाइन की देख-भाल का सालाना खर्चा ४,२७,००० रुपये होगा। इसके अलावा इसका संचालन खर्च ६,८६,००० रुपये होगा। इस लाइन पर लगभग २.४३ करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है, जो कि अनावर्ती खर्च (non recurring expenditure) है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री त्यागी : मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप के यहां हिन्दी असिस्टेंट हैं उनको बदल दीजिए ताकि ऐसी हिन्दी लिखी जाए जो सब की समझ में आ सके।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अगर माननीय सदस्य ने इसका मतलब नहीं समझा तो क्या

इसका यह अर्थ है कि अच्छी नहीं है। अनावर्ती तो ठीक है, उसके स्थान पर और क्या हो सकता है। बिना जाने आपत्ति उठा देते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जहां इस प्रकार के शब्द जैसे "अनावर्ती" आये वहां उनका अनुवाद जैसे "नॉन रिकॉरिंग" भी रख दिया जाए।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने ऐसा कहा तो है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिंग रेलवे पर लाइन निर्माण का काम कितना पहले से मौजूद है और कितने मील और बनाना शेष है, और यह सब कब तक बन कर तैयार हो सकेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रिंग रेलवे पर कुछ लाइन तो मौजूद है उसको इस्तेमाल किया ही जायेगा। जो नहीं बनी है वह करीब ११ मील है और जो मौजूदा लाइन उसके ५-२ मील का रिप्रेडिंग का काम भी करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तैयार कब तक हो जायेगी।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : देरी के बारे में मैं कोई खास तारीख नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि इस चीज का दारोमदार इस बात पर है कि हम को लाइन बनाने के लिये जमीन कब दी जाती है। लैंड एक्क्विजीशन के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू हो गयी है और जिस दिन से हम काम शुरू करेंगे, अगर हमको मंटीरियन मिल गया तो साढ़े तीन साल हमको काम पूरा करने में लगेंगे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि दिल्ली केन्द्रीय सरकार की राजधानी है और यहां रोज हजारों आदमियों को आना जाना पड़ता है, क्या मंत्रालय इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि इस वक्त से ही यहां इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम शुरू कर दिया जाए।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी, अभी तक तो इसके ऊपर कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि हम ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि जो स्टीम ट्रेक्शन है फिलहाल हम उसी से इस काम को पूरा कर सकेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रिंग रेलवे बनने जा रही है इस से दिल्ली की जितनी कालोनीज हैं उन सब को फायदा पहुँचेगा या किसी विशेष भाग को लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जिन जिन कालोनीज के पास से यह रेलवे लाइन गुजरेगी उनको लाभ पहुँचेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर सवाल होगा कि कौन कौन सी कालोनीज के पास से यह गुजरेगी ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं अर्ज किए देता हूँ ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणु : कितनी कालोनीज को फायदा मिलेगा कितनी को नहीं मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मालूम पड़ता है कि यह बतलाने में देरी लगेगी ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : आप फरमाएँ तो मैं नक्शा मदन की मेज पर रख दूँ ताकि सब साहिबान देख सकें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ज्यादा ठीक होगा ।

श्री का० ना० तिवारी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा उस से मालूम होता है कि जमीन मिलने में कुछ कठिनाई है । जो जमीन की जाली उस के कारण जो लॉग बेधवार हो जायेगी उन के लिए क्या इन्तिजाम किया जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इसको लम्बा खींचेंगे तो बकत लगेगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it the intention of the Government to in-

tegrate or dovetail the Ring Railway Project, at some stage or other, with the Master Plan for Delhi or is it the intention of the Government to implement it independently of the Master Plan?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The final location survey has been carried out for the ring railway and I hope the plans for greater Delhi would conform to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the other way about. How could the Master Plan conform to this? How could it be done. How can the Master Plan conform to it? It is rather incomprehensible.

Mr. Speaker: His point is whether it would be dovetailed with the Master Plan that has to be taken up or whether it would be a separate project to be completed separately.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The scheme for the Delhi Ring Railway started long before the Greater Delhi scheme. It is upto the planners to dovetail their plan with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of comprehensibility, Sir. Is it possible for the Master Plan to conform to this?

Mr. Speaker: That there can be such a point as a point of comprehensibility, I have heard for the first time in my life. Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government are aware as to how much of the traffic, pedestrian, cycle and other automobile traffic, will be reduced once this railway is constructed and what priority Government are prepared to give to the building of this ring railway?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The hon. Member is probably aware of the fact that the construction of this line had been sanctioned on the 22nd January of this year. We are prepared to start work as soon as land is handed over to us.

Jhelum Project

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 *725. { Shri Rameshwar Tandia;
 Shri Raghunath Singh;
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 181 on the 25th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by the Central Water and Power Commission on the report submitted to it by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on the proposed Jhelum Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative what are the reasons for delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The original scheme prepared by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir was examined by the Central Water and Power Commission, and the Commission suggested certain modifications therein. The State Government thereafter revised the report in the light of the suggestions made. The revised report is now being examined by the Commission.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर सरकार ने जो रिवाइज्ड रिपोर्ट प्राप के सामने रखी है उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस प्रोजेक्ट पर खर्च कितना होगा और कब तक इस के पूर्ण होने की आशा है?

Shri Alagesan: The project is initially intended to generate 50 megawatts of power and ultimately 117 megawatts. At the ultimate stage the project is expected to cost about Rs. 17 crores. It has been included in the Third Plan and a provision of Rs. 387.79 lakhs has been made in the Third Plan.

ट्रंक डायलिंग योजना

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

(क) जिन शहरों में "सब्सक्राइबर ट्रंक डायलिंग" योजनायें मंजूर की गई थीं क्या उन में इसे लागू कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो लागू करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) उन्हें उत्तरोत्तर लागू किया जा रहा है। पहली दो प्रणालियाँ—लखनऊ—कानपुर और दिल्ली—आगरा—में पहले से ही चालू की जा चुकी है।

(ख) शेष योजनाओं के १९६३-६४ के दौरान पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्रंक डायलिंग योजना पटना—कलकत्ता और अन्य शहरों के बीच में कब तक चालू करने का विचार है ?

Shri Bhagwati: That will depend upon laying of co-axial cables and providing a large number of stable trunk circuits. On certain routes co-axial cables are being laid. When these things are completed and the special equipment also is ready, this programme can be taken up.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्रंक डायलिंग योजना इंडोइयूस करने से ट्रंक-काल करने वालों को क्या सहूलियत पहुंचती है ?

Shri Bhagwati: They can directly get a point-to-point connection. A subscriber in a particular place can dial directly a subscriber in another station. The installation of this equipment now is limited to a distance of about 500 kilometres. Beyond that, we do not know as yet how we can solve the technical problems.

श्री वृज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली कानपुर लाइन पर यह सेल्फ डायल योजना कब तक चालू हो जायेगी ? इस का ट्राइल भी हो चुका है।

Shri Bhagavati: Delhi-Kanpur: it is likely to be completed during 1963-64.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When this scheme has proved to be so good and so effective, may I know whether an overall plan to connect all the important cities each other has been made and if the answer is in the affirmative, when it will be implemented?

Shri Bhagavati: This equipment is to be introduced in some major stations. There are proposals. It will take some time. Before introducing this system, we have to lay co-axial cables. I have already said 'hat the introduction of this equipment or system depends upon a large number of stable trunk circuits which, again, depend on the laying of co-axial cables.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know what experience has been gained by the Government by this scheme: whether it is advantageous or disadvantageous?

Shri Bhagavati: They are certainly advantageous. It is a landmark in the history of telecommunication in this country.

Shri Dasappa: May I know when the co-axial cable project is expected to be completed according to the present plan?

Shri Bhagavati: During the Third Five Year Plan period. It is expected that we may complete in the main routes.

श्री भानुप्रकाश सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली-आगरा और कानपुर-लखनऊ के पश्चात् वह कौन से भाग्यशाली दो नगर होंगे जिनको कि इस योजना का निकट भविष्य में लाभ होगा ?

Shri Bhagavati: I can hardly say anything.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो योजना सरकार ने बनाई थी उसमें किन किन शहरों के बीच में यह योजना चालू करने के लिये प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

Shri Bhagavati: Already these schemes have been sanctioned: Delhi-Kanpur, Delhi-Lucknow, Agra-Kanpur, Agra-Lucknow, Kanpur-Varanasi.

दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक कालिज

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 { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 *७२७. { श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 { श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १६ जून, १९६२ के तारिखित प्रश्न संख्या १४६५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि आयुर्वेदिक कालिज दिल्ली को भारत सरकार के सीधे नियंत्रण में लाने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० ब० स० राजू) : इस कालिज का धीरे धीरे विकास करने के बारे में सिफारिशें प्रस्तुत करने के लिये आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी तिब्बिया बोर्ड ने पांच सदस्यों की एक समिति बनाई है, जिसके अध्यक्ष सुपरिण्टेंडेंट मेडिकल सर्विसेज दिल्ली हैं। इस विषय पर आगे विचार करने से पूर्व, हम इस समिति की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो एक छोटी कमेटी बनाकर मुद्दाव मांगे गये हैं क्या इस का अर्थ यह तो नहीं है कि जो बुनियादी प्रश्न है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले, उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है या उस पर अभी भी विचार किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : श्रीमान्, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस को लेने

की बात का आधार उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के ऊपर ही होगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शासन के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस संस्था को स्थापित हुए यद्यपि इतने वर्ष हो गए और कई बड़े और महान व्यक्तियों का नाम इसरो लगा हुआ है फिर भी कोई वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ, गड़बड़-घोटाले, कुव्यवस्था और कुप्रबंध आदि की इस तरह की शिकायतें इसके संबंध में शासन के ध्यान में आई हैं और क्या उन पर कुछ कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, मैंने चन्द रोज पहले इसी हाउस में निवेदन किया था कि कैसे हकीम अजमलखा साहब के सुपुत्र ने सरकार के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया और उस मुकदमे का फैसला अभी थोड़ा ही दिन पहले सरकार के हक में हुआ है। इस दरमियान पहले की निस्वत इस कालिज में बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की हुई है। कुछ शिकायतें बाकी हैं उन को दुरुस्त करने का इंतजाम किया जा रहा है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या इस कालिज के विद्यार्थियों ने माननीय मंत्री के सामने एक स्मृतिपत्र पेश किया है जिसमें उन्होंने इस बात का हवाला दिया है कि ५ वर्ष की पढ़ाई के बाद वह यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनके डिप्लोमा का कोई मूल्य नहीं है ? अगर ऐसी बात हो तो वहाँ की पढ़ाई के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो ऐसा कोई मेमोरेण्डम तो मेरे पास नहीं आया है लेकिन इतना मैं निवेदन कर दूँ कि अक्सर लड़के यह आशा करते हैं कि इन प्रायुर्वेदिक यूनिवर्सिटियाँ या कालिजें से निकल कर डॉक्टर बन जाएंगे और जब वह डॉक्टर नहीं बनते हैं तो फिर निराश होते हैं।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्राणी जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगी कि कि यह जो कमेटी बनी है, इसका प्रयोजन

क्या है, क्या सिर्फ आरगनाइजेशन के साथ इस का संबंध है, या सिलेबस के साथ संबंध है, या काम करने के तरीके से संबंध है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : सारे के सारे कालेज के भविष्य का क्या नक्शा होना चाहिए, उस के साथ संबंध है।

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether it is a fact that the Tibbia College of Unani medicine advertised the starting of a condensed course, and after that advertisement, so many students had applied, but nothing has been done and the course has not been started, and if so, why this college cannot be taken possession of and administered by the Centre?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the terms of reference given particularly to this committee?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already stated what the function of the committee is.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्राणी जी को यह बात मालूम है कि चूँकि अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग तरह की पढ़ाइयाँ इन कालेजों में हो रही हैं और कोई एक पाठ्यक्रम निश्चित नहीं है, इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि इस कालेज को हाथ में लेकर इस को पढ़ाई इस तरह से निश्चित की जाय कि सब जगह पाठ्यक्रम सुधरेगा ? क्या इस बात पर विचार करके सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि इस कालेज को हाथ में ले लिया जाए ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यह कहना कि इस कालेज के द्वारा सारे देश का पाठ्यक्रम सुधरेगा यह तो जरा बहुत ज्यादा बात हो जाती है, क्योंकि सभी कालेज वाले समझते हैं कि हमारे पाठ्यक्रम से सारे देश का पाठ्यक्रम सुधरेगा। सब कालेजिज में एक तरह का पाठ्यक्रम हो, इस विचार से एक पाठ्यक्रम बनाया गया था।

उसके बाद पंडित शिव शर्मा और दूसरे लोगों ने उस पर आपत्ति उठाई। हाल ही में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इस बारे में मीटिंग बुलाई थी कि भविष्य का कार्यक्रम कैसा होना चाहिये। उस पर विचार हो रहा है।

Designs of Thermal Stations in India

728. Dr. K. L. Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what are the amounts spent and committed on foreign consultants in respect of Thermal Power Station designs and Hydro Power Stations respectively;

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the consultation fees for the designs made outside the country; and

(c) whether Government will strengthen their design organisations and also made use of indigenous consultants, if any, so as to make the designs of thermal stations in India itself?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Payments to foreign Consultants are made by the Project authorities concerned in accordance with the Agreements entered into between them. Information about payments actually made is not available but the commitments of foreign exchange on this account are approximately as follows:

	Rs. in Crores.
Thermal.	3.22
Hydro.	1.46

(b) and (c). An organisation is in the process of being set up in the Power Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission to provide specialised services covering engineering, designs, procurement and installation of large Thermal and Hydro Power Stations in the country. Under this scheme, our own engineers are being given specialized training in India as

well as abroad so that the latest techniques and practices employed by the more advanced countries in this particular field could be utilized by them in handling similar jobs in the country without the help of foreign Consultants.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether there is any proposal to organise a special training class for the staff engaged in designs of thermal plants with the assistance of foreign experts, if necessary?

Shri Alagesan: In the statement itself it is said that our own engineers...

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is said in the statement need not be repeated. If it is contained in the statement, then the answer need not be given.

Shri Alagesan: If any other effort is required in this direction, we are prepared to consider.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether a special investigation unit will be attached to these design offices as an adjunct for obtaining the information on water planning, coal mining and coal supply which generally cause a lot of delay in the preparation of the designs.

Shri Alagesan: Yes, we have already created a cell in the CWPC to look after these things and plan these things.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether Government have by now gained the experience that our scientists and other experts in the country will be better suited for taking up these designs and planning of these projects?

Shri Alagesan: As far as hydro-electric projects go, I may tell the House that we are not dependent on foreign consultants. The work of specifications, designs, planning etc. is being looked after by our people, except in the case of those projects where we receive foreign aid and where such consultancy is insisted upon by the aid-giving country. Only with regard to the thermal sector, we

are deficient. Even there, we have set up an organisation which is at present handling the work of construction of the power plant at Neyveli. It is also going to look after the work of construction at Pathratu and Korba, but that organisation has to be strengthened sufficiently, and we have to increase the other facilities also.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Government do not have any knowledge about the payments made to the different consultants, may I know whether Government propose to evolve some machinery through which it might be posted about this fact from time to time?

Shri Alagesan: It is only stated that the actual payments made are not available, but the total commitment of foreign exchange has been given.

Shri Hem Barua: I know that much, that the total commitment has been mentioned. But I am interested in knowing the actual amount paid to the different consultants.

Shri Alagesan: I can collect that information and supply it to the hon. Member.

Master Plan for Delhi

*729. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any massive housing programme has been recommended in Delhi's Master Plan;

(b) if so, how much construction activity is to be done by the private sector and how much by the public sector; and

(c) whether any areas have been earmarked for rehabilitating and providing shelter to the occupants of *jhuggies* and *jhopries* living in the capital of India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total requirement of housing for the period ending 1981 is estimated

at 7.47 lakh dwelling units. The targets proposed are 2.60 lakh units for the public sector and 4.87 lakhs units for the private sector.

(c) About 2780 acres of land has been earmarked in various localities for the rehousing of *jhuggi* and *jhonpri* dwellers and the work is being undertaken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को जो रुपया दिया जाता है, वह उसे यूटिलाइज नहीं कर सकती है और इस लिये आज तक झुग्गी वालों के लिये कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : जी नहीं, यह सही नहीं है। लेकिन झोपड़ी-झुग्गी स्कीम में कुछ परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई और वह परिवर्तन किया गया है। पहले ऐसा इरादा था कि यह जमीन उनको मिल जायेगी, लेकिन वह इतनी महंगी जमीन है कि व सोंग उस को बचने लगते हैं। उसमें एक तरह की बहुत गड़बड़ शुरू हो गई थी और दो, दो, तीन तीन बिट्स लेने की कोशिश हो रही थी। लिहाजा गवर्न-मेंट ने फैसला किया है कि उस जमीन की अनरशिप उन को नहीं दी जायगी और वह स्कीम फिर से विचाराधीन है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह भी सच है कि अब से दस दिन पहले आवास मंत्री जी ने यह माना है कि झोपड़ी-झुग्गी वालों का फैसला अभी अग्नर कनसिडरेशन है और अभी उस को हल नहीं कर सके हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने वही अर्ज किया है कि उनका मामला अग्नर कनसिडरेशन है, क्योंकि जो स्कीम पहले बनाई गई थी, उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to the vital problem of housing as an integral part of the Delhi Master Plan, is it a fact that the

Prime Minister some months ago suggested that the slums of Delhi should be 'burnt down'? If so, do Government propose to implement such a drastic directive or is a milder approach being thought of?

Mr. Speaker: The minor approach has been stated by the Minister. What they propose, whether it is minor or major, need not be asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to know whether it is milder.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am not aware of any drastic proposal of burning down slums. All proposals for improvement of slums are being pursued as vigorously as possible.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: मानीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि स्कीम में कुछ परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस में किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं और क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती कि वे लोग जमीन बेच न सकें और उसी तरह की पुरानी स्कीम चलाई जायें।

डा० सुशीला नायर: उस में भी बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मजदूर लोग झुग्गियां डाल कर बैठते हैं। आप ने उस को दे दिया। कंस्ट्रक्शन खत्म हो गया। दूसरे मजदूर को वहां पर बैठना है। तो उस का क्या होगा, अगर ओनरशिप दे दिया? इस तरह की कई कठिनाइयों को देख कर जमीन की ओनरशिप न देने का फ़ैसला किया गया है।

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने यह जानकारी ले ली है कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों अथवा परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है और इन सब को किसी एक स्थान पर बसाया जायेगा या दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में बसाया जायेगा?

डा० सुशीला नायर: कुछ तो उन की संख्या बग़ैर ही गई थी। फिर कुछ लोगों ने अपने भाई-भतीजों और रिश्तेदारों को

भी बुलाना शुरू कर दिया कि दिल्ली में जमीन मिल रही है, सब लोग आ जाओ और जमीन ले लो। फिर उन लोगों की फ़ोटोग्राफ़ लेने की तजवीज़ हुई और फ़ोटोग्राफ़ ली जा रही हैं। उस में यह देखा गया कि तिमारपुर में भी फ़ोटोग्राफ़ निकलवा लेंगे और दूसरी किसी जगह पर भी फ़ोटोग्राफ़ निकलवा लेंगे। इस किस्म की दिक्कतें आने लगीं और इन सब बातों को दुस्त करने की ज़रूरत महसूस हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सवाल तो यह है कि क्या उन लोगों को एक जगह बसाया जायेगा।

डा० सुशीला नायर: उन को भलग भलग जगह पर बसाया जायेगा।

Shrimati Gayatri Devi: Is the hon. Minister aware that these dwellers in the *jhuggies* and *jhompries* do construction work and, therefore, they have temporary accommodation, but that they would like to have some permanent land on which they could settle, no matter where they have to go to work? How long is this question of giving them some permanent land to be under consideration?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Everybody who comes to Delhi for a temporary job would like to settle down in Delhi on some permanent land allotted to him. But I do not think there is enough land to be given to everybody.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether such of the *jhuggi* and *jhompri-walas* who have been dispossessed can be temporarily housed in some of the small houses that are available with Government?

डा० सुशीला नायर: पूरी तरह से तो सवाल भेरी समझ में नहीं आया है लेकिन अगर मैं ठीक तरह से समझी हूँ तो उसका जवाब यह है कि इन लोगों को उठा कर टैंपरेरी कैम्प में रख कर उनके लिए यह जमीन बग़ैर ही तैयार करने की तजवीज़ है ताकि फिर से वे आ कर रह सकें।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My submission is whether it is possible to give such of these *jhuggi* and *jhonpriwalas* who have been dispossessed, some of the houses, temporarily at least, that may be available with the Ministry of Housing.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid this will have to be answered by the Minister of Housing, whether they have any temporary houses for housing these people.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether there are any urban pilot projects which have already been started for the clearance of the slums in Delhi.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes.

Shri Daji: Pending consideration of your scheme, are we to understand that none of these people shall be dispossessed?

Mr. Speaker: There is no scheme of mine!

Shri Daji: Pending consideration of the scheme mentioned by the hon. Minister, are we to take it that no one shall be dispossessed?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I can give no such assurance. There are certain rules according to which they are being housed or dispossessed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In answer to the supplementary question of Maharani Sahiba, the hon. Minister stated that they are temporary ones. I want to know whether it is a fact that there are 25,000 to 30,000 construction workers who are residing in Delhi permanently. I want to know also what arrangement has been made for giving them land for construction of houses.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The whole *jhuggi-jhonpriwala* scheme was conceived, in fact, because there were some labourers who have been in Delhi for many many years.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that freehold lands which belonged to co-operative societies and co-operative industrial estates have been taken over

by Government and now those very lands are being offered to these co-operative societies at a much higher premium?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri K. C. Pant: In view of the consistently high rate of influx into Delhi, does Government consider its housing programme, massive as it may be, to be adequate to meet the situation that has arisen?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: According to the calculations that have been made by the Planners, the proposals are considered adequate.

Bharat Krishak Samaj

***730. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and other assistance if any, being granted by Government to "Bharat Krishak Samaj" (Farmers Forum of India) organisation; and

(b) whether any delegation on behalf of this organisation visited United States of America during 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**): (a) and (b). No financial or other assistance has been given to the Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers Forum of India) by the Department of Agriculture after 1959-60.

Under the Project of Exchange of Farmers sponsored jointly by the Bharat Krishak Samaj and Farmers and World Affairs U.S.A. in co-operation with the three National U.S.A. Farm Organisations—Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers' Union and National Grange—and some farm co-operatives, a group of 12 prominent members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj visited U.S.A. in 1961-62 for about 3 months.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Since this organisation is the only organisation of its kind at the national level, may I know if proper participation is being

ensured by Government from this Farmers Forum?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever is considered fit is done.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is stated that after 1959-60, no financial assistance or assistance of any other kind was given to this organisation. May I know what are the reasons; whether this assistance was stopped by the Government or whether they did not request any such aid?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, in 1959-60, two grants, one of Rs. 2 lakhs and the other of Rs. 3 lakhs were given to the Farmers Forum at the time of the World Agricultural Fair. The first grant of 2 lakhs was not refundable; but the second was refundable in case the Farmers Forum earned profit of more than Rs. 5 lakhs. That grant was returned and after that perhaps the farmers' forum did not approach Government.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : तीन मास के लम्बे प्रवास के बाद कृषक समाज के इन बारह प्रमुख सदस्यों ने कोई रिपोर्ट आज तक सरकार को दे कर अपनी उपयोगिता सिद्ध की है क्या ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : १९६०-६१ में जो गए थे, उनकी शायद कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। इस साल भी एक बारह आदमियों का डेलीगेशन गया था। पर अभी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है।

Shri P. R. Patel: This is the only farmers' organisation in the country. Was the co-operation of this organisation taken by the Government in the last two years for more agricultural production and for ameliorating the difficulties of the agriculturists?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The forum has been holding its convention from year to year and the Agriculture Minister was president of this organisation until recently. Perhaps they may have co-operated.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि इस फार्मर्स फोरम में बीस बीस और तीस तीस एकड़ खेत जोतने वाले मैनबर हैं, बड़े बड़े धनी लोग इसके मैनबर हैं? क्या सरकार इसका इंतजाम करेगी कि सारे किसान, जो गरीब भी हैं, वे भी इसमें शामिल हों?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता उसके विधान को देखें और जानें और उसके मैनबरशिप को भी एनलाइज करें। ऐसा मालूम कि जिन्होंने इसको एनलाइज नहीं किया है।

Shri Daji: May I know whether any foreign exchange was sanctioned to them and if so how much?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No; they go to the United States on an exchange programme and perhaps their entire expenditure is borne by the U. S. organisation.

Shri P. Kunhan: What is the total number of membership and how is the ordinary peasant benefited by this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): It is a private organisation and the Government does not come in to get these figures of membership and other things.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : ये जो बारह सदस्य यू० एम० ए० गए थे इनके नाम क्या हैं? क्या वे शुद्ध खेती करने वाले किसान हैं या उनका किसी राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध है और यदि है तो किस से।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो पहली बार गए थे, उनके क्या मैं नाम पढ़ दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक एक नाम पढ़ कर हम कैसे फैसला करेंगे कि कौन किसान है, कौन नहीं है। फिर यह सवाल उठेगा कि एक किसान है या नहीं, दूसरा है या नहीं। स्वस्थन धावर में हम इसको नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Shri Tyagi: Sir, on a point of order. Under the Rules there is provision that questions could also be put to members of Parliament if necessary. May I seek your permission to put such a question now?

Mr. Speaker: Not in this manner. He should have given written notice.

Shri Tyagi: If the Member is prepared to answer without notice?

Mr. Speaker: He should give notice.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अगर इन बारह सदस्यों के नाम पढ़ने में दिक्कत हो रही है तो क्या केवल मात्र इतना बताने की कृपा की जाएगी कि उन लोगों का किसी राजनीतिक दल से क्या कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं है और अगर है तो किस से ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Here is a private organisation sending representatives on its own on invitation by some other organisation elsewhere. How is Government to interfere?

Shri Daji: If you do not give money, we shall not ask about them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am prepared to read out the names if you want and if the hon. Speaker allows.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How are we to go on like this?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको सवाल करने की दो बार इजाजत दे दी गई है। इसके बावजूद भी आप बार बार खड़े हो कर सवाल करना शुरू कर देते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरे सवाल के दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब देने में तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये, कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री महोदय क्यों नहीं बता रहे हैं कि ये जो बारह भ्रादमी बाहर गए हैं, इनका किसी राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्ध है या नहीं और यदि है तो किस से है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर गवर्नमेंट न भेजे हों तब वह एक एक को बतला सकते हैं कि किसी का सम्बन्ध है या नहीं, लेकिन अगर चुने प्राइवेट आर्गेनाइजेशन ने हैं तो वे ज्यादा जान सकते हैं। उन्होंने तहकीकात की होगी कि एक एक भ्रादमी का किस से सम्बन्ध है। अगर गवर्नमेंट ने चुने हैं तो जरूर जवाब दिया जाए। गवर्नमेंट ने तो नहीं चुने ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Government have not chosen.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर वह कैसे बतला सकते हैं ?

Family Planning

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***731.** { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Dr. R. Banerjee:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Dr. S. K. Saha:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that an oral contraceptive has been found out from Indian plants by the Head of the Department of Physiology of Presidency College, Calcutta;

(b) whether it has also been brought to the notice of Government that it requires research for its development; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to finance the research work as conducted by the head of the department of the college?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal for financial assistance will be considered on receipt of details which are awaited.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government have any information on this point, namely, in

how many cases it has been tested and in how many cases it has proved successful?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have some information, about 60 voluntary females were experimented upon. Those cases were known for their fertility and productive capacity. They were tested with this drug and the results were so far satisfactory, and the conception has been stopped for one year after the administration of one dose of this drug.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that sometime back, a contraceptive was found out, by some gentleman, from the indigenous plants and was sent to the Government of India for further research and development?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have no information about some gentleman. There are so many remedies that are received for experimental purposes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister, when she was at Calcutta, went to visit this particular institution. I would like to know how far this experiment has advanced towards reaching some definite conclusion, prior to going in for manufacture.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): There are a number of people who are engaged on this research for oral contraceptives. From time to time we receive reports that somebody has discovered something that is effective. That is obtained first, and animal experiments are carried out. After animal experiments, if there is no toxicity, experiments on humans are carried out. So far as this drug is concerned, 15 pairs of healthy albino rats with known fertility were selected for the investigation, and this is the description of the experiment that has been carried out. We want to go further and test them in a particular fashion to find the exact mode of action and also to determine that there is no toxicity of any type. Then the stage will come for human experiments.

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Mr. Speaker: Dr. P. N. Khan.

Dr. P. N. Khan: It has already been covered.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to newspaper reports where it has been claimed by the research worker that the results of this drug are extremely satisfactory, that there is no toxic effect as has been proved by human and animal experiments and that he only wants Rs. 20,000 more to carry on further research on the various effects of the drug?

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty with the hon. Member is that he always gives more information than he solicits.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would like to clarify the position. It is in view of these claims that the drug is being tested by us. As for the request for financial assistance, the Deputy Minister has already stated that we have asked for some details and when we receive them we shall certainly give financial assistance.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether this family planning is in conformity with Mahatma Gandhi's principle?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a very complicated question. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister was closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi. She had served Mahatma Gandhi closely.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can meet her outside the House and find out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let her answer inside the House. She served him well.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: She had served Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I have advised him to contact her outside.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is wrong inside?

श्री जगदेव सिद्धान्तो : क्या मंत्री महोदया यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगी कि मद्रास में अभी कुछ समय पहले उन्होंने यह भाषण दिया था कि वह विचार किया जा रहा है कि भूण हत्या को अपराध न माना जाय, क्या यह सत्य है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जी नहीं, मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा। मैंने यह कहा था कि जिन देशों में भूण हत्या का प्रयोग इस्तेमाल किया जाता था वे भी इस तरीके को छोड़ रहे हैं तब हमारे यहां तो इस तरीके को अख्तियार करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अगर आज से ७० साल पहले अंग्रेजों के दिल में यह फैमिली प्लानिंग की स्कीम आ गई होती तो इन सुन्दर मिनिस्टर्स में से एक भी यहां नजर नहीं आता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सुन्दर मिनिस्टर तो न होते, मगर ठाकुर साहब तो यहां मौजूद रहते।

Shri P. Kunhan: Is it a fact that any of the communal organisations has passed any resolution against the implementation of the family planning scheme?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as I know, there is nothing in the Constitution against family planning.

Mr. Speaker: That is not his question. He wants to know if any political or communal organisations have passed any resolution against this planning.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is well known that Catholics are opposed to family planning.

Sugar Export

***732. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any countries of the European Common Market have agreed to import Indian sugar this year;

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be purchased by those countries and at what price; and

(c) whether there is a possibility of sugar exports to East European countries also?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government has any plan to explore the possibility of bartering sugar against other commodities with East-European countries, so that sugar can be exported without suffering a loss?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The East-European countries are nearly self-sufficient in sugar. In fact, they export sugar, although they import raw sugar. Unless we start producing raw sugar in sufficient quantities, the question of any barter of that type does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the U.N. International Conference in Geneva failed to arrive at an international agreement for sugar export and since we are having surplus sugar why is it that the Government have not tried to explore different parts of the world for exporting our sugar?

Shri S. K. Patil: Government have been exploring every part of the world and some of our recent commitments have been of that order. Therefore, we are not confined to any particular country, but we can sell sugar wherever there is a market.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there will be any adverse effect on our export of sugar if there is inter-locking of these countries into the ECM?

Shri S. K. Uatil: I do not think that will happen. Of course, the Commonwealth market was a protection market, but it was not open to us for

sugar. Therefore, this has no particular effect on the import of our sugar.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री जो ने बतलाया कि इन देशों में रा शगर की जरूरत है। जब शगर की जरूरत है तो क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना बना रही है कि हमारे कारखानों में रा शगर बने ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; we have, because we shall export some raw sugar next year and some of the mills will be taking to raw sugar, because if the export of sugar is to be a permanent factor, surely a part of it has to be in raw sugar.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that crystal sugar is being bartered with some of the countries and if so, what are the countries and what are the articles being exchanged?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have not got all the particulars here. We are having it with Canada and I think with Japan also. I have not got the list of the articles being bartered with Canada with me here, but it comprises several articles.

Seed Testing Laboratories

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734. { **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to provide each State in the country with a seed testing laboratory;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the approximate time by which the aforesaid laboratories would be set up;

(c) what would be the role of the respective States in the establishment and maintenance of the aforesaid laboratories;

(d) whether some equipment has been procured from U.S.A. for this purpose;

(e) if so, how much; and

(f) arrangements made to procure the rest of the equipment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Uptil now four seed testing laboratories have been set up, one each in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Punjab and one at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. It is proposed to set up four more laboratories under this programme during 1962. Subject to equipment for these laboratories being available, it is hoped that by 1964 one Laboratory will be provided in each of the major States.

(c) Each State has to provide the necessary building, staff and the recurring expenditure for the laboratories.

(d) and (e). Yes. Equipment for four laboratories has already been received and order for four more has been placed by the United States Agency for International Development.

(f) Arrangements are being made through the United States Agency for International Development, to procure equipment for the remaining laboratories.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know the cost involved for each laboratory?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, they were set up only recently. I will supply the information later on.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण फसलों की स्थिति

S.N.Q. ८. श्री बाबू कृष्ण सिंह: क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाबू तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने पूर्वी

उत्तर प्रदेश का दौरा किया था और भारी बाढ़ के कारण फसलों की गंभीर स्थिति का अध्ययन किया था ;

(ख) क्या इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) कृषि मंत्री ने २६ और २७ जुलाई, १९६२ को दिल्लीदार नगर जिला गाजीपुर, वाराणसी और जौनपुर का दौरा किया ।

सिंचाई मंत्री ने २७ अगस्त, १९६२ को पहले ही उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़-स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा की पटल पर रख दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं । फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार राज्य सरकार को आर्थिक सहायता देती है ।

श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्रालय ने ऐसे धान के बारे में अनुसंधान कराया है जो बाढ़ प्रूफ हो यानी जो बाढ़ के पानी को बरदाश्त कर सके ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसके बारे में हम ध्यान बोन कर रहे हैं और शीघ्र ही ऐसे पीधे को पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के धान पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्रों में शुरू कराने की योजना है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister stated that grants will be given to the State Governments which are formulating schemes to help these areas according to a set pattern. I would like to know, when such calamities arise, whether the Central Government will not be ready to give them some additional help?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. Help will be given. But the Government of Uttar Pradesh is having about Rs. 50 lakhs at present. They have spent about Rs. 51 lakhs. When they will approach, they will be getting the grants.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पूर्वी यू० पी० से सनई का चार करोड़ रुपये का एकम्पोर्ट होता था जो कि दो करोड़ का रह गया है । क्या इसकी उन्नति और विकास के वास्ते सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह तो उस इलाके की प्रमुख फसल है । उसके विकास के लिये अभी रेटिंग का काम नहीं हुआ है । उसकी व्यवस्था पर हम लोग जोर दे रहे हैं और बीज को भी प्रच्छा बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन, अभी माननीय कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे पर गए थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां से आने के पश्चात् उन्होंने क्या योजना आयोग को कोई सिफारिश की है कि जिससे उस इलाके के विकास के लिये कदम उठाया जा सके ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में १५ जिले शामिल हैं । उन में से इलाहाबाद में तो हम कपास की खेती के लिए पैकेज प्रोग्राम जारी करेंगे और जैसा कि आपने सुना सनई की खेती बढ़ाने के लिए बनारस जोपुर दंगर में रेटिंग की सुविधा बढ़ाने की बात है । और शूगरकेन पैदा करने वाला जो पूर्वी यू० पी० का इलाका है उस में सड़कें आदि बनाने पर कोई १ 1/2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया जायगा । उस इलाके के विकास की कुल योजना करीब २४ 1/2 करोड़ रु० की है और यह रुपया ३, ४ साल में खर्च किया जायगा ।

श्री राम सेवक दास : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के दौरे पर गए थे तो राज्य

सरकार के मंत्रियों से मिल कर इह बात पर कोई विचार किया था कि बाढ़ को कैसे रोका जाए?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिस वक्त मैं गया था उस वक्त बाढ़ नहीं थी। मैं २७, २८ जुलाई को गया था। इसलिये बाढ़ पर विचार नहीं हुआ, केवल जनरल विकास पर ही विचार हुआ।

श्री ज० बी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों का दौरा करने गए तो उनके लिये किस किस विकास पर उन्होंने गौर किया। वह कहते हैं कि बाढ़ पर हमने गौर नहीं किया जब कि वहाँ का बाढ़ एक परमानेंट फीचर है, और आज भी माननीय मंत्री जी जान रहे हैं कि वे जिले डूब रहे हैं और जब तब बाढ़ की रोकथाम नहीं की जाएगी वहाँ का विकास कैसे हो सकता है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जानना तो कुछ नहीं चाहते, आप तो तकरीर कर रहे हैं।

श्री ज० बी० सिंह : मंत्री जी का बयान कंट्राडिक्टरी है। विकास कैसे हो सकता है। जब तक कि बाढ़ की रोकथाम नहीं हो।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आजमगढ़ या बलिया और गाजीपुर जिलों के बारे में विकास के लिये उन्होंने कौन सा ठोस कदम उठाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक जिले के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कदम नहीं उठाती, यह काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: In this connection, may I know what happened to the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee with regard to the depressed areas of eastern U.P.? Are the new steps that the Chief Minister has stated and the Government adopted in line with the

recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, all the steps that I propose to take are not in line with the recommendations. But, in my action, I am going to be generally guided by the recommendations made by the Asoka Mehta Committee. As regards floods, it comes under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Steps are being taken in that direction also.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गोरखपुर और देवरिया में जो बाढ़ आयो थी और जिससे लाखों एकड़ की फसल बरबाद हो गई इसका जिम्मा उस बांध पर है जो नेपाल में अभी तक नहीं बनाया गया, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस मामले पर इर्रिगेशन मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Road Transport

*733. Shri E. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of commercial vehicles during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall in country's requirements

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to make up the deficiency; and

(d) what is the employment potential of road transport in India?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) According to the Third Five Year Plan, the target for production of commercial vehicles in the last year of the Plan, i.e., 1965-66, which is based on estimated requirements, is 45,000 trucks and 15,000 buses.

(b) There has been no shortfall so far. The position may, however, have

to be reviewed in case it is found necessary to increase the capacity of road transport further to meet transport bottlenecks.

(c) There is no overall deficiency of vehicles at present. But it is felt that if vehicles of higher pay loads, say 20 tons, can be used, the cost of transport can be brought down. Such vehicles are not manufactured in the country now. The existing roads will also have to be upgraded before such vehicles can be plied.

(d) No firm figures are currently available for the employment potential of road transport. However, a survey carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1957-58 indicated that total number of persons who found employment in the industry was about 2.4 millions.

Hindustan Shipyard

*735. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard has recently built a new cargo vessel, the "Visva Mangal";

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what are the salient features of this vessel?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The cargo vessel "Visva Mangal", ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., is still under construction at the Hindustan Shipyard. She is expected to be completed and delivered in May, 1963. The vessel was launched on the 17th August, 1962.

(b) The actual cost of the vessel is expected to be finalised by the end of 1963, when the guarantee period will expire. The estimated cost is about Rs. 190 lakhs.

(c) The vessel is a convertible open closed shelter decker type, cargo vessel of about 12,300 D.W.T., with 17.2 knots speed. She has 5,000 cu. ft. of refrigerated cargo capacity and

is fitted with deep tanks for the carriage of edible oil. Alternating current, electric equipment of the latest design is provided for all domestic services and deck and other auxiliaries.

Production of Edible Groundnut Flour

*736. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the production of edible groundnut flour with the help of UNICEF has started;

(b) if so, what portion is being utilised for the manufacture of multi-purpose food and to enrich Atta;

(c) whether the effect of multi-purpose food which is supposed to be used for lunch for school children has been tested; and

(d) if so, what is the effect on the children?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. Arrangements for the trial running of the plant in Bombay are in progress.

(b) This will depend upon the nature of demand from different source; but in the initial stages the pattern may be 50:50.

(c) Yes.

(d) Reports indicate that there is a general improvement in the health of the children in terms of increase in height, weight, red blood count and haemoglobin.

भारतीय इंजनों का निर्यात

७३७. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री २१ अप्रैल, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशी बाजारों में

भारतीय इंजनों के निर्यात में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : अभी तक सफलता नहीं मिली है, फिर भी इसके लिए कोशिश जारी है ।

राम गंगा नदी

*७३८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामगंगा नदी की सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजना के निर्माण में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) रामगंगा कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड और 'बोर्ड आफ कनसल्टेंट्स' की नियुक्ति करने के लिए कौन से कदम ठाय गए हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई, जून, १९६२ के अन्त तक रामगंगा नदी परियोजना के विविध प्रावस्थाओं पर हुई प्रगति की सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (१) शेरकोट के नजदीक रामगंगा पुनः | काम पूरा हो गया है । |
| (२) छेदन कार्य | ८० प्रतिशत बही |
| (३) कालागढ़ पर सर्वेक्षण | ९५ प्रतिशत बही |
| (४) भूविज्ञान अनुसंधान | ४५ प्रतिशत बही |
| (५) पाइलट सुरंग | ४० प्रतिशत बही |
| (६) असस रोड्ज | २० प्रतिशत बही |
| (७) कन्स्ट्रक्शन कंप के लिये अस्थाई मकान | १८८ मकानों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है । |
| (८) व्यपवर्तन सुरंगें | आयात होने वाले सामान के आ जाने पर कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा । |
| (९) भूमि की प्राप्ति | जंगल की भूमि, जिस को कि वर्तमान अवस्था के कार्य के लिये आवश्यकता है, अधिकार में ले ली गई है । |
| (१०) नालियों के ढांचे का बदलना तथा इनका विस्तार | फतहपुर और अलाहाबाद जिलों में 'खाकी' क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है । फारुखाबाद ब्रांच, कानपुर ब्रांच, गंगसी सहायक नदी, पश्चिम अलाहाबाद ब्रांच तथा गांव सड़क पुलों के ढांचे को बदलने के कार्य प्रगति कर रहे हैं । अगराला और गारही माइनर्स का निर्माण कार्य भी प्रगति कर रहा |

(ख) हाल ही में परियोजना के लिये एक नियन्त्रण बोर्ड तथा एक परामर्शदाताओं का बोर्ड स्थापित कर दिये हैं। नियन्त्रण बोर्ड की प्रथम मीटिंग ११-८-६२ को नखनऊ में हुई थी।

Rupnarayan Bridge

*739. { Dr. R. Banerjee;
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Rupnarayan bridge on National Highway No. 6 is far behind the schedule; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The work was commenced in February, 1962 and is scheduled to be completed by September, 1964. The question of its being behind the schedule does not arise at this stage.

Wheat Imports from U.S.A.

*740. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are making efforts to reduce wheat imports from U.S.A. under P.L. 480;

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government in the matter; and

(c) the quantity of P.L. 480 wheat already imported and that still remains to be imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) P.L. 480 Agreement of the 4th May, 1960 provides funds which were expected to finance the purchase of about 16 million tons of wheat, over a period of four years ending in June, 1964. About 4.5 million tons of wheat

have been shipped to India by the end of July, 1962.

Air Services in Punjab

*741. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda;
Shri Y. D. Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State Government have envisaged a plan of operating an intra-State air service to link certain towns;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it has asked for surplus IAC Dakotas;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(d) whether any other State Government have thought of a similar plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Punjab Government have made enquiries from Indian Airlines Corporation regarding sale of their Herons or Dakotas. Indian Airlines Corporation have no spare Dakotas for sale immediately. The question of the sale of Herons is under discussion.

(d) As far as the Central Government are aware, no other State Government has formulated a similar plan.

कुवाबंज स्टेशन पर डकटों का हमला

*७४२ { श्री भक्त वार्नन :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० चं० बघा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३ घोर व श्रमस्त, १९६२ की मध्य रात्रि को वॉटर

रेलवे के फतेहगढ़-कानपुर क्षेत्र के खुदागंज स्टेशन पर लगभग दस सशस्त्र डाकतों ने आक्रमण किया था और वे हजारों रुपये की सम्पत्ति और नकदो लूट कर चम्पत हो गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस घटना का धोरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उन डाकतों को गिरफ्तार करने में और उन्हें दंड दिलाने तथा लूटी हुई सम्पत्ति और नकदी को पुनः प्राप्त करने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री साहनबाख्शां) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । ३ और ४ अगस्त, १९६२ के बीच की रात में लगभग १२ दज कर ३० मिनट पर १० हथियार-बन्द डाकुओं के एक गिरोह ने खुदागंज स्टेशन पर घावा बोल दिया और उस समय जो सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर 'बाट्स-मैन ड्यूटी पर थे, उनको काबू में कर लिया । डाकुओं ने सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर से स्टेशन की चाबियां छीन कर स्टेशन की धामदनी और दूसरी सम्पत्ति को लूट लिया : उन्होंने कुल १५८७ रु० ७८ नये पैसे की रकम लूटी, जिस ; से ७० रु० और १६० नये पैसे रेलवे की नकद रकम और बाकी १,५१६ रु० और ८८ नये पैसे कर्मचारियों की निजी रकम थी ।

(ग) पुलिस ने मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और अब तक ३ आर्दियों को गिरफ्तार हो कर लिया है ।

राजस्थान में कुछ चिकित्सालय

२०७३. श्री तनसिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) राजस्थान में इस समय कुछ रोग के कितने चिकित्सालय हैं ;

(ख) उन चिकित्सालयों में कितने रोगियों के रहने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन चिकित्सालयों को अब तक कितना अनुदान दिया है ; और

(घ) ये चिकित्सालय कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Two.

(b) Ninety-five.

(c). Leprosy is not endemic in Rajasthan State. The State Government have not participated in the Leprosy Control Scheme launched during the First Plan period and continued during the Second and the Third Five Year Plans. Hence the question of payment of Central assistance to the State Government for the running of the leprosy control centres does not arise.

(d) Jaipur and Jodhpur.

राजस्थान में क्षय रोग के चिकित्सालय

२०७४. श्री तनसिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) राजस्थान में इस समय क्षय रोग के कितने चिकित्सालय हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) इन में से प्रत्येक चिकित्सालय में कितने रोगियों के रहने की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन में से प्रत्येक चिकित्सालय के लिये अब तक कितना धन राशि अनुदान के रूप में दी है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

१ एस० आर० ब० आरोग्य सदन, बारी उदरपुर

१००

२	टी० बी० अस्पताल, भरतपुर	२०
३	जी० जी० जे०, टी० बी० अस्पताल, बीकानेर	१२४
४	के० जी० बी०, टी० बी० आरोग्याश्रम, जयपुर	२२४
५	मदार यूनियन आरोग्य- श्रम, अजमेर	३५०

(ग) केन्द्रीय सहायता अस्पताल-बार नहीं दी जाती। अतः प्रत्येक अस्पताल के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, जहाँ तक मदार यूनियन आरोग्याश्रम, अजमेर का सम्बन्ध है, इस संस्था को गत १२ वर्षों में लगभग १,७४,४०० रुपये के कुल अन्दान दिये गये।

Construction of Bridge over Agartala-Belenia Road, Agartala

2075. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct bridges over rivers crossing the road Agartala-Belenia of Tripura; and

(b) if so, on what places these bridges are going to be constructed and within what period these are expected to be completed?

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

(b) The bridge over the Burima river near Bisalgarh is to be completed in 1963-64, and that over the Gumti near Udaipur in 1964-65. The bridge over the Muhuri river near Belonia is proposed to be taken up in 1965-66 and completed in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Third Medical College at Orissa

2076. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have asked for any assistance from

the Centre for the establishment of third Medical College in the State; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance given or proposed to be given by the Union Government?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes. The scheme for the establishment/expansion of medical colleges has been included as a Centrally aided scheme in the Third Plan. Under the revised procedure, Central assistance is released for various groups or categories of schemes and not for any individual scheme as such. It is released on the basis of the figures of expenditure reported by the Finance Department of the State Governments for all the State Plan schemes and all Centrally sponsored schemes, the outlay approved by the Planning Commission and the allocation made by the Ministry of Finance for each year in accordance with the prescribed procedure. In the circumstances, the question of releasing Central assistance for individual schemes does not arise.

Bridge over River Sutlej at Rampur in Himachal Pradesh

2077. { Shri Virbhadr Singh:
Shri Diljit Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridge over the river Sutlej at Rampur in Himachal Pradesh is in urgent need for repairs; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to repair it?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The suspension bridge at Rampur, which caters to the needs of mule traffic, is under the control of the Himachal Pradesh Administration. That Administration have intimated that the

bridge is not in need of any major repairs. There are, however, some minor repairs to be carried out, such as, the replacement of some planks and the tightening of ropes.

(b) The necessary repairs which are estimated to cost Rs. 5,000 have been taken in hand by the Himachal Pradesh Administration and are expected to be completed in about three months.

Replantation of Coconut Trees

2078. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for grant of loans for replanting coconut trees or for starting new plantations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Governments of Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have got schemes for grant of loans for replantation of coconut trees or for starting new plantations. The details of the schemes are as under:

Kerala.—The scheme for the expansion of area under coconut cultivation provides loans as under:

- (a) for reclamation of Kayal lands for planting Coconut @ Rs. 3,000 per acre,
- (b) for utilising coastal areas for planting Coconut by developing irrigation facilities with long term loan assistance for installation of pumpsets,
- (c) for both the coastal and kayal lands loans upto Rs. 380 per acre for cultivation expense in new areas.

Mysore.—The Coconut Development Scheme provides loans for raising new plantations and rejuvenation of old plantations at the rate of Rs. 200

per acre upto a limit of Rs. 1,000 per individual.

Maharashtra.—The scheme provides long term loans to fruit growers including coconut growers @ Rs. 300 per acre upto a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per individual and Rs. 30,000 in the case of co-operative societies.

Gujarat.—The scheme for Fruit Development has also a provision for granting loans for Coconut Plantations @ Rs. 300 per acre with a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in the case of an individual and Rs. 30,000 in the case of Co-operatives.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—The scheme provides for loans at the rate of Rs. 110 per acre for the first year and Rs. 80 per acre for the subsequent 7 years for raising Coconut plantations in the lands allotted to private parties.

The Government of Orissa have a scheme under their consideration. The Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Madras have no scheme for loan assistance to coconut cultivators.

Indents of Iron and Manganese Ore at Stations on S.E. Railways

2079. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of indents refused for manganese and iron ore at Banspani, South-Eastern Railway Juring 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far;

(b) what is the total number of indents Banspani and other sections at Barajamda receive daily; and

(c) the total number of wagons allotted to Barajamda Station for steel mill supply in 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far, the total wagons supplied to Banspani station in the corresponding period and the reasons for such difference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No indents were refused.

(b) The average daily number of indents placed at Banspani and Barajamda during the period were as follows:

1961-62	..	386
1962-63	..	337

(Upto 20th Aug.)

(c) Number of wagons supplied and loaded at Barajamda and at Banspani stations vary according to the programme drawn up by the Iron and Steel Controller, in consultation with the steel plants and the railways. The total number of wagons allotted to Barajamda and Banspani stations for steel mill supply during the period were as follows:

	Barajamda	Banspani
1961-62	52,103	51,145
1962-63	16,205	19,533

(Upto 20th Aug.)

Koyna Project

2080. Shri Sonavane: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koyna Power Project will electrify the rural as also the urban areas in the Sholapur District of the Maharashtra State during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether the supply of electric power from Koyna Project will be a phased one; and

(c) if so, by what time the electric supply would be available to the above places?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) (b) & (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra, and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Construction of Roads and Bridges in Orissa

2081. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by Union Government for

construction of roads and bridges in Orissa during the period from 1958 to 1962;

(b) the amount that had been asked by Orissa Government to improve the communications in the State during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the amount that has been allocated consequent on request of Orissa Government?

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

STATEMENT

	Cost of Schemes sanctioned by the Ministry during the period from 1958 to 1962	Amount asked for by State Government	Final allotment made by the Ministry
(Rs. lakhs)			
National Highways	323.97	202.50	202.40
State Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance	18.18	70.02	65.96
Central Road Fund	125.59	96.36	89.31
Total	467.74	368.88	357.67

Minicoy and Amindive Islands

2082. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Nallakoya:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken by Government to evaluate the progress of the Filariasis Control Programme in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands;

(b) whether the Programme has led to a reduction of the incidence of filariasis in these Islands; and

(c) what projects are at present being carried on under the Control Programme in these Islands?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A preliminary filaria survey of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands was carried out between December, 1954 and February, 1955, by the Government of Madras. These Islands (except Bitra Island) were surveyed again in detail in April, 1958, by a team sent by the Malaria Institute of India. No evaluation of the progress of the Filaria Control Programme has been done so far but the Malaria Institute of India proposes to send a team to these Islands for an on-the-spot study of the current situation of the filariasis problem. The team is expected to go during November-December, 1962.

(b) A Filaria Control Programme under the National Filaria Control Programme was started in these Islands in 1959-60. It is too early to assess the results of the Control measures undertaken in these Islands, as effective and continued control over a period of four to five years is needed for achieving palpable results.

(c) Anti-larval work only is being carried out at present under the National Filaria Control Programme.

Demand for Halt Station at Panniar District, Gurdaspur

2083. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long standing demand for a halt station at Panniar, Gurdaspur District, (Northern Railway); and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The proposal was examined and not accepted for want of adequate justification.

Provision of Fans in Third Class Coaches

2084. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many Third Class coaches plying on the broad gauge line between Delhi and Pathankot are not yet provided with fans; and

(b) how long it will take to provide them with fans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) All third class coaches nominated to work between Delhi and Pathankot are provided with carriage fans. Occasionally some deficiencies arise due to thefts, repairs etc. and replacement are arranged as early as possible.

(b) Does not arise.

Field Assistant Apprentices

**2085. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3616 on the 20th June, 1962 and state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Field Assistant Apprentices in 1960 and 1961;

(b) the total amount spent by way of travelling allowance and other allowances for the same;

(c) whether in response to the letters written to the State Governments any of the candidates have been employed by the State Governments; and

(d) whether this question of employing the Field Assistants was discussed in the meeting of the Ministers of Panchayati Raj and Cooperation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar): (a)

(a) 1960-61	34,733.42
1961-62	39,413.90
(b) 1960-61	17,187.60
1961-62	15,425.43

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

(d) No, Sir.

Family Planning

2086. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mobile dispensaries have been set up, specially in the hilly areas of the country during the Third Five Year Plan so far for purposes of sterilization;

(b) if not, what other incentives and facilities have been offered to the people of hilly areas for sterilization; and

(c) how many persons from the hilly areas have on an average offered themselves for sterilization specially from the hilly areas of U.P.?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Water Supply Scheme in Madras State

2087. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidies given by Central Government to Madras State during 1960-61 and 1961-62 under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme; and

(b) the amount actually spent during each of these years?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) According to the exist-

ing procedure from 1958-59, allotment of funds to States is sanctioned in lump-sum for broad groups or categories of schemes and not for individual schemes. As such, the question of sanctioning grant-in-aid specifically for National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) does not arise.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Agricultural University in Bhubaneswar

2088. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the financial and technical help given to Orissa Government for the establishment of Agricultural University at Bhubaneswar (Orissa); and

(b) what was the actual demand of the Orissa Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b) Financial:—The actual demand of the state Government in this regard is Rs. 25 lakhs, but no grant has so far been given.

Technical:—The State Government was helped by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Central Government to assist the States in the formulation of legislation relating to the establishment of Agricultural Universities. They have now asked for the services of a few Experts from the U.S.A. and this request is under consideration.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2090. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given by way of grants and loans

for medium irrigation to Orissa during 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The following loans were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 for financing expenditure on Miscellaneous Development Schemes, which, *inter-alia*, included medium irrigation schemes:

Year	Loan (Rs. in lakhs)
1959-60	93.93
1960-61	422.50
1961-62	816.39

Halt Station Between Rayaghada and Jemadipeta Stations

2091. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to make a halt station between Rayaghada and Jemadipeta Stations (Orissa) of the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work of constructing a crossing station between Rayaghada and Jemadipeta stations is in progress and is likely to be completed in 1963.

Electricity in Orissa

2092. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of power projects, thermal and hydel, established so far in Orissa;

(b) the per capita consumption of electricity in Orissa and the average per capita consumption of electricity for India; and

(c) the power projects under execution, hydel and thermal, in Orissa

and their respective installed capacity giving the expected time of their respective commissioning?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The present installed capacity is as follows:—

Hydro—218.9 MW
Thermal—13.3 MW
TOTAL—232.2 MW

(b) The per capita consumption (provisional) on 31-3-62 was as follows:—

Orissa—43.7 KWh
All India—42.0 KWh

(c) *Hydel*

Tirakud Dam Project—Stage II
Total installed capacity—147 MW
Already commissioned—61.5 MW
Expected to be commissioned during remaining period of 1962-63 — 85.5 MW

Thermal

Talcher Power Station
1964-65 — 60 MW
1965-66 — 180 MW

P.&T. Offices in Orissa

2093. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Offices (P.C.Os) opened in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) Post Offices	1,617
Telegraph Offices	152
P.C. Os.	107
(b) Post Offices :	1,250
Telegraph Offices	80
P.C.Os.	80

P. & T. Offices in Andhra Pradesh

2094. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, Telephone Offices (P. C. Os) and telephone exchange opened in Andhra Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) Post Offices	3,746
Telegraph Offices	182
P.C.Os.	66
Telephone Exchanges	80
(b) Post Offices	2,531
Telegraph Offices	210
P.C.Os.	200
Telephone Exchanges	160

Conversion of Halt Stations into Flag Stations in Andhra Pradesh

2095. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of Government to convert Narasipuram and Maradam halt stations (Andhra Pradesh) of the South Eastern Railway into flag stations;

(b) if so, when they are expected to be converted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of conversion of Narasipuram and Maradam halts into flag stations was examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

कानपुर-बांदा सेक्शन में देवसौर गांव में फ्लैग-स्टेशन

२०९६ { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० वास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के कानपुर-बांदा सेक्शन में देवसौर ग्राम के समीप जो यमुना पुल के पास एक फ्लैग स्टेशन खोलने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी उसका खुलने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय लोगों की ओर से स्टेशन चलाने के उचित आश्वासन प्राप्त हुए हैं और आवश्यक धन राशि जमा कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) जहाँ कार्यवाही हाना शेष है उसमें देर किसकी ओर से है और वह फ्लैग स्टेशन कब तक खुल जावेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ग) : कानपुर-बांदा सेक्शन पर यमुना साउथ बैंक और हमीरपुर रोड स्टेशनों के बीच देवसौर में ठेकेदार द्वारा चालित हाट खोलने का काम पहले नहीं शुरू किया जा सका, क्योंकि इससे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कामों का प्रथमता देनी पड़ी। फिर भी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इस काम की पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Goods Traffic

2097. { श्री B. K. Das :
श्री Subodh Hansda :
श्री S. C. Samanta :
श्री M. L. Dwivedi :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been possible to effect any improvement in the quan-

tum of goods traffic on railway during recent months;

(b) if so, what steps were taken for achieving the result; and

(c) whether there has been difference in cost per ton-mile traffic of goods in that process?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. The railways have loaded increased quantum of goods traffic in recent months.

(b) Apart from provision of additional rolling stock, efforts were continued to ensure their intensive uses.

(c) This information is compiled once in a year and as such it is not known yet whether the cost per ton-mile has changed in recent months.

Retrenchment of Signal and Tele-Com-Casual Staff

2098, Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the electrification of the Howrah-Moghalsarai Section, Kharagpur-Rourkela Section and Asansol-Durgapur Section will be completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is the Government's intention to retrench the Signal and Tele-Com-Casual staff working on the above Sections on the completion of the work;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal for providing alternative employment for this staff;

(d) whether it is a fact that new staff is being recruited for the work of electrification of Group 6 (Ex-crossing Cabin Moghalsarai to Allahabad) and Groups 9 and 10 (Sealdah and Kharagpur); and

(e) if so, whether Government intends to give preference to the casual staff retrenched from the sections where work has already been completed?

1624 (A) LS-3.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Section Howrah-Bandel-Burdwan (via main line) has already been electrified on 3000V DC system. The section Durgapur-Asansol-Moghalsarai is also electrified on 25 KV AC system. Electrification of the remaining portion i.e. Burdwan-Durgapur is expected to be completed by December, 1964.

On Section Kharagpur-Rourkela, the portion Tatanagar-Rourkela has already been electrified and the remaining portion Kharagpur-Tatanagar is expected to be completed by the end of 1962.

(b) and (c). Skilled and highly skilled casual staff engaged by the Signal and Telecom branch are generally not retrenched. They are transferred from one section to another as work necessitates. On completion of work in each section, services of the unskilled staff, who are recruited locally from the neighbouring villages, are dispensed with. However, those willing to move to other sections are given employment elsewhere as far as possible. This is according to the usual procedure of dealing with casual labour on projects.

(d) and (e). For electrification of Moghalsarai-Allahabad section and Sealdah Division, skilled and highly skilled staff are recruited to the extent necessary, after filling up the vacancies by transfer of similar staff from completed sections. The unskilled casual staff are being recruited locally but preference is given to staff who have come from completed sections.

Token Strike by Port Workers, Calcutta

2099. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a token strike for one day on the

20th June, 1962 by the Port Workers of Calcutta;

(b) if so, what was the reason for this strike;

(c) whether this strike had any link with the last marine strike;

(d) whether it affected the loading and unloading at the Port; and

(e) if so, how the situation was tackled on that day?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). There was a token strike by certain sections of the marine staff of the Calcutta Port Commissioners from 10:00 hours to 18:00 hours on the 20th June, 1962. The loading and unloading of ships were not affected. Shipping movements were, however, affected, resulting in delay to the movement of five ships.

No official notice of the strike had been given by the workers or their unions. It is, however, understood that the strike was called by the Calcutta Port Shramik Union, one of the recognised Unions, in support of the demand of the workers for weightage for night duty.

If the reference to the last marine strike in part (c) of the question is to the stoppage of work by the Hooghly Pilots during May 1962, the token strike on the 20th June, 1962 was not in any way connected with it.

Government's decisions on the question of granting weightage to port employees for night duty are indicated in the answer given on the 7th August, 1962 in the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 106.

औद्योगिक उत्पादन

२१००. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : क्या

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने में बिजली की कमी की जो बाधा पड़ रही है वह कब तक दूर हो जाने की आशा है तथा इसके लिए सरकार ने पिछले ६ महीनों में क्या प्रयत्न

किया ?

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों और कुछ बड़ी परियोजनाओं के पूरा न होने की वजह से द्वितीय योजना के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति में कमी के परिणामस्वरूप ही देश में वर्तमान बिजली की कमी है। तृतीय योजना को स्कीमों को शीघ्रता से कार्यान्वित कर के विद्युत् की कमी को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन उच्च स्तरीय अधिकारियों की एक टीम ने, उन दिक्कतों का पता लगाने के लिये जिनके कारण परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति में ढकावट पड़ रही है, सब राज्यों का दौरा किया। इस टीम द्वारा बताई गई दिक्कतों को हटाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। समय समय पर परियोजनाओं की प्रगति का देखने के लिये, प्लांट तथा साज सामान के आयात के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का जल्दी दिलाने के लिये और आयात पत्रों का जल्दी हासिल करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग में एक 'सेल' बनाया गया है और मंत्रालय में भी एक उच्च स्तरीय पूर्णकालिक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की जा रही है। योजनाओं का शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये कोयला, सिमेंट, स्टील इत्यादि की मांगों को पूरा करने की तरफ भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

तृतीय योजना की लगभग सब परियोजनाएँ विविध विदेशी सहायताओं से सम्बद्ध की जा चुकी हैं। निर्विलम्ब क्षेत्रीय राशियों को पूरा करने के लिये कुछ और स्कीमों की स्वीकृति, जो कि तृतीय योजना में सम्मिलित हैं स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त हांगी, दे दी है। ये स्कीमों इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) गैस टरबाइन प्लांट्स :

ग्राम प्रदेश के लिये २ × १०

एम डब्ल्यू

मैसूर के लिये २ × १०

एम डब्ल्यू

(२) दुर्गापुर पावर स्टेशन

का विस्तार

(पश्चिम बंगाल) ७५ एम

इन्क्यू

(३) बारौनी पावर

स्टेशन का विस्तार

(बिहार) ४० एम इन्क्यू

(४) पश्चिम बंगाल के

निये पैकेज लांटम ६ × १.५

एम इन्क्यू

इन कदमों का नतीजा यह होगा कि तृतीय योजना अवधि में बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये अधिक उत्पादक क्षमता उपलब्ध होगी।

Shortage of Rice in Kerala

2101. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kerala is facing a serious shortage of indigenous production of rice this year due to failure of early monsoon; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Up to the end of May there were heavy rains in Kerala. In June, however, there were inadequate rains, but again from July onwards there have been heavy rains. It is yet too early to say what the size of the next rice crop in Kerala will be. This State is included in the Southern Rice Zone and the surplus of Andhra Pradesh and Madras is always available to it. The Government of India will also make available such stocks of rice from the Central reserve as are considered necessary to meet the needs of Kerala.

Reserve Forest in Tripura

2102. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of North Raw Chandra in Khawai, Tripura against the setting up of a Reserve Forest in their locality in 1962; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in that respect?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Generation in Andhra Pradesh

2103. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Second Plan for Power for Andhra area was cut from Rs. 25.79 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 21.66 crores in Second Plan;

(b) how many schemes included in the Second Plan for Andhra were disqualified from getting foreign exchange due to the classification of schemes outside the core of the plan and their estimated cost;

(c) the schemes included in Second Plan for Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra disqualified during Second Plan for getting the foreign exchange and their estimated cost; and

(d) the Second Plan power projects commissioned so far in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Second Plan outlay on power was not Rs. 21.66 crores. It was Rs. 32.07 crores as against the 1st Plan outlay of Rs. 25.79 crores.

(b) Two, namely:—

(1) Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro Thermal Scheme. Estimated cost Rs. 4769.9 lakhs.

- (2) Upper Sileru H.E. Project Stage-I Estimated cost—Rs. 895.58 lakhs.

(c) Mysore:

- (1) Sharvathy H.E. Scheme Stage-I Estimated cost—Rs. 3799.38 lakhs.

Madras:

- (1) Pykara Dam Power House Scheme. Estimated cost—Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
(2) Papanasam Dam Power House Scheme. Estimated cost—Rs. 41.00 lakhs.

Maharashtra:

- (1) Purna Multipurpose Project Estimated cost—Rs. 1455.85 lakhs.

(d) Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Machkund H.E. Project (80.75 MW).
(ii) Tungabhadra Right Bank Hydro Project (36 MW).
(iii) Ramagundam Thermal Power Station (37.5 MW).

Mysore:

- (i) Tungabhadra Right Bank Hydro Project (36 MW).
(ii) Tungabhadra Left Bank Hydro Station (Munirabad) (18 MW).

Madras:

- (i) Periyar H.E. Project (105 MW).
(ii) Kunda H.E. Project (180 MW).
(iii) Madras Thermal Station Extension Stage-III (30 MW).

Maharashtra:

- (i) Ballarshah Thermal Power Station (15.5 MW).
(ii) Khaparkheda Thermal Power Station Extension (30 MW).
(iii) Paras Thermal Power Station (30 MW).

- (iv) Chola (Kalyan) Thermal Power Station Extension (18 MW).

- (v) Trombay Thermal Power Station (187.5 MW) (Private Sector).

- (vi) Koyna Hydro-Electric Project (60 MW) (1st Set of Koyna Stage I).

Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme

2104. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) when the Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme included in the Third Plan, was submitted to the Central Government by the State Government;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Government to split up the scheme into two independent Project schemes, (Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Scheme and Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme);

(c) what is the estimate of additional expenditure for undertaking the two projects separately; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission is aware that serious difficulties of constructions will arise in regard to foundations of Srisaillam if Nagarjunasagar dam is completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The combined report for the Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric schemes was received on 27-11-1959. A separate project report for Srisaillam has not yet been received.

(b) Yes.

(c) A small additional expenditure may be involved in undertaking these two schemes independently.

(d) Yes, but the reservoir to be created by Nagarjunasagar Dam is not

likely to interfere with the excavation work of foundations at Srisaillam for about 2 years and proper arrangements can be made in time.

कोयला ले जाने के लिए ट्रकों का निर्माण

२१०५. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री या वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल यातायात के भार को हल्का करने के लिये सड़क द्वारा कोयले और अन्य माल की ढुलाई के लिए १० से २० टन तक की क्षमता वाले भारी ट्रक बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्तावित योजना का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह भी समझती है कि सड़कों पर चले मोटरदा पुल इन भारी ट्रकों का भार संभाल लेंगे, यदि नहीं तो इन पुलों आदि को मजबूत करने के काम में कितना समय लगेगा ;

(घ) इन ट्रकों का कितना मूल्य बैठेगा और इसी प्रकार का काम देने वाले अन्य ट्रकों की तुलना में इनका मूल्य ठीक रहेगा ;

(ङ) इन ट्रकों को बनाने वाले कारखानों और मशीनों आदि के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(च) क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि मोटर, ट्रक आदि बनाने के वाले मौजूदा भारतीय कारखाने ऐसे ट्रक बनाने में असमर्थ हैं?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क), (ख) (घ), (ङ) और (च) : रेल पर पड़ने वाले बोझ को कम करने के लिये सड़क द्वारा कोयले की ढुलाई के प्रश्न पर खात और ईंधन मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए ६ से ७ टन भारी मोड़नी

ट्रको में काम शुरू किया जायगा ; देश में लगभग ११ टन भारयोग की ट्रक-ट्रेलर की मिला जुली भारी परिवहन की गाड़ियां भी बनायी जा रही हैं। बाद में जब सड़क द्वारा कोयले का परिवहन स्थायी हो जायेगा तब इन से भी भारी लगभग २० टन भारयोग की गाड़ियों के बनाने पर विचार किया जायगा उसी समय विदेशी मुद्रा के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर लिया जायेगा।

(ग) जहां तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का सम्बन्ध है सभी नये निर्माण किये हुए पुल १० से २० टन तक की भार वाली गाड़ियों के लिए काफी मजबूत हैं। फिर भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में कहीं-कहीं पुराने पुल मौजूद हैं जो इतना भार बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन की भार बहन क्षमता को निश्चित रूप से जानने के लिए और कुछ मुख्य मार्गों पर कमजोर पुलों को बदलने या उन का पुनर्निर्माण करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने प्रदेश सरकारों से निवेदन किया है कि वे अपने प्रदेशों में इन मार्गों का सर्वेक्षण करें। यह सर्वेक्षण जारी है। आंकड़े एकत्रित हो जाने पर इस विषय पर और आगे विचार किया जायेगा और कमजोर पुलों को बदलने तथा उन के पुनः निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जायगी। प्रदेश सरकारों से प्रदेश राजमार्गों के सम्बन्ध में इसी प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण करने तथा उन राजमार्गों के कमजोर पुलों को बदलने और उन के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए समचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए भी निवेदन किया गया है।

Airstrip near Nabha

2106. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government have taken over a well built airstrip near Nabha recently; and

(b) if so, whether any permission was taken from the Centre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Consequent on Federal Financial Integration of States, the fair weather landing ground at Nabha, formerly maintained by the Nabha State, was taken over by the Punjab Government.

(b) No permission was necessary.

Jute Production

2107. Shri Mohammad Tahir: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the jute growing areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) what is the percentage of jute production in each such area; and

(c) the place where the office for the development of jute mill industry in India is located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Jute is grown in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura. A statement showing the jute growing districts (State-wise) in India is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II annexure No. 82].

(b) The percentage of jute production in each State in relation to the total production of jute in India varies from year to year. However, on an average, West Bengal accounts for 50.5%, Bihar 20.7%, Assam 20.6%, Orissa 4.8%, U.P. 2.0% and Tripura 1.4% of the total production. Information regarding percentage of production district-wise is not readily available.

(c) The development of jute mill industry is looked after by the Jute Commissioner to the Government of India whose office is located in Calcutta.

P. and T. Employees

2108. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Post and Telegraph Mechanics made permanent

since 1958 (in each year) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons who have been confirmed as Post and Telegraph Mechanics in Andhra Pradesh since 1958 in each year up to 1962; and

(c) the reasons for disparity, if any, between posts made permanent and persons confirmed in the posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
(a)	23	24	18	26	17
(b)	31	25	10	..	50

(c) Confirmations against posts made permanent from 1960 onwards could not be made earlier than 1962 because of the need for preparation of a combined gradation list of Mechanics of the former Andhra and Hyderabad Circles, consequent on merger to form present Andhra Circle.

Delivery of Express Letters in Trivandrum

2109. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delivery work of Express letters has been transferred from Trivandrum Central Telegraph Office to the General Post Office from 15th July, 1962;

(b) if so, whether any employees of the C.T.O. have been transferred to the G.P.O. for the work; and

(c) whether it is a fact that six persons of Extra Departmental messengers have been appointed to do the delivery work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Seven officials were transferred.

(c) Yes.

Landless and Service Cooperatives

2110. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many landless and service cooperative societies have so far been organised in Tripura; and

(b) the number of landless persons who received land so far through such societies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 104 service cooperatives, including 3 land-less societies.

(b) 211 persons.

Wagons, Locomotives and Coaches in Use on Railways

**2111. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wagons, locomotives and coaches now on railways;

(b) the proportion of over-aged locomotives and coaches; and

(c) the target and output of wagons, locomotives and coaches during the First and Second Plan periods and so far during the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The position as on 31-3-1962 is as under:—

WAGONS	
<i>(in units)</i>	
Stock Holding	319408
LOCOMOTIVES	
<i>(All traction)</i>	
Stock Holding	10,922
Number of statistically overage	2,750
Percent of overaged to total Stock	25.17
COACHES	
Excluding EMU Stock and Rail Cars	
<i>(In units)</i>	
Stock Holding	28,673
Number of Statistically overage	9626
Percentage of overaged to total Stock	33.57

(c) *First Plan*

No numerical targets were laid down.

WAGONS	
<i>(In units)</i>	Output 61,254
LOCOMOTIVES	
COACHES	
<i>(In units)</i>	Output 4,758
<i>Second Plan</i>	
WAGONS	
<i>(In terms of Four wheelers)</i>	Target 1,05,739
	Output 97,959
LOCOMOTIVES	
<i>(In units)</i>	Target 2,161
	Output 2,092
COACHES	
<i>Including EMUs and Rail Cars (In units)</i>	
	Target 8,836
	Output 7,546
<i>Third Plan</i>	
WAGONS	
<i>(In terms of Four wheelers)</i>	Target 1,45,949
	or 1,46,000
	Output 26,612
	from 1-4-61 to 31-7-62
LOCOMOTIVES	
<i>(In units)</i>	Target 199+
	284*
	Output 416
	from 1-4-61 to 31-7-62
COACHES	
<i>(In terms of Bogies)</i>	
<i>Including EMUs and Rail Cars</i>	
	Target 8,027+
	581*
	Output 2,093
	from 1-4-61 to 30-6-62

*Provided against electrification Project.

Telephones at the residences of Drivers of Ministers

2112. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephones have been installed at the residences of staff car drivers of certain Ministers at Government expense;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision in the policy regarding installation of telephones at the residences of the Government officials for such class four staff; and

(d) if not, why such telephones have been provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

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

Locust Invasion in Delhi

2113. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the estimated loss of crop suffered on account of the recent locust invasion in areas of Delhi and adjoining districts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the loss to crops in Union Territory of Delhi is estimated at Rs. 70,000 occurred over an area of approximately 10,000 acres. No official estimate has been made by the authorities concerned in regard to the losses in the adjoining districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak of Punjab and Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. Some damage to bajra and jowar crops in Gurgaon and Rohtak districts of Punjab and to cotton crop in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh have, however, been reported.

Panchayat Secretaries in Tripura

2114. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Panchayat Secretaries appointed in the Divisions of Dharmanagar, Sadar, Khowi, Kalyanpur and Sonamura in Tripura;

(b) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates recruited; and

(c) whether this number is at par with the population ratio?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Dharmanagar, Sadar, Khowi and Sonamura Sub-Divisions—77.

There is no Sub-Division by the name Kalyanpur.

However, in the Kamalpura Sub-Division 13 Panchayat Secretaries have been appointed.

(b) Scheduled Castes—13.

Scheduled Tribes—13.

(c) No, Sir.

Converting of Srunga Vruksham Halt into regular Station

2115. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers that alight from and board the trains every day at Srunga Vruksham Halt on Nidadavolu Narsapur line on Southern Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert this halt as a regular station; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The average number of passengers who alighted and boarded the trains at this Halt during the year 1961-62 were 90 and 147 per day respectively.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

2116. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been electrified in the Punjab the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the amount granted by Centre for the purpose; and

(c) by what amount does it fall short of the actual cost for the putting up of distributive lines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power . (Shri Alagesan): (a) 957.

(b) A loan of Rs. 76 lakhs was sanctioned during 1961-62 for rural electrification in the Punjab. No request for Central loan assistance has so far been received from the State Government for 1962-63.

(c) Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Object of Community Development

2117. { **Shri Chhotubhai Patel:**
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Community and Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main object of Community Development Scheme is more production of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, what is the assessment of increase in production of foodgrains in the year 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 in the reas covered by Community Development Blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Syam Dhar Misra): (a) The main objective of the Community Development Programme is to bring about all sided development of the Community but in view of the national priority concentration of effort, for the present, is on increasing agriculture production.

(b) According to the 7th Evaluation Report (1960) of the Programme Evaluation Organization on Community Development Programme there has been a general increase in the total agricultural output in Community Development Blocks. However, in view of the fact that the area under the Community Development Programme is constantly expanding and shall cover the entire country by

October, 1963, no separate assessment of food production is made in respect of Community Development areas alone. An assessment of total agriculture production is made every year for the whole country.

Aerodrome Near Shillong

2118. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to construct an aerodrome in or near about Shillong; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in that regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagvati) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to construct an aerodrome near Shillong is under consideration. An estimate for the project is being prepared.

Sethusamudram Project

2119. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Arunachalam:

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

(a) whether a fresh estimate for the Sethusamudram Project based on the data collected so far, is being prepared by the Chief Engineer (General) Government of Madras;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for a fresh estimate;

(c) what were the defects in the original estimates;

(d) when the report is expected to be submitted and whether execution would be delayed depending on the completion and finalisation of the estimate;

(e) whether the Tuticorin Port development work and the Sethusamudram Scheme are linked together in their execution; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The previous estimates were not considered to be based on adequate data. It was, therefore, decided to prepare fresh estimates on the basis of up-to-date and complete data.

(d) As the data is still being procured, a final report in the matter may be expected in about a year's time. A decision with regard to the execution of the project will be taken after examination of the report and in the light of the availability of funds and foreign exchange.

(e) No.

(f) The development of Tuticorin as a major port has been taken up on the basis of the traffic of the Port.

Fair Price Shops for Rice in Manipur

2120. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fair price shops for rice now existing and yet to be opened in the current financial year in hills and plain area of Manipur;

(b) the rate at which the price of rice per maund has been fixed;

(c) the rate of concessions or the amount of subsidies granted, if any, for the fair price shops in the hill areas; and

(d) how the fair price shops are functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The number of fair price shops existing at present in Manipur valley is five and nine more

such shops will be opened if necessity arises. In the hill areas of Manipur 14 Government distribution centres are functioning.

(b) The retail issue price of rice both in the hills and plains of Manipur is Rs. 16 per maund.

(c) The subsidy varies from Rs. 5.38 to Rs. 25.22 per maund.

(d) They are functioning satisfactorily.

Procurement of Rice by Manipur

2121. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 319 on the 30th April, 1962 and state:

(a) the result of the police investigation about the export of 600 maunds of non-Andhra rice being exported under the cover of permits granted for export of Andhra rice;

(b) the action taken against the persons concerned; and

(c) whether the detected rice has been resold at the rate of Rs. 14 per maund?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The information has been asked for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the table of the house when received.

डिहूरी दल का आक्रमण

२१२२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के राजस्व मंत्री के ६ अगस्त १९६२ को दिए गए इस भाष्य के वक्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि इस साल मई के बाद से अब तक बावन टिहरी दलों ने पंजाब और राजस्थान आकर राज्य पर हमला किया जिन के फल-स्वरूप गन्ना, रुई, जूत, अरहर, बाजरा, धौर

ज्वार की फसल को बहुत नुकसान पहुंच है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संकट को सामना करने के लिए और वहां के किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को अब तक क्या सहायता दी है अथवा देने का विचार कर रही है ?

साहब तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) पश्चिम की ओर से आने वाले विदेशी टिड्डी दलों के भारत पर आक्रमण १५ मई, १९६२ को शुरू हुए और उस समय से अब तक ८५ टिड्डी-दल भारत में आ चुके हैं। इनमें से कई टिड्डी-दल राजस्थान और पंजाब से होकर उत्तर प्रदेश में दाखिल हुए। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस समय राज्य में केवल तीन टिड्डी-दल हैं। १९६२ के दौगन में उत्तर प्रदेश में रबी और खरीफ की फसलों को क्षति पहुंची है और इसका अनुमान १,५४,५०० रुपये लगाया गया है।

(ख) राज्यों में अनुसूचित रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में बाग टिड्डी विरोधी कार्य करने की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को है। फिर भी, केन्द्र उन्हें तकनीकी और साज-सामान की सहायता देता है। केन्द्र यह टिड्डी विरोधी संगठन ने उत्तर प्रदेश को मशीनें और हाथ फुहारों बुरकने के यन्त्र ऋण में दिये। उत्तर प्रपूष में प्रयोग करने के लिये हवाई-जहाजों को भी तैयार रखा गया। भारत सरकार के पीछे रक्षा सलाहकार ने भी राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ टिड्डी विरोधी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में विचार विमर्श किया है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाये कि वे स्थिति का अच्छी तरह मुकाबला करने के लिये काफी हैं।

Ghar-Batal Irrigation Scheme

2123 { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether the Ghar-Batal irrigation scheme in Arki Tehsil, Himachal Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if not, when the scheme is proposed to be completed;

(c) whether the water supply schemes for (i) Barsand in District Bilaspur, (ii) Chauntra in Jogindernagar Tehsil, (iii) Balak rupi in Jogindernagar Tehsil and (iv) Ragaon-Kot in Kasumpti Tehsil have been completed; and

(d) if not, when each of the schemes mentioned in part (c) above is to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. The work is in progress.

(b) By March, 1963.

(c) and (d).

(i) No. The date for completion cannot be indicated as a dispute over the source of water has held up the work.

(ii) No. The scheme has not yet been sanctioned.

(iii) No. The scheme is likely to be completed by March, 1963.

(iv) No. Since a dispute over the water source has been taken to the court by the villagers, work has not yet started and no date for its completion can be indicated.

Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act

2124. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) the number of tenants who have acquired proprietary rights under the

Himachal Pradesh Abolition of Big Landed Estates and Land Reforms Act, 1955 in (i) Mahasu District (ii) Bilaspur District (iii) Kinnaur District (iv) Sirmur District (v) Mandi District and (vi) Chamba District in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons owning lands of more than Rs. 125 land revenue each throughout Himachal Pradesh except in Chamba Distt. and more than 30 Standard acres in Chamba District at the time of the enforcement of the Act;

(c) whether the Himachal Pradesh Administration has taken any steps to check the illegal sale of lands that have been vested in the Administration under this Act and previously owned by persons mentioned in part (b); and

(d) whether any sales of lands have been made by persons mentioned in part (b)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Retreading of Tyres in Himachal Pradesh

2125. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether the Third Five Year Plan for Himachal Pradesh provides for retreading of 1,500 tyres per year and construction of bodies of 502 buses and trucks from 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively; and

(b) the number of tyres retreaded during 1962 till 10th August, 1962 and the number of bodies of new trucks and buses constructed till the same date?

The Minister of Shipping (in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Third Five Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh provides for the retreading of 1,455 tyres during each year of the Plan period and construction of bodies for a total of 510 buses and trucks during the entire Plan period. A provision of Rs. 51,000 has been made in the Budget for 1962-63 for the purchase of machinery etc., for the construction of bus and truck bodies.

(b) No provision was included in the budget for 1961-62 nor has any provision been made in the budget for 1962-63 for the tyre retreading scheme of Himachal Govt. Transport, as it involves purchase of some machinery requiring foreign exchange expenditure. The scheme has not, therefore, been put into effect so far.

The numbers of truck and bus bodies constructed in the workshop of the organisation from 1-1-1962 to 10-8-1962 were twenty eight and two respectively.

Town Inspectors and Wireless License Inspectors

2126. **Shri Buta Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Town Inspectors and Wireless License Inspectors working under the Director of Postal Services, Delhi; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste Officials holding the posts in categories mentioned in part (a) above?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) Town Inspectors 35.

Wireless Inspectors 18

(b) Town Inspectors 1

Wireless Inspectors Nil.

P. & T. Employees

2127. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of P.&T. Officials who have rendered more than three years service but were temporary on 1-4-1962 in each P. & T. Circle, category-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to confirm them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Employees of Overseas Communication Service

2128. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees of the Overseas Communications Service have been kept temporary beyond three years duration contrary to the specific orders from the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the number of such temporary employees in each category and the action being taken by Government to confirm them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) The relevant orders provide for the conversion of 80% of temporary posts, as have existed for more than three years and are required on a regular basis into permanent ones at suitable intervals. These orders do not provide for confirmation of all the temporary employees who have put in more than three years' service.

(b) A statement showing category-wise the number of temporary employees, who have put in more than three years of service as on 1-8-1962, and also the number of temporary

employees whose cases for confirmation are under active consideration of the Overseas Communications Service, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 83].

Complaints Pending in C.T.O. New Delhi

2129. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as fifteen thousand complaints were found pending in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi during a recent check; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this huge arrears?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagvati): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Veterinary Colleges

2130. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States seats in veterinary colleges remain unfilled every year; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to prevent acute shortage of veterinary surgeons in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is a fact that seats in some of the Veterinary Colleges in the States remain unfilled. In States from which shortage of veterinary graduates has been reported, the State Governments concerned are taking steps to provide incentives in the shape stipends, exemption from payment of tuition and examination fees, payment of half cost of books and equipment to students and better scales of pay for the graduates

Dismissal of Scheduled Tribes in Kharagpur Railway Workshop

2131. { Dr. R. Banerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last three years i.e. 1959 to March 1962, a number of Scheduled Tribe Class IV employees have been removed from service from the Kharagpur Railway Workshop;

(b) whether they have made appeals to reconsider their cases;

(b) if so, with what results;

(d) how many such cases are now lying with the workshop authorities; and

(e) what are the reasons for not reconsidering their appeal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Four have been removed from service.

(b) No.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Railway Primary Schools in Calcutta for Oriya Children

2132. **Shri A. T. Sarma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many primary schools in Oriya have been established by the Railway authorities in Calcutta to educate the children of Oriya employees working and residing in different places of Calcutta and its surroundings;

(b) whether any educational assistance is being given to the employees to get their children educated elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the nature of assistance given to them during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Family Planning Centres in Maharashtra

2133. { Shri Sonavane:
Shri P. N. Kayal:
Shri Siddiah:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places of Family Planning Centres opened during the Third Five Year Plan so far in the Thana and Sholapur districts in Maharashtra State; and

(b) whether the Family Planning Centres opened so far in the Maharashtra State fall below the targets under the plans?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Family Planning Services are available at the following Institutions in Thana and Sholapur districts since November, 1961:

1. Cottage Hospital, Dahanu, District Thana. (Urban).
2. Cottage Hospital, Jawhar, District Thana. (Urban).
3. Cottage Hospital, Ashagad, District Thana. (Urban).
4. U.S.T. No. 2 Dispensary, Kalayan, Distt. Thana. (Urban)
5. Central Hospital U.S.T. No. 3 District Thana. (Urban).
6. U.S.T. No. 4 Hospital Kalayan Camp, Distt. Thana. (Urban).
7. U.S.T. No. 5 Dispensary Kalayan, District Thana. (Urban)
8. Vikramgad Dispensary, District Thana. (Urban).
9. U.S.T. No. 1 Kalayan Camp Dispensary, Distt. Thana. (Urban).

10. Shanti Bhavan Dispensary, District Thana. (Urban).

11. Government Dispensary Main-dargi, Distt. Sholapur. (Rural)

(b) The required information is being collected.

Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

2134. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 115 additional staff Nurses are going to be appointed in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether arrangements have been made to provide these staff Nurses with accommodation in the vicinity of the hospital?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No. At present 69 posts of staff Nurses are vacant.

(b) It is proposed to recruit only 48 staff Nurses for the time being and they will be given accommodation in the hospital premises.

उड़ीसा में मध्य प्रदेश सीमा पर रेल-हत्या

२१३५. **श्री किशन पटनायक:** क्या रेलवे मंत्रो चलती गाड़ी में १० लक्ष्मीनारायण मिश्र की हत्या के बारे में १७ अगस्त, १९६१ के तारकित प्रश्नसंख्या ५६० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जांच का क्या नतीजा निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय म उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान): पुलिस ने इस मामले की जांच पूरी कर ली है. इस संबंध में कोई भूराग नहीं मिला ।

Passenger-Shed at Chittaranjan Station

2136. { **Shri Besra:**
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no passenger-shed at

Chittaranjan Station, Eastern Railway; and

(b) what action is being taken to provide the shed at that station and by what time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. Sir, covered sheds for passengers exist on both the platforms at the station.

(b) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge and Passenger-Shed at Rupnarayanpur

2137 { **Shri Besra:**
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by Government from the local people of Rupnarayanpur for construction of over-bridge and passenger-shed at Rupnarayanpur Station, Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a number of important stations where passenger sheds and foot over-bridges have not yet been provided. These are being provided on a programmed basis within the limited funds and resources available and the case of Rupnarayanpur will be considered in its turn.

Divi-Panvel-Uran Apta Railway Line on Central Railway

2138. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work of Divi-Panvel-Uran Apta Railway line on Central Railway has started;

(b) if so, what progress has been made;

(c) what target date has been fixed; and

(d) whether the work is expected to be finished before the target date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Construction of the Diva-Panvel-Uran and the Panvel-Apta lines is in progress.

(b) The overall progress of the work of Diva-Panvel-Uran section is 0.21% and Panvel-Apta section is 0.08%.

(c) The target date of completion of the line from Diva to Apta via Panvel is 31-3-64 and that of the line from Panvel to Uran is 31-12-64.

(d) Not likely. Efforts are, however, being made to complete the work a few months earlier between Panvel and Uran.

मगरवारा और पटियारा स्टेशनों पर डाका

२१३६. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस मास के प्रारम्भ में उत्तर रेलवे के मगरवारा और पटियारा स्टेशनों पर कुछ बदमाशों ने हमला किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्टेशन की किन इमारतों पर हमला किया गया ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति और कौन-कौन व्यक्ति इन हमलों में घायल हुये तथा कितनी सम्पत्ति बर्दाश ले गये ; और

(घ) रेलवे स्टेशनों की सम्पत्ति व कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग) ३-४ अगस्त, १९६२ को रात को, १५ और २० के बीच हथियारबन्द डाक मगरवारा स्टेशन की सीमा

में घुस आये और उन्होंने स्टेशन मास्टर के दफ्तर पर धावा बोल दिया। जो रेल कर्मचारी ड्यूटी पर थे, उनको डाकुओं ने मारा पीटा और तिजोरी तथा टिकट-ट्यूबों को तोड़ कर खोल लिया। सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर श्री मटली राम, सीनियर रक्षक (निःशस्त्र) श्री अजीत सिंह, रक्षक (निःशस्त्र) श्री चन्द्रमा पांडे, पोर्टर श्री जमुना प्रसाद, और सेंटिंग पोर्टर श्री राम बचन ने डाकुओं का मुकाबिला किया और उन्हें चाँटे आयीं। उनका इलाज हो रहा है। डाकू रेलवे की ६८ रु० ८५ नये पैसे की नकदी लेकर भाग गये।

लेकिन पटियारा स्टेशन पर इस तरह की किसी घटना की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(घ) इस संबंध में राज्य पुलिस ने, जिस पर शांति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की जिम्मेदारी है, रोकथाम की आवश्यक कार्रवाई की है। जहां जरूरत होती है, वहां रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के हथियार बन्द सैनिक भी तैनात किये जाते हैं।

निम्बाहेड़ा स्टेशन (चित्तौड़गढ़) पर यात्रियों के लिए शेड

२१४०. श्री बरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निम्बाहेड़ा (जिला चित्तौड़गढ़) के रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रतिदिन टिकटों की कितनी बिक्री होती है ;

(ख) कितने बैगन भरे जाते हैं और खाली होते हैं और इनसे रेलवे की कितनी वार्षिक आय है ;

(ग) क्या कारण है कि इस स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिये शेड का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है ; और

(घ) शेड की कब तक आशा की जा सकती है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) इस स्टेशन पर टिकटों

की बिजली से प्रतिदिन ५७० रुपये की औसत आमदनी होती है।

(ख) अप्रैल, १९६१ से मार्च, १९६२ तक के वित्तीय वर्ष में जितने माल डिब्बों को भरा और खाली किया गया उनकी संख्या क्रमशः ४,४०२ और ४४५ थी। इसी अवधि में रेलवे को ५,७४,७०६ रु० की आमदनी हुई।

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं की सुविधा के काम के लिये जितनी रकम रखी गयी है, उसमें दूसरे स्टेशनों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये जिन्हें प्रथमता दी गयी है, इस स्टेशन पर अभी तक यात्री शौड नहीं बनाया गया है। यात्री-प्लेटफार्म पर ४५० वर्ग फुट छत बनाने की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है और यदि इसके लिये रकम उपलब्ध हुई, तो वित्तीय वर्ष १९६३-६४ में इस निर्माण-कार्य को हाथ में लेने का विचार है।

Electricity from Dugdhasagar Falls

2141. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for generating electricity from the Dugdhasagar falls has been under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, what tentative decisions, if any, have been taken in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The necessary reconnaissance Survey is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

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डाकियों को मकान का किराया भत्ता

२१४२. **श्री बेलबा :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाकियों को भारत सरकार का तृतीय श्रेणी का कर्मचारी माना गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको मकान का किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उन्हें यह भत्ता क्यों नहीं दिया जाता जब कि केन्द्र के सभी कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) १-१-४७ से।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sea Erosion in Kerala

2143. **Shri Pottekatt:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any threat to the Cannanore City (Kerala) is feared due to the heavy sea erosion which began on the 4th August, 1962; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps Government propose to take to save the town?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Kerala, severe sea erosion occurred after the 4th August, 1962, at Thayyil in Cannanore town. Some buildings and coconut gardens there are threatened with erosion. An estimate for protective works amounting to about Rs. 7 lakhs, is under preparation by the State Government.

12-08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

(1) Reported attack by Pakistanis on
Rajshahi refugees

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bagri.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to make a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Let this be over.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं नियम १९७ के अन्तर्गत प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा राजशही से आने वाले शरणार्थियों पर आक्रमण ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : श्रीमन्, इस घटना का ज्योरा इस प्रकार है :

२१ अगस्त को लगभग साढ़े ११ बजे रात को, मुशिदाबाद जिले में रानी नगर थाने के अन्तर्गत चोर राजनगर से एक भारतीय पुलिस अधिकारी नाव से शिवनगर पहुंचा । उस ने सुना कि झगड़ा हो रहा है और उसे पता चला कि राजशही जिले में पावा नामक थाने के अन्तर्गत दियार कट्टरपुर के कुछ पाकिस्तानी भारत की जमीन पर ५०० गज भीतर आ गये और दस शरणार्थियों पर हमला कर के उन्हें लूटने की कोशिश कर रहे थे । ये लोग राजशही की तरफ से दो नावों पर बैठ कर आये थे । जब भारतीय पुलिस अधिकारी ने दो नाविकों के साथ जा कर हस्तक्षेप करने की कोशिश की, तब पाकिस्तानियों ने उन पर भी हमला कर दिया, जिस पर पुलिस अधिकारी ने आत्म रक्षा के लिये अपने रिवाल्वर से पांच बार गोलियां चलाई और इस तरह वह जबर-

दस्ती घुस पैठ करने वाले पाकिस्तानियों को डरा कर भगाने में सफल हो गया । उन दस शरणार्थियों को दोनों नावों सहित बचा लिया गया । दोनों ओर से कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ ।

मुशिदाबाद के जिलार्थीश ने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों द्वारा गैर कानूनी तरीके से घुस पैठ करने और मारवाड़ करने के खिलाफ राजशाही के डिप्टी कमिश्नर के पास विरोध पत्र भेज दिया है ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This may be given in English also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The details of the incident are as follows:—

On August 21 at about 23-30 hours an Indian Police officer from Chor Rajnagar, Police Station Rani Nagar in Murshidabad District arrived by boat at Shibnagar. He heard a commotion and discovered that some Pakistani nationals from Diar Kidderpore, Police Station Paba in Rajshahi District were assaulting and attempting to rob ten evacuees 500 yards inside Indian territory who had crossed over in two boats from the District of Rajshahi. When the Indian Police officer accompanied by two boatmen tried to intervene, the Pakistani intruders attacked them also, whereupon the Police officer fired five rounds from his revolver in self-defence and succeeded in fighting away the Pakistani trespassers. The ten evacuees were rescued along with their two boats. There were no casualties on either side. The District Magistrate, Murshidabad, has protested to the Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi, against the illegal trespass and criminal acts indulged in by Pakistani nationals.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन वक्ता पाकिस्तान लुटेरे रेफ्यूजीज को लूट रहे थे और उन को जबदस्ती घसीट रहे थे, पुलिस वहां पर पहुंचा और उस ने फायर किया तो

या तो पुलिस की नीति यह थी कि फायर हवाई करें या उन को गिरफ्तार करें लेकिन हमारी पुलिस दोनों नीतियों में विफल रही है, न तो उन लुटेरों को गिरफ्तार कर सकी और न ही उन को जल्मी कर सकी, क्या इस की तह के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह नीति तो नहीं है कि न ही ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जाय और न ही उन्हें जल्मी किया जाय, अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो फिर उन को गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने सुना होगा कि एक पुलिस का अफसर पहुंचा । अब एक आदमी के लिये १०, १२ या अतने भी वे लोग रहे हों उन को पकड़ना उस के लिये ज़रा दुश्वार हो गया इसलिए उस हालत में जो कुछ वह कर सकता था उस ने किया यानी तमचा चला कर उन को भगा दिया ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) यह जो पाकिस्तानी लोग धर आये थे क्या उन के पास हथियार भी थे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अब हथियारों के बारे में तो हमारे पास कुछ नहीं लिखा है ।

(ii) DUMRAON RAILWAY ACCIDENT INQUIRY COMMISSION

Shri Yogendra Jha (Madhubani): Sir, under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Reported premature winding up of its work by the Dumraon Railway Accident Inquiry Commission.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): The Commission of Enquiry constituted by Government on 27th July, 1962 to enquire into the serious accident of 6 Down Amritsar-Howrah Mail at Dumraon on the night of 21st July, 1962, held preliminary discussions at Delhi on 31st July, 1962 and 1st August, 1962. They inspected

the site of accident on 13th August, 1962 and commenced their sittings at Patna from 25th August, 1962. Necessary press notices had been issued earlier requesting members of the public who are in a position to assist the Commission to send their memorandum so that the Commission may decide as to who should be called for evidence.

On 25th August, 1962 while arguing the case on behalf of the Railways, Shri Sanyal, Additional Solicitor General of India, referred to certain documents and informed the Commission that the Police were in possession thereof. Shri R. K. Singh, the Counsel on behalf of Bihar State on being questioned stated that these documents were in the custody of a Sub Divisional Officer, Buxar. The Commission thereupon felt that the subject matter of the enquiry may be subjudice and asked the Counsel to look into the matter and to find out the exact position. Subject to this, the proceedings were continued on 25th August, 1962.

No sittings took place on Sunday, the 26th August, 1962.

On Monday, the 27th of August, 1962, Shri Sanyal stated that if cognizance had been taken of the case by a criminal court, the proceedings of the Commission will amount to parallel investigation and that such an investigation may amount to contempt of the criminal court. The Commission asked Shri R. K. Singh, Counsel for Bihar State, if the case relating to the above railway accident had gone to the criminal court and if the criminal court had taken cognizance thereof. Shri Singh stated that no cognizance had yet been taken and that such cognizance would be taken on 30th of August, 1962. He also expressed the view that a long time would elapse before the criminal court deals with the matter and that the enquiry by the Commission can be finished long before that. Shri A. K. Dutt, Counsel on behalf of one of the Cabinmen stated that if cognizance had been

[Shri Swaran Singh]

taken by the criminal court it would not be possible for the Commission to continue the proceedings. As the Commission felt that Shri R. K. Singh may not be fully conversant with the facts of the case, he was asked to look into the matter carefully and give in writing the correct facts relating to the proceedings that had been taken on the first information report which had been filed soon after the accident. The Commission further requested Shri Singh to see that the criminal court does not take cognizance of the case meanwhile. Shri Sañyal expressed the view that it would not be proper to continue the proceedings in the circumstances of the case.

On 28th August, 1962, Shri Singh, Counsel for the Bihar State, produced a hand-written document giving copies of various orders that had been passed by the SDO Buxar and the Munsiff Magistrate, Buxar. Shri K. P. Verma, arguing the case on behalf of the Bihar State on 23th August, 1962, verified the facts of the case from Shri Singh in the presence of the Commission and thereafter stated that cognizance of the case had been taken by the Criminal Court on 24th August, 1962. He stated that according to the Bihar Government, the proceedings in the Criminal Court and the inquiry by the Commission may continue simultaneously.

Shri Sanyal, however, submitted that the inquiry by the Commission at this stage was bound to prejudice a fair trial and that it was not the intention of the Government that inquiries by the Commission should, in any way, prejudice a fair trial of the persons accused in a Criminal Court. The Commission agreed with Shri Sanyal's contention and adjourned the hearing and informed all concerned that a fresh date for recording evidence would be fixed if and when necessary.

Further course of action will be decided on receipt of a report from the Chairman of the Commission.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : इस तरह की घटनाएँ आये दिन होती रहती हैं घटनास्थल किसी न किसी राज्य क्षेत्र में हो सकता है। इस तरह अगर राज्य सरकार की पुलिस ने अदालत में मुकदमा दायर कर दिया तो जांच कार्य संभव नहीं है। क्या समस्या के इस पहलू की ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है? अगर हाँ, तो इन कानूनी अड़चनों की सतत सम्भावना से निपटने के लिये सरकार ने कुछ निर्णय किया है? अगर हाँ, तो ये निर्णय क्या हैं?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : यह जरूरी सवाल है। पहले भी इस किस्म की हालत पैदा हुई थी। पंजाब में एक ऐसीडेंट हुआ था—मोहड़ी ऐक्सीडेंट—उस में कमिशन ऑफ इनक्वायरी बैठाया गया था लेकिन पंजाब सरकार ने वह मुकदमा नहीं चलाया था। उन्होंने शायद अभी अदालत में चालान पेश नहीं किया था। कमिशन ऑफ इनक्वायरी के फैसले के बाद फिर अदालत में उन्होंने ने मुकदमा दायर किया था। यह एक अहम बात है। इस पर विचार कर के कोई ढंग निकाला जायगा ताकि एक ही मामले के मुतालिक दो अलहदा जगह यानी फौजदारी अदालत में और हाई पावर कमिशन दोनों के सामने वह रीज चालू न रहे। कुछ इस के मुतालिक सोचा जायगा कि क्या किया जाय।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न मैं और करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक से ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते।

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): May I know whether the Government are aware of the reported statement of the Chairman during the course of the enquiry on the 28th asking a question to Mr. Sanyal, Counsel for Railways as follows: "The Central Government have come to the conclusion that no useful purpose will be served by continuing this Commission and therefore, it should cease to exist: is that

the idea?" And the counsel said: "It may be. I am speaking on instruction." If that is so, what sort of instruction has been given to the counsel by the Central Government or the Railway Administration of the Eastern Zone?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member has carefully heard the statement that I made—and I presume that he has heard it—this question would not arise, because I have attempted to give in the statement that I placed before the House the various stages of argument that were entered into and what Mr. Sanyal stated. It is very difficult for me to contradict or confirm something that has appeared in the press. What I have stated is a fact that Mr. Sanyal did point out that if there were proceedings going on simultaneously before a criminal court and a commission of inquiry, then that would not be a situation which would be fair...

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Minister can say this much namely whether the record in the papers is according to the facts, whether that is correct or not; according to the hon. Member, this ought not to be the correct statement.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that it was not necessary to give any instructions to Mr. Sanyal, because this was a purely legal matter, and he stated the legal position.

Shri Namblar: He has said that he had received instructions.

Shri Swaran Singh: He was not given any special instructions. No instructions as such were given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this has raised a legal point, may I know whether the opinions of the Law Minister and the Attorney-General have been taken on this matter?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that this would be looked into as to how the two things can be reconciled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Without instructions, how did Mr. Sanyal make that statement.

Mr. Speaker: That is being looked into, as the hon. Member desire. This is what the hon. Minister has stated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My fear is that this inquiry might be hushed up because of this reason.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that that is not the intention Government have yet to decide how the inquiry can be conducted when the two things are running parallel.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the remark made in the court by the chairman of the inquiry commission that he feels that somebody is trying to stifle the proceedings of the inquiry and that he is feeling thoroughly frustrated? Is he aware of this fact?

Mr. Speaker: Where is that stated?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This is also stated in the same paper; you like me to read it out?

Mr. Speaker: That must be read out from the paper, if it is there; those words must be read out.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This is what the chairman has stated:

"I feel that the Dumraon accident is a very serious one. The public and Parliament are interested in it. I am feeling frustrated in the matter. We are appointed for a purpose, and we are unable to go on."

What has led to this frustration?

An Hon. Member: What is the name of this paper?

Shri Namblar: The *Searchlight* of Patna, dated the 29th inst.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In this connection, is the hon. Minister also aware

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of the fact that when this commission called for the papers in connection with the police proceedings or the criminal case proceedings, they have refused to submit those papers before the commission.

Shri Swaran Singh: Two questions have been asked by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I could not really say whether the retired High Court Judge did make that remark, because I would like to verify it. I have not yet been able to get a report from him. He is a retired judge of a High Court, and normally, I shall go by what he says.

So far as the other aspect is concerned, I have already said that when certain documents were required by the commission of inquiry it was reported that those documents were in the possession of the police and were in a court of law, and on the following day, copies of those documents were produced.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They were not produced. That is the whole point.

Shri Mohammad Elias (Howrah): May I know whether it is a fact that there is serious difference of opinion between the Central Government and the Railway Administration regarding the further proceedings of this inquiry?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, there is no such difference of opinion.

Shri Daji (Indore): Is it also a fact that the chairman has openly expressed in court that the Bihar Government was not only not co-operating but trying to forestall the inquiry, and he recanted it, and if so, what steps have Government taken to see that the inquiry is carried through to the end?

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the first part of the question, my reply is that I cannot say anything unless I have verified it from the retired judge of the High Court who is the chairman of the commission; and the

second part of the question does not arise.

Shri Daji: I want to know what steps Government have taken to see that the inquiry is carried through to the end. How does it not arise? It is most relevant.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said already what Government are doing with regard to the conduct of that inquiry.

Shri Daji: The House does not know it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has made that statement just now, and the House knows it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I make a submission? Because it was stated earlier that this commission was being constituted, therefore, we did not go further into the matter at that stage. Now that this question has come up, before the Parliament adjourns will the hon. Minister tell us definitely what the position is? Otherwise, this very serious accident will just go by default.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what the Minister has tried to tell us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We should know the position before Parliament adjourns.

Mr. Speaker: He has told us that there are two parallel inquiries now, one with the police and the other with the Commission. Papers were asked for by the Commission. They were with the custody of the police, and, therefore, could not be sent there. Government have to consider how the Commission can proceed further. Government have not terminated the Commission. That is what I could gather from the hon. Minister's statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We have got a feeling by the answers given by the hon. Minister which we

have to express. Whether this Commission is terminated or not, on that point he has neither confirmed nor denied. We would like to give him some time. Within the next ten days before Praliamment adjourns, will he be in a position to inform us as to what exactly is the position and what he proposes to do regarding the inquiry into the Dumraon accident?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will definitely inform the House as soon as we have taken a decision after consulting the State Government, if necessary, as to what should be done in the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: Members only desire that before we adjourn, that information might be given.

Shri Swaran Singh: I will try.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Next Friday.

Shri Namblar: If the information can be given earlier, he may do so.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. As soon as it is collected, he will give it. We have pointed out that it should be done before Parliament adjourns.

12:26 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES
RE: RAIL MISHAP NEAR
SAHARANPUR

Mr. Speaker: I have received a large number of calling attention notices about the recent mishap on the railway near Saharanpur.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): It is a daily routine.

Mr. Speaker: There is an adjournment motion also which has been tabled. The hon. Minister would like to make a statement at 4 P.M. I have asked him to make a statement at 4 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That was exactly what I wanted to bring to notice. Here was a lead-on collision. We got the news yesterday.

Yesterday itself at 2 O'Clock I had tabled an adjournment motion.

Generally I table calling attention notices, but in the matter of railway accident, I am sure you will agree with me that the stage of calling the attention of the hon. Minister is past, and the stage comes when he has to be pulled up and asked to resign. So I want that the adjournment motion should be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will consider that after the facts are stated in Parliament.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It may be kept pending.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The Prime Minister wants to make a statement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I would also submit that this is a proper case in which an adjournment motion should be permitted. Here is a railway accident. How many people have been killed again? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: No one has been killed.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Nobody has been killed. (Interruptions).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Attempt has been made to kill, but fortunately no one was killed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He must withdraw it.... (Interruptions).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: 66 have been injured. It is not a small number. I would urge that this is a situation where discussion by way of an adjournment motion is called for.

Mr. Speaker: Let me have the facts. Then I will certainly look into the case for an adjournment motion.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I was at Saharanpur yesterday at 6 P.M. There were only seven persons in the hospital; all the other received minor bruises and after first-aid they had gone. I think by now three more must have left the hospital.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whether the injuries are minor or major, there has been a railway accident. Information on that must be given to the House.

12-28 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter, dated the 28th August, 1962 from the Commissioner of Police, Madras:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri P. Sivasankaran, Member, Lok Sabha, who took part in the picketing and demonstration on the 19th July, 1962, and who was arrested and charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Madras, was convicted today, the 28th August, 1962, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Madras, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for three months under Section 143, Indian Penal Code, and Section 7(b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932".

12-29 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर आफ पालियामेंट्री अफेयर्स ।

श्रीराम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक निवेदन था कि श्री इसी टुपे में सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री ने बिहार, आसाम और उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़ के बारे में एक वक्तव्य

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह वक्तव्य यहाँ दिया जायेगा, तो माननीय सदस्य उस की सुन लें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें । आप मेरी पूरी बात तो सुन लें, जोकि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ।

वह बात तो थी, आज सवेरे रेडियो मे खबर आई है कि बिहार में दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर और चम्पारन क्षेत्र में और आसाम में और बाढ़ आने से कई लोग मर गये, मैकड़ों जानवर बह गये, हजारों बीघे जमीन जलमग्न हो गई और करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । मैं ने इस सिलसिले में एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था । यह रेलवे एक्सीडेंट से कम महत्वपूर्ण विषय नहीं है । उससे भी ज्यादा महत्व का यह विषय है । ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर यहाँ पर विचार न हो तो इसको कैसे सहन किया जा सकता है । लोगों को तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, रिलीफ देने की जरूरत है । ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर इस सदन में विचार न हो, ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय को इस सदन में कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव के रूप में लाने न दिया जाये और उस पर चर्चा न करने दी जाये, तो यह बहुत ही गम्भीर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इजाजत अभी तक नहीं दी है । आप चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो चर्चा करते चले जायें . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बोलते चले गये तो मैं बन्द कर दूंगा कि इस चीज़ को रिकार्ड न किया जाये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें और मेरी बात को सुन लें । आनरेबल मੈम्बर अगर चाहते हैं कि जो हम कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं उसमें कोई तबदीली हो तो उसका यह तरीका नहीं है, यह कायदा नहीं है । पहले वह इसकी मुझे

इतिला दें कि इस चीज के बारे में वह कोई तबदीली चाहते हैं, मुझे से बात करें और बाद में उसको यहां पर लायें, यहां पर उठायें। उसको उठाने से पहले उनको मुझे उसकी इतिला देनी चाहिये। कितनी दफा मैंने कहा है खास तौर पर इन आनरेबल मॅम्बर साहब को और दूसरों को भी इस तरह से खड़े हो कर दखल देना ठीक नहीं है, यह जो डिस्-प्लिन है उसको बिगाड़ता है। मेरी बात को न मान कर आनरेबल मॅम्बर बीच में ही खड़े हो जाते हैं, जो उचित नहीं है। अगर वह चाहते हैं

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर। एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में जिस प्वाइंट का आपने जिक्र किया है, जिस रूल का जिक्र किया है, क्या वह इन्हीं पर लागू होता है और रेलवे एक्सीडेंट के बारे में जो चीज चली थी, उसके ऊपर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने बाकी मॅम्बर साहिबान के लिए भी कहा है। शायद आनरेबल मॅम्बर ने सुना नहीं है और बिना सुने हुए ही वह खड़े हो गये हैं। मैं ने कहा है यह आनरेबल मॅम्बर और बाकी आनरेबल मॅम्बर भी। मुझे कोई मौका देते नहीं हैं और बीच में ही बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं। मैंने खुद जिक्र किया है कि कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस है और मिनिस्टर साहब चार बजे उसका जिक्र करेंगे, बयान देंगे। मैंने खुद इस चीज को हाउस में रखा है, खुद मैं इसको हाउस में लाया हूं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। चूंकि मैं खुद उसको लाया था हाउस में इसलिए मैंने उसको सुना।

would the hon. Member resume his seat or not?

मैंने माननीय सदस्य को कहा है कि अगर उन्हें कुछ इस में तबदीली की जरूरत है तो वह इसकी मझे इतिला दें . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रोज करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जी हां।

किसी भी तरीके से हो लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे के बारे में काम रोको प्रस्ताव का सवाल यहां आया। आपने उसको सुना और उसको प्रोसीडिग्स में रहने दिया। मैंने जिस विषय की चर्चा उठाई, वह विषय कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने उसको प्रोसीडिग्स में से निकाल देने का आदेश दे दिया। इस तरह का भेदभाव, मैं निवेदन करूंगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय की तरफ से नहीं होना चाहिये और इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को कम से कम इस सदन में उठाने की अनुमति होनी चाहिये। हम लोगों के यहां आने का क्या मतलब है जबकि जनता की जो तकलीफ है, जनता का जो दुख दर्द है, उसको भी हम यहां नहीं रख . . .

Mr. Speaker : I do not allow that The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल के बारे में प्रश्न यहां उठाना चाहिये। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह मेरे हुक्म की खिलाफ वर्जी करने जायेंगे तो मुझे कोई कदम उठाना पड़ेगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत ही मन्त्र निवेदन है .

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce . . .

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Would he resume his seat or not?

अगर वह मेरी बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : लाखों लोग इस बाढ़ के कारण पीड़ित हैं और यह प्रश्न यहां उठना ही चाहिये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह मेरी बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं मੈम्बर साहब को हुक्म देता हूँ कि वह बाहर चले जायें।
He is disobeying the Chair; I have asked him thrice to resume his seat.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए और इसका विरोध करते हुए बाहर चला जाऊंगा। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम में लाखों लोग बाढ़ के कारण पीड़ित हैं, वे मर रहे हैं, उनका सवाल यहां उठाने दिया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बाहर जायेंगे या नहीं जायेंगे ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is going out.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वह बाहर नहीं गये हैं। वह जानबूझ कर सदन की कार्रवाई में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। जब उनको बाहर जाने को कहा गया तो भी वह बाहर जाने को तैयार नहीं हुए।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : वह बैठ गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हाउस की कार्रवाई में जान बूझ कर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं हाउस से कहूंगा कि चूंकि वह हाउस की कार्रवाई को चलने नहीं देते हैं और जानबूझ कर उस में रुकावट डाल रहे हैं और जब उनको बाहर जाने के लिए कहा गया है तो वह जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, ऐसी हालत में मेरे लिए कोई चारा नहीं बच रहा है कि मैं हाउस के सामने यह तजवीज रखूँ कि

श्री बागड़ी : उनके चले जाने के बाद आप डोलकी बजाओ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हुक्म देंगे तो हम चले जायेंगे। लेकिन यह कहना जरूरी है कि हम लोगों को यहां करना है क्या अगर हम लोगों की जो तकलीफ है, उनका जो दुख है उसको भी हाउस के सामने नहीं रख सकते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That Shri Ram Sewak Yadav be suspended from the service of the House for seven days."

Mr. Speaker: The motion has been moved.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I submit one point, Sir? The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs proposed that this hon. Member be suspended for seven days. Whatever that might be, he has raised a very vital issue. That also strikes me. I hope you will excuse me for saying like that. Here is an instance when this adjournment motion was mentioned by certain Groups that was allowed.... (Interruptions).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): He is putting again the same point.... (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस के सामने एक तजवीज आई है। उन्होंने जो मैंने उनसे कहा भ्रमल नहीं किया, मेरा कहना उन्होंने नहीं माना, हाउस की कार्रवाई में जानबूझ कर रुकावट डाली, मैंने उनको नेम किया और कहा कि चले जायें लेकिन उन्होंने जाने से भी इन्कार कर दिया। अब वह यहां बैठ कर हाउस की कार्रवाई को चलने नहीं देते हैं। इसके बाद अब मेरे पास कोई चारा नहीं है कि जो मेरे सामने तजवीज आई है कि आनरेबल मੈम्बर जो यह हैं

Shri Bagri: Sir, on a point of order..
(*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): How can they obstruct like this.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would kindly listen to me now....

Shri Bagri: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order arises on this question when I am on my legs.

श्री बागड़ी : लोग मर रहे हैं, देश की
इंसानियत

Mr. Speaker: The motion before the House is that Shri Ram Sewak Yadav an hon. Member of this House be suspended from service of this House for one week.

Some Hon. Members: No, no....
(*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not going to allow this.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): We will not allow this to be done.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply pained to see this exhibition in this House of hon. Members, not one or two but several. You have been pleased to put a motion to the House and they all get up and wave their arms and shout that you are wrong. Is this the way to carry on parliamentary democracy?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We never said so.... (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is also showing his fingers like this? Can he do that?

श्री बागड़ी : प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी ऐसे बोल रहे हैं जैसे कोई डिक्टेटर बोल रहा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से अगर आप हाउस की कार्रवाई को चलने नहीं देंगे तो हाउस सोच सकता है कि अपनी कार्रवाई

को किस तरह से चलाये, किस तरह इंतजाम करे । मैं म्बर सब चुने हुए हैं । अगर चार चार और दस दस एक ही बार में खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देंगे तो कोई कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकेगी ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : परिस्थितियां ऐसी उत्पन्न हो गई हैं

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : बाध्य हो कर हम को जनता की दुख तकलीफ को यहां पर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए मुश्किल हो गया है । अगर काम को नहीं आप चलने देंगे तो मुझे मजबूर हो कर हाउस को एडजोर्न करना पड़ेगा । पहले मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को सुनना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was only saying that it is patent that some kind of decorum should be observed in this House, and whatever the rights and wrongs of a particular matter may be.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री राम सेवक यादव: डिस्कोरम का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जनता को आप मार दें, उस की आवाज न सुनें ।

श्री रयाणी (देहरादून) : आप की मार्फत मैं दर्खवास्त करना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह माह्वान गाली देते है तो दें, लेकिन एक ए. कर के दें, बजाय इस के कि सब लोग एक सा दें, ताकि हम मुन तो लें कि क्या गालिया दी जा रही है । (*Interruptions*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I was saying that at least on one thing we should all agree—that some kind of decorum should be observed in this House. We may hold different opinions and we may disagree with each other but if no decorum is observed there can be no business done in Parliament. I fear, as has recently been seen here, there has been an utter lack of decorum. I use a very mild word.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Secondly, whatever you say must be carried out, whether we think it is right or wrong. That is the first thing and that is parliamentary procedure. Now, you have named an hon. Member of this House and the proposal has been made that he be suspended for a week. I submit to you that we should all carry out your wishes in the matter, and the matter may be put to the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): This is a particular issue which has moved the people in the country and hon. Members of this House, deeply. But at such a moment, it is not necessary to raise this question of decorum. We know that we have to keep decorum. We know that we should respect each other.

श्री बागड़ी : प्रगर हमारी बात को नहीं सुनेंगे तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी कोई नहीं सुनेगा, इधर वाले नहीं सुनेंगे। (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will appeal to all hon. Members that it is a very serious thing. It has happened here for the first time. We will have to see whether we are able to carry on this democracy at all. If the Chair is flouted and these measures are adopted inside the House, it would be quite impossible for democracy to get on. It is not an ordinary thing and a light thing. This should not be taken so lightly: whether I am right or wrong, whether the Chair is respected or flouted at all. This is the first question that has arisen. And whether I was wrong or whether I was right, when I was asking one hon. Member just to sit down, at least that much must be obeyed. I do realise that there are strong sentiments in the House. I have always allowed hon. Members to express their sentiments. I have never muzzled them or curbed their sentiments. I have always given them ample opportunity. Now too, I was asking that if he had any complaint he might come and dis-

cuss with me and I can certainly revise or review it, and I gave him that opportunity. But if everything is flouted, if hon. Members think that this is the way to run democracy, then, certainly I cannot say anything in that matter. If this is how we have to set an example to the whole country, what can I say? We have known that these things have happened in many State Assemblies. But this has never happened before in this Parliament. We have thought there was some decorum that should be kept, and every hon. Member felt that responsibility and had been helping us, but today what I find is very deplorable.

I am rather shocked to see what has happened and I was thinking whether we would be giving good examples to the States which they have to follow. If hon. Members here also, of all blocs in the Opposition, support this move, namely, that whatever the Chair says is not to be heard, whatever decision he takes is to be flouted, (Interruptions) then, I am sorry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to make one position clear. It is true that on this particular issue our hon. friends here and we all are deeply moved. It is also true that you had requested the hon. Member from the Socialist party to withdraw from the House.

Mr. Speaker: Could I do anything more than that? I had been, step by step, asking him, requesting him, imploring him, and giving him every opportunity, and I showed him every respect.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: While we all want to keep order, to hear each other and also come to correct decisions when we take up issues which are of importance to the country, even now, at this stage, I would request that the hon. Member be asked to wait outside the House till we have our discussion and if he does that, we need not press this motion.

Some Hon. Members: No, no. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The motion is before the House and they may move an amendment if they want.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I want to say that on the authority of the Speaker there should be no expression of opinion, and we should not give any indication whatsoever that in this House any Member could flout or disobey the order of the Chair. That is the first thing we have all to observe to preserve and achieve success in parliamentary democracy. But, at the same time, through you, I make this appeal to my hon. friends here. A motion for suspension of the hon. Member for a week has been brought. That, according to me, will be too harsh a decision. I would, therefore, make an appeal to you: let him obey your orders and withdraw from the House, but let not this motion be pressed for being passed in this House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let the motion be withdrawn by leave of the House. (*Interruption*).

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida (Anand): My submission is that we are with you and we shall always obey your orders. We believe in democracy. But the hon. Member concerned may be requested to leave the House only for the day.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लें। मेरी मंशा कभी भी अध्यक्ष महोदय के आदेशों की अवहेलना करने की नहीं है। लेकिन जब महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आते हैं तो हमारे लिये नामसकिन हो जाता है कि हम उसे न उठावें क्योंकि वे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न होते हैं और जनता के जीवन का सवाल होता है, लाखों लोगों का सवाल होता है। यह भी ऐसा ही प्रश्न है और चूंकि आप इस को उठाने का मौका नहीं देने हैं, इसलिये मैं प्रोटेस्ट में सदन से बाहर चला जाता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं भी सरदार के साथ वाक आउट कर के जा रहा हूँ।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, Shri Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक नम्र निवेदन है, और वह निवेदन आप से है। आप ने हमारी फीलिंग्स को नहीं समझा। जो भी यादव जी कह रहे थे, उस को नहीं समझा। आज ही मेरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट से तार आये हैं कि वहां की स्थिति गम्भीर है। अगर हम एजिटेटेड होते हैं और ऐसे सवाल पर आप से कुछ निवेदन करते हैं तो आप हमारी फीलिंग्स को समझिये। आप भले ही हमें निकाल दीजिये, लेकिन हम भी कोई जिम्मेदारी ले कर पार्लियामेंट में आये हैं। इस लिये आप से मेरा यह निवेदन जरूर है कि इस प्रश्न पर हमें आप अवश्य मौका दीजिये कि हम अपनी फीलिंग्स को, अपनी भावनाओं को, जब आप बाजिब समझें तब यहां रख सकें।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let the motion be withdrawn by leave of the House.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य ने जिम्मेदारी की चर्चा की। पहली जिम्मेदारी है कि हम यहां ठीक तौर से काम करें, जब आप कहें तब खामोश रहें, बार-बार खड़े न हों। यहां डिसिप्लिन भी कुछ रखें। पहली जिम्मेदारी यह है, नहीं तो काम ही नहीं हो सकता। क्या केवल उनकी के दिल में कोमल हृदय है जो तकलीफ महसूस करता है और दूसरों के लिये उठता है? अगर दिल में तकलीफ हो तो गुल मचा कर सरे बाजार चिलाने नहीं है, और न चिलाने की जरूरत है। उसमें वहां तकलीफ भी कम नहीं हो जायेगी। इस वकन सवाल सफ़ एक है, पहला सवाल, और वह यह है कि आपका हक माना जाय या नहीं, और हम कायदे में काम करें या नहीं। एक तर्जवीज मेरे सार्थी ने रखी है जो आपके सामने है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request him to withdraw the motion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let there not be any discussion.

उध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं उन साहबान से कहना चाहता हूँ जो की एक चीज को बार बार रिपिट कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि इस मोशन को विदड्रा किया जाय। आप ने देख लिया कि उनका क्या एटिट्यूट था। उन्होंने स्पीकर के खिलाफ रिफ्लेक्शन किया और कहा कि मैं पार्टिशन हूँ, मैं इम्पार्शल नहीं रहा। दूसरे जब वे आते लगे तो इस बात पर नहीं गये कि मैंने उनसे कहा था कि आप चले जायें। वे कहते हैं कि हम अपने रोप पर आते हैं, खुद धाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने उसकी तामील भी फौरन नहीं की। अगर इसके बाद भी गेम्बर साहबान यह समझते हैं कि उनका जो मोशन है उसको पास न किया जाय, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या किया जाय। एक तो जब उनसे कहा गया कि बाहर जायें तब उन्होंने हुक्म की तामील नहीं की, उसके बाद जब बाहर जाने लगे तो वह नहीं कहा कि चेम्बर के हुक्म के मुताबिक वे बाहर जा रहे हैं। अगर यह मेरे सामने होता तो वेशक यह तरीका था, लेकिन यह मोशन तो अब हाउस के सामने है, जिसकी तीर्हीन की गई है। यह सवाल मेरी बात का नहीं है, हाउस के लिये समझना चाहिये, सारे हाउस के लिये। जो सेक्शन मेरे लेफ्ट साइड पर है उनके माननीय सदस्यों को भी समझना चाहिये कि यह उनकी बेइज्जती है, यह सारे हाउस की बेइज्जती है। क्या इस पर उन को अफसोस नहीं है और क्या वे अब भी यह चाहते हैं कि इस मोशन को पास न करके उनको माफ कर दिया जाय ?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अजमेर) : माननीय उध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपके मान के साथी हैं। आपके आदेश का पालन करेंगे।

उध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है जो इनवाल्ड है.....

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मेरी दरखास्त है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरखास्त का सवाल नहीं है.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You have pointed out that. Even at the time of withdrawal, he did not do it out of deference to your orders. But I would request you that since this is the first time... (Interruptions). Let them hear me. Even at the time of withdrawal, he did not do so out of deference to your wishes. In view of the fact that you have pointed out that this is the first occasion that such a matter has come up before the House in this Parliament, I would request that an amendment may be accepted by the House that the Member be asked to withdraw for one day.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह चले जायें इस बात पर तो फिर उसका अमेंडमेंट आए और उसको भी फ्लायट करके जाएँ, इसमें भुजबड़ी हैगनी होती है। और अभी तो मेरे सामने यह सवाल है, इस बात के अमेंडमेंट का सवाल इस वक्त मेरे सामने नहीं है। अगर वह रिप्रेट कर और हाउस चाहें तो उ को दूसरे दिन ही माफ कर सकता है, लेकिन यह दूसरी बात है। वह सवाल इससे बाद है। इस वक्त मेरे सामने यह प्रॉपोजल है :

The question is:

"That Shri Ram Sewak Yadav be suspended from the service of the House for one week."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members whose votes have not been correctly recorded will kindly stand up in their seats. I find five hon. Members standing who are for Noes and nine hon. Members who are for Ayes. Then, two Noes have come on the board and they are for Ayes.

AYES

Division No. 9]

[12.57 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri	Hem Raj, Shri	Niranjan Lal, Shri
Achal Singh, Shri	Iqbal Singh, Shri	Osa, Shri
Achuthan, Shri	Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Paliwal, Shri
Alagesan, Shri	Jagjivan Ram, Shri	Pande, Shri K. M.
Alva, Shri A. S.	Jain, Shri A. P.	Pandey, Shri R. S.
Alva, Shri Joachim	Jamir, Shri Chubato Sh	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Aney, Dr. M. S.	Jedhe, Shri	Pant, Shri K. C.
Anjanappa, Shri	Joshi, Shri A. C.	Parashar, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Patel, Shri .N.
Bakliwal, Shri	yotishi, Shri J. P.	Patel, Shri P. R.
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Kabir, Shri Humayun	Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Barrow, Shri	Kajrolkar, Shri	Patil, Shri S.B.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati	Kamble, Shri	Patil, Shri D.S.
Basappa, Shri	Kanungo, Shri	Patil, Shri J.S.
Baswant, Shri	Kappen, Shri	Patil, Shri S.K.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Karni Singhji, Shri	Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Bhakat Darshan, Shri	Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Khadilkar, Shri	Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz	Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Bhatkar, Shri	Kisan Veer, Shri	Puri, Shri D.D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.	Kotaki, Shri Liladhar	Raghunath Singh, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri	Kripa Shankar, Shri	Raja, Shri C. R.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri	Krishna, Shri M. R.	Raju, Dr. D.N.
Brij Raj Singh, Shri	Krishnamachari Shri T.T.	Raju, Shri Balasama
Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Ram Sewak, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.	Lakshminathanamma, Shrimati	Ram Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Chandriki, Shri	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati	Ram Swarup, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.	Laxmi Dass, Shri	Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Chavda, Shrimati	Mahtab, Shri	Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Chettiar, Shri Ramnathan	Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh	Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Chuni Lal, Shri	Malaichami, Shri	Ramdhani Das, Shri
Colaco, Dr.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rane, Shri
Dafle, Shri	Manaan, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri	Mandal, Dr.	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Rao, Shri Krishnamurthy
Das, Shri N. T.	Maniyangadan, Shri	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Das, Shri S. B.	Mantri, Shri	Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Dasappa, Shri	Masuriya Din, Shri	Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Dass, Shri C.	Matcharaju, Shri	Reddy, Shri K.C.
Desai, Shri Morarji	Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Dehpande, Shri	Mehta, Shri Jashvant	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Dhebar, Shri U.N.	Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt	Samanta, Shri S.C.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Samnani, Shri
Dighe, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra	Sanji Kupji, Shri
Dincah Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Dube, Shri Mulchand	Mishra, Shri M. P.	Sarma, Shri A.T.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.	Mohanty, Shri G.	Satya Prakash, Shri
Blayaperumal, Shri	Mohsin, Shri	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Bring, Shri D.	Morarka, Shri	Satyansayana Shri
Gahmari, Shri	More, Shri K. L.	Sen, Shri A.K.
Gaitonde, Dr.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda	Sen, Shri P.G.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.	Munzri, Shri David	Shah, Shri Manabendra
Goni, Shri Abdul Gbani	Muthiah, Shri	Sharma, Shri A.P.
Guha, Shri A. C.	Naidu, Shri V. G.	Sharma, Shri D.C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan	Naik, Shri Maheswar	Sharma, Shri K.C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charn	Nallakoya, Shri	Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Hanada, Shri Subodh	Narkar, Shri P. S.	Shastri, Shri Prakash Vi
Harnani, Shri Anwar	Nesamony, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Heda, Shri	Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal	Shinde, Shri
	Nigam, Shrimati Savitri	

AYES—contd.

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddanajappa, Shri
Siddanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiab, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Singha, Shri Y. N.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri
Sonavance, Shri

Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.
Tiway, Shri D. N.
Tiway, Shri K. N.
Tiway, Shri R. S.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt

Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Veerabasappa, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Verma, Shri B.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wadik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad.

NOES

Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gauri Shanker, Shri

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Imbichibava, Shri
Joti Saroop, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karjee, Shri
Kunhan, Shri P.
Mandal, Shri B. N.
Marandi, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nambiar, Shri

Patil, Shri D. S.
Raghavan, Shri A. V.
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri Yallamanda
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singh, Shri J. B.
Soy, Shri H. C.
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Vimla Devi, Shrimati

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes : 235*

Noes : 29†

The motion was adopted.

12.58 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 3rd September, 1962, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of The Constitution (Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962.

The Industries (Development and and Regulatin) Amendment Bill, 1962.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

- (3) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in referring the Limitation Bill, 1962 to a Joint Committee.
- (4) Discussion on the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, laid on the Table of the House on the 20th November, 1961, on a motion to be moved by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.
- (5) Discussion under Rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure on the Crime and Law and Order situation in the union territory of Delhi to be raised by Shri Mani Ram Bagri and others.
- (6) Discussion on the Reports of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the years ended on

*Ayes: 19 names could not be recorded.

†Noes: one names could not be recorded.

31st December, 1959 and 1960 on motions to be moved by Shri Yashpal Singh and others.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Could we also have a discussion on the flood situation in the country?

Mr. Speaker: A statement was laid on the Table of the House about floods. A discussion had been asked on this statement about the flood situation in the country. Subsequently also there have been news and Members feel perturbed. They enquire whether the Government are going to set apart some time for the discussion on the flood situation. Of course, there was a strong feeling about that.

13 hrs.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have no objection. We shall try to find some time. The hon. Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power—that is one of the reasons why we have not put it down—has gone to the affected areas today. I think he will be returning by Monday. We will try to find some time and have this discussion for 2½ hours or more, as you like, any day before the House adjourns.

Mr. Speaker: Early time should be found because there is a strong feeling about that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think he will be returning by Monday.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If he is not able to come on Monday or even if he is not there, can we not have the discussion on Monday in the presence of the Deputy Minister?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): He is expected on Monday unless the floods prevent him.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He is coming back on Monday. Latest by Monday he is expected to be back.

1694 (A) LS—5.

Mr. Speaker: The desire is that the discussion might be held at an early date. When he comes, he may be consulted.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We can hold it on Monday if he comes back on Monday as expected; perhaps it may be Tuesday.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Sir, I want to bring to your notice that I have given notice of a motion for discussion about floods.

Mr. Speaker: There are many notices that I have received.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, Sir, I would like to point out another aspect of the matter with regard to this statement. In connection with this statement and the arrangement of business for the Lok Sabha during the next week, may I earnestly seek from you a directive to the Treasury Benches for their future guidance, and in particular to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I am aware that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been elevated in rank and status over which we are all happy in this Parliament. But I am confident that he is not heavily over-worked and his workload has not increased. May I invite your attention, in this context, to Bulletin Part I dated 27th, July, 1962—Lok Sabha Bulletin giving general information relating to parliamentary and other matters? A statement was made there regarding Government legislative business expected to be taken up during the Second Session of the Third Lok Sabha, and various items are listed there.

Mr. Speaker: He should come to his conclusion now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I should like to make it quite clear. There are items under (A), (B) and (C). There are some 15 items shown under (C) with regard to Bills. All of them are for introduction, consideration and

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

passing. Some of them have not yet been taken up for consideration. Some of them have not even been introduced. For instance—I have not had a close survey of this list—the Official Language Bill has not even been introduced.

Now, may I ask you, Sir, whether it is the practice of Government to prepare for Parliament a statement of business as late as ten days before the Lok Sabha session opens giving a list of business which they are not sure of implementing during the session? I suppose the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had enough time after adjournment of the last session till the 27th of July to contact the various Ministries. I do not blame him entirely. The blame is to be shared by all Ministries.

May I request you, Sir, therefore, to direct the Ministers concerned, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in particular,—with whom, Sir, you as Speaker of Lok Sabha is closely connected—to see that Lok Sabha is posted with a more accurate list of business for the future?

Before I close, I would like to make one brief observation. If the Government cannot efficiently plan business for the Lok Sabha even for five weeks, how can they, I humbly ask, inspire confidence in their capacity to execute a Five Year Plan for the whole nation?

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has allotted time for discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes placed on the Table of the House. I had also a talk with the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and he had said that it would be taken up. I find now that it has not been given a place on the list of

business for next week. I want to know why the discussion on this report has been kept back. Why was this session shortened? Usually this session goes for five weeks.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri Sonavane: I would like to know when this report would be taken up.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already included a discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Sonavane: I am referring to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already explained to the hon. Member that this would be taken up early in the next session and this could not be taken up during this session.

Shri Sonavane: Why were hopes created then?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

13.08 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.09 hrs.

**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and to make certain consequential amendments in the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

Sir, copies of the Bill have been available with the hon. Members for some days, and the objects which we have in view in seeking to promote these amendments are sufficiently explained in the statement and the notes on clauses attached to the Bill. The House will not, therefore, expect me to take up its time, by making a very long or elaborate speech.

One of the objects of the present Bill, as the House is aware, is to liberalise the conditions on which credit for short-term periods can be granted to exporters. As this is a matter of some importance, I might, perhaps, indicate very briefly some of the steps which we have recently taken to ensure that Indian exporters, particularly those who are handling the difficult or non-traditional items, will be able to get financial assistance on the terms and for the periods which may be necessary or convenient from their point of view.

The problem which faces our exporters is naturally a very difficult one. Hon. Members who have taken some interest in recent trends in international trade or the development of the capital markets of the world might be aware that in the last few years, there has been something like a credit race among the principal ex-

porting countries, the provision of credit for fairly long periods and on relatively easy terms being one of the methods adopted to popularise the sale of commodities and services. The terms which exporters are in a position or can be enabled by their respective countries to offer, are now particularly relevant and important in the case of durable articles and engineering and capital goods.

This is a development which is not altogether welcome from our own point of view. We are still trying to ensure, so far as we are able to do so, that the proceeds of our exports will be collected within the shortest possible periods so that they may be available for augmenting our exchange reserves. The matter is, however, not always in our hands, and when a point is reached at which the interests of our exporters are likely to be prejudiced, or when it appears that our attempts to increase or diversify our exports are likely to be jeopardised, a long-range view has to be taken, and such changes as may be necessary in the institutional framework for the provision of credit facilities will also have to be made.

We have, after examining this question in the light of the experience or the action taken in other countries, decided that if credit is required for periods in excess of six months, an independent and specialised credit institution should be in a position to provide the finance which may ultimately be required for this period. The Refinance Corporation for Industry, which is an institution which was specially set up for providing medium-term credits to the banks, answers this requirement; and it has agreed to provide the necessary facilities to our exporters, if and when medium-term credits for periods in excess of six months are found to be necessary. The basic agreements relating to the working of the Corporation have recently been amended suitably for this purpose.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

The State Bank of India is one of the members of the Refinance Corporation, and apart from this, the State Bank is also the biggest commercial bank. We naturally look to this bank to play a pioneering role in the provision of credit facilities for financing our exports in the somewhat difficult conditions which face us today. The Bank, which has a network of correspondents throughout the world, is fairly well-equipped for this task, but it has been felt that the limitations in its statute, which prevent it from providing term credits in excess of six months for most purposes including the financing of exports, will have to be removed. We are proposing through this Bill, as a necessary corollary to the widening of the scope of the Refinance Corporation, to enable the State Bank to grant term credits to exporters for any period upto seven years.

For periods up to six months, the responsibility for providing the necessary finance as the lender of the last resort is, and should be, primarily that of the Central bank. This position has been accepted by the Reserve Bank itself, but as the bank's statute was drafted in 1934, when the circumstances and needs of the present day could hardly have been foreseen, the Reserve Bank of India Act, as it now stands, makes it impossible for the Bank to grant any loans for the objects, which we have in view, for any period which is longer than three months, even though it may not be longer than six months.

Clause 3 of the present amending Bill is intended to remove this limitation. The Reserve Bank will be enabled, according to the provisions of clause 3, to grant credits against exports from India, through scheduled banks or state co-operative banks, for any period upto six months. The terms on which such credits can be granted have also been simplified, in

the interests of the borrowing banks and exporters.

I should like, before I pass on to the other main provision in this Bill regarding the establishment of a Credit Information Bureau, to say a few words about the modification which we propose to make in the provisions of the law regarding the minimum balances which scheduled banks are required to keep with the Reserve Bank. This minimum requirement was originally determined in 1934 in the form of two percentages calculated separately with reference to the demand and time liabilities of the banks. In the conditions which then existed this was reasonable as the effect of this provision was that the banks were compelled to keep adequate but not unreasonably large or unreasonably low balances with the Reserve Bank. The position has, however, changed very greatly since 1934, and particularly in the last ten years. There has been a marked shift from demand towards time deposits. In view of this shift the requirements of the law regarding the minimum balances to be maintained with the Reserve Bank have had to be reconsidered; and it has been decided, on the advice of the Reserve Bank, that a uniform rate of three per cent of the liabilities of the banks will be now reasonable. Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to make this change, and to fix the overall ceiling for the balances of various kinds with the Reserve Bank at fifteen per cent.

I come now to the proposals regarding the credit information. We have considered this matter at various stages since 1946, when the idea of pooling the available information regarding the financial position and credit-worthiness of the various borrowers, or potential borrowers, from the commercial banks was first mooted. We did not want to legislate in a hurry, as the matter was directly of interest to the various banks, and we wanted to enlist instead their co-operation and support, before entrusting to the Reserve Bank the responsibility of collec-

ting, pooling and furnishing these particulars.

The matter has recently been discussed with the representatives of the leading commercial banks, and I am now glad to say that the amendments relating to the provision of this new service to these banks or to other financial institutions granting loans on a big scale have been generally and widely accepted. As these amendments are fully explained in the notes attached to the Bill, it is not necessary for me to cover this ground again.

As I have indicated earlier in this speech, this is a simple Bill with certain defined objectives. The House, I am sure, will agree with me that the proposals are sound and non-controversial. I will conclude, by expressing the hope that the Bill will be supported from all the sides.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and to make certain consequential amendments in the State Bank of India Act, 1955, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is two hours. Shri Prabhat Kar,

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I have given notice of two amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, they were received late. They have not been circulated.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, so far as these amendments proposed to the Reserve Bank of India Act are concerned, I welcome them. I am glad that provisions are now being made to help the exporters. While doing so, the time-limit for loans has also been increased. Generally, it is a non-controversial Bill, as the hon. Minister has stated, and I have not much to say, but I would like clarifi-

cation from the hon. Minister on two points.

Clause 2 of the Bill says that to sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 the following proviso shall be added, namely:

"Provided that the Central Board may, if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do, permit the Governor or a Deputy Governor to undertake, at the request of the Central Government or any State Government, such Part-time honorary work whether related to the purposes of this Act or not, as is not likely to interfere with his duties as Governor or Deputy Governor, as the case may be."

From the time the Reserve Bank came into being, the Governor and Deputy Governor have been whole-time workers of the bank. I am confident that the hon. Minister will agree with me that today the functions of the Governor and Deputy Governor have become much more complicated due to various problems relating to the monetary system and foreign exchange requirements. So, the time of the Governor and the Deputy Governor should not be taken away from the functioning of the Reserve Bank. I do not know why at this particular moment, when there has been more work allotted to the Reserve Bank and its officers, the Government have come out with a provision to allot more work to the Governor and Deputy Governor. Of course, they will hold only honorary posts, but that is a very minor factor. The point is that their attention will be distracted by some work not relating to the functioning of the Reserve Bank of India. I would like to know the exact reasons for this provision. Am I to take it that today under the present Reserve Bank of India Act, the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank is not allowed to act in the capacity of chairman of some other board, say,

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

the Deposit Insurance Scheme, where, I understand, the Governor is the Chairman? That function he is precluded from performing, according to the present Act. Is it in order to regularise that or to enable him to perform that type of function that this amendment is being brought forward? If there is anything else in the mind of the Government, we would like to know that. We do not want that any other assignment should be given to the Governor or to the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India except the efficient functioning of the Reserve Bank and its monetary policy. That is why I want a clarification in this matter.

I agree with what has been suggested in clause 3, sub-clause (b), but I want to know one or two things in this matter. Sub-clause (b) says:—

"in clause (3), for sub-clause (b), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(b) the purchase, sale and re-discount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or any place in any country outside India which is a member of the International Monetary Fund and maturing,—

(i) in the case of bills of exchange arising out of any *bona-fide* transaction . . .'

and so on. I drew the attention of the hon. Minister earlier also to this that 50 per cent of export trade of our country is being carried on through sterling bills of exchange and these bills are purchased by the banks who instead of waiting till the date of maturity get them rediscounted in the London market where the rate is high and thereby we lose foreign exchange. There was a suggestion that instead of getting them rediscounted earlier in the London market, the Reserve Bank of India may advance the money so that at the time of maturity of the bills they can be cashed thereby earning

foreign exchange. I want to know whether that power is being granted under this clause. This is a very material factor and I want to know this because today we are losing a great amount of our foreign exchange earnings because of this practice.

Another point is this with regard to the pattern of deposits. The earlier provision was 'two per cent of time liabilities and five per cent of demand liabilities'. That pattern is being changed to three per cent of the total of the demand and time liabilities. That is a good provision. The overall limit of 15 per cent is also welcome. Now, it may be said by the commercial banks that because they have to keep 15 per cent of the total deposits with the Reserve Bank, their advance and investment will be affected and, naturally, that will affect their profits. But, as far as I understand, this 15 per cent deposit may not necessarily be in cash. It may even be in unencumbered securities. That means that it can be either in the form of investment in Government paper or in the form of certain approved shares and that will be considered as a deposit with the Reserve Bank of India; otherwise, there will be a clamour on the part of the banking magnates that if it is raised to 15 per cent from 2 per cent of time liabilities and 5 per cent of demand liabilities, their profit earning capacity will suffer. Therefore I want an explanation from the hon. Minister as to what exactly is meant by this. I agree, so far as this increase is concerned, that it should be there.

The most important thing that I find is in Chapter IIIA regarding collection and furnishing of credit information.

So far as we are concerned, we have been all the time asking for more power for the Reserve Bank about controlling the credit of the commercial banks. We are rather sorry that some relaxation has been made very recently so far as the regulations relating to selective credit control are concerned. We

do not like that because all the time we have been pressing before the House that more and more strict control should be there on the advances of the commercial banks by the Reserve Bank of India as we have found that as soon as advances are given most of the banks have gone into liquidation in the past and today there is every possible chance of facing the same difficulties which the Palai Central Bank and other banks have faced earlier. That is why we welcome this selective credit control policy of the Reserve Bank of India. But today there is relaxation on that score. Now the Reserve Bank will be furnishing credit information to the commercial banks. It is true that in clause 5 it is said:—

"In section 43A of the principal Act, after the words and figures 'or section 43' wherever they occur, the words and figures and letter 'or in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter IIIA' shall be inserted."

It gives immunity to the Reserve Bank officials if the information is found to be wrong or anything and no case can be instituted against them. That is so far as the legal and technical position is concerned. But I want to know whether the Reserve Bank will under any moral obligation after giving certain information regarding creditworthiness. As far as I understand from the Explanation, they will rather be certifying the creditworthiness of the borrower. I want to know exactly whether, this creditworthiness should be certified or not. From the reading of this Chapter it occurs to my mind that it is not exactly the credit worthiness that is being guaranteed; rather, the Reserve Bank of India will be giving information to the other banks about the other debts that the prospective borrower or client has incurred in relation to other banks so that if the customer takes an advance from a particular bank, that bank may know exactly what the other liabilities of this particular customer are. That is

where the Reserve Bank is accepting responsibility and I would like to have this clarification that no responsibility is being given to the Reserve Bank because I would not like the Reserve Bank to certify the creditworthiness of a prospective borrower as that will put the Reserve Bank under the obligation and the Commercial banks can say at any time that because of the certificate of creditworthiness of a particular customer the loan has been granted and that if there are any difficulties it is the Reserve Bank of India which should be held responsible. I do not want that there should be any moral obligation even on the part of the Reserve Bank of India regarding this guarantee in spite of the fact that there is a provision in clause 5. That thing I would not like; otherwise, I agree with the suggestion of furnishing credit information to bankers because that will at least enable the Reserve Bank of India to know exactly as to who the customers in the market are. I am confident that if this thing is properly done, another case like that of Mundhra will never be found. It is in the absence of such information to bankers that it was possible to have a man like Haridas Mundhra in the market who obtained credit facilities from different banks and created such complications in the country. With this system at least now this type of thing will not occur.

As I have said, I welcome this measure. We want stricter control of the Reserve Bank of India over the functioning of the commercial banks. I am confident that with these facilities the exporters will to a certain extent be benefited and the functioning of the commercial banks will improve. But I would like the hon. Minister to give us an explanation regarding the questions that I have raised.

There is only one point that I want to add. I understand that today in some of the branches of the Reserve Bank the Cash Department is under the control of the contractor. It is something strange that the Cash

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Department of a bank in the public sector is run by the contractor cashiers. I do not know under what rule this system is continuing. In the public sector this system should not be allowed to continue. Why is it continuing and why should a change not be made in the Reserve Bank of India Act that henceforward there shall be no contractor cashier in the Reserve Bank of India? It is a public sector undertaking and the system of a private person controlling the Cash Department should go.

With these words I welcome the Bill.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I join my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar in the welcome that he has given to this Bill. We congratulate the Ministry and the Reserve Bank authorities for bringing forward this well-conceived and comprehensive Bill. We welcome it for two reasons. Firstly, it aims at liberalising credit facilities, and secondly, it is export-oriented.

The new Bill will enable the Reserve Bank of India to make loans and advances to commercial banks for a period in excess of the existing period of 90 days. The new period will be 180 days. It will also enable the Reserve Bank to make loans and advances and other credit facilities available on the security of one signature, that is to say, on the security of documents bearing the signature of one institution, namely the borrowing institution.

There is another very important advance that this Bill seeks to make, and it is that the State Bank of India Act will be amended so that that institution will be able to extend term credit against exports for periods up to seven years. The period which is

permissible at present is only six months. These are advances in the right direction, and are intended to liberalise credit facilities in this country, and in particular, for our export trade.

Then, there is a whole new chapter included in this Bill, devoted to the provision of an arrangement for the collection, pooling and consolidation of information about the credit-worthiness of borrowers. This is a very commendable effort, something which had been lacking in our credit system and which was very badly needed to be done. I need not elaborate on the good results that we expect from this new facility and new obligation which is being statutorily placed upon the Reserve Bank of India to collect, co-ordinate and pool information on the credit-worthiness of the constituents of the commercial banks.

Then, there is something done about the minimum balances which scheduled banks are required to keep with the Reserve Bank of India. At present, the arrangement is that the scheduled banks keep a balance of some two per cent of their time deposits and five per cent of their demand deposits. But, as the hon. Minister has just now informed the House, there is a change in the trend in regard to bank deposits. Just as an illustration of this new trend, I have the figures here, the latest figures available, published in the *Reserve Bank Bulletin*. In 1951-52, the demand deposits were of the order of Rs. 414 crores. In 1961-62 these demand deposits have gone up to Rs. 738 crores; that is an increase of 75 per cent. During the same period, the time deposits had risen phenomenally. In 1951-52, they were of the order of Rs. 238 crores, and today they are of the order of Rs. 1010 crores, which is an increase of 400 per cent. Obviously, the new arrangement of providing for a uniform rate or a uniform percentage for these minimum balances is a well-

conceived one. The new percentage is, of course, as we know, three per cent.

With these few words, I commend this Bill which moves in a progressive direction and seeks to liberalise and strengthen our credit system.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन एक दो ऐतराज तो भी पेश करता हूँ। पहला ऐतराज मुझ को क्लाज ३ से है। उसमें लिखा है :

"Provided that the Central Board may, if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do, permit the Governor or a Deputy Governor to undertake, at the request of the Central Government or any State Government, such part-time honorary work, whether related to the purposes of this Act or not, as is not likely to interfere with his duties as Governor or Deputy Governor, as the case may be."

मुझे इस क्लास से इसलिये ऐतराज है कि जो हमारे गवर्नर या डिप्टी गवर्नर होंगे उनकी पोस्ट बहुत आनरेबल है और उसको किसी भी हालत में दूसरा काम नहीं सौंपना चाहिये। जब हम हाईकोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस के लिये या हाईकोर्ट के किसी भी जज के लिये यह कानून बनाते हैं कि रिटायर होने के बाद यह किसी भी कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकेगा तो गवर्नर या डिप्टी गवर्नर की पोस्ट उससे कुछ कम आम्मेदार नहीं है। उतनी ही आनरेबल पोस्ट हैं। उसकी आनरेबल पोस्ट की इज्जत रखने के लिये हमें यह रूल जरूर बनाना चाहिये कि कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट गवर्नर या डिप्टी गवर्नर को रिक्वेस्ट नहीं कर सकेगी कि वह कोई दूसरा काम अपने हाथ में ले। क्योंकि हमें अपने लाज के प्रेसिडेंस को खुद कायम रखना है। अब हम किसी ऐसे आदमी को कोई काम सौंपने हैं जो उसकी पोजीशन से छोटा काम हो तो हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सही नहीं चल सकता। मैं हमेशा इस हाउस

में वह कहता रहा हूँ और मेरी हमेशा यह राय रही है कि ऊंची पोस्ट के जो माननीय गवर्नर या डिप्टी गवर्नर हैं उनको चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह दरखास्त न कर सकें कि उनको को पोट टाइम काम करना है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात और अजब करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें दिया गया है :

"The State Bank of India Act, as it now stands, does not enable the bank to grant term credits to exporters for periods in excess of six months. The Bill seeks to amend the relevant provisions of the Act so as to enable the bank to grant medium-terms credits against exports for periods upto seven years".

मैंने इस बिल को एक एक लपट करके पढ़ा है लेकिन मुझे इसमें एग्जीक्यूटिविस्ट्स के लिये कोई प्रावीजन नहीं मिला जो कि उनकी इमदाद के लिये या लोन के लिये रखा गया हो। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि एग्जीक्यूटिविस्ट्स के लिये भी इसमें एक क्लाज जोड़ा जाए जिसमें उनको इसी तरह से लोन देने का प्रावीजन हो और उसकी अवधि भी इसी प्रकार की हो।

श्री बा० रा० भगत : अगर वह एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे तो उनको भी यह सुविधा मिलेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आपको धन्यवाद।

इसके साथ ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो पेनाल्टी रखी गयी है यह बहुत कम है। जो ब्रीच आफ फेय करता है उसको कम से कम पांच साल की सजा होनी चाहिये क्योंकि अगर लोग विश्वासघात करेंगे तो हमारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कैसे चल सकेगा। इसलिये इसके लिये सख्त से सख्त सजा होनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ, और जो मैंने सजेसन दिये हैं उन्हें मंजूर करने का निवेदन करता हूँ।

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I welcome this Bill because it contains some progressive measures. But I would like to seek clarification from the hon. Deputy Minister on one or two points.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section 42 of the Reserve Bank Act. Here the difference between the time and demand liabilities is sought to be done away with. Till now the practice has been that 5 per cent of the demand liabilities and 3 per cent of the time liabilities of each scheduled bank had to be deposited with the Reserve Bank. Now it is proposed that 3 per cent of both time and demand liabilities would be enough.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Generally.

Shri Morarka: In total. The main purpose of keeping the deposit with the Reserve Bank is to provide some security for the depositors and to prevent the banks from indulging in any reckless expansion of credit. Therefore, the distinction was made between time deposit and demand deposit. As you know, demand deposit is a deposit which the depositor can withdraw any time he likes on demand for which no previous notice is necessary, whereas time deposit with a bank is for a fixed time, say, six months, one year or so on. The depositor cannot withdraw it before the expiry of that time without giving a certain notice or without forgoing a certain interest in case of premature withdrawal.

Now, this distinction was vital and was well-thought out because the deposits which we require against a time deposit is certainly less because the risk of withdrawing a time deposit is always lower than the risk of withdrawal of a demand deposit.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The calculation will be almost the same.

Shri Morarka: That is not the point. The hon. Deputy Minister while mov-

ing for consideration stated that the recent trend of deposit has been that time deposits have increased and demand deposits have gone down. That may be so. But there may be a particular bank and a new bank where there may be more demand deposit and less time deposit. On the whole, the position may be what my hon. friend pointed out. That may be quite correct. But in individual cases, a bank may have more demand deposit and another bank may have more time deposit. The bank which has more demand deposit will have to give only 3 per cent instead of 5 per cent which the bank was obliged to deposit hitherto. To that extent, the liquidity of that bank and the interest of the depositors would suffer.

Shri Prabhat Kar: There are very few banks which have got a trend different from the general trend. In almost every bank, the time deposit is much more than the demand deposit.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Let the Minister reply.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He is an expert in the internal affairs of banks.

Shri Morarka: As the hon. Deputy Minister says, Shri Prabhat Kar is certainly an expert in banking.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not make any such claim.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: He is very modest.

Shri Morarka: If this particular contingency has been considered by Government and they have taken this step after that, it is all right. This particular provision was incorporated in the Reserve Bank of India Act only to safeguard the interests of depositors. A distinction was made, according to me, validly, between a time deposit and demand deposit. If you are now proposing to treat both on the same level, with all respect to

this measure, I would say that the interest of the demand depositor is likely to suffer.

Then kindly read the proviso. It says:

"Provided that the Bank may, by notification in the Gazette of India, increase the said rate to such higher rate as may be specified in the notification so however that the rate shall not be more than fifteen per cent of the total of the demand and time liabilities".

The proposal is to fix this limit at 3 per cent, but power is taken to go upto 15 per cent, five times more. They can change this ratio from 3 per cent to 15 per cent. Shri Sham Lal Saraf is nodding his head. I do not know if he agrees.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I will be speaking.

Shri Morarka: If he disagrees—if I am wrong, I would like him to correct me. They take power under this proviso whereby the Reserve Bank by notification can increase the 3 per cent upto 15 per cent, without coming to this House.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Of the time liabilities.

Shri Morarka: Total liabilities, not only time liabilities.

At present, the maximum percentage so far as time liabilities is concerned is 8 and that of demand liabilities 20. But when we are fixing the rate at 3 per cent, both for time and demand liabilities, this power to increase it further to 15 per cent appears to be unnecessary. If you see the past experience, from 1934 till today, this power has never been exercised. The reason why I am mentioning this point is that the existence of this power is likely to contract the credit of the entire banking system to a substantial extent. You may ask, how? The difference between 3—15 per cent is 12 per cent. The total

time and demand liabilities of the commercial banks today are about Rs. 1,800 crores. Since two years' time is given to all the banks to fall in line, by that time it is expected to be at least Rs. 2,000 crores.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is Rs. 1,900 crores already.

Shri Morarka: It is already Rs. 2,000 crores. It will increase further. Calculating on the basis of 12 per cent on Rs. 2,000 crores, how much would it come to? Two hundred and forty crores. If you withdraw Rs. 240 crores from the funds available for the industrial development or to the commerce and industry of the country and you freeze it with the Reserve Bank or compel that amount to be invested in government securities, then, to that extent, the amount available for trade and industry would be contracted.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the investment of the banks today?

Shri Morarka: Which banks?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Any bank.

Shri Morarka: Today the liquidity of the commercial banks is assured and regulated by law. The maximum is 20 per cent. Now, you are increasing that 20 per cent liquidity to 28 plus a margin of 12 making 40 per cent by this Bill and another Bill which is soon to follow, if you take them together. The liquidity ratio, that means the investment of the funds in assets which can be realised immediately without loss of time, liquid assets like government securities, gold and cash reserves etc. according to law today, you have to maintain at 20 per cent. But, after the passing of these two Bills, and after the period of grace is over, the banks would be obliged to keep the liquidity ratio, including the 12 per cent, at 40 per cent.

That, according to me, is a substantial cut in the credit or in the amount that is available for trade and industry. While I recognise the

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need for providing more security for the depositors and also keeping more vigilant control over the credit apparatus, I do not see any justification for removing the distinction between the time deposits and the demand deposits, which distinction had the backing of sound experience. It has a sound banking theory behind it. Why is that distinction being done away with?

There is another point; and that is about the State Bank of India. Clause 7 seeks to amend section 33 of the State Bank of India Act. After this amendment, the State Bank of India would be enabled to finance the export trade or any other trade and give loans for such financing up to 7 years. Under the provision, as it exists today, the State Bank of India is entitled to finance any industry with these medium term loans. So, an industry which engages itself in the manufacture of things which are exportable, is already covered. The new provision seeks to finance the actual trade and commerce. If that is the position, it follows that the State Bank of India would be financing those transactions under which the Indian exporters are obliged to extend credit to the foreign importers. If this is the intention, then, I think, more detailed rules and regulations shall have to be made about such financing. Because the security that the Bank would have would be more documentary than real i.e. goods or any tangible assets; because the goods would have been exported; and those goods, after reaching the other countries, if they are consumable goods or raw materials, would have been consumed, and by the time the 7 years period expires, the security would have disappeared. It is all right to finance the export of machinery or other engineering goods which continue to exist. Even here, in India, today, when we buy many things from abroad on deferred payment basis, these deferred terms are granted to us only against goods which remain in existence at least

for the duration of the period of credit.

I do not know the intention of government; whether they intend to finance only the export of machinery and engineering goods or whether it is also intended to finance the raw materials and consumable goods. Though, purely from the point of view of export, it would be very desirable and necessary that we extend this facility also to other types of exportable goods, one cannot overlook the necessity for a proper security. The foreign purchaser is hardly likely to give guarantees to the State Bank or to the credit institutions here.

These are the points which I would request the hon. Deputy Minister to take into consideration. If they have already taken these into consideration, I would request him to enlighten the House about these provisions and tell us as to what is actually in their mind.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Does the hon. Member mean that the State Bank should not grant loans for such a period?

Shri Morarka: I am afraid the hon. Minister was not listening.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I was listening. But do you mean....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member finished his speech?

Shri Morarka: No, Sir; the hon. Minister wanted to know whether I want that the State Bank should not give credit for 7 years. That is not my intention. I was only asking the hon. Minister whether this 7 year credit would be granted only in case of tangible assets that we export or whether it would be available also for consumable goods and raw materials. If it is available for such types of goods also, what is the security or the safety of the loans which would

be given for a period of 7 years? That was the question.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for establishing this institution for credit information. I think it was a lacuna in the economic structure. Since the hon. Minister has taken this action, I sincerely hope that it would help trade and industry in a big way. I am sure the export trade would be helped greatly by the information that would be disseminated by this new institution.

I hope the hon. Minister would clarify these points that I have raised. On the whole, the Bill is a good and progressive measure and I support this whole-heartedly.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): I welcome the measure brought before the House by the hon. Minister. Certain points have been brought out in the discussion. I agree with one point of Shri Morarka that the distinction between time deposits and demand deposits, which is sought to be removed, should be maintained. To that extent, I agree with him because the nature of both the deposits is entirely different. To put them on a par and to bring them on the same level would not be fair and correct.

But, so far as the question of permitting the Reserve Bank to raise the limit to 15 years is concerned, in view of the past experience of the Bank's policies in this country, and especially in view of the fact that most of the banking institutions being connected with certain groups of business houses, I think, that power is rather essential in the hands of the Reserve Bank.

Every day we are discussing here the question of continuously rising prices. Situation may demand at times regulating the prices through restriction of credit. If the credit structure is to be restricted, then, in that case, unless the Reserve Bank has the power, they cannot do anything even if we all feel it necessary

to apply it in public interests. Knowing the history and the functioning of the Reserve Bank so far in maintaining the credit structure of the banking companies as well as of India, there is no reason to doubt that it is likely to act rashly in this matter unless the situation calls for any such increase in the deposit demand over the commercial banks.

14 hrs.

Coming to the question of facility for export, I think my friend Shri Morarka has mixed up two things. One is long term credit which is extended against the supply of tangible assets like machineries and other goods supplied at long term loans. Against such credit the bank guarantee from the buying parties is always obtained by banks of supplying parties. That is the only guarantee on which long time deferred payment credit can be depended upon and is generally utilised. Deferred payment purchases in India by the Indian manufacturers are also dependent on this very condition. Unless and until the buyer is able to furnish the guarantee of an acceptable banker to the supplier the deferred payment credit is not permitted to the Indian Budgets and I am sure that the same rule is followed everywhere when the credit offered by the State Bank on the long term basis against the supply of tangible assets is accepted. Second point about raising the limit from three to six months for commercial transactions. When we are faced with present situation and we want to increase our exports, unfortunately the choice is not with us; the choice is with the existing situation as it prevails in the world. Now countries like Japan, I am told, are going to relax the credit facility against the exports. A time may come when we may have to fall in line with them. Only one safeguard is needed. In the past our pattern of export was dependent on products such as jute, tea or textiles. Recently we have started exporting our mineral resources, which no Government, however powerful can recreate once

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exhausted. While extending the credit term, they should make a restriction that these credits will not be extended in the case of the export of mineral products of this country. With these reservations, I support the Bill that has been brought forward.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, before I proceed with my remarks about the various clauses of the Bill, I must first thank the Ministry of Finance for drafting this Bill so well that a person who may have to speak on it can do so without the aid or necessity of consulting other law books on the subject. I must congratulate the department for putting up the Bill with all the necessary explanation. This Bill is timely and welcome.

I would bring two things to the notice of the hon. Minister. I had sent in two minor amendments which unfortunately have not reached the office in time. If you permit me I will bring it to your notice. Clause 4(d) says: "Provided further that where the Bank does not, under sub-section (5) demand the payment of the penalty imposed by sub-section (3), it may pay interest at such rate or rates..." I had intended to amend it so that it will read: "... it shall pay interest at such rate...". The next sub-section (e) refers to penalties and says that they shall be payable within a period of fourteen days. I had suggested that it should be increased to 21 days and I have reasons for that.

Since the Reserve Bank has begun to control in a very good manner the banking system of the country as a whole, I must say that it is functioning as a policeman and a protector as well. I can speak with a little experience as a Chairman of the Bank Directors of a bank of my State for six or seven years. I know what guidance I have been getting from time to time from the Reserve Bank of India and how they have been policing also in certain matters which perhaps may not have come to the

notice of the authorities who formulate the policies. For that I am thankful to the Reserve Bank of India. Most of the steps taken, or to be taken heretofore, are mainly to protect the interests of the depositors as very rightly pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Morarka. Perhaps he misunderstood me while I was nodding my head; I was indicating my agreement with him. He rightly pointed out that the Reserve Bank was placing certain responsibilities and certain checks on the working of these banks, both scheduled and non-scheduled. It is mainly with the purpose of safeguarding the interest of the depositors. Under these rules or conditions, a bank is supposed to have security with the Reserve Bank and it would be perfectly in the interest of the depositors if they are paid some interest. When I say 'shall', I mean that there should be discretion with the Reserve Bank of India about the rates of interest payable; but they should pay interest on deposits with them as securities.

A certain defaulter bank is penalised and it is ordered to pay some penalty; I have come to the second point. Sometimes I have myself been getting letters after ten days from the Reserve Bank of Bombay for the reason that communication break down takes place. Our banks are spread all over the country, in Assam, Darjeeling, Kashmir and other far off places. We can imagine that all communications sent from Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi reach these places in time; it takes some time also to put it up to the authorities and maybe, some communication may have to be addressed to the Reserve Bank. Three weeks should be the minimum time for depositing the penalty. Otherwise it will adversely effect the depositors whose interests the Government wants to protect under this law.

Personally I am very happy that the entire banking system is coming to its own. Now a days no coun-

try can progress without a proper banking system and banking facilities and credit facilities. But we have to be very cautious as far as our country is concerned. We are wedded to socialism and to the principle of no concentration of wealth in a few hands or sections of the community. Ultimately, it means that we build up a casteless and a classless society. How can we do it? I personally feel that at the moment we must make it possible to have credit facilities obtainable for both the urban and rural population. When we talk of urban population, it does not necessarily mean only a few traders or a few industrialists. I say it with a little pain in my mind: today, the lower middle income group or even the middle classes have no credit available to them. I can ask my hon. friends in this House and outside also whether they find any credit available anywhere especially for the middle classes. Therefore, it is right that the Reserve Bank puts in all these measures or curbs towards the obstacles that come in the way of credit facilities, and the banking system in this country. It is the task of the Ministry, nay the responsibility of the Ministry, to make credit facilities available for the urban people, more particularly, the middle class people.

Secondly, today we have extended credit facilities to the rural areas. But I may tell you that we have not touched even the fringe of it. I have had an occasion to serve in a Government for sometime, and I know it, and for propaganda sake, I would say 101 times right from the platform and pulpits, that credit facilities were available. When you look to the needs of the rural population, I am basically in agreement with Shri Yashpal Singh when he said that credit facilities should be made available to the rural population. We have not touched even the fringe of that problem.

At the same time, I would say that it is not an easy task. But condi-

tions have to be made or created in such a way that credit is made available and the facilities should be extended in such a way that the real needs of the rural population are adequately met.

Another point is that in cities, towns and in bigger villages we have organisations for handicrafts or handloom and others. I have been listening to many speeches of hon. Members in this House to the effect that the co-operative movement has to be spread all over the country. I would say that as far as the small, handloom or handicraft industries are concerned, we have not done much so far. Maybe with regard to handlooms in certain States some work has been done, but as far as handicrafts are concerned, I must say that there are no credit facilities available. When our Government is taking up the measures for looking into the credit requirements of the country and our countrymen, it is equally their responsibility to see how credit facilities are made available to our handicraftsmen, to our small village industries and handloom workmen.

My hon. friend Shri Ram Ratan Gupta has referred to certain households who control the entire banking system of this country, as far as public limited or private limited companies are concerned. Shri Morarka has not agreed with the change in regard to the depositing of a certain percentage of demand liability and time liability. I can tell you from first-hand experience that what the Government are doing is right. Let me tell you why. Today, if you look to the banks—any bank—in this country, you will find that the demand liability is decreasing and time liability is increasing. When the time liability is increasing, a planner or a person who is well-versed in banking or who knows the banking practices, must know that it is pregnant with a number of possibilities that may ultimately go against the interests of the banks and the depositors will suffer. Therefore, it is very right

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that the Government have made this change. Instances are not wanting where there has been trouble in some of the banks for sometime past. We know what has happened to banks which were so well known in the country,—Bharat Bank, this bank and that bank. All this happened because the policing was not there before. The actual check of the Reserve Bank which is there today was not there before. It is there today. I know that nobody knew about the liquid cash that some banks were keeping. It is because of the check imposed now that the Government know about the liquid cash so that the interests of the depositors could remain safe. Formerly, it was entirely in the hands of those persons who ran those banks, whether scheduled or non-scheduled, to invest whatever money and wherever they liked. Checks are very necessary. Otherwise, we would not be able to build a sound economy of this country and we will not be able to spare the money that we need for developing the country, for going ahead with the planned development in all sectors.

I again pay a compliment to the working of the banking system and the credit system of the Reserve Bank. Only three days back, a number of States floated loans. How was it possible that all the loans could be over subscribed within a short period of three days? A confidence has been created in the country today. Formerly, people were not inclined to invest their funds because they did not know what would happen, but today, they are in a position to see for themselves what the position is and they invest when the opportunity is offered. The people or the small investors or depositors who have money at their disposal have found the correct and really welcome place where they could invest their funds. It is possible to do so only when there is a lot of supervising and checking on the working of the banks and on the working of the currency system in the country, as a whole.

With regard to exports, I am very happy that there is so much of drive for exporting our manufactured stuff to other countries. It should be the bounden duty of the Government to see that everything is done towards this end. Certainly, you must give the exporters credit facilities. It is a very welcome step. Personally I think that the credit facilities should be for a little more time. Experience teaches us that we should do something more by way of concessions to the exporters. At the moment, six months' credit is advanced to them. It should be more.

Knowing as we do that there is a broad policy in view for the country's development, our Government, our planners or policy-makers must be enabled to be in a position to lay their hands tomorrow on some cash or money that is readily available so that the same can be invested properly. Therefore, let this very money which the Reserve Bank wants these bankers and other institutions to keep as liquid deposit, whether in deposit or as security, be made available to the country and to our countrymen at a time when the need arises. Let it not be invested in the way that has been followed in the past. Let it not be frittered away and spent as in the past, which has not helped the country but, on the other hand, has certainly harmed us.

I am very glad that this Bill provides that the Reserve Bank can call for credit information in regard to the persons who, the Reserve Bank wants to know, are creditworthy or not. I am very happy that this has been done. Formerly, we never knew that they had the legal sanction to get those figures collected from the banks. As a businessman, I would say that the secrecy of such persons interested in trade or industry or export trade should be kept. I am very happy that there is a certain penal clause in the Bill to the effect that nobody can give out the information and if it is utilised wrongly the person concerned would be punished. I

am very happy that such a clause has been included.

Before I conclude, I would again submit that the provision relating to the period in which the penalty should be paid may be amended. I am saying this from my personal experience. Whatever the interest, the minimum interest be paid. I may be incorrect but that is what I have understood from the provisions as they are. Instead of 14 days, if you make the change and put it as 21 days for the payment of penalty, wherever it is claimed, by the defaulter, that would be helpful.

Before I conclude, I would say that I again welcome this Bill and thank the Minister for bringing it into this House. I also submit that keeping in view the country's needs as a whole for making credit available, Government may see to it that some schemes are evolved which would enable the entire country to benefit from the credits that are made available.

Shri Heda: Sir, first I would take up the point of the distinction between demand liabilities and time liabilities. It has been said, to a great extent correctly, that the distinction between these two liabilities has been sought to be removed. It is correct to the extent that it has been sought that 5 per cent or whatever that percentage of the balance to be maintained by the scheduled banks is concerned. The point is, as Shri Saraf has just now stated, that demand liabilities are decreasing and time liabilities are increasing. In fact, demand liabilities are just nominal. The bankers want to benefit their depositors and therefore they say, you will get better interest if there is time liability—three months or something like that. After all, there is a gentleman's agreement that if there is any emergency and somebody wants the payment of the deposit earlier, interest only up to the time would be paid.

Even otherwise, there are two other devices by which this demand liability can be easily turned into time liability. One device is that instead of one big deposit of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, it is split up into a number of deposits of say Rs. 5,000 each, so that whenever there is an emergency, one small piece can be changed into demand liability. Another device is that the same deposit is split into three or four parts for various periods, instead of 3 months, which is the regular period for every deposit. For every month, there is a different deposit made. So, you will find there is a feeling that the demand liability is only on paper; it does not exist and even if it exists, it exists with the Government and not with the businessmen or real depositors.

What the Government have done through this Bill is, instead of asking the banks to have a balance of 2 per cent, the minimum has been increased to 3 per cent. Previously it was 2 per cent, which was the real thing plus 5 per cent which was a notional thing. Instead of 2 per cent, they have now made it 3 per cent and they have said that this can be increased to 15 per cent. It means that whenever the Reserve Bank thinks that a particular bank is not in sound financial condition, they will say, instead of 3 per cent, they can make it 5 per cent and if still it does not improve, they will increase it up to 15 per cent. So, the interests of the depositors are more protected through this Bill, rather than the other way about, as was made out by Shri Morarka. Therefore, I feel that it is on right lines that the distinction has been sought to be removed, taking into cognizance the development and trends in the deposits and also business practices. It is further in the interest of the depositors.

I now come to the main aspect of the Bill, namely, export promotion. They have increased the period of

[Shri Heda]

financial accommodation given by the Reserve Bank to commercial banks from 90 days to 180 days. This is done with a view to give an impetus to our exports. What is happening is, now we are becoming more and more export-conscious and therefore, the number of persons coming forward to undertake export business is increasing. Many times, these business deals do not materialise within even six months. My point is, Government should have come forward and told us the number of deals involving more than Rs. 5 lakhs in a single deal and the period in which a particular number materialised—how many materialised in one year, how many in six months and how many in 9 months, etc. It would have been very useful if such statistics had been provided to us. But even otherwise, we know that export deals could not materialise in time, particularly in respect of some export business with the East-European countries. There, to get payment they have got a long procedure. There are many cases. If my knowledge is of any value, there is rarely any deal which has materialised within six months. Therefore, this will not help such exports. Therefore, while the Government have rightly come forward within a very laudable provision, at the same time, Government could have told us the exact nature of the problem by making a survey and telling us to what extent the problem has been met.

The third point to which I would like to refer, which has been referred to by Shri Yashpal Singh and Shri Saraf, is credit availability to the rural sector. This is not the Bill where we can deal with this problem, but I have said many times on the floor of this House that certain measures have been undertaken in U.K. and U.S.A. There the scheduled banks are allowed to take up rural credit on a good scale and the

amounts that they have given to the various farmers for agricultural operations are given to them on what is called the bank rate. These banks are allowed to take 2 per cent extra charge from the peasants and thereby they earn 2 per cent without putting in their own money. Of course, they take good care to see that the money is well spent and really invested for those purposes. Therefore, it is time that Government gave their thought to the provision of credit to the rural sector. All the same, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly.

Shri T. Abdul Wahid (Vellore): We have launched on a crusade against stagnant exports that we have had in our country and all our efforts are being made to increase the exports in every way. At this juncture, this amending Bill presented by the Finance Minister is really welcome.

I welcome the provision increasing the period of maturity of bills of exchange from 90 to 180 days. By clause 7, the period of term loans has been extended from six months to 7 years also. This is also a welcome provision. But I have my doubts regarding the explanation given here in the notes on clauses in page 13, which says:

“Sub-section (3) of Section 34 of the same Act so as to enable the State Bank to obtain and hold as collateral security any negotiable instrument relating to or arising out of exports from India and maturing after a period of six months”.

The exporters need these term loans for putting up building, machinery and other things for their export business and the collateral security they can afford is only building, machinery and others. The negotiable instrument comes only after the goods are exported, but the term loans are required for putting up

these buildings, machinery and all that. Therefore, what I feel is, the collateral security should be buildings and machineries and not negotiable instruments alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on Monday. We have to take up non-official business now.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th August, 1962".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th August, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

14.31½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Article 155A and amendment of Article 167) by Shri Tika Ram Paliwal.

Shri Paliwal (Hindaun): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Paliwal: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.32 hrs.

DELHI LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

by Shri Naval Prabhakar

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोलबाग): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि दिल्ली भूमि सुधार एक्ट, १९५४, में आगे संशोधन करने वाले और दिल्ली भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) एक्ट, १९५६ में भी संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 and also to amend the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1959".

The motion was adopted.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं इस बिल को पेश करता हूँ।

14.32½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 343) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 31-8-1962.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

(Omission of section 87B by Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on the 17th August, 1962:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 be taken into consideration".

Shri M. L. Dwivedi was speaking on that day. He has taken seven minutes. 1 hour and 23 minutes are left for this Bill. Shri Dwivedi may continue his speech.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछले दिन इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रकाश डाला था। भारत सरकार ने जाम्ना दीवानी में एक नई धारा जोड़ी थी जिसका नम्बर ८७ बी० है। इसके अन्तर्गत हमने अपने देश के ही कुछ नागरिकों को जो भूतपूर्व शासक थे यह अधिकार दे रखा है कि इस देश के दूसरे नागरिक उनके खिलाफ दीवानी अदालत में मुकदमा नहीं चला सकते।

जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है, भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में केवल एक आपत्ति है

और वह यह कि इन भूतपूर्व शासकों और भारत सरकार के बीच एक क्वीनेट हुआ था जिसमें यह तय हुआ था कि इन राजाओं के अधिकार सुरक्षित रखे जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि मैं इन भूतपूर्व शासकों के किसी भी अधिकार को छीनना नहीं चाहता। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि उनके किसी ऐसे अधिकार का हनन हो जो वे शासक की हैसियत से उपभोग करते थे। लेकिन जब से भूतपूर्व रियासतें समाप्त हो गई हैं, हमारे बीच ये शासक लोग साधारण नागरिक की हैसियत में काम काज करते हैं, लेन देन करते हैं, व्यापार करते हैं, विदेशों में जाते हैं और व्यापार के कार्य कलाप में उनको लेन देन करना पड़ता है। और लेन देन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से ऐसे किस्से हैं कि साधारण नागरिक का रुपया या ऋण वापस नहीं होता और जब वापस नहीं होता तो उसके पास कोई इलाज नहीं रहता कि वह अपना रुपया वापस पा सके क्योंकि वह राजा देना नहीं चाहता और नागरिक उस पर मुकदमा चला नहीं सकता।

केवल एक मुविधा दी गई है कि गृह मंत्रालय इस बात की आज्ञा दे सकता है कि उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये। अगर गृह मंत्रालय इजाजत दे दे तो मुकदमा चल सकता है। लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि भारत सरकार साधारणतया इस प्रकार की आज्ञा नहीं देती। इस कारण साधारण नागरिकों को जो क्षति होती है उसका अनुमान साधारणतया लोग नहीं लगा पाते।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में दो चार उदाहरणों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Sir, may I request the mover of the Bill to read out the sections which he wants to be dropped from the Code of Civil Procedure. Sections 85 and sub-sections (1) and (3)

of section 86 have not been quoted here in the Bill.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : यह बिल में दिया गया है ।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : आप जो सेक्शन ८७ बी० ड्राफ्ट करना चाहते हैं यह सेक्शन ८५ और सेक्शन ८६ के सब-सेक्शन १ और ३ के सम्बन्ध में कहता है । अगर इस सेक्शन को ड्राफ्ट कर दिया जाएगा तो सेक्शन ८५ और सेक्शन ८६ का सब-सेक्शन १ और ३ बरबाद हो जाएगा । सेक्शन ८५ और सेक्शन ८६ का सब-सेक्शन १ और ३ इसमें नहीं दिया गया है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कृपा करके सेक्शन ८५ और सेक्शन ८६ के सब-सेक्शन १ और ३ को पढ़ दीजिए ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: Section 87B says:

"(1) The provisions of section 85 and of sub-section (1) and (3) of section 86 shall apply in relation to the Ruler of any former Indian State as they apply in relation to the Ruler of a foreign State.

(2) In this section—

(a) "former Indian State" means any such Indian State as the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify for the purposes of this section; and

(b) "Ruler" in relation to a former Indian State, means the person who, for the time being, is recognized by the President as the Ruler of that State for the purposes of the Constitution".

In the Statement of Object and Reasons I have said:

"All these rulers of former Indian States enjoy large private properties and some of them

carry on business. They are in full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a citizen and they must be subjected to the liabilities and duties of a citizen. Equality before law being one of the fundamental principles of our Constitution this special immunity from the processes of the civil law of the land is not warranted. This Bill is intended to remove this anomaly by deleting Section 87B and placing the rulers of former Indian States on a par with the rest of the citizens of India before the civil law of the land".

That is the intention of my Bill.

तो मैं ये बतला रहा था कि कुछ दिन पूर्व का किस्सा है कि सन् १९५४ में कपूरथला के महाराजा ने एक व्यक्ति से एक लाख २५ हजार रुपये के बांड यह कह कर ले लिए कि हम आपको इसका रुपया दे देंगे लेकिन आज तक उन्होंने न उसके बांड वापस किए हैं और न उनका रुपया ही दिया है । उस व्यक्ति ने गृह मंत्रालय से दरखास्त भी की कि उसे सिविल कोर्ट में सूट दायर करने की अनुमति दे दी जाए, लेकिन आठ साल हो चुके हैं और गृह मंत्रालय ने अनुमति नहीं दी है कि वह सूट दायर कर सके और न गृह मंत्रालय ने कपूरथला के महाराजा से अनुरोध किया है कि वह उस व्यक्ति के बांड वापस कर दे ।

एक उदाहरण और है । जावरा के महाराजा ने अपने जीवन काल में अपनी पत्नी को एक मकान और कुछ जायदाद दे दी थी । उनके मरने के बाद जब उनका लड़का राजा हुआ तो उसने वह मकान और जायदाद अपनी मां से छीन ली । अब वह माता कहती है कि उनको जो सम्पत्ति उनके पति ने अपने जीवन काल में दी थी उस पर उनका अधिकार है और वह उनको मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन वह राजा देना नहीं चाहता और

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

गृह मंत्रालय के अनुमति न देने के कारण वह मुकदमा नहीं चला सकती।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमने यह धारा सन् १९५१ में जोड़ी थी। उस समय से आज तक ११ साल हो गये और इस बीच इस तरफ के जितने भी मामले गृह मंत्रालय के सामने गए उनमें शायद ही किसी में गृह मंत्रालय ने मुकदमा चलाने की अनुमति दी हो। इसका यह अर्थ है कि जो अधिकार नागरिकों को संविधान ने दिए हैं उनका उनको लाभ नहीं हो सकता और इसलिए वे परेशान हैं।

इसी तरह का एक उदाहरण विलासपुर के राजा का है। उन्होंने एक विधवा का ३० हजार रुपया अपने पास जमा करा लिया था। जब वह राजा नहीं रहे तो खजाने से वह रुपया निकलवा कर अपने पास रख लिया और अब उसको वापस देना नहीं चाहते।

वह इतनी गरीब है और उसके पास इतनी भी सम्पत्ति नहीं है कि वह आपके गृह मंत्रालय तक पहुँच सके और आपसे रुपया वसूल करने के लिये मुकदमा लड़ने की आज्ञा मांग सके। वह इतनी गरीब है कि मुकदमा भी नहीं लड़ सकती है। ऐसे दीन, हीन और निर्धन नागरिक हमारे देश के हैं जिनको कि पग-पग पर कठिनाई पड़ रही है और जिनको कि अपना बुढ़ापा भी काटना मुश्किल हो रहा है। अगर उस गरीब बुढ़िया को ३०००० रुपया मिल जाता तो वह जिन्दगी भर सुख से रह सकती थी। इस तरह के मैं एक दो नहीं बल्कि दो, चार दर्जन उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जिनमें भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय से आज्ञा नहीं मिलती है। अब मुझे मालूम नहीं कि गृह मंत्रालय के सचिवालय में कोई प्रभाव डाला जाता है या धंत्री महोदय स्वयं ऐसी बात करते हैं

कि कोई आज्ञा न दी जाये। यदि आज्ञा दी जाती तो इस विधेयक को बार-बार उपस्थित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती।

अब एक तरफ तो हम यह दावा करते हैं कि अपने संविधान में हमने सभी नागरिकों को बराबरी के अधिकार दिये हैं और किसी के साथ भेदभाव का बर्ताव नहीं किया जायेगा और दूसरी तरफ हम जाबता दीवानी में संशोधन द्वारा साधारण नागरिकों के अधिकारों को छीन लेते हैं। इससे देश में और समाज में जिस अन्याय का वातावरण फैला हुआ है उससे मुक्ति पाने के लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन मेरे इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक प्रश्न भी इस सदन में पूछने के लिये दिया था जिसका कि जवाब गृह मंत्रालय की तरफ से यह मिला है:—

“व्यापार और व्यवसाय करने के लिए मनुपूर्व रियासतों के शासक उतने ही स्वतंत्र हैं जितने अन्य नागरिक। यह सम्भव है कि उन में से कुछ शासक व्यापार एवं व्यवसाय में संलग्न हों परन्तु इस मंत्रालय के पास इन शासकों की व्यापारिक गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं।”

अब एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि आप के पास इन शासकों की व्यापारिक गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप इस को स्वीकार करते हैं कि वे व्यापार करते हैं, लेनदेन आदि का काम करते हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में कौन सा उपाय आप बतलाते हैं जिस के कि द्वारा वह नागरिक जिन का कि रुपया लेनदेन और व्यापार आदि की वजह से किन्हीं शासकों के पास दबा हुआ है वऽ उन्हें वापिस मिल सके? इस का एक उपाय तो यह है जो कि मैंने सुझाया है अर्थात् जैसा कि मैंने अपने विधेयक में मांग की है कि कोष और सिविल प्रोसेज्योर, १९०५ को अमेंड

Bill

किया जाये और सेशन ८७ बी० को कोड ऑफ सिविल प्रोसीज्योर से निकाल दिया जाये। अगर इस की ८७ख धारा को निकाल दिया जाये तो यह चीज ठीक हो जायेगी और नागरिकों को वास्तव में समानता के अधिकार मिल सकेंगे।

जहां तक राजाओं के विशेष अधिकारों के बनाये रखने का सवाल है मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और वह बने रहें बशर्त कि वह अपनी रियासतों के अन्दर राजाओं की हैसियत से रहते हैं। जब तक राजा लोग व्यापार, व्यवसाय और लेनदेन आदि के काम नहीं करते तब तक उन के विशेष अधिकार बने रहें मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं। लेकिन जब वह साधारण नागरिकों के समान चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं, दूसरे काम-धंधों में जा सकते हैं और रुपये का लेनदेन कर सकते हैं तो दीवानी के मामले में साधारण नागरिकों के मुकाबले जो उनको विशेष अधिकार मिले हुए हैं वे मुनासिब नहीं लगते। एक साधारण नागरिक को वह अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं जबकि उन को विशेष अधिकार दिये गये हैं। यह तो ऐसा मालूम देता है जैसे वह कोई विदेशी शासक हों। अब इस तरह का भेद रखना संविधान की मूल भावना के विरुद्ध जाता है जहां कि कहा गया है कि सब नागरिकों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे। इसलिए मेरी सदन से अपील है कि वह मेरे इस संशोधन विधेयक को पास करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 be taken into consideration".

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri H. P. Chatterjee Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri M. Elias, Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri M. K. Kumaran, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi, Dr. Ranen Sen, Shri Jai Bahadur Singh and the mover with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session". (1)".

I support this Bill whole-heartedly and I congratulate the hon. Member for bringing in such a Bill in this House, for the Government has ignored this fact for so many years, though fifteen years are over after the achievement of independence. This Bill seeks to omit section 87B of the Civil Procedure Code, which put the former rulers on par with Rulers of Foreign States. Section 85 of the Code says:

"(1) Persons specially appointed by order of the Central Government at the request of any Sovereign Prince or Ruling Chief whether in subordinate alliance with the British Government or otherwise, and whether residing within or without the Provinces, or at the request of any person competent, in the opinion of the Central Government, to act on behalf of such Prince or Chief, to prosecute or defend any suit on his behalf, shall be deemed to be the recognized agents by whom appearances, acts and applications under this Code may be made or done on behalf of such Prince or Chief.

(2) An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Prince or Chief.

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(3) A person appointed under this section may authorise or appoint persons to make appearances and applications and do acts in any such suit or suits as if he were himself a party thereto".

Then section 86 reads:

"(1) Any such Prince or Chief and any ambassador or envoy of a foreign State, may, with the consent of the Central Government, certified by the signature of a Secretary to that Government, but not without such consent, be sued in any competent Court.

(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy may be sued;

(c) any such member of the staff or retinue of the Ruler, Ambassador or Envoy of a foreign State or of the High Commissioner of a Commonwealth country as the Central Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf,

as they apply in relation to the Ruler of a foreign State".

According to these sections the Central Government, on the request of any ruler, may appoint an agent and the agent could appoint another agent to act in the suit on behalf of the former ruler before the court. Unless there is the consent of the Central Government, a ruler cannot be sued and his property cannot be attached and he cannot be arrested. Even though we have got our freedom as long ago as fifteen years back, even now the former rulers are being given such privileges. The Minister may tell us that with the consent of the Central Government

the former rulers may be arrested or their property attached. Meanwhile, even though there is an order of the court to attach his property or arrest him, the aggrieved person has to run to the Central Government and obtain their consent before those properties can be attached or he can be arrested. In the mean while, the rulers can do anything they like to nullify the decision of the court. This provision implies that even if the court has given a verdict or judgment that the properties of a former ruler may be attached or he may be arrested, it cannot be done simply because there is this provision that they have to obtain the permission of the Central Government in writing

I do not understand why in this particular case the Central Government should have powers over and above the courts. Because of this provision, you are depriving the courts of their legitimate power to arrest a person or attach his property, which is not at all justified. I do not know why the Government want to confer such privileges on these former rulers. As the Prime Minister has stated, we know that these rulers were the pillars of British imperialism. I can understand if somebody has sacrificed something for the sake of his country and he is given some privilege as a reward for his struggle in the freedom of the country. But these were the people who were against the freedom of the country, who were always helping the British imperialists. No one can understand why such people should be given all these privileges.

These former rulers have got vast properties, both movable and immovable. They have got hundreds of thousands of acres of cultivated land from where they are evicting their tenants. Now they are entering into trade and politics even. They are spending lakhs of rupees over their elections. They are enjoying all privileges like a com-

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mon citizens and I do not understand why this Government gives special privilege to these rulers. On what basis is it done? One cannot understand that. Therefore I request that the Government may come out in support of this amending Bill. This is a very important Bill. Unless the special privileges given to these rulers are removed, the people who were under these rulers cannot have any enthusiasm. There might be demoralisation among the masses that even in spite of the fact that we have got freedom their rulers who exploited them all these years have still got some privileges. Therefore I request that this may be sent to a Select Committee because the Select Committee may study the implications of the amending Bill. I have given the names because it is a very formal thing. I do not know whether Government will accept that or not. But when the names were being read out there was a comment that this is a good Select Committee. To give the names of members one should get their consent and I have given that list. If the Government or the hon. Member accepts this proposition, even the names of the Members of the Select Committee may be changed.

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल माननीय सदस्य, श्री द्विवेदी, ने उद्घोषित किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि .

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : इंग्लिश में बोलिए ।

श्री हेमराज : द्विवेदी जी कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में बोना है ।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : द्विवेदी जी के कहने से क्या होता है । हम कहते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य इंग्लिश में बोलें ।

Shri Hem Raj: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Bill which has been....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : जब कि माननीय सदस्य हिन्दी में बोलना चाहते हैं तो उन को इस प्रकार क्यों बाधित किया जा रहा है ?

श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : यह तो उन की इच्छा है ।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : मेरा खयाल था कि यह मामला श्री द्विवेदी के साथ है । वह माननीय सदस्य के साथ भी है, यह मेरा खयाल नहीं था ।

Shri Ham Raj: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Bill which has been introduced by Shri Dwivedi is a welcome measure. The principle underlying it nobody will question. In the former Civil Procedure Code certain provisions existed which protected the rulers of Indian States, but after independence another amending Bill was brought and at that time it was stated that this Bill was being sponsored for certain purposes. One of the purposes given by the then hon. Law Minister was that after the States of Indian rulers were taken away persons to whom the rulers might have done injustice or who might have been oppressed by them might not bring any suit against the rulers who would become ordinary citizens; therefore they wanted that certain safeguards might be provided there.

Another reason which was given at that time was that it would not apply to all the rulers but only to such of the rulers who were admitted by the President for certain purposes as rulers of Indian States. But then, 15 years have passed since our independence and much water has flown under the.....

Sbri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Jamuna.

Shri Hem Raj:bridge. These rulers have become just ordinary citizens. They are sitting with us. They are spending a lot of money over elec-

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tions; rather, they are now monopolising everything even in the political parties. Under these circumstances that fear complex which was expressed at that time does not exist at the present moment. Now they are doing business. They have got a lot of money. They are not doing business here but they are taking away their money outside to foreign countries and are doing business there. Even the Government has not been able to unearth all their wealth which they have accumulated in foreign countries. It is very essential that when the circumstances have changed when these rulers have entered all walks of life and when they are rubbing shoulders with ordinary man they should not be treated on a special footing so far as their property or institution of suits is concerned.

There are only three things in which they are granted special concessions. One is filing of suits, that is, they can appoint any person, even an ordinary person, as a special agent as well as as an ordinary agent. That does not matter much. The other two provisions are going against the interests of the common citizens that is, whenever any suit is to be filed against them, the permission of the Secretary to Government has to be taken. My hon. friend has just now enumerated certain cases where years have passed and permission has not been granted. In such cases an ordinary man cannot get justice done. Neither he will have the money to spend for coming over to Delhi from a far distant place to get the permission of the Secretary nor will he be able to approach the Secretary.

The other is about arrest and execution. They are being treated as ordinary citizens but the Government will not attach anything out of their privy purses. They will not touch their privy purses and will not get any money out of that. The rulers have got it safely. And then you say that they cannot be arrested either.

So, they will have no fear. They will not pay any money even if a poor man gets a decree. So, after spending a lot of money if he is not in a position to realise his money, where is the use for his filing a suit?

So, there are two handicaps in which an ordinary citizen of the country, a poor man is put. Under these circumstances it is very essential that this Bill which Shri Dwivedi has brought forward may be passed.

I wanted to get one information from the hon. Law Minister and that is this. What is the number of such princes? They will not be very many. According to the notification which the President might be making there might be only a few persons. So, where is the use of keeping two or three such sections for the sake of three or four, or ten, twenty or fifty citizens of India?

Under these circumstances, I support the Bill of Shri Dwivedi and hope that the hon. Law Minister will come to the rescue of the ordinary man and do justice to him which is being denied to him. With these words I support the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney: (Nagpur): Sir, the motion before us is one which is really of very great importance. It deals with certain privileges granted to ex-rulers and ex-chiefs. There is much that can be said in favour of it, but certain remarks which have been made by my hon. friend over there as regards the class of those persons who are ex-ruler I do not want to allow them to go un-challenged.

15 hrs.

The position of the ex-rulers is of such a nature that it has to be taken into consideration. How has the whole of India become one? How we have been able to get all those States integrated into this nation which is now called India or Bharat? They have

parted with their sovereign rights. In no other country has such a thing taken place. So many persons with so many vested interests have parted with their rights out of a sense of patriotism so that a democratic India could come into existence. It was this great sacrifice which they had made, which probably the leaders of India had in their mind when they framed the Constitution and made the necessary laws also giving them this exemption. At that time, I believe that certain understandings or agreements had been arrived at between the Government of India and the Rulers. I do not exactly know what the nature of that understanding is. I am told that there is a separate agreement with almost every State, which they have entered into. If that is so, it is a matter first to be examined by the Law Minister and the Government's legal department to see how far it we pass a Bill like this, it will conflict with any understanding with any agreement or with any promises that had been made to the Rulers at the time when this was done and how their position can be reconciled with those of the ordinary citizens of the country in whom they have now merged.

It is true, as my hon. friend who has moved the motion, has, no doubt, brought to the notice of the House, that some of these Rulers have also taken to ordinary professions and even to moneylending. If that is so, the time has come now for Government to reconsider the position, because if they have taken to the occupations of ordinary persons, then the special privileges which have been given to them on account of certain services rendered by the States as a whole may or may not be proper.

Before the House comes to any decision on this motion, there must be some occasion for the Government of India to examine this position carefully either along with some Members of this House, by taking them as Members of a Select Committee, or on some other occasion. In my opinion, it is

necessary that the Bill should really have gone for circulation for eliciting opinion thereon. That would have given more time to the Government of India also to consider this matter. But, in the absence of such a motion, before anything can be done, it is necessary for the Law Minister to explain the position. Section 87B which my hon. friend seeks to omit by the present Bill is only an enabling section.

Section 87B reads thus.

"The provisions of section 85 and of sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 86 shall apply in relation to the Rulers of any former Indian State as they apply in relation to the Ruler of a foreign State."

It may be taken for granted, and it may be brought to the notice of the Members also that when they were Rulers in British India, they were treated as being outside the jurisdiction of British India; they were not parts of British India, and, therefore, they were enjoying the privileges which existed then. For instance, Berar was considered as part of the Nizam's territory. And in law, therefore, Berar was not a British dominion. So, here, in the old Legislature Assembly House, I was sitting along with other Members as a Member coming from a foreign State; and my seat was in between those of the nominated Members of Government and the elected Members of the House; between the two sets of Members, I was sitting as the Member from a foreign State coming within the meaning of foreign jurisdiction. All the Native States were treated like that, and that was the rule in those days. Naturally, the Rulers of the Native States enjoyed all those privileges. When they agreed to part with their sovereign rights naturally, the Government extended to them the personal privileges which they enjoyed as Rulers; and some of those privileges have been

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

embodied in sections 85 and 86 of the Civil procedure Code. Probably there was an understanding between the Government of India and the Rulers who had agreed to part with their sovereign rights, in this respect, and as a consequence of that, this provision has been made.

Therefore, this matter requires to be seriously considered. But, anyhow, judged from a general point of view, judged from the strictly democratic point of view, the time has come when the matter should not be allowed to rest where it is, and serious thought must be given by the Government of India to see whether those privileges should be retained or not. And, particularly, the matter of treating them as common citizens in the courts of law in matters of litigation is a question which has become more and more urgent, in my opinion, and certain circumstances which have been brought to my notice by my hon. friend indicates that these Rulers do not live like Rulers now, but they have begun to live like common citizens; sometimes, they live like capitalists, and sometimes, they live like industrialists and so on. In these circumstances, let them also be brought within the same category as the others. In what way the general law should be extended to them, and how less offensive Government would be in doing that is a matter for the Government to consider.

Therefore, though I approve of the principle of the Bill, I feel that the Bill should not be rushed through; but some way should be found out to consider the principles in detail, and the Bill should be taken up by the House only subsequent to that.

With these words, I give my support to the principles with this reservation that the subsequent stages of this Bill should be taken up only after a proper consideration of this matter by Government. The Law Minister is the proper person to enlighten us on this point.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय मित्र श्री द्विवेदी जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि जब्ता दीवानी में वह इस संशोधन को लाये हैं। यह संशोधन तो बहुत पहले ही हो जाना चाहिये था। १५ अगस्त, १९४७ को जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ और उस के पश्चात् हमारा विधान बना तब किसी तरह का कोई भी भेद पुरानी रियासतों के रूलर्स तथा अन्य नागरिकों में नहीं रह गया। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आप जानते हैं, जितने भी पुराने शासन करने वाले थे वे स्वयं अब अपना जीवन साधारण नागरिक के तौर पर बिताने में लगे हुए हैं, राजनीति में तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी वे अपना स्थान ले रहे हैं। जब ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है तो फिर कोई कारण नजर नहीं आता है कि कोई प्रिदिलेजिज या कोई विशेष अधिकार जो उन को उस वक्त दिये गये थे, उन को अब भी जारी रखा जाय। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारे मित्र इस पर पब्लिक ओपिनियन क्यों जानना चाहते हैं, क्यों इस को मक्युट करना चाहते हैं, उस की क्या जरूरत है। यह भी एक बहुत साधारण सी चीज है और मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकार भी इस से सहमत होगी कि एक नागरिक के मुकाबले में दूसरे नागरिक को विशेष अधिकार देने की नीति हमारे विधान के भी अनुरूप नहीं है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी ही साधारण सी चीज है और यह कोई ऐसा गम्भीर विषय नहीं है जिस पर बहुत ज्यादा वाद-विवाद करने की जरूरत महसूस हो या जिस पर जनता की राय लेने की आवश्यकता हो।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो रूलर्स थे वे अब साधारण नागरिक बन चुके हैं। लोगों को इनके खिलाफ बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं, बहुत से प्रीवेंसिज हैं और बहुत से मुकदमे भी चल रहे हैं। जिनको इनके खिलाफ कोई शिकायत है उनको इसका अवसर मिलना चाहिये कि वे न्यायालयों में जाकर न्याय प्राप्त कर सकें।

Bill

परन्तु आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें साधारण म्याय प्राप्त करना भी असम्भव हो रहा है, इसलिये कि उनको भारत सरकार की, होम मिनिस्ट्री की ऐसा करने की लिये, मुकदमा चलाने के लिये आज्ञा प्राप्त नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय श्री हेमराज जी ने जो बात कही वह बहुत सही है। थोड़ा समय उनको दिया गया था लेकिन समय की भी एक सीमा होनी चाहिये, लिमिट होनी चाहिये साल दो साल या चार साल। जब उन रियासतों का मर्ज हुए पन्द्रह वर्ष का लग्वा समय बीत चुका है, तो फिर अब और ज्यादा समय देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना चाहिये। जो भी पुरानी स्थिति थी, जो भी पुरानी चीज थी वह साल दो साल या तीन साल के अन्दर आपस में समझौता हो जाने पर समाप्त हो जानी चाहिये थी। इसलिये यह जो संशोधन इस सदन के सामने आया है, बहुत ही साधारण सा है और मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई नीति का प्रश्न है जो सरकार इसका विरोध करे। बल्कि यह संशोधन उम्मीद आधारे पर लाया गया है जो चीज कि हमने अपने संविधान में मान्य की है कि सभी नागरिक समान हैं, सभी नागरिकों को बराबर के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और एक नागरिक को दूसरे नागरिक के मुकाबले में किसी भी तरह की तरजीह, फीकियात या स्पेशल राइट प्राप्त नहीं होना चाहिये। इसी का समर्थन मांगा जा रहा है और मैं इस का समर्थन करता भी हूँ। साथ ही उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से ला मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट अमेंडमेंट है और इसको मान लेने में उनको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री अग्ने ने और फतेहपुर के माननीय सदस्य ने जो विचार सदन के सामने उपस्थित किये हैं मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी मनुस्मृति में आता है कि सब नियमों के साथ साथ एक युग धर्म हुआ करता है। एक युग का धर्म होता है बारह वर्ष। इसलिये मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री महोदय से कहना

चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९४७-४८ में जो युग धर्म था वह युग धर्म आज सन् १९६२ में नहीं है क्योंकि बारह वर्ष बीत जाने के कारण एक युग समाप्त हो गया। जब एक युग समाप्त हो गया तो युगधर्म की परिभाषा में भी कुछ अन्तर पड़ना चाहिये।

जहां तक हमारे संविधान का सम्बन्ध है और उसमें दिये हुए मौलिक अधिकारों का सम्बन्ध है, उन अधिकारों के बनाने का आधार हमने क्या रखा है? उसकी आत्मा क्या है? हमारे संविधान की आत्मा है जस्टिस की ईक्वैलिटी और स्टेट्स की ईक्वैलिटी। अगर हमारे यहां जस्टिस और स्टेट्स की ईक्वैलिटी नहीं होती तो संविधान की उस आत्मा को विकास करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। आप चाहे यहां पर काया का विकास कर लें, लेकिन उसकी आत्मा का विकास नहीं हो सकता। इस वास्ते मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अब वह समय आ गया है कि जब राजाओं को यह अधिकार है कि एलेक्शन में खड़े हो सकते हैं, वोटर हो सकते हैं, सब प्रकार की चीजें वे कर सकते हैं तो उनके विशेषाधिकार भी समाप्त क्यों न हों। जब तक उनके स्पेशल राइट्स, विशेष अधिकार चलते रहते हैं तब तक उनके और नागरिकों के अधिकार में समन्वय का भाव, ईक्वैलिटी का भाव, नहीं आ सकता, बल्कि उसमें अन्तर और बढ़ता है। इस वास्ते इस भाव को हटाना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान के जितने नागरिक हैं, उन्हें एक प्रकार का अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिये, उनमें समता का भाव होना चाहिये। जितने राज्य पहले थे वे डूब गये, वे समाप्त हो गये, उनका विलय हो गया। अब जो राजे हैं वे बिना राज्य के हैं। केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा है कि राज्य क्रांति के बाद भी राजा लोगों को किसी प्रकार से मारा नहीं गया।

अगर आप फ्रांस की राज्य क्रांति को देखें या रूस की राज्य क्रांति को देखें तो पता नहीं लगेगा कि उसके पहले के ड्यूक कहां

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

गये। राज्य क्रांति के साथ साथ सब समाप्त हो गये। लेकिन यह महात्मा गांधी की सहिष्णुता थी उनका अहिंसा का सिद्धान्त था जिसके आधार पर हमारा संविधान बना। लेकिन यहां के राजे आदि को अधिकार प्राप्त है उस का ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं करते। वे पार्लियामेंट के लिये खड़े हो सकते हैं, असेम्बलियों के लिये खड़े हो सकते हैं। इतने अधिकारों का उपयोग करते हुए भी उनका यह कहना कि उनके विशेषाधिकार बने रहें, उनके राइट्स रहने ही चाहियें, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं श्री द्विवेदी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस संशोधन विधेयक को यहां रखकर युग धर्म का पालन किया है। विधि मन्त्री जी से भी मेरा यह निवेदन है कि युग धर्म के अनुसार यह परिवर्तन अवश्य होना चाहिये कि सारे नागरिकों को एक से अधिकार प्राप्त होने चाहियें, यहां के नागरिकों को कोई भेद नहीं रहना चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय द्विवेदी जी ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है, वह बहुत न्यायसंगत है। भारत के संविधान के अनुसार हम ने प्रत्येक नागरिक को, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, जो भी हो, सब को समानाधिकार दिया है। जब सब को समानाधिकार है इस संविधान के अनुसार, तो मैं अपने ला मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप क्यों इस की इजाजत नहीं देते कि अगर हम चाहें तो किसी राजा पर दीवानी में दावा कर सकें? अगर कोई राजा हमारा ३०,००० रु० ले ले तो हम उस पर दावा नहीं कर सकते और होम मिनिस्ट्री हम को इस की परमिशन नहीं देती। हम कहाँ तक न्याय के तराजू पर तोल सकेंगे कि यह हमारे संविधान के अनुसार न्यायसंगत है? इसलिये आप को इस को बिना विलम्ब हटाना चाहिये।

अभी श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने युग धर्म के परिवर्तन के बारे में कहा। युग परिवर्तन

हो रहा है। बाहर वर्षों के बाद आज दुनियां कहाँ है? सन् १९४८ में कोई चन्द्रलोक की तरफ नहीं उड़ता था, लेकिन आज लोग चन्द्रलोक की तरफ पहुँच रहे हैं, मंगल तारा तक पहुँचने का प्रयास हो रहा है। तो चेन्न हो रहा है। लेकिन भारत में उसी पुरानी परम्परा के अनुसार शासक भगवान की शक्ति समझा जाता है, गाड़ का राइट ले कर यहां पर राजा और रानी आते हैं। उन पर लाखों रुपयों का खर्च होता है। उन का रुपया भी बना रहे और डिमाक्रेटिक सेट अप में वे यहां के मेम्बर भी हो सकें, मिनिस्टर भी हो सकें, और लड़ भिड़ कर गरीबों की आवाज को दबा दिया जाय, उन की मुनवाई न हो, उन का पैसा भी वापस न हो, यह क्या म्हायपूर्ण बात हो सकती है? इसलिये मैं जोरदार शब्दों में आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब बिना किसी हिचक के, बिना किसी रुकावट के, इस अमेंडमेंट को मान कर इस देश को न्याय प्रदान करें। "गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है" यह नारा हम ने इस देश में सगाया था। श्री सेन बंगाल से आते हैं, जहां बड़े बड़े काम हुए हैं, वहां के क्रांतिकारियों की आत्मा और बल पर इस देश को स्वाधीनता मिली, इस देश से गरीबी मिटी और मुलामी मिटी। उसी गुलामी को फिर पतपाने के लिये यह जरिया बाकी है इस देश के अन्दर। आप हम को दीवानी के राइट क्यों नहीं देते ताकि राजा लोगों के खिलाफ हम दावा कर सकें। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जेनरल एलेक्शन के समय गोंडा गये थे। वहां पर राजा लोगों ने जो नंगा नाच किया, वह मुझे भूला नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह देश भी इस को न भूले। यह संसद् इस कानून को बिना किसी विलम्ब के मान ले ताकि सब को समानता का व्यवहार मिल सके। यहां पर दो भ्रमली नहीं चलेगी और न यह उचित ही होगा।

इस देश में ८० फी सदी गरीब हैं और मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिये जिन्दगी की सारी

असाइनों का इन्तजाम होता है। इस के अलावा भी जमींदारी अधालिशन के बाद उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया। हम ने जारशाही की तरह से नहीं किया, रशियन रेवोल्यूशन की तरह से नहीं किया। हम ने फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन की तरह से भी नहीं किया। मैं ने पढ़ा है कि वहां तीन वर्ष के अन्दर हजारों लोग काट कर फेंक दिये गये। हम ने गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में बैठ कर, तिरंगे झंडे के नीचे बैठ कर, इस देश की ६०० रियासतों को भलमन्साहत के साथ मिलाया लेकिन सरदार पटेल ने किसी को गोली नहीं मारी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इस अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय और यह बिल पास कर दिया जाय।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: These particular provisions were inserted in the Civil Procedure Code by a special amendment in 1951 to protect certain vested interests. In this case, the vested interests were the interests of their Highnesses or, I might say, *Ex-Highnesses*. But since their Highnesses have chosen it to be so and cast their lot with our Lownesses, it is only natural that we should now request them to come to the same status as ourselves. This is the very simple position that Shri M. L. Dwivedi has tried to elucidate by this timely amendment suggested to the Civil Procedure Code.

Of course, I should say that though the ex-princes had done certain things, they were instrumental in preserving the traditions of culture, art and architecture of India. For instance, in the states of Rajputana even now when Queen Elizabeth went on a visit there, she could see how old things existed or the States operated. In that way, they deserve our thanks. At the same time, we cannot forget things like the Bawla murder case that took place in Bombay. In any case, those things have gone and the rulers have now only a national existence. They exist at the discretion of the President. A ruler is a ruler

whom the President declares to be a ruler, not just by hereditary right.

So at present, there is not much difficulty in having this amendment made provided the Law Minister does not argue that the covenants entered into with the princes by the then Government stand in the way. If the Law Minister does not bring forward that particular argument, the amendment is easy, but even if he does, I will request him to consider whether the covenants should be allowed to prevail over the principles of natural justice. The state of things being what they are, principles of natural justice demand what I have stated in the beginning, that their Highnesses and our Lownesses should be put on the same level.

श्री पालीवाल (हिण्डौन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को मूव करते समय जो दो तीन उदाहरण श्री द्विवेदी जी ने दिये उनसे यह सोचने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है कि वास्तव में नयी स्थिति बनती जा रही है और उस पर हमको विचार करना चाहिए। साथ ही जैसा कि डा० अणे साहब ने कहा, हम इस बात को भी नहीं भुला सकते कि किस प्रकार इन रियासतों के शासकों ने स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के समय देशभक्तिपूर्ण रवैया अपनाया और उन्होंने एक सुन्दर ढंग से देश को एक करने में मदद की। यह कहा जा सकता है कि परिस्थिति वश उनको ऐसा करना ही पड़ता लेकिन यदि बंसा होता तो उसमें अनेकों कठिनाइयां होतीं। तो जिस समय उन्होंने ऐसा किया उस समय उनके साथ कुछ विशेष इकरार और वायदे किये गये थे, उनको हमें किस हद तक निभाना है यह भी हमको सोचना चाहिए। जहां एक ओर हम उन वायदों को नहीं हटा सकते वहां दूसरी ओर जो उदाहरण दिये गये हैं उनके कारण जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है उसका भी निराकरण करना है।

मेरा खयाल है कि शायद इस विधेयक को पास करने के लिए संविधान में भी संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो। केवल कोवीनेंट

[श्री पालीवाल]

के कारण ही इसको पास करने के मार्ग में बाधा नहीं है इसको पास करने में संवैधानिक अड़चनें भी पड़ेंगी। इसलिए मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यदि इस को सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाये तो इस पर सदन के सदस्य अपनी भावनाएं रख सकेंगे और गवर्नमेंट के भी कंसीडर्ड विचार सामने आ जायेंगे। और उसके बाद अगर गवर्नमेंट इस बिल को एप्रूव करती है तो बहुत अच्छा और यदि परिस्थिति वश वह इसको मंजूर न कर सके तो कोई दूसरा ऐसा बिल अपनी ओर से ला सकती और उसके लिए मार्ग खुल जायेगा। मुझे लगता है कि अगर सिलेक्ट कमेटी का अमेंडमेंट स्वीकार कर दिया जाये तो मार्ग निकल आवेगा।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री द्विवेदी जी ने जो यह संशोधन विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उसके मूल सिद्धान्त से तो मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है। जिस युग में हम चल रहे हैं उसमें नागरिक और नागरिक के बीच कोई अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए और हमारे सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न के विचार से भी ऐसा अन्तर नहीं रहना चाहिए। लेकिन दुःख है कि यह संशोधन हमारे संविधान के विरुद्ध जात्रा है। हमारे संविधान में कुछ धाराएं ऐसी हैं जो इन नामधारी, सत्ताहीन और राज्यहीन राजाओं को राजा की उपाधि और कुछ अधिकार देती हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): जिस प्रकार के मिनिस्टर विदाउट पोर्टफोलियो हैं वैसे ही ये राजा हैं।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह: जिस समय इनकी रियासतों का देश के अन्य भाग में विलीनीकरण किया गया तो इनके साथ कुछ मुआहिदे किये गये थे, कुछ शर्तनामे लिखे गये थे और जहां तक मेरा खयाल है इस दफा ८७ बी० का प्रादुर्भाव भी उन्हीं के आधार पर हुआ और उनको ये अधिकार दिये गये जो विदेशी राजाओं को हैं।

मेरा खयाल है कि जब तक हमारे संविधान में आर्टिकल्स २६१ और ३६२ मौजूद हैं तब तक शायद हमारी सब की इससे हमदर्दी होते हुए भी हम इसे पारित न कर सकें। और मुझे तो लगता है कि मिनिस्टर साहब भी इसका विरोध करेंगे। वह चुप बैठे हुए हैं। अगर और कोई बात होती तो अब तक वह कुछ कहते। मैं आपके सामने आर्टिकल २६१ पढ़ देना चाहता हूं। वह इस प्रकार है:

"Where under any covenant or agreement entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the commencement of this Constitution, the payment of any sums, free of tax, has been guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any Ruler of such State as privy purse".

and this is again repeated in article 362—

"In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance as is referred to in article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State."

This dignity was given to them, this right was given to them so that they will not sue in a court of law, as mentioned in article 363.

तो मेरा यही कहना है कि यह जो संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है यह संविधान की धाराओं के विरुद्ध है। इसलिए हमारी भावना इसके पक्ष में होते हुए भी हम इसको पास न कर सकेंगे। जैसा कि माननीय भट्टाचार्य जी ने कहा, इसके रास्ते में जो अवरोध है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार कोई बिल लावे तब

इसको पास किया जा सकता है। लेकिन सरकार के सामने भी आध्यात्मिक कठिनाई होगी क्योंकि हम ने वचन दिया हुआ है और श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी के अनुसार अभी काफी समय नहीं हो पाया है कि हम उस वचन में परिवर्तन कर सकें। इसके लिए अगर सरकार चाहे तो संविधान में संशोधन करके इसको पास किया जा सकता है। हम १४ संशोधन तो कर ही चुके हैं, एक और कर लिया जाये तो हम इस बिल को पास कर सकते हैं अन्यथा नहीं।

विधि मन्त्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो दर असल अंग्रेजी में भाषण देता हूँ लेकिन आज देखा कि सारी तकरीरें हिन्दी में हुई हैं। इसलिये मुझे भी स्वादिष्ट होती है कि मैं भी अपने विचार हिन्दी में पेश करूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि मैं जितनी आसानी से अंग्रेजी में बोल सकता हूँ उतनी आसानी से हिन्दी में नहीं बोल सकता और जो विषय आज हमारे सामने हैं उस पर अंग्रेजी अल्फाज में बिना बोले मुझे दिक्कत हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी भाषा इतनी कमजोर नहीं है कि हम संविधान के विषय में उस पर न बोल सकें। इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में भाषण करना चाहता हूँ।

आज जो संशोधन द्विवेदी जी ने उपस्थित किया है नीति गत रूप से देखा जाये तो उसका विरोध करना बहुत मुश्किल है। आज संविधान की नीति के अनुसार सारी जनता एक समान है, सब को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। लेकिन यदि इतिहास की पृष्ठभूमि में हम इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें तो यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि केवल नीति के विचार से ही इस पर सोचना ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं ऐसा करना मुनासिब भी नहीं समझता आज हमारे भारतीय स्वाधीनता के इतिहास की एक विशेषता है जिसको आज दुनिया मानती है। हमारे किसी मित्र ने रूस के विप्लव का जिक्र किया, किसी दूसरे मित्र ने फ्रांस के विप्लव का जिक्र किया। हम ने चीन के विप्लव को भी देखा है। उसमें

हम यही देखते हैं कि जिनको विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त थे उनका विचार गोली से किया गया लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में उन लोगों का विचार बगैर गोली के किया गया। सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने भारत का एकीकरण एक करार के आधार पर किया था। आज यदि हम उन करारों और विशेष वायदे जो कि हमने भूतपूर्व देशों रियासतों के शासकों से विनीतीकरण के समय किये थे यदि हम उनको नजरअंदाज कर देते हैं और उनको अपने सामने नहीं रखते हैं तो हम अपने उस संविधान की मर्यादा को भंग और बर्बाद कर देंगे क्योंकि संविधान बनाते समय हम ने बहुत जोर देकर उसमें लिखा था कि भूतपूर्व शासकों को यह यह विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त रहेंगे। अलबत्ता अगर उन विशेष अधिकारों को मानने में कुछ तकलीफ होती हो आज के दिन उनको मानने में कुछ अनुचित बात हो तो हम आईन के जरिए उस पर विचार करेंगे। लेकिन हम यह काम या कोई भी तबदीली गोली के जरिये से जैसा कि चीन और रूस आदि देशों में हुआ, यहां नहीं करेंगे। चीन में हम ने देखा कि जिस की जमीन थी उसे गोली से मार दिया, फ्रांस में भी ऐसा ही हुआ और रूस में भी ऐसा ही हुआ। वहां कोई भी तबदीली बगैर गोली और खूनखराबे के नहीं हुई लेकिन हम उस रास्ते पर चलने वाले नहीं हैं और हम ने अपने यहां जमींदारी प्रथा को शान्तिपूर्वक बगैर खूनखराबे के खत्म किया और जमींदारों को मुआविजा देकर उनकी जमींदारियां लीं।

इस सदन में औरों के साथ जमींदार लोग भी बैठते हैं उनको समान अधिकार प्राप्त होते हैं। भारतीय संसद् में नृपति मंडल के चार सदस्य चुने गये हैं और उनको भी समान अधिकार प्राप्त होते हैं। आज संविधान में अगर एक बाजू में हमने लिखा कि सारे नागरिकों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त होगा तो दूसरी धारा में यह लिखा कि जो करार हमने किया, जो शर्त हमने मानी और जो वायदा हमने किया उसको हम मानेंगे।

[श्री अ० कु० सन]

अतीत में भारतीय अदालतों में नृपति लोगों को जो विशेष अधिकार थे वह विशेष अधिकार हम नहीं छीन सकते थे क्योंकि देश के एकीकरण में उनका सहयोग नितान्त आवश्यक था इसलिए उनकी रियासतों का विलीनीकरण करते समय हमने यह वादा किया कि उनके वह पुराने अधिकार कायम रहेंगे। अगर आप पुरानी दीवानी की संहिता को देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि उसमें उनको और ज्यादा अधिकार हासिल था क्योंकि बगैर जायदाद के लिए अगर यहां भारतीय अदालत के जुरिस्टिक्शन के भीतर कुछ लेन देन होता, ट्रेड के जरिये अगर ऐसे मामलात होते तो यहां पर अपील नहीं कर सकते थे मगर जब सन् १९५० में कानून का संशोधन किया तब यह विशेष धारा हमने उपस्थित की कि एक वाजू में जो राजा को विशेष अधिकार मिलेगा तो दूसरे वाजू में देखेंगे कि आम जनता को उससे कोई तकलीफ तो नहीं पहुंचती है। अच्छे अच्छे मामले हमने एकदम बिलकुल अदालत के बाहर निकाल दिये। इसलिए जो धारा है उसमें दिया हुआ है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री से संक्षान मिलने पर ही हम मामला दायर कर सकेंगे। इस धारा का इतिहास यही है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : होम मिनिस्ट्री से मंजूरी लीजिये।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं मामल नहीं करता हूं। अगर आप मामला करना चाहते हैं तब आप जरूर दरखास्त पेश कीजिये। हम देखेंगे।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : सविधान अमेंड कीजिये।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : सन् १९५० से लेकर अब तक ८०० मामले दायर हुए। करीब पांच सौ मामलों की दरखास्त मंजूर हुई। होम मिनिस्ट्री से करीब २०० मामलों

की दरखास्त मंजूर नहीं हुई और करीब १००—१५० मामले विचाराधीन हैं। अब होम मिनिस्ट्री सोचेंगी

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो मामले विचाराधीन हैं या जिनकी इजाजत नहीं दी गई क्या सरकार को यह पता चला कि यह मामले शासकों के विरुद्ध झूठे ही चलाये गये खाली उनको अपमानित करने के लिये चलाये गये या उनको यूँ ही इजाजत नहीं दी गई?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : बगैर इजाजत के मामला दायर नहीं हो सकता।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा यह पूछने से मतलब यह है कि जिनमें सरकार ने इजाजत नहीं दी है उन मामलों में क्या सरकार को यह पता चला कि मुकदमा चलाने वालों ने शासकों को अपमानित करने के लिये इजाजत मांगी थी या किसी और कारण से और अगर इजाजत नहीं दी गई तो क्यों नहीं दी गई?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : प्राइमफेसी—केस प्रमाणित हो जाय तब तो इजाजत जरूर दी जाती है। लेकिन जब मालूम होता है कि मामले से सम्बन्धित जितने फैक्ट्स हैं सही नहीं हैं और फ्रैवलेस मामला है तब उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। यही नीति हमारी चलती है और हम समझते हैं इससे बेकार और गलत मुकदमेवाजी नहीं होगी। लेकिन तब भी एक प्रीकाशन जरूर होना चाहिए कि अगर कोई दरखास्त हम मंजूर न करें तो उसके ऊपर उस दरखास्त वाले को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि वह उसको रिकंसिडर करा सके। उसके लिये कानून का अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन यहां से हम लोग ला मिनिस्ट्री और होम मिनिस्ट्री आपस में उस बारे में सलाह मशविरा करके आखिरी फैसला कर सकते हैं। जैसे मुकदमे की अपील होती है उसी तरह से जब एक दरखास्त नामंजूर होती है तो उसके ऊपर

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अपील चल सकती है। अगर इस ढंग से हम चलें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई नीति का झगड़ा भी नहीं उठ सकता है और किसी को कोई तकलीफ भी नहीं पहुँच सकती है। इसलिये मैं श्री द्विवेदी जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें। मैं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने कि अपने विचार प्रकट किये।

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: The court has given decision. Where is the necessity for the Central Government to go into the case and say it is frivolous?

Shri A. K. Sen: Possibly the hon. Member did not follow what I said in Hindi, I said that it was examined and if a *prima facie* case appears to have been proved permission is always granted as a matter of course. I find the hon. Member is not listening to what I say; I thought he was interested in my reply.

I said the Government looked into every case. If there is no case *prima facie* permission is withheld. If the hon. Member is a lawyer, he would know what is meant by a *prima facie* case. *Prima facie* case means a case which on the face of it looks genuine.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the hon. Minister read the section? I shall read it out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have read the section; he also knows the section. There is no need to read.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When the court gives a decision, where is the necessity for the Government to interfere in it? You are referring to *prima facie* cases. It is not a question of *prima facie* case. When the court has given a decision that the property of a particular person should be attached, the court should have taken the consent of the Central Government.

Shri A. K. Sen: Unless a case comes, I cannot answer off-hand. Up till now there has been no case where a court has ordered an arrest; an arrest is ordered only when the decree-holder seeks arrest as a form of satisfaction for his decree and that presupposes a permission already given for the institution of a suit and a decree being obtained. Then, the ruler, in this case the judgment-debtor, defaults to make a payment. Then, an order for arrest is made by way of execution. Then the Government refuses permission. If any such case comes, I can answer it,—under what circumstances the Government withholds permission.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: What the code says is this:

"No Ruler of a foreign state may be sued in any Court otherwise competent to try a suit except with the consent of the Central Government certified in writing by a Secretary to that Government."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is saying that each case has to be decided on its merits

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When the Government allows a case, when the case is in the court, and when the court gives a decision, why is permission necessary?

Shri A. K. Sen: For the simple reason that—if the hon. Member is a lawyer he will know that—the President or the Governor has a right to suspend even sentences passed, to commute sentences and completely negatives all sentences. The very principle of such executive relaxation of the decree or sentence of courts is the over-riding authority or the sovereign power. He is asking a basic question on the written, sovereign authority.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री द्विवेदी

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : मैं विधि मंत्री से एक सवाल पूछना चापता हूँ। उन्होंने ये दो बातें नहीं बताई कि देशीय राजवृन्द के साथ जो सन्धि-पत्र हुए, उनको बदला जा सकता या नहीं और अगर बदला जा सकता है, तो किस तरह से बदला जा सकता है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : संविधान को बदलना पड़ेगा।

श्री हेमराज : सवाल यह है कि क्या वे परमिनेंट हैं या कई सालों के बाद, कुछ पिढियों, जेनीरेशन, के बाद वे बदल जायेंगे।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : वे वैसे ही परमिनेंट हैं, जैसे कि संविधान की हर एक धारा परमिनेंट है। जब तक उसको बदला नहीं जाता है, तब तक वह परमिनेंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री द्विवेदी :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं उन सभी महानुभावों सदस्यों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने मेरे इस विधेयक का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री महोदय ने यह जान लिया होगा कि सदन में कोई ऐसा वर्ग नहीं है, जो मेरे इस विधेयक के पक्ष में न हो। अपने भाषण में उन्होंने बताया कि ५०० मामलों में तो सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी और ३०० में नहीं दी है। मेरे प्रश्न करने पर उन्होंने बताया कि चूँकि वे मामले फ़िवलेस अथवा तुच्छ थे, इसलिए इजाजत नहीं दी गई। मैंने तीन उदाहरण ऐसे रखे थे, जो विधि मंत्री महोदय को पहले से भी मालूम थे और जिनका जिक्र मैंने अपने भाषण में किया था।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मुझे पता नहीं था।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अगर वह डिबेट्स को देखते, तो उनको मालूम हो जाता।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे मामले फ़िवलेस नहीं थे। मैंने एक उदाहरण यह दिया था कि महाराजा कपूरथला ने एक व्यक्ति से १,२५,००० रुपये के बाँझ सरीदे, लेकिन उन्होंने न तो बाँझ वापस किए और न रुपया दिया। जब इस बारे में सिविल सूट दायर करने की इजाजत मांगी गई, तो इजाजत नहीं मिली। इस प्रकार के और भी केस हैं, लेकिन इस समय मैं उनमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विधि मंत्री महोदय गृह मंत्रालय से इस संबंध में पूरी जानकारी हासिल नहीं कर पाए और इसलिए उन्होंने कह दिया कि जिन मामलों में इजाजत नहीं दी गई, वे सब फ़िवलेस हैं। लेकिन कुछ मामले फ़िवलेस नहीं थे, फिर भी उन के सम्बन्ध में इजाजत नहीं दी गई।

मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि भूतपूर्व शासकों के विरुद्ध फ़िवलेस मामले चलाए जायें, लेकिन यदि कोई मामला फ़िवलेस नहीं है और वास्तव में किसी व्यक्ति के हितों को नुकसान पहुँचा है, तो उसको सिविल सूट दायर करने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए। मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्रालय में इस प्रकार के मामलों पर चार करते के लिए ऐसे विधि-विशेषज्ञ हैं, जैसे कि विधि मंत्री महोदय हैं। अगर सरकार की ओर से यह आश्वासन दिया जाये कि होम मिनिस्ट्री जिन मामलों के सम्बन्ध में इजाजत नहीं देगी, उन मामलों की जाँच करते के लिए विधि मंत्रालय को भेजा जायेगा, तो इससे सबको सन्तोष हो जायेगा। अगर विधि मंत्रालय में जाँच किये जाने के पश्चात् किसी मामले में इजाजत न दी जाये, तो फिर किसी को उस पर आपत्ति नहीं होगी। अगर सरकार की ओर से ऐसा आश्वासन मिल जाये, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि हमने भूतपूर्व शासकों के साथ हुए काबेनेट्स में उनको गारण्टी दी ई है और संविधान में इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं भारत सरकार के व्हाइट पेपर की कुछ बातों की तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं, जिसमें लिखा है :

“Guarantees have been given to the Rulers under the various Agreements and Covenants for the continuance of their rights, dignities and privileges. The rights enjoyed by the Rulers vary from State to State and are exercisable both within and without the States. They cover a variety of matters ranging from the use of red plates on cars to immunity from Civil and Criminal jurisdiction and exemption from customs duties, etc. Even in the past it was neither considered desirable nor practicable to draw up an exhaustive list of all these rights. During the negotiations following the introduction of the scheme embodied in the Government of India Act 1935, the Crown Department had taken the position that no more could be done in respect of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Rulers than a general assurance of the intentions of the Government of India to continue them. Obviously, it would have been a source of perpetual regret if all these matters had been treated as justiciable. Article 363 has, therefore, been embodied in the Constitution which excludes specifically the Agreements of Merger and the Covenants from the jurisdiction of Courts except in cases which may be referred to the Supreme Court by the President. At the same time, the Government of India considered it necessary that constitutional recognition should be given to the guarantees and assurances which the Government of India have

given in respect of the rights and privileges of Rulers. This is contained in Article 362, which provides that in the exercise of their legislative and executive authority, the legislative and executive organs of the Union and States will have due regard to the guarantees given to the Rulers...”

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह कौन सी रिपोर्ट है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : “व्हाइट पेपर आफ दि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया” ।

इससे यह साबित होता है कि “ड्यू रिगार्ड” रखने की बात कही गई है और एक “जेनरल एशोरेस” दी गई है। यह बात नहीं है कि वह बाइंडिंग एशोरेस है। इसलिए भारत सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई हिच नहीं है कि इस संशोधक विधेयक को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता है या सिविल प्रोसीड्यर कोड में संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता है।

अगर विधि मंत्री महोदय इस समय इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि वह इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें, तो मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि वह आगे चल कर इस प्रश्न को भारत सरकार के सम्मुख रखें और सोचें कि इस आशय का संशोधन किया जाय कि ये प्रिविलेजिज खत्म हों और नागरिकों को समान अधिकार मिले ताकि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वे दीवानी मुकदमे दायर कर सकें। लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक मैं चाहूंगा कि विधि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि दीवानी मुकदमे चलाने की इजाजत मांगने के सम्बन्ध में जितने भी मामले गृह मन्त्रालय में जायें, उनकी इजाजत दी जाये और जिन को गृह मन्त्रालय स्वीकार न करे, उनकी विधि मन्त्रालय जांच करे। ऐसे सब मामले जांच करने के लिये विधि मन्त्रालय भेजे जायें और उसकी राय आने के पश्चात् ही कोई निर्णय किया जाये। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा, तो

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

शासकों के अधिकारों को भी नुकसान नहीं पहुंचेगा और साथ ही जन-साधारण को भी विश्वास हो जायगा कि देश में सब नागरिकों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं और किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विधि मन्त्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दें।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं ऐसा आश्वासन तो नहीं दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि हम इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में बहुत तबज्जह देकर सोचेंगे और ध्यान देंगे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस एशोरेंस के बाद.....

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : एशोरेंस नहीं दिया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में एशोरेंस दिया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं आप से आशा चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यह विषयक वापस लेने की इजाजत दी जाये।

विधि मन्त्री महोदय ने मेरे विषयक पर हिन्दी में भाषण दिया, हिन्दी में उत्तर दिया, इसके लिये मैं उन को अनेक अनेक बधाई देता हूँ और विश्वास करता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की यह नीति रहेगी तो हमारे देश की भाषा चल पड़ेगी और राज-भाषा बन कर रहेगी।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : हिन्दी में भाषण सुन कर द्विवेदी जी का हृदय द्रवित हो गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am putting the amendment to the vote first. The question is....

Shri A. K. Sen: He is withdrawing the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yallamanda Reddy is not withdrawing his amendment.

The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of—

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri H. P. Chatterjee, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri M. Elias, Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri M. K. Kumaran, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Shri Ravi Narayan Reddi, Dr. Ranen Sen, Shri Jai Bahadur Singh, and Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Shri Dwivedi the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.50 hrs.

INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE BILL

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have the great privilege of moving this motion. I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance by Shri M. P. Bhargava, and resolves that the following Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely—

Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Pandit M. B. L. Bhargava, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Himmatsinhji, Shri E. K. Imbichibava, Shri A. Jayaraman, H. H. Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner. Shri L. D. Kotoki, Shri Nanubhai N. Patel, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shri Shivram Rango Rane,

Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Vishram Prasad, and The Mover."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has he got the consent of the Finance Minister and his deputies?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know Shri Kamath is in the habit of playing the obstructive role to perfection, but I must submit very respectfully that here his point of order has misfired.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is no point of order; this is only seeking information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The permission of these persons has been taken, and I can assure him that if his name had been included his permission also would have been taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you. I do not wish to be on the Committee.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, Sir, it is a very happy day in the life of this Lok Sabha and a happy day in my life also, that I am asked to pilot this Bill in the Lok Sabha. Sir, the fate of Private Members' Bills and Resolutions is almost....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A foregone conclusion.

Shri D. C. Sharma: tragic. If one looks at the history of these Bills and Resolutions ever since democracy was introduced in our country, I think he will find that all these Bills and Resolutions suffer from casualty or suffer from mortality much sooner than they deserve.

But, Sir, there have been four Bills, two from Rajya Sabha and two from Lok Sabha, which have had the good fortune of being accepted by the Government. The Government which acts as an executioner of Private

Members' Bills and Resolutions has acted as a godfather in the case of these four Bills. One of these Bills was sponsored by my very dear friend, the late lamented Shri Feroze Gandhi, and I think it is in the fitness of things that I should pay my tribute to his honoured memory. The second Bill from Lok Sabha was sponsored by my hon. friend Shri Satish Chandra Samanta. It was a small Bill which sought to amend the Registration Act which said that when something is registered the caste must be mentioned. It was a Bill for reforming our society and that was accepted. Two Bills have come to us from the Rajya Sabha, one by Shri Kailash Bihari Mathur which I had the good fortune to sponsor. It is a pity that the original sponsor of that Bill is no more today. This is the second Bill that has come to our notice.

I find that this Bill has been drafted with a great deal of care, and I think this is one of the most comprehensive Bills that has ever been presented to the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. It is one of the most up-to-date Bills that the Government is going to accept after it has been through the mill of the Joint Committee. It is a very good thing that this is going to happen.

This Bill has had the normal chances and changes of life. First of all, Shri M. P. Bhargava, to whose patience, persistence, knowledge and ability we owe this Bill, proposed its circulation for public opinion. It was circulated for public opinion to which I will refer later on. In the meantime, Government had a bright idea that instead of leaving this thing in the hands of a private Member, it should itself bring forward some kind of Bill. So, the Law Commission was entrusted with this work and in the 21st Report of the Law Commission you will find a draft Bill on the subject of marine insurance. But the Government did not follow it up. This Bill came up again in the Rajya

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

Sabha and it was proposed that it should be referred to a Joint Committee.

You will ask why this Bill had a better fate than other Bills and why is it that it has not died a premature death. I tell you, the reason is that Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, and Shri B. R. Bhagat, the Deputy Finance Minister have taken kindly to this Bill. Therefore, you find it still alive, and very much alive.

I feel that this Bill is in keeping with our national aspirations. After all, we cannot be tied to the apron string of U.K. all our life. We have been governed by the U.K. Marine Insurance Act all these years. The time has come when we should have an Act of our own, because our conditions differ, our circumstances differ. Also, we are sovereign nation and it does not become us to depend for the interpretation of these things on an Act which is to be found in some other country of the world. At the same time, it is in keeping with our national policy.

I am very happy that we have nationalised life insurance. I hope the day will not be very far off when we shall nationalise general insurance. Our country will be embarking on a very big venture of insurance for all and I hope a time will come when all kinds of insurance would be introduced in this country like life insurance, crop insurance, old age insurance, maternity benefit insurance, fire insurance etc., because they are very much needed today. Our country is now getting more and more navy-minded. In this connection, I would be failing in my duty if I do not pay a tribute to Shri Raghunath Singh, who had been educating all of us, so far as shipping is concerned. Whatever the subject may be, I think he is always trying to make out a case for shipping.

16 hrs.

It is all due to his efforts that we are getting so much interested in shipping and other things. I find from this book, the *Statesman Year Book*, that though our shipping is not, upto this time, very much advanced, we have been making a big headway. For instance, I find that we have done very well ever since we attained freedom. This is the *Statesman Year Book* for 1961 and therefore the statistics given in it may not be very up-to-day. According to this, in 1958 the net registered tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 11,523,331 tons and in 1957 it was 9,611,684 tons. I find that now we are having extended opportunities for increasing our tonnage of all kinds. We are having coastal trade now. A part of the coastal trade is in our hands. Of course, we should have the whole of this coastal trade. We are also having our outgoing trade. All those things we are having and I am very happy to find that we are at present the nineteenth country in the world so far as shipping is concerned and the second country so far as Asia is concerned. It is, of course, a pity that the gap between the first and the second country is very, very big.

In view of our expanding shipping industry and all that goes with it, I think it is necessary that we should also have marine insurance. Life is full of hazards. Even in this air-conditioned hall of the Lok Sabha sometimes a Member who may be speaking may get ill while he is speaking. So, even this Lok Sabha hall which is one of the safest places in the world can have hazards. But the seas have untold hazards. The seas are called the perilous seas and those persons who have to do with the seas, who have to deal with ships and who have to carry passengers and cargo have to be insured against those risks to which seafaring is exposed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Speaker had said that at 4 O'clock the hon. Railway Minister would make a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be after Shri Sharma has finished.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I never thought that he has become the Speaker. I never thought so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are the speaker now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is in the habit of interrupting Members when they are speaking.... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that this Bill is in keeping with the expanding maritime traditions of our country. It is in accord with the sovereignty of our country. Also, it is in consonance with the new spirit of adventure which we find in this country. Therefore, I believe that this Bill has come at the right time and at the right moment. I have no doubt that it will meet with the approval of the whole House.

This Bill, as I said in the beginning, had been circulated for eliciting public opinion. I can say that on the whole it had been welcomed in every State. The most enthusiastic persons in support of this Bill have been the members of the trading community and the associations which have to deal with trade and commerce. They have thought that this Bill should be passed as early as possible.

For instance, there is an association in Bombay called the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, which has said:

"Our Association, therefore welcomes the Bill and hopes that it will be passed by Parliament without delay. The various provisions of the Bill will be helpful

in the proper and uniform interpretation of marine insurance contracts and prove beneficial to the trade in many ways."

The difficulty with the U.K Bill has been this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to take some more time?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certainly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall just interrupt the hon. Member for a few minutes.

Shri Bagri may now read out his calling-attention-notice.

16.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLLISION OF TRAINS ON GHAZIABAD-SAHARANPUR SECTION

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं नियम १६७ के अन्तर्गत रेलवे मन्त्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :

"३० अगस्त, १९६२ को तलहट्टी बुजुर्ग स्टेशन के निकट दिल्ली आने वाली ४६ डाउन पठानकोट जनता एक्सप्रेस और देहरादून जाते वाली ४१ अप मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में भिड़न्त जिसके फलस्वरूप ६६ व्यक्तियों को चोटें आईं।"

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I regret to inform the House that at about 2:25 hours on 30-8-1962, the Delhi bound 46-Dn Janata Express collided with the Dehradun bound 41-Up Mussoorie Express between Talheri Buzurg and Deoband stations on the Ghaziabad-Saharanpur single line section of Northern Railway. None of the coaches or engines derailed.

[Shri Swaran Singh.]

As a result of the collision, 64 persons sustained injuries. Of these, 55 after being given first aid by the guards of the trains and the local doctors were discharged. Of the remaining 9 who were sent to Saharanpur Hospitals, three were discharged after medical attention. The remaining, 6 are still in hospitals. Of these, one has received grievous injury of the fracture of the arm and is incidentally progressing satisfactorily, two have received simple injuries and three are under observation to ascertain the nature of their injuries.

Three coaches of 41-Up Mussorrie Express and the engines of the two trains sustained some damage.

The relief train from Saharanpur with fully equipped medical van and accompanied by railway doctors, the Divisional Superintendent and other Divisional Officers, was rushed to the site immediately. The Chief Medical Officer of Northern Railway also reached the site by road.

The Deputy Minister for Railways, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, accompanied by a Member of the Railway Board and the General Manager of Northern Railway visited the site of the accident and the injured in hospitals.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, is holding an enquiry into the accident.

If the hon. Member is insisting on the Hindi version also, then, with your permission, I shall ask my colleague Shri B. R. Bhagat to read it out in Hindi.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य श्री बागड़ी हिन्दी में भी सुनना चाहते हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : हिन्दी में समझा दिया जाय तो अच्छा है ।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : मुझे दुःख के साथ सदन को सूचित करना है कि ३०-८-१९६२ को रात

में, लगभग २ बज कर २५ मिनट पर दिल्ली जाते वाली ४६-डाउन जनता एक्सप्रेस देहरादून जान वाली ४१-अप मसूरी एक्सप्रेस से टकरा गयी । यह दुर्घटना उत्तर रेलवे के गाजियाबाद सहारनपुर इकहरी लाइन सेक्शन पर तलहैड़ी ब्रजगं और देवबन्द स्टेशनों के बीच हुई । कोई डिब्बा या इंजन पटरी से नहीं उतरा ।

इस टक्कर की वजह से ६४ व्यक्तियों को चोटें आयीं जिन में से ५५ को इन गाड़ियों के गाड़ों और स्थानीय डाक्टरों द्वारा मरहम पट्टी के बाद छुट्टी दे दी गयी । बाकी ९ व्यक्ति सहारनपुर के अस्पतालों में भेज दिये गये जिनमें ३ को इलाज के बाद छुट्टी दे दी गयी । बाकी ६ अभी अस्पतालों में हैं, जिनमें से एक को गहरी चोट आयी है और उसके बाजू की हड्डी टूट गयी है । इसकी हालत सुधार रही है । दो को मामूली चोटें आयी हैं और तीन व्यक्ति डाक्टरों की देखरेख में हैं और यह मालूम किया जा रहा है कि उनकी चोटें किस किस्म की हैं ।

न० ४१-अप मसूरी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के ३ डिब्बों और दोनों गाड़ियों के इंजनों को कुछ नुकसान पहुंचा ।

सहारनपुर से पूरे डाक्टरी सामान के साथ सहायता गाड़ी तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर भेजी गयी । इसी गाड़ी से रेलवे के डाक्टर, डिबीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट और दूसरे डिबीजनल अफसर भी वहां पहुंचे । उत्तर रेलवे के चीफ मेडीकल अफसर भी सड़क के रास्ते दुर्घटनास्थल के लिये खाना हो गए ।

उप रेल मन्त्री, श्री शाहनवाज खां, रेलवे बोर्ड के एक सदस्य और उत्तर रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर के साथ घटनास्थल पर गए और अस्पतालों में घायलों को देखा ।

एडीशनल कमिशनर, रेलवे सुरक्षा, लखनऊ, दुर्घटना की जांच कर रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन लोगों को डाक्टरी सहायता दी गयी वह एक्सीडेंट के कितनी देर बाद दी गयी थी और रेलवे मन्त्रालय में इस दुर्घटना की खबर कितनी देर बाद मिली थी ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यहां इस बयान में दिया गया है कि रेलवे के गाड़ों ने और कुछ दूसरे डाक्टरों ने, जो कि उस गाड़ी से सफर कर रहे थे जैसा कि मुझे पता चला है—लोगों की जिनको चोटें आय थीं मरहम पट्टी की । इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि खुशकिस्मती से लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा गहरी या संगीन चोटें नहीं आयीं ।

जहां तक मुझे इत्तला मिलने का सम्बन्ध है, उसी दिन सुबह सवेरे शायद ८ बजे के करीब मुझे इस हादसे की इत्तला मिल गयी थी ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know what was the immediate cause of the accident? Was it due to wrong setting of points or failure of the signals?

Shri Swaran Singh : It is difficult for me to hazard an opinion because an inquiry into the cause of the accident is being held, but *prima facie*, I can say that there was no wrong setting of points, nor was there any failure of signals.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : श्रीमन्, जब इस प्रकार के एक्सीडेंट होते हैं तो दो प्रकार की जांच होती है, एक तो जांच ऐसी जिसकी सुबह चर्चा हुई थी डुमरांव के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि कुछ समय के लिये स्थगित कर दी गयी और दूसरी डिपार्टमेंटल जांच होती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो दुर्घटना हुई है उसकी आप डिपार्टमेंटल जांच कराने की सोच रहे हैं या कोई ऊंचे स्तर की जांच करावेंगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : उसे आप डिपार्टमेंटल कह सकते हैं बेशक, लेकिन यह जांच ट्रांसपोर्ट

मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे जो इंस्पेक्टरों आफ सेफ्टी है उसके एक अफसर के मास्फत रक़रायी जा रही है ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): May I know whether it is a fact that one of the engines involved had been giving trouble for some time and successive reports to that effect were being ignored? May I also know whether the safety equipment, interlocking etc. was working properly and if so, how it was possible that the two trains came on the same section of the track simultaneously?

Shri Swaran Singh: These are precisely the points that will be gone into by the inquiring officer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he a signatory to the calling attention notice? If Shri Kolla Venkaiah is here, he might ask a question, as his name is there in the notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to ask about my adjournment motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know what obstacle the hon. Minister has in having this thing probed judicially?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no particular obstacle, but *prima facie*, because of the injuries not being so serious, I do not think that a judicial inquiry in this particular case is necessary. It is not likely to bring out anything startling or anything which cannot otherwise be brought out by the inquiry that is already being held.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the ruling about the adjournment motion?

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : यह जो एक्काबरी हो रही है इसकी रिपोर्ट हाउस को कब तक मिल जाएगी ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जिस वक्त एन्क्वायरी खत्म होगी तो मैं या तो हाउस में वह रिपोर्ट रखूंगा या एक बयान दूंगा जिसमें बतलाऊंगा कि उस एन्क्वायरी का क्या नतीजा निकला ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sharma will continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my adjournment motion, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The adjournment motion has been disallowed, in view of the statement of the hon. Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I requested the Speaker this morning that after the Minister had made the statement....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The adjournment motion has been disallowed. If the hon. Member wants he can put a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This morning, I told the hon. Speaker that calling attention does not bring out the desired result.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): The point is this. We have called the attention of the Minister again and again. The more we call his attention the more there are accidents. Now, some further drastic remedies are required. And one remedy which we feel is that the Minister will have to go. Before that remedy can come....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as this motion is concerned, I have disallowed it. If the hon. Members want they can bring in a vote of no confidence against the Minister.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The first is to have a vote of censure. The point is, this is a matter of urgent public importance. Not only the whole House but the whole country is perturbed over the accidents. This is a matter for adjournment motion.

There must be some reason for disallowing the adjournment motion on such a matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think sufficient information about the accident has been given.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not a question of eliciting information; it is a question of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyway I have disallowed it. Shri Sharma.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not the main thing. I have heard the hon. Minister. I have heard his statement. I only want to know how the head-on collision came about. The Minister has never said anything about how the two trains came to be on the same line. That is why I am requesting the sense of the House to be taken about the adjournment motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: All sides will support the adjournment motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to ask a question, he may do so. (*Interruptions*).

16.17 hrs.

INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE BILL —Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sharma may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was saying that this Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion. And, I am very happy to say that almost all the States of India, including those States which have maritime traditions, have welcomed it.

Formerly, we were governed by an Act which was passed by the United Kingdom. We were also governed in this matter by so many Acts. For instance, this thing was governed by the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 which

prescribed the duties payable on insurance policies. It was governed by the Transfer of Property Act, which contains provisions relating to the formalities to be observed in the assignment of marine insurance policies. It was also governed by the Insurance Act of 1938, which regulated, generally, the carrying on of the business of insurance. Then, there was the Merchant Shipping Act, which dealt with the law relating to ships, such as registration, qualifications for masters etc. the qualifications of the crew and the construction of ships and other equipment. So, in this matter we were subject to the provisions of so many Acts to which I have made a reference just now.

What Shri M. P. Bhargava has done is this. He has codified all these provisions in one Bill. When compared with the Bill which was drafted by the Law Commission, I think, it is superior to that in many ways. It is more up-to-date and it covers every aspect of insurance and it is also more precise and more specific.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that others also have to speak.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want only two or three minutes more.

I say that this Bill which has received the approval of the Rajya Sabha should also receive the approval of the Lok Sabha.

I was submitting respectfully that it is a very technical Bill. It deals with definitions and other things. It also poses problems with which our country has not been dealing so far. For the purpose of elucidation, there is a chapter on rules for the construction of policy. In that chapter most of the things have been clarified. What are the perils of the sea? What does the word 'ship' mean? These things are made clear there. There is a difference between a sailing vessel and a ship which has been dealt with. The word 'pilot' has a context here

which is not the context in which we understand it. Similarly, the word 'peril' is there. All these things have been given here. The most interesting thing is that the word 'freight' has also been defined; it has in this context taken a quite different meaning from the ordinary context of motor transport or railway transport or any other kind of transport. The term 'goods' means goods in the nature of merchandise and does not include personal effects..... This Bill shows the distinctions which are to be made when we deal with a law referring to ships and the law referring to the normal activities and I feel that this Bill covers all the aspects of this legislation. It has left very little to our imagination or very little to any kind of misinterpretation. Therefore, I feel that the House should concur with the motion that I have moved and that it should be referred to a Joint Committee the names of members of which I have already mentioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance by Shri M. P. Bhargava, and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Pandit M. B. L. Bhargava, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Himmatsinhji, Shri E. K. Imbichibava, Shri A. Jayaraman, H. H. Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner, Shri L. D. Kotoki, Shri Nanubhai N. Patel, Shri Raghuban Singh, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri U. M. Trivedi, Shri Vishram Prasad, and Shri Diwan Chand Sharma."

Any hon. Member wanting to speak?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. B. Bhagat):

Sir, may I say a few words? I accept the motion for referring it to the Joint Committee. The other House has discussed this measure for a number of years. This matter was referred for eliciting public opinion and then was seized by the Law Commission. The Law Commission has sent us a draft Bill and this Bill is substantially on the lines of that Bill. Therefore, we thought of accepting this Bill. There is hardly any difference in principle or in drafting. The amount of labour that has been put in by the hon. Members in the other House and Shri M. P. Bhargava in particular over a number of years was considerable and I think it is worthwhile that this motion to refer it to the Joint Committee should be accepted by the House. On behalf of Government I accept this motion.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शर्मा जी ने जो विधेयक सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित किया है और जिसे राज्य सभा ने पास किया है उस का मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

शर्मा जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि इस विश्व में जहाँ तक शिपिंग का सम्बन्ध है हिन्दुस्तान का स्थान १९वां है और जहाँ तक एशिया का सम्बन्ध है जापान के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का स्थान आता है। हमारी करीब ३००० मील लम्बी कोस्टल लाइन है और दिन प्रति दिन हमारी शिपिंग का विकास होता जा रहा है शिपिंग के विकास के साथ साथ इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है कि जहाँ तक इश्योरेंस का सम्बन्ध है वह भी भारतवर्ष के हाथ में हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि भगत जी इस के बारे में ज्यादा इनफार्मेशन दे सकते हैं लेकिन जो कुछ अखबारों में निकलता है उस को देखने से मालूम होता है कि करीब ६-७ करोड़ रुपया

इश्योरेंस के सम्बन्ध में फौरन इश्योरेंस कम्पनियों की पौकेट में जाता है। यह ६, ७ या ८ करोड़ रुपया जो हमारे देश का है वह रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में ही रहना चाहिये। इस वास्ते मैं इस विधेयक का और अधिक स्वागत इसलिये करना चाहता हूँ कि इश्योरेंस के साथ ही साथ मैरीटाइम स्टेट के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगति हो रही है और इस विधेयक के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान अपने रुपये की रक्षा करेगा।

मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मैराइन इश्योरेंस बिल के पास होने के बाद सरकार इस बात की कोशिश करे कि हिन्दुस्तानी शिपिंग कम्पनियाँ अपने सामान का बीमा हिन्दुस्तानी इश्योरेंस कम्पनियों के मार्फत करवायें। अगर इस मैराइन इश्योरेंस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद भी हम अपने जहाजों का इश्योरेंस विदेशी बीमा कम्पनियों में कराने रहेंगे तो इस विधेयक के पास करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस बारे में ध्यान देगी। हिन्दुस्तान में मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई १६ परसेंट टर्न'अ सरकार का होगा इसलिये कम से कम इतना तो किया ही जाय कि जो सरकारी जहाज है उन का तो हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों में अरर ही इश्योरेंस हो।

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय शर्मा जी ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है वह बड़ा ही आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है। हमारे देश में जहाजरानी बढ़ रही है और यह खुशी की बात है कि हमारे विधायकों का ध्यान उधर गया और माननीय शर्मा जी इस बिल को लाये। इस बिल को सरकारी समर्थन मिलना चाहिये और अभी श्री भगत जी ने इस के बारे में कहा कि सरकार इस से सहमत

है और इस के सिद्धान्तों को मानती है उसे सुन कर मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है। श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने भी इस का समर्थन करते हुए अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और मैं भी इस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से इस मामले में तेजी से कार्यवाही की जायगी और इस बिल को सार्थक रूप देने में कोई दकीका उठा न रक्खा जायेगा। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शर्मा जी ने जो विधेयक रक्खा है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जैसाकि शर्मा जी कई बार इस सदन में यह चीज कह चुके हैं कि संसद् में प्राइवेट बिलों का लौट जाना जानी हुई चीज है और सरकार द्वारा उन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक नहीं लिया जाता है परन्तु आज प्रथम बार इतना तो मैं देख ही रहा हूँ कि उपमंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो अभी यह संकेत किया गया है और ज्वॉयंट कमेटी बनाने के लिये जो उन का समर्थन प्राप्त हुआ है मैं उस चीज का भी स्वागत करता हूँ। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात भी कही है कि वह इस के मस्विदे से सहमत हैं और उन के द्वारा जो एक ड्राफ्ट बनाया गया है वह इस से मिलता जुलता है और ऐम्स एंव औयजेक्ट्स भी वही हैं। इस तरह से यह विधेयक जोकि एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर द्वारा उपस्थित किया गया है इस को अगर सरकार मान लेती हैं और जब इस बात का समर्थन सरकार द्वारा हो जाता है तो कम से कम माननीय शर्मा जी का यह मलाल और शिकायत जो कि सदन में वह बार बार कर चुके हैं कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स द्वारा जो बिल आते हैं वह कभी भी स्वीकृत नहीं होते, उन के इस बिल को सरकारी समर्थन मिल जाने से रफा हो जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक ऐसा हो जिस से इस बात का आरम्भ हो जाय श्रीगणेश

हो जाय कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स द्वारा जो बिल आते हैं उन का भी सरकार द्वारा उसी प्रकार से समर्थन हो सकता है जैसेकि उन के द्वारा स्पोंसर्ड बिल का होता है।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं इस बात पर विशेष तौर पर हर्ष प्रकट करता हूँ कि सरकार की ओर से इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और यह बात भी मान ली गई है कि जो ड्राफ्ट या मसौदा रखा गया है, उसी के आधार पर यह कानून बनाया जाये और सरकार द्वारा स्पोंसर्ड कोई दूसरा बिल न लाया जाये, ताकि भविष्य में हम लोगों को इस बात का प्रोत्साहन मिले कि ऐसा भी अवसर आ सकता है, जब हम लोगों के द्वारा उपस्थित बिल के मसौदे को, अगर वह न्यायसंगत हो, कानूनी रूप दिया जा सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support Shri Sharma's Bill. For a long time, even when I was not a Member of this House, I used to consider Shri Sharma as the father of non-official Bills and resolutions. Whenever he brought a non-official Bill or resolution in this House, while asking for leave to withdraw it, he has stated that if not today, tomorrow or day after Government will realise the necessity for such a Bill or resolution and they will have to bring it in this House.

I appreciate his sense of understanding of various problems. When I support this Bill, I support it from the very core of my heart. I must congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, for bringing so many non-official Bills in this House to educate us. At least, it does educate me. In that respect, he is not only the father of non-official Bills, but he is also Gurudev to us in the matter of non-official Bills and resolutions.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, ने

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जहाजरानी के इन्शोरेंस के सम्बन्ध में जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह और भी संतोष की बात है कि वित्त उपमंत्री, श्री भगत, ने इस का स्वागत किया है।

इस मौके पर, जब कि हमारे देश का आर्थिक विकास तेजी से हो रहा है, यह बात आवश्यक है कि हमारा ध्यान जहाजरानी के विकास की तरफ भी जाये। बहुत प्राचीन काल में भी जब हमारे देश में वाणिज्य व्यवसाय का विकास हुआ था, तो उस समय जहाजरानी को बहुत महत्व दिया गया था, लेकिन कई कारणों से धीरे धीरे हमारी शक्ति कम हो गई। आधुनिक काल में जब हम अपने राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, तो जहाजरानी के लिए अपने देश में बीमे की व्यवस्था करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक हो जाता है। अब तक हम अंग्रेजी कानून के आधार पर अपना काम चलाते रहे थे। अब अगर हम उस के स्थान पर अपने देश की जहूरतों के मुताबिक जहाजरानी के विकास के लिए बीमे के सम्बन्ध में एक नया कानून बनाते हैं, तो यह बहुत प्रसन्नता और संतोष का विषय है।

16.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair.]

यह और भी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर के बिल को उसी रूप में स्वीकार करने का सहर्ष आश्वासन दिया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बहुत जल्दी ही सरकार की ओर से जहाजरानी के बीमे के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसा विधेयक आएगा, जिसकी वजह से हमारा यह अंग विकसित हो सकेगा और हमारे देश के वाणिज्य व्यवसाय को मदद मिलेगी। हम यह जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जहाजरानी का जो विकास हो रहा है,

उसी पर हमारे देश के वाणिज्य व्यवसाय का विकास निर्भर करता है।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह, ने संकेत दिया है, जब तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग अपने देश की बीमा कंपनियों के माध्यम से जहाजों का बीमा करा के उन को उचित प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, तब तक उन का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार खुद इस में दिलचस्पी ले और वह इस सम्बन्ध में आगे कदम उठाये, ताकि हमारे देश का जो १७, १८ करोड़ रुपया विदेशों में चला जाता है, वह देश में ही रहे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप ने बोलने के लिए मुझे जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, I heartily welcome this Bill which has been moved by one of my friends in the Rajya Sabha and introduced here by my learned friend, Shri D. C. Sharma.

While hearing his speech and the speech of my hon. friend Shri Raghu-nath Singh, I was reminded of our glorious and ancient past. Not in the very far off days, our ships and our navy, not in the military sense but in the other marine sense, were ruling the trade routes over the seas. Even in those days our ships could go right from the South-East Asian waters up to the Mediterranean, what to speak of the East African coast and the other nearer places. Unluckily for us, the country remained under foreign domination for over a thousand years with the result that while we have suffered in other walks of life, we have suffered terribly for want of marine shipping in our country. Since we got freedom or even during the freedom struggle days, some of our countrymen who had a very broad

vision tried to set up shipyards to produce ships and also floated navigation companies in spite of the fact that hundreds of difficulties were there, in spite of the fact that far from being helped or encouraged by the then Government impediments were put in their way. We are happy that what little they started in those days has grown into big things now.

At the moment, when business is growing, when import and export trade is growing, when the policy of our Government is that we must increase our export trade, naturally, marine insurance must also follow as quickly as possible. As far as life insurance is concerned, we have done wonderfully well. I must say that some of the Life Insurance companies, when they were not nationalised, not only progressed so well but they compared favourably with the performance of any other insurance company in the world. General insurance, our people have taken up. It is time that we take up marine insurance also and introduce our own law according to which our persons should proceed with marine insurance.

I would certainly sound a note of caution. With the little experience they have gained in the past, I would submit, that to start with this may be left in the private sector and not taken up in the public sector. Firstly, it will involve risks. There will be huge risks which may be terrifying for any Government to take up. Therefore, I suggest that in the first instance it may be left in the private sector hands. The rules and regulations and laws made or enacted will be helpful to the insurers, to the general public and not to those people who are running the companies. Therefore, my submission is, when the report is submitted by the Select Committee and this is passed into law, the Government should first allow the private sector to come into the field. After gaining some experience the Government can say whether they would like to take it up or not. Once this is started, it will throw open gates to a

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number of our men, educated and otherwise, enterprising persons, to come into this business. They can start this business and meet the needs of the country as a whole. Only the other day our hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply gave the figures showing how only on a few items we had to pay crores of rupees by way of insurance premia on goods imported from foreign countries. If the amount comes to so much only on a few items, one can easily imagine how much it will mean when you consider the matter as a whole, how much work and employment it will provide to our people and how much money can be kept within the country and which can be used otherwise to our benefit. Therefore, I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill. I hope it will be thoroughly examined by the Joint Committee which will send us a report which will be acceptable to all of us in this and in the other House.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Shri Sharma, while moving his motion, made an observation that it is very seldom that a private Member has any chance of his Bill being accepted. In fact, he described it in his own peculiar way. The fate of Bills of Private Members, I put it in my own language, is the slaughter house of non-official Bills. He is fortunate that after having struggled for so many years, he is now in a position to say that his Bill at least will not share the fate of other private Bills. The statement which the Minister made immediately after he has moved the motion was a very encouraging one, and if he is prepared to accept the motion for reference to the Joint Committee, it is a good thing.

16.42 hrs.

(SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair)

Indian marine insurance is really a very profitable business. But, unfortunately, this aspect of insurance has been practically neglected by all of us. Government have entered other fields like life insurance but, so far as

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

marine insurance is concerned, it is now more or less in the hands of foreign companies. I believe that when this Bill is passed, as my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has suggested, Government would be the first to insure all their ships. Also, they should be the first to come into the field of marine insurance. They should set an example to others. Further, it will be a great source of income to the Government. Also, it will open up new business, new employment and a spirit of enterprise in our people. I hope the Joint Committee will consider this Bill with all its pros and cons and submit a report which shall be acceptable to all of us. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I have read with great interest the Marine Insurance Bill of Shri Sharma. It is very rarely that Government accept recommendations of private Members' Bills.

Coming to marine insurance, I have some experience of shipping, as I was connected with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company of Bombay in those days when there were few Indians connected with shipping. I found then that there were no Indian insurance companies to insure our shipping with the result that all our moneys were invested in foreign insurance companies. So, it is in the fitness of things that we have a marine insurance company of our own so that our money remains here itself and there is no drain on our foreign exchange.

Our ships have been going round the world to many ports. We have to bring goods from other countries and also export goods to them. So, it is very necessary that attention is paid to our shipping and their marine insurance. I am glad that a Bill has been brought forward for this purpose.

I have to make another suggestion to the Government through you. Since we have developed aviation in our country, I would like some Member,

preferably Shri Sharma himself, to bring forward another Bill for aviation insurance. I am saying this because I happen to be one of the pioneers in aviation development in India for the last twenty-five years. We are lagging behind in aviation insurance and even today all our aviation insurance is being conducted by foreign companies. I hope Shri Sharma will bring forward an aviation insurance Bill and Government also will accept recommendation of such a Bill.

These things may appear small matters to Members of Parliament, but these are very important things. The shipping world is a very conservative and tight world. It belongs mostly to the European countries. When I was a director of the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company, I know we found it very difficult even to have coastal trade. The late Shri Walchand Hirachand, who was the pioneer of shipping in India, and we had put our heads together on shipping and aviation development of India. In those days we could not trade between Bombay and Saurashtra ports, or between Bombay and Goa or between Bombay and Ceylon. We had difficulties. Our shipping progress was obstructed for many reasons. Now, an opportunity has come to Indian shipping and I am sure our shipping companies will be patronised by all Indian concerns and will thus give a lift to our exports.

I also wish that it should be recorded that our sailors or marines engaged by Indian shipping companies be insured through some scheme thereby boosting up their welfare through insurance. They may be more or less compulsorily covered as in aviation where we insure pilots. Passengers are also covered under third-party risk or even directly if there is the fault of the company. This way we hope that our insurance companies will develop more and more and people will flourish.

I am glad as one of the oldest shipping and aviation pioneer Members

probably in this House, that after so many years a Marine Insurance Bill which we were dreaming of has come for the development of our shipping. I hope a day might come when an aviation insurance Bill will also be brought before this House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I must, first of all, congratulate Shri Bhargava for the good idea of moving this Bill particularly because it is for the first time that a non-official Bill is going through.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My Bill also was passed in 1952.

Shri Tyagi: It is a rare occasion. Only recently I had read comments in the papers that non-official Bills are never accepted by Parliament. This is an exception. Therefore I must congratulate him and, along with him, also our hon. friend, Shri Sharma, who has moved it in this House.

There are only one or two points that I want to make and I will not take much time of the House. At present there are five or six companies in a pool in which there are Government companies too which insure; but their resources are not enough. They cannot fully cover the risk of ships. That might be one difficulty. Therefore on this occasion I will just insist upon Government to see to the possibilities of nationalising general insurance.

I was on the Select Committee which considered the Bill regarding nationalisation of life insurance. Then, an understanding was given to us that after Government had had the experiment they would come forward with a measure to nationalise general insurance as well. Without nationalising general insurance it will be difficult for us to cover the risk of these ships. That will be one difficulty.

Now, we suffer from lack of ships. More than a hundred-crore of rupees of foreign exchange have to be spent on freight for foodgrains and other things that we import from outside

because of lack of shipping space. We have not got enough number of ships. This is one step towards curing our difficulties. I think it will go a long way.

But whatever ships are covered by insurance here in India have to approach some foreign insurance companies for re-insurance. Therefore quite a lot of money again goes out and it is very important that we should see to the possibility of coming out with the proposal for nationalising general insurance. I would appeal to the Government to come forward with the proposal for nationalising general insurance so that full risk may be covered in India itself and we may not have to go to foreign countries seeking re-insurance.

That is the only one point that I wanted to stress upon. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: May I say one or two words, because some clarification has been asked for from me; Shri Raghunath Singh asked me to confirm whether we were spending about Rs. 16 to 18 crores on insurance premium for insuring ships. I checked up the figure. This is given in the *Insurance Year Book*. For the latest year for which figures are available, the total insurance premium paid to all the companies registered in India, foreign or Indian, on account of marine insurance, is Rs. 7½ crores.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about insurance of goods etc.?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is different. That relates to shipping of goods as different from ships. I shall come to the question of goods presently.

My hon. friend will be glad to know that out of these Rs. 7½ crores, only Rs. 2.6 crores are in respect of foreign companies and the rest is in respect of Indian companies. This is because for a number of years recently we have been trying to see that all business contracted by Indian exporters

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

and also, in some cases, importers should be given to a pool in which all the Indian companies are there—there are no foreign companies in that—including the Government companies, that is, the three general insurance Government companies. They have formed a pool, and the greater part of the business goes to them; so as a result of the steps we have taken, the national content of the insurance premium is rising.

As for goods, the House is aware, that so far as the imports are concerned, they are mostly on the c.i.f. basis, because the exporters from either USA or UK insure with the companies which they know, and we have very little choice in that. But we are trying with our exporters here that they should insure with our own companies. But the real difficulty is not one of a lack of desire or a lack of any policy or programme to see that more and more insurance is done with the Indian companies, but it is the building up of companies with very heavy resources. Our Indian companies have not got that much of resources. Of course, we are trying to build them up. But they cannot be built overnight. Therefore, the question raised by my hon. friend about reinsurance assumes significance. All the Indian companies which insure our ships have to reinsure with foreign companies which have very huge resources. For, the House should appreciate that if a small company with limited resources insures a ship costing several lakhs of rupees—in some cases, the sum may be even Rs. 20 or 25 or even 50 lakhs—in case that ship is sunk, along with that, the company also will get sunk. Therefore, our insurers have to get it reinsured with other companies which are foreign.

So far as reinsurance is concerned, we have started in a limited way. But actually, the question of resources comes in.

With these words, I would commend the motion for the acceptance of the House. We accept the Bill in principle. Whatever suggestions for streamlining the Bill are required, or whatever suggestions we shall have to make on behalf of Government will be made by us at the Joint Committee. I have no doubt that the Bill as it will emerge from the Joint Committee will suit the purpose of the country and the purpose of marine insurance.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance by Shri M. P. Bhargava, and resolves that the following Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely Shri C. R. Basappa, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Pandit M. B. L. Bhargava, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Himmatsinhji, Shri E. K. Imbichibava, Shri A. Jayaraman, H. H. Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji of Bikaner, Shri L. D. Kotoki, Shri Nanubhai N. Patel, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri Raj Bahadur, Shri Shivram Rango Rane, Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Sardar Amar Singh Saigal, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, Shri U. M. Tivedi, Shri Vishram Prasad and Shri Diwan Chand Sharma."

The motion was adopted.

16.55 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Article 226) by Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This Bill was introduced on the 22nd June, 1962 and now I move this for consideration, though I know that this may have to be carried over to the next session.

I am moving this motion under a very auspicious star. This amendment comes just after the Indian Marine Insurance Bill which has been accepted in principle by Government. It is going to a Joint Committee. I hope that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will also meet with the same kind of treatment at the hands of Government.

You will ask me why I am proposing this kind of measure. I am doing so in order to do away with certain anomalies that have occurred in the interpretation of this article. I am also doing so in view of the fact that we all want that the administration of justice should be cheap and expeditious. I also want to do this in the interest of the people who have to come to Delhi from far-off places whenever they have a suit against the Central Government. In view of all these reasons, I am bringing in this amendment.

This very amendment was brought forward by a friend of mine who is no longer in this House. I can assure you that it met with some approval then. It was circulated for eliciting public opinion, and the opinion was very much in favour of it. I cite the opinion of one of the Judges of the Punjab High Court because I find that on page 2. I am not doing so because I have a partiality for the Punjab; I am doing so because that comes to my notice first of all.

The hon. Mr. Justice D. K. Mahajan has said:

"No exception can be taken to the proposed amendment in the Constitution as regards article 226. As a matter of fact, this amendment merely gives jurisdiction to the other High Courts to issue writs against the Central Govern-

ment. This will, in a way, help in reducing the congestion of work in the Circuit Court, Delhi and in my view, this provision is unexceptionable and should be supported."

I draw the attention of the House to the word 'unexceptionable.' As you know, Judges of the High Court are very careful when they make use of any word. They weigh their words very carefully and when a Justice of a High Court says that this amendment is unexceptionable, I think there is a lot in what he has said, and I hope that though no representative of the Law Ministry is here, this will be taken into account by the Law Ministry.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It will be conveyed to the Law Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then I come to Rajasthan.

17 hrs.

You will be surprised to find that there is a namesake of mine working as Secretary to the Rajasthan Government, Shri D. C. Sharma, Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Law Department, Jaipur. What does he say? The Judges of the Rajasthan High Court were requested to express their opinion and they have sent their opinion. I will quote from the opinion later on. The Rajasthan Government agrees to the proposed amendment of article 226 of the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: It is five o'clock and the hon. Member may continue the next day.

17.01 hrs.

ROYALTY ON MINERALS IN MADHYA PRADESH*

Shri Vidya Charam Shukla (Mahasamud): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my main aim in raising this discussion is to

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

clarify certain legal issues and certain misunderstandings that are prevailing in Madhya Pradesh about the royalty that is being paid by the Bhilai Steel Project to the Madhya Pradesh Government. There are conflicting reports and interests.

When a question was asked regarding this subject some time ago, the hon. Minister's reply did not serve to dispel the misunderstanding. It was not very clear. I hope, during this discussion, he will set forth the conditions and the actualities prevailing there so that the situation is properly understood.

Replying to the question, the hon. Minister stated that there are 3 kinds of disputes or that there are three sets of conditions that prevail. According to him, one is in regard to the State Government's lands which have been granted to the Hindustan Steel Ltd. for specific purposes. The second is the land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. And, the legal view, according to the hon. Minister, was that the royalty need not be paid to the State Government on the land which has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. And, the third is about the mineral leases which have been given under the provisions of the Mineral Concession Rules.

Now, as the House knows, the West Bengal Government has challenged the land acquisition done by the Central Government under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act; and the legal position is pending clarification by the Supreme Court. I am not going to dilate on that.

I would like to know what is the present position about the payment of royalty to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and how much of royalty has been paid and how much is still to be paid by the Bhilai Steel project. We would also like to know why a responsible State Government was driven

to the unwelcome need of starting revenue recovery proceedings against such a well-known and viable public sector concern as the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to recover a few lakhs of rupees. This is a very unseemly thing; and I am sorry to say that this happened more than once in Bhilai. The hon. Minister owes it to the House to explain why this kind of situation was allowed to arise and why the royalties were not paid in time and in complete agreement with the Madhya Pradesh Government.

The basic difficulty in the whole dispute is that the rates of royalty are so meagre that the expectations of the State Government are not met as far as the revenues from the mineral resources are concerned. Of course, the rates of royalties are determined according to the Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act. But, the State Government have been representing to the Central Government, from time to time, to increase the schedule of royalty rates so that they can get a little more revenue from this than what they are getting. The matter is said to be under the consideration of the Central Government for the last so many years; but no decision has been taken. And, I do not think that for many years to come, a decision on this will be taken.

I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether he can think of any other system by which the legitimate demands of the Madhya Pradesh Government for increased revenue from these mineral resources can be met, apart from the royalties that are paid to them.

Apart from royalties that are paid to them there may be some system by which the Madhya Pradesh Government can get a little more money from Hindustan Steel for its own revenue resources.

The other thing which intrigues us is the rate of royalty that the Hindustan Steel pays to the Madhya Pradesh

Government. The hon. Minister replied to my question that the rates were according to the contract, and not the rates of royalty prescribed by the Mineral Development Act. I do not know if the royalties can be paid according to the contract. Or, they have necessarily to be paid according to the provisions of the Mineral Regulation and Development Act. This point also needs clarification.

According to my figures the amount of royalties due has been Rs. 51.96 lakhs and till 1960 only Rs. 43.82 lakhs were paid. The royalty balance at that time was Rs. 7.83 lakhs. What is the present situation about it? All the Members as well as the Government would, I am sure, be anxious to avoid an unpleasant repetition of the revenue recovery proceeding being started against Hindustan Steel for recovery of this amount. I will request the hon. Minister to clarify these points.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Shri V. C. Shukla has raised the following three points: firstly, why revenue recovery proceedings have to be started by the State Government to make Hindustan Steel pay the money; secondly, the inequitable and uneven rates of royalty paid by Hindustan Steel to Madhya Pradesh Government and thirdly, the longdrawn nature of the dispute. The position in respect of the three points is as follows.

Hindustan Steel have confirmed that no recovery proceedings have been started since 1959 for making Bhilai Steel plant pay royalties in respect of the minerals mined by the Bhilai Steel Plant nor any notice served on the Plant for the recovery of such royalties. It was only once in 1959 that the payments of the royalty dues were stopped by the plant, as it became doubtful whether the Plant was liable to pay royalty on minerals extracted from the acquired lands. This point is still to be settled. It was at this stage

that the Collector, Drug District, gave a notice to the General Manager of Bhilai Steel Plant to make an *ad hoc* payment of Rs 4 lakhs. This amount was deposited in the Durg Treasury by the Plant. Since then no notice has been served or recovery proceedings started by the State Government. Therefore, I am afraid the hon. Member is under a wrong impression, that there have been a series of recovery proceedings and only then the moneys were able to be taken from the Hindustan Steel. It is not the case. There were doubts whether there was a liability to pay. Even then when the notice was issued an interim payment of Rs. 4 lakhs was made immediately. Apart from that there has been no resort to Revenue Recovery Proceedings Act.

The applications for mining leases for iron ore, limestone and dolomite for the Bhilai Steel Plant have been sanctioned by the Madhya Pradesh Government on terms and conditions as provided in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. These terms have been accepted by the Hindustan Steel Limited. The leases have also been executed and so far royalties are being paid by the Bhilai steel plant to the State Government at the minimum rates prescribed under the Act quoted above.

The amount of royalty due and paid for major and minor minerals is as under: major minerals, due: Rs. 26,82,363; paid: Rs. 26,23,960; balance due is Rs. 58,403. For minor minerals, the amount due is Rs. 45,01,772; paid, Rs. 43,18,100; balance is Rs. 1,83,672. Therefore, the total is, out of a sum of Rs. 71,84,135 due, Rs. 69,42,060 has been already paid and the balance due is Rs. 2,42,075.

Regarding the major minerals, royalty is being paid according to the minimum rates prescribed in the second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The appendix gives the rates of royalty on major minerals with which we are concerned, as prescribed in

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

this Act. The minimum rate is being paid as the method of calculation of pit mouth value has not been worked out. The detailed minimum rates per ton are: iron ore, Rs. 0.50 nP; manganese, Re. 1.00; limestone, Re. 0.37 nP; dolomite, Re. 0.25 nP. Royalty for minor minerals, namely, stone, clay and sand, etc. is paid at the minimum rate of Re. 1 per ton prescribed in the first schedule of Madhya Pradesh Minor Mineral Rules, 1961. There is, therefore, no inequitable or uneven rate at which royalty is being paid by the Bhilai Steel plant.

Thirdly, the terms on which the lands acquired and transferred to the Bhilai Steel plant would be held by the Government of India are under negotiation between the Government of India, Hindustan Steel, Ltd., and the Government of Madhya Pradesh. One of the points under negotiation is the question of royalty to be paid by the Bhilai Steel plant in respect of the minerals mined by the plant. The State Government has claimed royalty on all minerals extracted from lands acquired or transferred at rates fixed by the State Government. This matter was considered in consultation with the Ministry of Law and the then department of Mines and Fuel.

The legal position is as follows: (a) Regarding the State Government land that the Madhya Pradesh Government gave free to the Central Government for the steel plant, as the terms have yet to be settled, it is obviously open to the State Government, as the transferor, to insist on exclusion of minerals rights, or payment of royalties for minerals mined apart from the legal strength the State Government have, in view of the fact that the land has been taken without deciding the terms of transfer, there is also the point that the land was obtained from them free for setting up a steel plant—a stated purpose which evidently could not include also mining.

(b) Regarding the lands that were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, if no exclusion statement

under section 3 of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act of 1885 was made at the time of acquisition, the Central Government are entitled to insist that the mineral rights have passed to them and, therefore, should not pay royalty. But, if such exclusion statement was made, legally we cannot contest the right of the State Government.

The Hindustan Steel Ltd., have confirmed that where land has been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, mineral rights were not excluded by any definite statement to that effect. Therefore, according to the view taken by the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, the question of Hindustan Steel Ltd. paying royalty to the State Government would not arise. As regards the State Government lands, the Hindustan Steel Ltd. have also confirmed that no terms of transfer have been settled and it is still a matter under negotiation with the State Government authorities.

For major minerals the Bhilai mines extend over an area of 5,770.63 acres of land, the break-up of which is given below: third party lands which have been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 445.15 acres; State Government land transferred to Bhilai steel plant free of cost, 4,329.26 acres; third party lands for which Bhilai steel plant have already obtained mining leases from the State Government, 996.22 acres. The total is 5,770.63 acres.

It has been tentatively decided that we may pay royalty on minerals worked out in the State Government lands, but may refuse payment of royalty on minerals in the private lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, on the ground that no exclusion statement was made at the time the lands were acquired.

The matter is to be discussed with the Ministry of Finance before a final decision is arrived at. The Ministry of

Finance are considering the matter from the point of view of its effect on other projects; once if royalty is paid in this case on land obtained free from the Madhya Pradesh Government, other State Governments who may not have hitherto asked for similar payments of royalty may be tempted to do so.

This is the actual position.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I raised certain other points, which have not been replied to by the hon. Minister. May I again mention them? Firstly, the Minister was pleased to say that contractual rates of royalty are being paid on the land which are being governed by contract with the Madhya Pradesh Government. I do not understand what is meant by contractual rates. We want to know whether these contractual rates differ from the rates prescribed in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act or whether they are the same.

The second point the Minister has mentioned is the minimum rate prescribed under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act. We would like to know what is the rate of royalty that the Hindustan Steel pays in Bihar and Orissa. Do they also pay the minimum rates of royalty or do they pay the minimum rate of royalty only in Madhya Pradesh? Do the private owners also pay the minimum rates of royalty prescribed or do they pay the maximum rates prescribed under the Act?

Shri C. Subramaniam: With regard to contractual rates, it is in accordance with the Act. No demand can

be made apart from the Act. Therefore, it is in accordance with the terms of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.

The hon. Member wanted figures with regard to the payments in Bihar and Orissa. I am sorry I do not have those figures, but I am sure what is being followed in Madhya Pradesh is also being followed in other States. There is no question of any discrimination against Madhya Pradesh. I am informed by my colleague, the Deputy Minister, that in Rourkela also, they are paying the same. Therefore, there is no question of discrimination. After all, the hon. Member need not think that there is any dispute between the Central Government and the Madhya Pradesh Government. We are trying to clarify the actual legal position to arrive at a correct decision, because what is applicable to Madhya Pradesh will have to be applied to other States also. Therefore, if we decide in a favourable way for Madhya Pradesh, naturally the other State Governments or the hon. Members from those States will raise the question that favouritism has been shown to Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, we have to find out the correct legal position. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no question of withholding any payment that is legally due to the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Madhya Pradesh Government are quite aware of their rights and I do not think they will give up whatever is due to them.

17:18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 3, 1962/Bhadra 12, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, August 31, 1962/Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)]

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2120	Fair Price shops for rice in Manipur	5271-72
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2131	Dismissal of Scheduled Tribes in Kharrgpur Railway Workshop	5279
2132	Railway Primary Schools in Calcutta for Oriya Children	5279-80
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2137	Over-bridge and passenger shed at Rupnarayanpur	5282
2138	Divi-Panvel-Uran Apta Railway line on Central Railway	5282-83
2139	Dacoits raid on Magarwara and Patiyara stations	5283-84
2140	Passenger-shed at Nimbehadra station (Chitorgarh)	5284-85
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2142	House rent allowance for postmen	5286
2143	Sea erosion in Kerala	5286
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.....		5289—97
(i) Shri Mani Ram Bagri called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported attack by Pakistanis on refugees coming from Rajshahi.		
The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.		
(ii) Shri Yogendra Jha called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the reported premature winding up of its work by the Dumraon Railway Accident Inquiry Commission.		
The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.		

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

The Speaker informed the House that he had received intimation from the Commissioner of Police, Madras that Shri P. Sivasankaran, Member, Lok Sabha, was convicted on the 28th August, 1962 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Madras and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for three months under Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 7(b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER 5299—5315

On the motion that Shri Ram Sewak Yadav be suspended from the service of the House for one week, the House divided, Ayes, 235; Noes 29, and the motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED . . . 5320-21

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1962.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 5321—53

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. . . . 5353

Seventh Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED . . . 5353—55

- (1) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Insertion of new Article 155A and amendment of Article 167*) by Shri Tika Ram Paliwal.
- (2) The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1962 by Shri Naval Prabhakar.
- (3) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of Article 343*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILL WITHDRAWN . . . 5355—92

Further discussion on the motion to consider, the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, (*Omission of section 87B*) moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on 17-8-62 continued. An amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was moved by Shri Yallamanda Reddy. Shri M. L. Dwivedi replied to the debate. The amendment was negatived, and the Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5398—5404

Shri Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the head-on collision between the Delhi bound 46-Down Pathankot Janta Express and Dehra Dun bound 41 Up Mussoorie Express near Telhari Bhasurg station on the 30th August, 1962 resulting in injuries to 66 persons.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh) made a statement in regard thereto.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . 5398—5404

The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Inderajit Gupta regarding the Railway accident near Telhari Bhasurg station in view of the statement made by the Minister of Railways *vide* the preceding entry.

MOTION *Re*. JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL ADOPTED. 5392—98, 5404—20

Shri D. C. Sharma moved for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Indian Marine Insurance Bill by Shri M. P. Bhargava to a Joint Committee. The

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**MOTION Re. JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL ADOPTED—
contd.**

- motion was adopted and twenty Members from Lok Sabha were nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 5420—22

Shri D. C. Sharma moved for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, (*Amendment of Article 226*). The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 5422—30

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—contd.

out of the answer given on the 17th August, 1962 to Starred Question No. 371 regarding royalty on minerals in Madhya Pradesh.

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) replied to the discussion.

**AGENDA FOR MONDAY
SEPTEMBER 3, 1962/
BHADRA 12, 1884 (SAKA)—**

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill and passing of the Bill; also consideration and passing of the Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill and the Sugarcane Control (Additional Powers) Bill.