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Wednesday, September 5, 1962
Bhadra 14, 1884 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 21—25)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND) FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September 5, 1962/Bhadra 14, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(1) MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Lal Shamshah.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Member to the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in tntroducing to you and through you to the House Shri Lal Shamshah who has been returned to the Lok Sabha at the last general elections from Chanda constituency of Maharashtra.

Shri Lal Shamshah (Chanda).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(9) **NEPA Mills**

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*791. **Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) the steps Government propose to take for increasing the supply of raw materials *e.g.* Salai, for feeding the NEPA Mills in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have a plan to create Federal Forests as enjoined in the National Forest Policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) According to the information available with us it is understood that M.P., Government have set apart 61,426 acres of forest land for raising plantations of Salai and other fast growing species for feeding Nepa Mills. We have, however, asked the Madhya Pradesh Government to supply us the necessary information.

(b) The National Forest Policy resolution of 12th May 1952 does not enjoin the creation of federal forests but only national forests. Under the Constitution, 'Forests' are a State subject.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Will the Minister be pleased to state how much paper pulp, that is, the material for preparing papers, is reuired in NEFA Mills, how much is being produced and how much is being imported?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It comes under 'Industries'. I require notice.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Is it a fact that the FAO expert body appointed by the India Government reported that today we shall require one lakh tons and in 1975 we shall require 3 lakh tons? If so, what is the Government doing about it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are trying to grow some fast-growing species there. The area or the forest around NEPA Mill is not so suitable for the growth of salai, because the

salai tree takes some time to mature there. Even then, it has not a good growth. Therefore, we are trying eucalyptus and some other quick-growing species.

श्री कछवाय : गत तीन साल में इस मिल का उत्पादन कितना बढ़ा है और आगे कितना बढ़ेगा, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह सवाल उद्योग मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है और अगर आप कहें तो बाद में यह जानकारी इकट्ठी करके मैं आपको दे दूंगा ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: As the hon. Minister has said, 'Forests' is a State subject. In cases where the boundaries of forests cover more than one State, what steps do Government take to see that the forests develop there properly?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question. From NEPA Mills, we are going generally into the question of forests.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I am talking of national forests.

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश में नेपा के पास पिछले पांच साल से सेलाई के वृक्षों में कमी हो जाने के कारण, उसके पास जो महाराष्ट्र का एरिया लगता है वहां से भी सेलाई लेने का क्या शासन का विचार है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ऐसा हो रहा है । सेलाई वहां पड़ोस के जितने इलाके में उत्पन्न की जा सकती हो, उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । उस मिल की जरूरत की पूर्ति सारे क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठा करके की जाएगी ।

श्री बड़े : मैंने यह पूछा था कि महाराष्ट्र से भी सेलाई लकड़ी आती है क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that not only NEPA but other mills also are feeling the paucity of raw materials, do Government contemplate long-term lease of forests...

Mr. Speaker: Here we are concerned with only the NEPA Mills.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I shall confine myself to NEPA Mills. What policy are Government going to adopt in regard to long-term lease of forests for this purpose?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, if there is any request from any paper mill in regard to obtaining forest produce such as bamboo, eucalyptus, salai, etc., even on a long-term measure, for that purpose we issue a licence after considering their request.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इसका अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि कितनी सवाई, कितने बांस और कितनी सेलाई की लकड़ी देने से नेपा का काम चल जाएगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा बतलाया गया है कि तीन लाख औसत का हो गया है । अभी करीब एक लाख टन की जरूरत है । लेकिन निश्चित फिगर बाद में मैं आपको दूंगा ।

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: The national forest policy states that in order to meet the needs of defence, communications, industry and other purposes of public importance, we should have forests. The Minister admits that. If that is so, may I know how he can carry out that policy without making forests a concurrent subject?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far, it is a State subject. But the Government of India comes into the picture in the case of Union territories. There is going to be a conference of the Central Board of Forestry, and I could put this question there if the hon. Member so wishes.

Vaccination

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*792. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the efforts of the Union Government to get large scale vaccination for Anti-Cholera, B.C.G. and Anti-Small-Pox have succeeded; and

(b) whether reports from different States have been received to indicate the total volume of efforts thus made?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A good measure of success has been achieved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what is the measurement of the meaesure of success which has been achieved, as mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The nation has just now completed the pilot project scheme. One district was taken in each State and they have vaccinated about 12·3 million people. With the experience thus gained, the whole country is entering the stage of eradication programme. Every State has taken up four to five districts for the implementation of this national eradication programme.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Government tell us whether the incidence has gone down due to these anti-cholera, BCG and anti-small-pox vaccinations in recent years, compared to the previous years, or whether there is any tendency to rise?

Dr. D. S. Raju: With the facts so far collected, I think that the incidence of these diseases has gone down.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, टीके लगाने की जो क्रिया है, इसको अनिवार्य बनाने के बारे में क्या कोई कानून बनाने का विचार किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो वह किस स्टेज पर है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर): जहां तक चेचक के टीके का सवाल है, शिक्षा मंत्रालय के साथ विचार विनिमय हो रहा है कि कम्पलसरी प्राइमरी एजूकेशन के साथ साथ स्कूलों में दाखिले के वक्त एक वैक्सीनेशन सर्टिफिकेट बच्चों के लिये पेश करना लाजिमी कर दिया जाये ताकि सब बच्चे स्कूल में आने के वक्त वैक्सीनेट हो सकें और प्राइमरी स्कूल की शिक्षा समाप्त करने से पहले एक मर्तबा उनको दुबारा टीका लगा दिया जाए । उससे हमारे बच्चे चेचक से बहुत हद तक सुरक्षित हो जायेंगे ।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: In regard to part (b) of the question and the answer thereto,—regarding reports from different States to indicate the total volume of efforts made—may I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh there is virulent cholera with the result that 60 to 70 persons have died? I want to know whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the Government and, if so, whether any help has been given to the State Government to eradicate this disease.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have no information nor any request for help from the State Government. The presumption is that the State Government has taken adequate measures to meet the situation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that in some of the States these diseases have been controlled thoroughly. May I know the names of those States?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I did not say 'thoroughly'. I said that the incidence has been reduced.

Shri K. C. Pant: Does the Government also propose to popularise polio vaccine in this country?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जिन तीन चीजों का जिक्र किया गया है, बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीनेशन का, कालरा जिन जिन एरियाज में विशेष तौर पर कालरा एन्डेमिक माना जाता है, स्माल पाक्स जिसका इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम शुरू हुआ है, यह तीनों टीके काफी जोरों से चले हैं। अब उनके उपरान्त पोलियो है, डिप्थीरिया है या इस किस्म के और चेप के रोग हैं, उनके लिये भी जगह जगह पर टीके लगाने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है।

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the advisory committee on national disease eradication programme has suggested central legislation making vaccination compulsory and if so, what is the attitude or reaction of the Government in this respect?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I have already stated that we feel at the present moment that if we introduce the system of producing vaccination certificates at the time of admission to school and a second vaccination before the children leave the primary school, this along with the eradication programme, will suffice.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि विश्ववन्द्य महात्मा गांधी ने जिन्दगी भर इनाकुलेशन के खिलाफ प्रचार नहीं किया है, और क्या उनके आदर्श बिल्कुल सो गये हैं या किताबों में बन्द रह गये हैं ?

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask the Minister, with regard to this scheme that the boys will be vaccinated before the admission into the school and again they will be vaccinated when they leave the school, is it compulsory on the parents to do that? Will the boys not be admitted if the parents send them without vaccinating them?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The idea is that before the child is admitted, he should produce a vaccination certificate, which makes it more or less compulsory.

Association of Workers' representatives with Enquiries into Railway Accidents.

***793. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demand of railwaymen recently made that in all enquiries into the Railway accidents, workers' representatives should also be associated; and

(b) Government's reaction to this demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Government have seen certain press reports to this effect.

(b) Any person in possession of relevant information connected with an accident can communicate the same to the authorities enquiring into the accident and as such no special action is called for.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: My question was with regard to nominating representatives of the labour unions in the railways in these enquiry committees. That is what I mean by association of labour representatives with enquiry committees. May I know whether such association has not been considered possible or practicable or whether it has not been considered desirable?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For one thing, no official demand for such association has come from any labour federation. Secondly, these enquiries are of a technical nature and we do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by making any distinction between officers and workers.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Does the Government consider that the workers who are working in the railways could not give any technical advice or technical information to these enquiry committees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We feel that technically qualified officers are in a much better position to go into the technicalities than people serving under them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is Government aware of the fact that in the United Kingdom and other countries, this practice of associating representatives of workmen with accident enquiries is followed and will Government consider favourably the question in this country, because in many cases accidents are related to alleged faults committed by workmen themselves.

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question—the crux of it—was whether Government would consider favourably the inclusion of workers' representatives as is done in some other countries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I also asked, is Government aware of the fact that that practice is being followed in other countries?

Mr. Speaker: If he had stopped there, it would have been all right. But the whole thing was taken away when he made the suggestion that Government should consider it favourably. Is the Government aware if that practice is followed in other countries?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have no information.

श्री कछवाय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि डुमराव जांच आयोग का क्या भविष्य है और अभी तक कुछ तय हुआ है या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक मामला जेरे गौर है। रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का इरादा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ कुछ खत व किताबत की जाये ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : रेलवे में काम करने वाले जो वर्कर्स हैं, उनको विश्वास में लेने से क्या ज्यादा अच्छा काम नहीं होगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उनको विश्वास में लेने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । जब भी कोई एन्क्वायरी कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाती है उसके सामने जाकर वे अपने बयान हर वक्त दे सकते हैं ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister said that the officers are better qualified technically and therefore they can give a better opinion on the technical matters. May I know whether only the officers are responsible for the efficient running of the railways and the workmen of the railways have no responsibility?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question as to who is responsible for that.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि जो रेलवे यूनियन्स हैं उनके प्रेजिडेन्टों को एक्सिडेंट्स की एन्क्वायरी के समय क्यों नहीं बुलाया जाता ? इसमें क्या आपत्ति है ?

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister said that anyone who is in the know of facts could appear and give evidence. But it is also true that when one goes to give evidence he has no right to cross-examine other witnesses who may be put up. This deficiency can be met if they are made a party to the enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: The same argument is being repeated.

Shri Daji: The hon. Deputy Minister said that they can go and give evidence. Is he aware that it is not sufficient?

Mr. Speaker: No information is being asked for. An opinion is being expressed that they will not have an opportunity to cross-examine.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that the reports given by the Safety Inspectors show that in a number of cases of railway accidents human element has been the reason, may I know whether it is considered necessary to

associate the representatives of these persons, who constitute the human element, in the enquiries so that this question can be thoroughly gone into and better results obtained as a result of it?

Mr. Speaker: The same thing again.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the railwaymen who are asked to give evidence before enquiry committees suffer from a sort of fear complex that action might be taken against them if they give up or let out the truth; if so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to assure the workmen giving evidence that they need have no fear complex and that they are free to give their evidence?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I entirely refuse that statement. There is no fear complex.

Mr. Speaker: That is also not relevant here.

Shri Joachim Alva: There are many workers in the tracks who have intimate knowledge of the track and will be able to throw a great deal of light about accidents. They are neither invited as assessors nor as witnesses, and they are frightened to come before the Government.

Mr. Speaker: He is again arguing. I have disallowed many questions on the same ground. The same is being repeated by the hon. Member.

Shri Joachim Alva: The point about assessors was not asked.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question.

Standard size of plots for loading goods on Northern Railway

*793-A. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board or the General Manager, Northern Railway has fixed standard size of 1,000 sq. ft. for all plots for loading goods, irrespective of the nature of goods to be loaded; and

(b) whether the standard size is being enforced all over the country?

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

(b) No, Sir. Individual Railways have fixed the sizes according to availability of land and to suit requirements of commodities.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have received representations from trading and mercantile interests as to the inadequacy of the new standard size for loading sites at the various sidings in the country; if so, in particular, have they received any representation from the stone merchants and what are the measures taken by the Government in response there to?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is not the standard size. The fact of the matter is that in the Ways and Works Manual of the Indian Railways have directed the Railways to assess the area available in units of 1,000 sq. ft. It is only to facilitate allotment. No other Railway has done like this. We have drawn attention of the Northern Railway to this fact.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have Government examined the overall shortage of sidings and of loading sites in the country and, if so, what is the extent of shortage and what steps Government propose to take about it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no assessment as such. As and when necessity arises we provide land and we meet the necessary requirements.

Foreign Exchange for Purchase of Ships

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

(a) whether it has been decided that the new ships must earn the foreign exchange required for their purchase; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In view of the present foreign exchange difficulties, Government are not in a position to release foreign exchange from the free resources even to meet a portion of the price of the ships to be acquired as initial down payment as was previously being done. It has, therefore, been decided that the entire price of the ships to be acquired should be met out of the net foreign exchange earned by the ships themselves as certified by the Reserve Bank of India. Each case will, however, be considered on merits by the Government subject to the above principle.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने जो कर्ज जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी को जहाज खरीदने के लिए दिया है क्या उस पर भी यह रूल लागू होता है ?

श्री राजबहादुर : जैसा मैंने कहा, इस रूल में कोई एग्जेम्पशन नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी को जो कई करोड़ रुपया कर्ज दिया गया है उसमें से कितने करोड़ रुपया इस रूल से एग्जेम्प्ट रखा गया है ?

श्री राजबहादुर : जितना कर्ज कम्पनी को देना है वह गारंटी के रूप में है, अगर वह खुद नहीं दे पायेंगे तो हमें देना पड़ेगा । इसलिये जहां तक सवाल फारिन एक्सचेंज का है, मौजूदा हालत में फारिन एक्सचेंज जैसा और शिपिंग कम्पनीज को मिलेगा वैसा ही उनको भी मिलेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस कम्पनी के लिए इन रूल्स में एग्जेम्प्शन है ?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या सरकारी शिपिंग कारपोरेशन के लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज का इन्तिजाम इसी आधार पर होता है या उसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से भी कुछ इन्तिजाम किया जायेगा ?

श्री राजबहादुर : यह जो सवाल है यह तो इस समय फारिन एक्सचेंज की कमी के कारण है, और जैसा मैंने कहा, इसमें कोई अपवाद नहीं होगा । अगर फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं है तो सरकारी शिपिंग कम्पनीज के लिए भी नहीं है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the procedure for determining the period allowed to these companies, or to the Shipping Corporation for that matter, to recover the purchase costs by the earning of foreign exchange? Or is there no limitation on the period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have been confronted with foreign exchange difficulty with right from the beginning of the Second Plan. In fact, that was the reason why we evolved the deferred payment scheme for the acquisition of ships under which 33-1/3 per cent. of the loan was paid as downright payment towards the cost and the remainder was to be paid in instalments out of the gross earnings of foreign exchange by the shipping companies. Now it has been decided that hereafter the entire price will be paid from the foreign exchange earned by the ships themselves.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How is the period determined?

Shri Raj Bahadur: What is contemplated by the Finance Ministry is that there shall be a period of two years moratorium during which no payment is to be made. During the third, fourth and fifth year payment will be made at the rate of 10 per cent of the gross foreign exchange earnings of the ships. The remainder will be paid in seven instalments. The total period would thus come to about twelve years.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How has the new policy affected the purchase of ships? Have any new ships been bought after this policy has been inaugurated?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As a matter of fact, it is not a new policy; it is only a variation of the old policy we have adopted and followed. As a matter of fact, it has proved quite successful. So far we have acquired 46 vessels totalling 254,000 GRT at a total cost of Rs. 21.96 crores. Under the new scheme also I hope some acquisitions will be made. In fact, we have already received cetrain proposals.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the foreign exchange earned by the new Jayanti Shipping Company?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now we cannot go into each individual company and the foreign exchange earned by it.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: I put this specific question because an assurance was given in this hon. House by the Minister of Shipping that the Jayanti Shipping Company has been given this concession purely on the assurance given by the Managing director of that Company that whatever foreign exchange the shipping company will earn will go to the purchase of new ships. That is why I have put this question. What is the present position?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think, the hon. Member has not put the terms and conditions under which the loan agreement has been arrived at with the Jayanti Shipping Company. For his information I may say that they have so far got only one tanker which they purchased on a deferred payment basis. That ship particularly has earned Rs. 29 lakhs or Rs. 30 lakhs. That figure is correct upto the end of 31st July. That company is earning foreign exchange which is coming entirely to the country and is adding to its foreign exchange reserves. Apart from that, they have brought Rs. 1·5 crores as paid-up capital which also is going to be in foreign exchange. They have asked for another Rs. 2 crores of capital issue a large part of which is in foreign exchange. So, we are getting foreign exchange even through this company.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mahida.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: My question has been covered. I wanted to know about the number of ships.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have given that information. I said 46 ships totalling 254,000 GIT.

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महेन्द्रघाट स्टेशन पर टिकटों का न बेचा जाना

७९७. **श्री रा० प्र० सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों से बस द्वारा आने वाले हजारों यात्री नित्य प्रतिदिन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के पहलेजाघाट से रेलवे जहाज में सवार हो कर महेन्द्रघाट जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पहलेजाघाट पर टिकट खरीदने वाले यात्रियों को बगैर टिकट के समझा जाता है, और उन्हें नान-बुकिंग चार्ज के रूप में कुछ अधिक भाड़ा देना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि महेन्द्रघाट से पहलेजाघाट के लिए टिकट नहीं बेचे जाते हैं और यात्रियों को लाचार हो कर सोनपुर का टिकट खरीदना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो इन अनियमितताओं को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

जब यात्री केवल एक घाट से दूसरे घाट तक यात्रा करते हैं और जब उनकी यात्रा का कोई भाग रेलवे से तय नहीं होता, तो रेलवे

फैरी को उन्हें ले जाने का अधिकार नहीं है। इन परिस्थितियों में जो यात्री एक घाट से दूसरे घाट तक रेलवे फैरी की यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं, उन्हें बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हुए समझा जाता है और उनसे सोनपुर और दीघाघाट महेन्द्रघाट के बीच की दूरी का किराया और अधि-प्रभार लिया जाता है।

जो यात्री एक घाट से दूसरे घाट पर आते जाते हैं, उनके लिए राज्य सरकार ने अलग से फैरी चलाने का लाइसेंस दे रखा है। रेल से आगे यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के अलावा जो यात्री एक किनारे से दूसरे किनारे पर आना जाना चाहते हैं, उनको इन्हीं फैरी व्यवस्थाओं का उपयोग करना होता है।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this matter was discussed with the Government of Bihar and as a result of that discussion whether any agreement has been reached with the Bihar Government about issuing tickets from Mahendrughat to Pahalezaghat and from Pahalezaghat to Mahendrughat?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No, Sir. My hon. colleague, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, was there. He discussed it with the Minister of PW of the Bihar Government. They have the exclusive right to carry passengers from bank to bank and I think they have leased it for three years now at the rate of Rs. 88,000 per annum to a private party. The Government of Bihar is not willing to allow the Railways to carry passengers from bank to bank.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since there is a possibility of capacity being there to carry passengers from one ghat, that is, from Mahendrughat to the other side, why does the Railway allow the ferry to go empty rather than allow passengers to get into it if they do not travel over some railway? Why do you want to force extra fare on them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The question may be directed to the Bihar Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why should the Railways not allow passengers to go by that? Why should they refer to the Bihar Government?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is what we are willing to do. We can do it; we can transport passengers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When there is capacity available in the ship of the Railways to carry passengers from one ghat to another, why do they not allow passengers to go by it and allow it to go empty?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I think it is a legitimate concern expressed by the hon. Member, if we take a purely commercial view. We would very much like to carry passengers in the railway ferry from one ghat to the other, but we have to respect the wishes of Bihar Government in this respect who have got the exclusive right to carry passengers from one ghat to another.

श्री रा० प्र० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो यात्रियों से अनियमित रूप से पैसा ले लिया जाता है, यह घटवारों और रेलवे अधिकारियों के षडयंत्र के फलस्वरूप हो रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इसका हमें इल्म नहीं है।

I.A.C. and Air Ceylon Pooling of Services

*798. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has reached any understanding with Air Ceylon in regard to the pooling of the services operated by the two Airlines in certain sectors, with a view to avoiding wasteful competition; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the agreement that has been arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Negotiations for a pool arrangement between Indian Airlines Corporation and Air Ceylon have been in progress for some time but have not yet taken any concrete shape.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Is the rationalization that is expected to result from this pooling likely to expedite the proposal of the IAC to link some other capitals in the South, like Trivandrum, with the international trunk route to Ceylon?

Shri Bhagavati: There is no such proposal at present.

Shri Morarka: Is there any proposal that Air Ceylon planes will fly in the country under the new arrangement?

Shri Bhagavati: Nothing has been settled as yet. Everything is in the negotiation stage.

Shri Morarka: Is it under negotiation that Air Ceylon planes will be allowed to fly in the Indian Union?

Shri Bhagavati: I do not think anything can be said at this stage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the difficulties that are being confronted at this moment and this pooling is necessary?

Shri Bhagavati: This pooling has become necessary because there is some decline in traffic because of restrictions put by the Reserve Bank of India. It has become necessary to rationalise traffic and revenue by the setting up of some pooling arrangement.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether this pooling is restricted only to the Scheduled services from Madras to Colombo and Trichi to Colombo or for shuttle services from Madras to Trichi and the south?

Shri Bhagavati: As I have said already, the whole matter is under consideration and negotiation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what are the special benefits which the I.A.C. is going to derive by this sort of pooling?

Shri Bhagavati: Economies in some respects and the idea is to rationalise the frequency of operations between India and Ceylon. The intention is also to reduce frequency so long as the present depression continues.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Deputy Minister said in the reply that the main reason for this pooling is the restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. May I know whether, if these restrictions are removed, the pooling arrangement will be economical to continue?

Shri Bhagavati: I have already said that the whole matter is under examination from all these aspects.

राजस्थान से खरीदा जाने वाला दूध

७९९. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के किन ज़िलों के गांवों से दिल्ली में दूध लाया जाता है ;

(ख) यह दूध राजस्थान में किस भाव पर खरीदा जाता है और दिल्ली में किस भाव पर बेचा जाता है ;

(ग) इस दूध का क्रय-विक्रय कौन सी संस्था करती है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इसके कारण बीकानेर नगर में मिठाइयों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के सभा सचिव (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) बीकानेर ।

(ख) कच्चा दूध गांवों में सीधा उत्पादकों से १३ रुपये ३३ नये पसे प्रति मन के हिसाब से खरीदा जाता है । दिल्ली में आंशिक निर्जीवीकृत दूध को बेचने का भाव २२ रुपये ५० नये पैसे प्रति मन है ।

(ग) दुग्ध का क्रय-विक्रय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना करती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(a) Bikaner.

(b) Raw milk is purchased from the producers direct in the villages at Rs. 13·33 nP per maund. The sale price of pasteurised milk in Delhi is Rs. 22·50 per maund.

(c) Milk is being procured and sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(d) No.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि बीकानेर से दिल्ली में दूध लाने की वजह से वहां के लोगों को दूध नहीं मिल रहा है और इस कारण उनमें बहुत असन्तोष है ?

Shri Shinde: The milk that is procured in the Bikaner district is procured from villages which are far away from Bikaner, beyond 15 to 35 miles. Even formerly, this milk was not being received at Bikaner from these villages. From only 8 villages milk is being procured. That is only cow's milk.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी हिन्दी में भी बता दें, क्योंकि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है, वह मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि जिन गांवों से यह दूध लाया जा रहा है, वे उस शहर से बहुत दूर हैं, जिसका जिक्र करते हुए माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वहां पर महंगाई हो गई है। उनका कहना है कि यहां पर दूध लाने से वहां की महंगाई पर असर नहीं पड़ा है।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : बहुत असर पड़ा है। पहले वहां पर साढ़े पांच रुपया मन

. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में बहस न करें। वह सवाल पूछें।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : अगर सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करना चाहती है, तो वह उसी क्षेत्र में इस दूध को बेचने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती, ताकि वहां के लोगों को दूध मिल जाये और दूध पालकों की हालत सुधर जाय ? वर्तमान व्यवस्था का अर्थ तो वहां के लोगों का शोषण करना है।

Shri Shinde: The procurement was arranged at the instance of the Gosamvardhan council. It was represented to the Government that the cows were not properly fed because milk was sold at a low price, Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 per maund. It was suggested by the Gosamvardhan council that unless the Government helps them by procuring the milk, it would be impossible for the cows to be improved, etc. Therefore, at the instance of the Central Gosamvardhan Council, the scheme was introduced here. Of course, if it is possible to organise a local scheme there, Government would encourage that.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस स्कीम के चालू होने से वहां के गोपालकों को एक तरह की राहत मिली है। पहले उन लोगों को एक मन दूध का सात रुपया मिलता था, जब कि अब तेरह रुपया मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार दूसरे जिलों में भी ऐसी स्कीम लागू करेगी ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह सही है कि पहले बीकानेर शहर वाले दूध बेचने वालों को ९ रुपये प्रति मन देते थे, जब कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के लिये दूध प्राप्त करने के लिए गोसंवर्द्धन कौंसिल उनको तेरह रुपये पांच आने प्रति मन दे रही है ?

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether producers' co-operative societies will be formed at the village level and a co-operative milk union for collecting milk at the district level there?

Shri Shinde: Yes, that is the intention of Government that as far as possible, producers' co-operative societies should be organised.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The Delhi Milk Scheme is also procuring milk from the UP area. May I know the difference in the procurement price in

the Rajasthan area as compared to that in the UP area?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I may submit that the Bikaner supply is mainly with the idea of supplying cow's milk to the Delhi citizens, that is, to those who prefer cow's milk to buffalo's milk. We tried to procure some cow's milk from the UP and Punjab areas also, but we did not succeed. That was the reason why we went to Bikaner. In Bikaner, there were so many cows in the mofussil areas, and milk was sold at a very cheap price; and it was not only that, but milk was not used as milk mainly but it was converted into ghee and it was being used in that way. So, we found that the suggestion of the Central Gosamvardhan Council was something which was worthy of acceptance, and we have accepted, it, and it is a good proposition. Although we started with about eight maunds, now, we are getting daily about 125 maunds, and our idea is to increase the supplies if possible.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: My question was regarding the procurement price.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri K. N. Tiwary.

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the procurement, the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme has now its own organisation. Our idea is to put up a producers' co-operative organisation. As regards the price, the price that we pay in Bikaner will necessarily be less.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that I did not allow the hon. Member to put the question, but the hon. Minister has begun to reply to that. At least the hon. Ministers should look towards me and find out whether that question has been allowed or not.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के चालू होने से पहले देहातों में दूध का भाव क्या था और अब क्या भाव है ? यह दूध केवल यहां के देहातों से दिल्ली में लाया जाता है, या बीकानेर के आस पास के गांवों का भी दूध लाया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर माननीय सदस्य सब इलाकों से आते हैं । वे यह भी चाहते हैं कि यहां पर दूध मिले, लेकिन उसके साथ ही यह भी चाहते हैं कि बाहर से यहां पर दूध न आये ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मेरा कहना है कि यहां पर वहां के देहातों का दूध आता है, बीकानेर के आस-पास के गांवों से नहीं आता है ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the usual purchase price that we pay for the milk supplied to the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, it varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22·50, according to the fat content of the milk that we receive or the milk that we get. As far as Bikaner is concerned, we pay only Rs. 13·33, and that is even four or five rupees more than what they usually get. That is because we have to incur a lot of incidentals by way of transport charges etc. because there are not even the necessary communication facilities in those areas.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल दूसरा है ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि दूध का सवाल बहुत जरूरी है । यह फ़स्ट नेसेसिटी आफ़ लाइफ़ है ।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक सवाल पूछना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैंने अगला सवाल बुला लिया है ।

Posting of Policemen at Level Crossings

*800. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been asked to post policemen at Railway level-crossings to prevent accidents;

(b) whether gatemen will also be posted at unmanned crossings; and

(c) the reactions received, if any, from the State Governments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There are about 19,000 unmanned level crossings (excluding cattle crossings) on Indian Railways. It is neither feasible, nor obligatory, to man all the unmanned level crossings which require manning on local and special considerations and according to developments of road and/or rail traffic, are always reviewed by the Railways in consultation with the Civil Authorities and each case is decided on its own merits.

In view of the increasing number of cases of road vehicles running into level crossing gates, at manned busy level crossings, the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been requested by the Eastern Railway Administration in July, 1962, to consider adoption of the following measures:

(i) to post traffic constables on either side of the busy level-crossing gates specially those on the inter-section with GT. Road so as to effectively control the rash truck drivers;

(ii) to provide bumps on the approaches of busy level crossings so that all road vehicle drivers are compelled to reduce speed while approaching the level crossing gates;

(iii) to institute surprise checks and to ensure that necessary provision embodied in this respect in the Motor Vehicles Rules is rigidly adhered to.

The reaction of the State Governments to the above suggestions has not so far been indicated by them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that it is claimed that it is not possible to man all the unmanned level crossings, and that each case is considered on its merits. May I know whether any decision has been taken up till now to man any of these 19,000 unmanned crossings, and if so, how many?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes. A review is made of all level crossings which should be manned. From the recent review, we are of the view that about 1,100 level crossings which are unmanned should be manned. The matter is under negotiation with State Governments.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The statement further contains certain recommendations which have been made to State Governments. May I know whether this means that the Railway Administration feels that the increasing number of accidents of road vehicles running into level crossing gates is entirely the responsibility of truck drivers and that the railways are not responsible for it at all?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: When the level crossing gate is closed and there is a gate man present there and in spite of that....

Mr. Speaker: Each case would depend on the merits thereof. How can a statement be made covering the whole?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The statement says that they have asked three State Governments to adopt certain measures. All of them relate to measures against truck drivers. Does

this mean that the railways have no responsibility?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Where a level crossing is manned and the gate is closed and in spite of the gate being closed, if a truck driver decides to crash into the gate and breaks it open, there is very little the railways can do about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says:

> "In view of the increasing number of cases of road vehicles running into level crossing gates, at manned busy level crossings, the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been requested by the Eastern Railway Administration in July, 1962, to consider adoption of the following measures....".

May I know why no reference has been made to the other State Governments? Does it mean that there have been no accidents in other States? Or is it for other reasons that they have not been consulted?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The matter was initiated because the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety on the Eastern Railway made a particular reference to this subject. The States concerned on the Eastern Railway are these three. It is only the Eastern Railway which has made this reference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No recommendations have been made to other States? That is very strange. Does it mean that no accidents have occurred in other States?

Mr. Speaker: Here it is limited to.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. Why have not other States been consulted? He should answer that.

Mr. Speaker: Accidents at unmanned level crossings are caused all over the railways. Why is it that only three State Governments have been asked to take these measures?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Eastern Railway has made a reference to these three States. So far we have not received any reply from them. As soon as we receive their replies, we will study them and make a reference to other States, if necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Indian Railways are one. There are no separate entities.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given, that as soon as they get replies from those three States, they will make reference to other States also, if necessary.

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि कुछ रेलवे क्रौसिंग्स के सिगनलों पर न तो प्लेटें हैं और न लाल और हरे कांच हैं ? देश में इतनी दुर्घटनाओं के होने के पश्चात् रेलवे मन्त्रालय के इतने अधिक निश्चिंत होने का कारण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कारण तो यही हो सकता है कि आपने पहले यह सवाल नहीं किया ।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : अब चूंकि सवाल किया है इसलिये हम खास तवज्जह देंगे । वे मेहरबानी करके यह बतला दें कि कौन से स्टेशनों पर कांच नहीं हैं और उनको किस जगह की शिकायत है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : मैं बतला सकता हूं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं बतलाना है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Railway Administration has taken any steps to implement the hon. Speaker's suggestion that vehicular traffic should stop at the level crossing before proceeding, as in the USA. If so, with what effect?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I stated, we have made a reference to three State Governments and we have suggested that bumps should be provided. We have also suggested that all vehicles should stop, look and go. These are the suggestions which have to be carried out by the State Governments and the road authorities as the Railways cannot enforce them.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know whether any specific instruction has been given to the States and whether policemen are posted at level crossings to see that vehicular traffic does not proceed in such a way and follow the suggestion made by the hon. Speaker—as it is a helpful suggestion.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I submitted before, we have made a reference to three State Governments and we are awaiting their reply. Later on, we will what has to be done.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from that reference, I might again repeat my suggestion that if that rule is enforced, then, probably, the passengers in the bus themselves would exercises an influence with the bus driver and see that he does not move, bus stops and goes. Even if there is no policeman, the passengers themselves will exercise vigilance and a check on the driver that because that rule has been made he should stop there before crossing. That is being done in other countries. I have seen it. Therefore it was that I suggested it. Government might consider it.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या यह सत्य है कि रेलवे लाइन आने से पहले सैकड़ों वर्ष पुराने रास्तों पर रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने वहां स्लीपर्स लगा दिये हैं और रास्ता रोक दिया है, वहां पर कोई चपड़ासी की व्यवस्था नहीं है जिस कारण से कि गाड़ियां दूसरी साइड से आ जाती हैं और वहां फंस जाती हैं जिसके कि कारण ऐक्सीडेंट होने का भी बहुत अंदेशा रहता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल हो गया ।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : रेलवे क्रौसिंग के पास लोकल भाषा में क्या कोई ऐसे बोर्ड लगाये गये हैं जिनमें कि यह लिखा हो कि गाड़ी इस वक्त आने वाली है, गाड़ी आने का टाइम लिखा हो, यदि नहीं हो, तो क्या इस तरह के बोर्ड लगाने के बारे में रेलवे मन्त्रालय विचार करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप दूसरी तरफ चले गये ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that where the gates are manned, the drivers forcibly cross the level crossings and therefore the railway is not responsible. How many such cases have been brought to the notice of the Railways and what action has been taken against those people?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nambiar.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question has not been answered, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed that question.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the lay-outs of the railway gates at the crossings are so badly conceived that in many cases these accidents are always likely to be more? In view of that fact, may I know whether Government are prepared to re-lay out those actual crossings and see that straightening of the road is done as far as possible?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In some cases, the road is deliberately curved so that the road vehicles will have to slow down. That is one of the objects of curving the roads—controlling speed. If we find that there is any level crossing where the road alignment is such that it is dangerous for road traffic, we shall certainly consider it. The hon. Member may point out such cases.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister said that there are 1100 unmanned crossings. (*Interruption*) Have they estimated the cost involved in manning all these?

Mr. Speaker: That has been said in answer to the debate that was raised here.

Supply of Railway Equipment by British Firm

*801. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed by the Railway Board with a British firm for the supply and installation of Overhead equipment for railway electrification in Calcutta region;

(b) if so, the total cost involved;

(c) how this cost is going to be met; and

(d) what are the terms and conditions of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V Ramaswamy): (a) During the III Plan two contracts have so far been awarded to a British firm.

(b). The total cost involved is Rs. 1,62,44,619.00 (Rupees one crore sixty two lakhs fortyfour thousand six hundred and nineteen).

(c). The foreign exchange content of these contracts will be met from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Loans.

(d). The firm is to supply, erect and commission 25 kV A.C. overhead equipment including wires, fittings, insulators etc. It has also to maintain the installation for 12 months after commissioning. An important condition of the contract is that indigenous materials should be used to the maximum possible extent. Works on the two contracts are due to be completed in March '63 and October '63.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Indian firms were asked to give their tenders for this? May I also know whether the Ministry propose to electrify other zones also?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was a global tender. One Indian firm also tendered. But, since the British firm's tender was the lowest the contract was given to that firm.

Supply of Electric Locomotives by Japanese Firm

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*802. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri B. K. Das:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have placed orders for supply of Electrific Locomotives on some Japanese firm;

(b) whether any contract has been signed for this;

(c) number of locomotives ordered; and

(d) when the supply will be received?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, in December, 1961.

(c). 28 Mixed Traffic type AC Broad Gauge locomotives.

(d). Delivery is expected to commence in March 1963 and be completed by the middle of 1964.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the cost involved in all these?

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible to listen to the hon. Member. He should speak more loudly. Supplementary questions should come as shooting arrows.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I speak loudly, Sir.

Shri Shanawaz Khan: The cost of the 28 broad gauge AC locomotives is Rs. 2,68,07,139; spares, Rs. 14,29,286

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that the spares have been ordered from the Japanese firm. May I know it is not a fact that these are manufactured in the Chittaranjan factory? If so, what is the necessity for giving orders to this Japanese firm?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not a fact.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether global tenders were invited; and if not, why the Japanese firm was entrusted with the work?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Global tenders were invited and the Japanese firm's tender was the lowest.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether there is any special advantage with these locomotives over other locomotives?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These locomotives are as good as any other locomotives; only, they are cheaper.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Japan has any special characteristics for producing these locomotives that other countries do not have?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Global tenders were invited and we placed the orders on the country which is prepared to supply the locomotives to us at the cheapest cost.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what effort has been made to manufacture these engines indigenously?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the hon. House is aware, we have already started manufacturing DC electric locomotives at Chittaranjan. We have manufactured 10 and we are now thinking of manufacturing AC electric locomotives at Chittaranjan in the the near future.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the payment will be made in rupee currency or in foreign exchange? Why were tenders from India and from abroad kept at par?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am not aware of any tenders being received from Indian firms. Because the IAC locomotives. . .

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the hon. Member means that Indians should have preference over others, other things being equal.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Electric locomotives are not manufactured in India.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not yet.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: How does the cost of the Indian manufactured locomotive work out in comparison with the imported Japanese one?

Shri Shanawaz Khan: These orders are for AC electric locomotives. No AC locomotives are being manufactured in India at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why not?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are going to do that.

Mr. Speaker: How can there be a comparison if they are not being manufactured?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Yet, there can be some comparison.

Mr. Speaker: There can be no comparison.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार ने ब्राडगेज के लिये ही लोकोमोटिव्ज के आर्डर दिये हैं या गरीब मीटर गेज के लिये भी कुछ आर्डर दिये गये हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मीटर गेज के लिये भी टेंडर्ज दिये गये हैं और उम्मीद है कि वे टेंडर्ज बहुत जल्दी फाइनलाइज किये जायेंगे ।

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how much foreign exchange has been allotted for the purchase of these locomotives, and how long will it take to make the country self-sufficient in the production of such locomotives?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have stated already that for these 28 locomotives the cost is Rs. 2,82,36,425. We hope t be in a position to manufacture 60 to 70 A.C. locomotives by the end of the third Plan.

2 Construction of New Vessels

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

(a) whether Government have of late approved two schemes for granting loans for the construction of new vessels on scientific lines and for merchandising the existing sailing vessels;

(b) if so, how much amount has been set apart for these schemes; and

(c) the broad outlines of these schemes?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to the scheme for mechanisation (and not merchandising of existing sailing vessels) and construction of new sailing vessels on scientific line. Provision to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 85 lakhs respectively exists in the Third Five Year Plan for these two schemes. It has been proposed that the Maritime State Governments concerned should grant the financial assistance involved to the sailing vessels operators on the basis of loans received by those Governments from the Central Government. They have, accordingly, been addressed and further action will be taken on receipt of their replies.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many new vessels will be built and how many sailing vessels will be merchandised through these loans according to the present scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Initially, the allocations were made on the basis that locally manufactured diesel engines should be available for this. On that basis, the number was 100, to be mechanised, and 85 for new construction. Since then a change has taken place because locally manufactured engines are not yet available and now the anticipated number, for which the sanction has been asked from the Planning Commission is 50 for mechanisation and 79 for new construction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the loan scheme will cover both private and the public sector enterprises?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These are entirely by the private agencies. I do not think the Government owns any sailing vessel.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any of the maritime State Governments has agreed in principle to participate in these two schemes?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have addressed them; we hope that they will act in the matter. That is our hope. But I cannot say if anyone of them has yet signified its assent to this.

3 Community Development

*804. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Community Develop-**

ment, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the development pattern in Community Development Programme after the second stage of Community Development blocks; and

(b) if not devised, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No separate development pattern in Community Development Programme after the second stage of Community Development Blocks has been laid down. The development programmes as in stage II are to be continued by the State Government with its own resources and the departmental funds for development as also local resources that may be raised.

(b) By the time the C.D. Blocks complete their stage II, the system of channelising development expenditure through the Blocks would have been well established and a nucleus provision through a schematic budget as during Stage I and Stage II of a Block is not considered necessary.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: How many Stage II blocks have been completed by April, 1962?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Actually, only 145 blocks have now been completed: 59 in October, 1961 and 86 in April, 1962.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the hon. Minister's reply, as the blocks are lying idle since a year and a half, may I know whether the Government is contemplating to have an evaluation committee to see that if the blocks have not reached the development pattern, they would like to be continued either by the central assistance or by the State Governments?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Actually, this question was considered by the Ministers' Conference in 1961. It was also considered at the Ministers' Conference in 1962. A decision has been taken that in the post Stage II blocks, where the blocks have not actually come in as units of planning and development, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh will be made per year for each block.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that most of these post-intensive blocks have a top-heavy administration and the development has come to a standstill, with the result that there is discontentment and dissatisfaction among the people in regard to the working of these post-intensive blocks?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: If he is talking of the Stage II blocks, they are working. If he is talking of the post-Stage II blocks, the number of blocks is only limited. They are 145. It is true that because of inadequacy of funds, there is some programme which is slow. But we have reiterated the decision taken and we are writing to the State Governments about it.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

3 Agricultural Cess

*795. **Shri Solanki:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) how much money was collected by Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1960-61 and 1961-62 by way of agricultural cess;

(b) how much out of this was spent on the staff at the Headquarters; and

(c) how much was spent on Central Research in the fields?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Receipts	1960-61 Rs.	1961-62 Rs.	Expenditure	1960-61 Rs.	1961-62 Rs.
(i) Receipts from Agricultural Produce Cess .	49,57,590	52,03,755	(i) Expenditure on staff at the Headquarters. .	9,46,157	10,79,063
(ii) Other income .	14,83,873	16,39,693	(ii) Expenditure on Research and other schemes .	80,11,797	46,92,745
TOTAL .	64,41,463	68,43,448	TOTAL .	89,57,954	57,71,808

Printing of Air India Brochure in Japan

*796. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that "Air India" had got printed brochure entitled "Magically you are a Maharajah" in Japan through advertising agents in the U.S.A.;

(b) the number of copies printed and the total cost of publication;

(c) why it was not printed in India; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange involved in this?

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

(b) 150,000 copies and the total cost of publication was Rs. 1,85,557.32.

(c) Efforts were made to get the Brochure printed in India by contacting the leading Printers of the country but they did not accept the job as they did not have the mechanical facility to print on the tissue paper by silk screen process. Moreover, the art paper and the tissue paper of the required quality were not available in India.

(d) The entire cost of publication of Rs. 1,85,557.32 was in foreign exchange.

Japanese Style Gardens in New Delhi

*804-A. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has undertaken to set up Japanese Style Gardens to beautify New Delhi;

(b) what are the details including the financial implications of this scheme; and

(c) in what manner the scheme is proposed to be implemented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

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

'एयर इंडिया पर विदेशी यात्रा का प्रभाव

८०५. श्री यु० द० सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री ७ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में भारी कमी होने के कारण एयर इण्डिया अपनी कुछ उड़ानें (फ्लाइट्स) रद्द करने का विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Export of Raw Sugar

*806. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has proposed to export raw sugar to certain countries;

(b) if so, which are the countries under contemplation; and

(c) what is the present international price of raw sugar vis-a-vis its cost of production in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Japan, Republic of Korea, South Vietnam, North Africa, West Europe, South America and Canada.

(c) The present international price for raw sugar as reflected by London Daily Price is £27.00 per ton C.I.F. U.K. 96° basis. As raw sugar is not at present being produced in India, it is not possible to give its cost of production, but present estimates indicate that this cost may not be much lower than the cost of producing white crystals.

नेपाल को चीनी का निर्यात

८०७. **श्री योगेन्द्र झा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में भारतीय चीनी के मुकाबले रूसी चीनी सस्ती तथा सुलभ होने के कारण नेपाल में भारतीय चीनी की खपत पर संकट आ गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय चीनी उद्योग तथा चीनी निर्यात पर इसका क्या असर होगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि रूसी सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत रूसी चीनी नेपाल भेजी जा रही है । तथापि इस आयात से भारतीय चीनी उद्योग पर कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

कोसी बांध का निर्माण कार्य

*८०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भीमनगर के पास बनने वाले कोसी बांध के मिट्टी बांध के लिये पत्थर इकट्ठा करने का काम हाल ही में स्थगित करना पड़ा है, क्योंकि नेपाली अधिकारियों ने छतरा के इलाके में पत्थर निकालने का काम रोक दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) इस कठिनाई को दूर करके बांध निर्माण के कार्य को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है ।

विवरण

बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार नेपाल पुलिस ने अचानक ही कुछ गलतफहमी के कारण ३१ जुलाई, १९६२ को ६—३०

बजे सायं कोसी रेलवे पर गाड़ियों के आवागमन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया । बिहार सरकार ने नेपाल राज्य के स्थानीय अधिकारियों से तुरन्त बातचीत की और यह प्रतिबन्ध ५ अगस्त, १९६२ को ८ बजे सायं से उठा लिया गया । गाड़ियां पुनः पहले की नाईं चलने लगीं, चाहे बहुत थोड़ी देर के लिये ही ।

नेपाल पुलिस ने पुनः ६ अगस्त, १९६२ को ६ बजे सायं से गाड़ियों के आवागमन को बन्द कर दिया । इससे कोसी बारेज स्थल को पत्थरों का यातायात सर्वथा बन्द हो गया है । इस विषय में नेपाल सरकार से फिर बातचीत की गई और यह पता चला है कि प्रतिबन्ध को उठाने के लिये आदेश जारी हो गये हैं, यद्यपि बीरनगर में स्थानीय अधिकारियों को यह अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं ।

3 **Fall in Jamuna Water Level at Delhi**

***809. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement by the Commissioner of Delhi Corporation that the Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department had drawn water from the Jamuna in breach of an agreement causing a drop in the level of the river;

(b) whether Government have noted the rejoinder of the Irrigation Secretary to the Uttar Pradesh Government pointing out that the availability of water at the power-house was greatly reduced by the closure of the barrage at Wazirabad and that there was no demand for irrigation at present on the Agra Canal which takes off from Okhla; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to reconcile these apparently contradictory statements and give the public a real picture of the impasse?

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

(b) In subsequent correspondence between the Secretary, Irrigation and Power Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, and the Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation, the former clarified that the Uttar Pradesh authorities did not draw any water for irrigation purposes as there was no demand then for irrigation on the Agra Canal, which takes off from Okhla. He further clarified that there was a mild flood in the Yamuna a few days before the incident, and, as usual, the gates of the Okhla weir were lowered to let the flood water out. This might have resulted in the lowering of the water level at the Delhi Power Station.

3 **P. & T. Board**

***810. Shri Ansar Harvani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of members of the P. & T. Board;

(b) whether any tenure has been fixed for a member;

(c) if so, what is it;

(d) whether the post of Member (Administration) has been reserved for Officers of the Postal Service or this is to be rotated between officers of the two services, *viz.*, Posts and Telegraphs;

(e) if so, whether any rules in this behalf have been laid down;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There are at present six Members of the P. & T. Board, including Member (Finance), and excluding D.G.P. & T. who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (g). According to Govt. orders in the matter the post of Member (Administration) is open to

officers of the Senior Administrative Grade of the P & T. Department belonging to both the Branches—Postal and Telegraph—who can be posted against this post as the exigencies of service demand.

P. & T. Advisory Committees

*811. **Shri Siddiah:**
Shri P. N. Kayal:
Shri Sonavane:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committees at the divisional level in all the P. & T. circles of the country;

(b) if so, by which time the constitution of such committees will be finalised; and

(c) the main functions of these committees?

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

(b) and (c). It is being examined.

D.V.C. Navigational Canal

*812. **Dr. Saradish Roy:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether the Union Government, Damodar Valley Corporation and West Bengal State Government have come to an agreement that with the commissioning of D.V.C. Navigation Canal, less amount of water for irrigation will be supplied from the D.V.C. canal system; and

(b) if so, what are the conditions and how it will affect the area of irrigable land?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The question of availability of water for all-the-year-round navigation in the light of irrigation and other requirements is being examined by the West Bengal Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Licences

*813. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio licences of all types not renewed upto the 31st March, 1962;

(b) whether there is any wholetime Officer at the head of each postal circle to supervise arrangements for recovery of radio licence dues; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been consulted in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, in seven postal circles out of fifteen. The rest of the Circles did not justify a wholetime officer on the basis of the standards laid down by an interministerial meeting.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Rice

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

(a) whether superior quality Indian rice is going to be exported abroad for the first time since 1947; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Certain exports of rice on trade account were made in previous years, but after 1956 the commercial export of rice from India was banned. It is now proposed to allow the export of limited quantities of superior rice

from India for the use of Indian nationals abroad. The export will be channelled through the State Trading Corporation. The details of the scheme are at present under consideration.

Medical Auxiliary Workers

*815. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for training of medical auxiliary workers to help overcome the shortage of medical personnel in the country;

(b) if so, whether a committee was appointed last year to consider this question;

(c) whether that committee has submitted its report; and

(d) what are the recommendations of the committee?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 90].

Bhakra Generating Capacity

*816. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total generating capacity at Bhakra at present;

(b) the main scheme of the distribution of power to various regions, to which power supply was promised;

(c) whether any complaints about the low voltage have been received; and

(d) if so, what measures have been taken to overcome this?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) 366 M.W. firm capacity.

(b) The power available, after meeting the demands of the common pool consumers *viz.* Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Nangal Fertilizer Factory, is distributed between Punjab and Rajasthan in the proportion of 84.78 : 15.22. The actual distribution is the responsibility of the Government of Punjab.

(c) Yes. Two complaints were received—one from a cement factory in Punjab and the other from the Rajasthan State Electricity Board.

(d) The complaint of the cement factory was removed by conversion of the 33 KV sub-station at Bhiwani to 132 KV. In regard to the other complaint, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board was advised by the Punjab State Electricity Board to improve the voltage by installing suitable static capacitors or by raising the capacity of transformers. The voltage will improve further when the main transmission lines are converted from 132 KV to 220 KV.

उत्तर प्रदेश व जम्मू और काश्मीर में बिजली घर

८१७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश व जम्मू और काश्मीर में कुछ बिजलीघर स्थापित करने के लिये रूमानिया के साथ भारत सरकार की बातचीत चल रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे बिजलीघर किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे और उनमें से प्रत्येक की विद्युत् उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी ; और

(ग) उस बातचीत में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Tibbia College, Delhi

*818. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'condensed course' training class of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi has not started in the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The course could not be started during the current year since only a very few applications were received. Further the whole subject of training in Ayurveda and Unani has to be reviewed in view of the views of the Planning Commission and recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee.

Tele-Communication between Calcutta and Delhi

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

(a) whether there have been frequent breakdowns in the last three weeks in teleprinter communication between Delhi and Calcutta resulting in much suffering to the Newspapers, Commercial establishments and some Government offices;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to normalise the service; and

(c) what are the main causes of the breakdowns?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). There were breakdowns but because of alternative routing being provided, the telegraph service was not dislocated. The Calcutta-Delhi route is now normal and the alternative routing arrangements have been withdrawn.

(c) There was a breakdown of the coaxial cable in three places. The faults have been rectified.

Godown in Calcutta

2262. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot of land in Calcutta was taken on lease on 1st September, 1958 for construction of an air-conditioned godown;

(b) the amount of monthly rent paid till now;

(c) whether it is a fact that even plans and estimates of the godown have not been approved as yet; and

(d) the necessity of taking land on lease before plans and estimates were approved?

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

(b) Rs. 16,712.08 nP.

(c) The plans and estimates of the godown have already been approved and the construction work has started.

(d) Acquisition of land is an essential pre-requisite to the preparation of site plans and estimates as their preparation depends on the actual position and area of the land on which construction is to be done.

Jaffna Tobacco

2263. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be please to state:

(a) whether the possibilities of growing and curing Jaffna tobacco in Kerala have been explored; and

(b) if so, with what results?

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

(b) The trial cultivation in Kerala State during the past four years has proved that Jaffna tobacco can successfully be raised in the coastal area.

लखनऊ डिवीजन में लेवल क्रासिंग

२२६४. **श्री रणजय सिंह** : क्या **रेलवे मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ डिवीजन (उ० रे०) में कितने फाटक (समपार) ऐसे हैं जिन पर अभी दरवाजे नहीं लगे हैं ;

(ख) लखनऊ और वाराणसी के मध्य मैन लाइन पर कितने समपारों पर दरवाजे लगे हैं और कितनों पर अभी नहीं हैं ;

(ग) लखनऊ और वाराणसी के मध्य मैन लाइन पर कितने तथा कहां-कहां के समपारों पर दरवाजे लगाने का विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) कब तक ये दरवाजे लग जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) ३६३ ।

(ख) फाटकों वाले समपार ११४ और बिना फाटकों वाले ५२ ।

(ग) और (घ). अभी किसी समपार पर नहीं। कुछ भीड़-भाड़ वाले समपारों पर, जहां चौकीदार नहीं हैं, चौकीदार रखने के प्रश्न पर, राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Rigs Purchased by Andhra Pradesh

2265. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rigs the Government of Andhra Pradesh agreed to take on the advice of the Central Government and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) whether any specifications of the Russian Rigs were supplied by Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the State Government for their examination; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has received the acceptability of the State Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Ten Rigs involving foreign exchange of about Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The Andhra Government wants to see a Russian Rig in actual operation before making up its mind. It is being advised to contact the Government of Madras which is expecting delivery of a Russian Rig shortly.

Additional Trains for Andhra Pradesh

2266. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, if any, submitted to the Centre to meet the inadequacy of train facilities in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the action taken so far regarding the proposals; and

(c) if any proposals are pending, when they are expected to be examined?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement, giving the information, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 91].

National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

2267. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in the Second Plan and the amount approved in the Third Plan for National Highways in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh expressed their views that the allocation was inadequate to meet their immediate requirements; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration for the enhancement of the allocation?

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

		Rs. lakhs
(a) (i) The total expenditure incurred in the Second Plan.		357·10
(ii) The amount approved of in the Third Plan.	(i) New works	105·91
	(ii) Spill-over from Second to Third Plan	238·28

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The State Government have recommended additional works estimated to cost Rs. 122·43 lakhs for inclusion in the Third Plan. Due to paucity of funds the recommendations cannot be accepted in full. The question of including some additional National Highway works of urgent nature, is however under consideration.

Madras-Calcutta Road

2268. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras-Calcutta Road (National Highway) which runs about 600 miles in Andhra Pradesh through its most populated districts containing 40 per cent of its population, had not received adequate attention so far; and

(b) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for cement-concreting the National Highway at least from Tada to Visakhapatnam so as to meet the intensity of traffic varying from 300 tons to 6000 tons a day and to avoid breakdown in the communications?

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

(b) No proposal for cement concreting National Highway from Tada to Visakhapatnam is under consideration. A traffic intensity of 6000 tons per day can be carried by roads surfaced with bituminous material as by cement concrete.

Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance in Andhra

2269. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for Third Five Year Plan under the scheme for development of State roads of Inter-State and economic importance had been forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Central Government;

(b) if so, the works referred to and their total estimated cost; and

(c) the action taken upon their proposals?

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

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 92].

(c) The proposals are being examined.

P. and T. Quarters

2270. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sites for Posts and Telegraph quarters were proposed for acquisition during 1960-61 at Adoni, Cuddapah, Guntur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vijayavada;

(b) if so, action taken so far; and

(c) if acquired, when the construction of quarters will be taken up?

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

(b) Land taken over at Adoni, Cuddapah and Shrikakulam. Acquisition proceedings for site at Visakhapatnam and Vijayavada are in progress. Proposal for acquisition of site at Guntur is still under consideration.

(c) The construction of the quarters will be done by CPWD. Plans and drawings are to be prepared and estimates are to be sanctioned. This procedure generally takes about two to three years. Efforts will be made to expedite building construction as far as possible.

Sites for P & T Buildings

2271. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sites for Post office buildings were acquired during 1960-61 at Gudur, Proddatur and Vijayavada (Buckinghampet);

(b) if so, whether construction work has been taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) The position with respect to the three Post Office buildings is as follows:

Gudur—Working drawings to be prepared.

Proddatur—Preliminary estimates to be prepared.

Vijayavada (Buckinghampet)—Preliminary drawings to be prepared.

P & T Buildings

2272. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of construction of office buildings at the following places:

Adoni—Post and Telegraph

Amalapuram—Post Office Extension

Kakinada—Post and Telegraph

Kurnool—Post and Telegraph

Ongole—Extension Post Office

Srikakulam—Head Post Office

Secunderabad—Head Post Office

Visakhapatnam—Post and Telegraphs

Warangal—Head Post Office

Snakapalli—Telephone Exchange

Hyderabad (Gowhi Guda)—Telephone Exchange

Ongole—Telephone Exchange

Srikakulam—Telephone Exchange;

(b) the estimated cost of each construction; and

(c) when each construction is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Information is in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 93].

Telephone Exchange at Pulivendala

2273. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made for opening of a telephone exchange at Pulivendala, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) A 25 line auto exchange has been sanctioned.

Mental Health in Punjab

2274. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes for mental health are proposed for Punjab during the Third Plan period;

(b) what is the total financial outlay on mental health during the Third Plan in Punjab;

(c) how many beds there are for mental health patients in Punjab; and

(d) how many estimated cases of mental patients are requiring hospitalisation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The following schemes for Mental Health are proposed for Punjab during the Third Plan period:

(i) Establishment of Mental Hospital, Patiala.

(ii) Additional essential building in the Punjab Mental Hospital, Amritsar.

(iii) Construction of additional accommodation for incurable patients in the Punjab Mental Hospital, Amritsar.

(iv) Psychiatric out-patient clinic at District Headquarters Hospitals.

(b) The total financial allocation for the above schemes during the Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 8,10,000.

(c) 600.

(d) No reliable information in this regard is available as no survey of mental diseases has been carried out so far in the Punjab.

Tube Wells in Punjab

2275. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether experimental tube-wells were drilled in Punjab;

(b) if so, the number of tube-wells drilled so far, or that are being drilled, District-wise; and

(c) how many of the drilled tube-wells were found successful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The number of exploratory bores drilled in 1957-58 in the various districts of the Punjab and the number found successful are given below:

District	No. of exploratory bores drilled.	No. of exploratory bores found successful.
1. Gurgaon	15	2
2. Rohtak	3	
3. Mohindargarh	5	
4. Hissar	5	
5. Ambala	6	4
6. Hoshiarpur	4	1
TOTAL	38	7

Construction of a Bridge near Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi

2276. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 527 on the 3rd May, 1962 regarding over/under Bridge near Safdarjang Airport, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether any further developments have since taken place in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wagon Breaking Cases on Railways

2277. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently wagon breaking cases on the Indian Railways are increasing alarmingly;

(b) if so, its effect on the claims for compensation against railways;

(c) the steps Government are taking or propose to take to check the prevailing evil; and

(d) the role played by Railway employees in these cases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The following preventive measures already exist on Railways:

(i) vulnerable sections are pinpointed with a view to keeping a special eye thereon;

(ii) Goods trains are escorted in the vulnerable areas;

(iii) Foot patrolling by armed men is arranged in the affected areas;

(iv) Close liaison is maintained with the G.R.P. and the Distt. Police at all levels;

(v) desperate and violent criminals are even fired at to protect Railway property and person;

(vi) basic security measures have been provided in the yards;

(vii) wagons containing valuable commodities are invariably E. P. locked;

(viii) Railways staff who are mainly concerned with the protection of property incharge of the Railways are doing their best to prevent crime. Any dereliction or negligence of duty or complicity with criminals on their part is dealt with seriously.

Research-cum-Testing Centres for Agricultural implements

2278. **Shri Himmatsinhji:**
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:

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

(a) whether Government have set up Research-*cum*-Testing Centres in improved Agricultural Implements; and

(b) if so, where and at what cost?

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

(b) Research, Testing and Training Centres in Improved Agricultural Implements have so far been established at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and in Coimbatore (Madras), Burdwan (West Bengal), Jhotwada (Rajasthan), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Simla (Himachal Pradesh). Approval of the Government of India has also been conveyed for the establishment of similar centres in all other States except in Jammu and Kashmir. The State Governments concerned are taking steps to establish these Centres.

2. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Central Institute of Pedology & Soil Mechanics

2279. **Shri Himmatsinhji:**
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Institute of Pedology and Soil Mechanics; and

(b) if so, which site has been selected for it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A scheme for the establishment of a Central Institute of Pedology & Soil Mechanics has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. Its location has not yet been decided.

Fellowship For Post-Matric Studies in Agriculture

2280. **Shri Himmatsinhji:**
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:

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

(a) whether Government propose to award fellowship for post-matric Studies in agriculture instead of post-graduate studies; 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). A proposal for award of scholarships for post-matric studies in Agriculture is under consideration of Government. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Agricultural Instructional Films

2281. **Shri Himmatsinhji:**
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:

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

(a) how many Agricultural Instructional Films have been produced in the country so far during the past three years; and

(b) what is the phased programme for producing such films during the current Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Eleven agricultural instructions films have been produced on behalf of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the past three years.

(b) About 40 films during the Third Five Year Plan period at the rate of 6—8 films per year.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

2282. **Shri Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given or proposed to be given to Orissa Government for Rural Electrification during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the number of towns and villages electrified in the State during the Second Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been earmarked for loan assistance to the Government of Orissa for rural electrification during the Third Plan period.

(b) 86.

Irrigation in Orissa

2283. **Shri Mallick:**
Shri Ulaka:

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted a scheme for light irrigation especially in drought and flood affected areas to take up during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount provided for such schemes during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No scheme for Light Irrigation in drought and flood affected areas for implementation during the Third Plan period has been received from the Government of Orissa so far and the question of making financial provision in the Plan does not, therefore, arise.

It may, however, be mentioned that the State Government in its Minor Irrigation Programme during the Third Plan has provided for the following scheme and a provision of Rs. 304 lakhs has been made during the Third Plan:

1. Minor Irrigation.

2. Tubewells.

3. Lift Irrigation including Rusi Kulya Basin. In accordance with the revised procedure which is in vogue since 1958-59 only broad groups of schemes are indicated by the State Governments in their annual plans and it is left to the State Governments to work out the details of individual schemes. The actual implementation of the schemes and the areas in which they are to be implemented are entirely within the discretion of the State Government.

Model and Vital Statistical Unit, Nagpur

2284. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons are being deputed from his Ministry for training to Model and Vital Statistical Unit, Nagpur; and

(b) if so, how many of them will be trained during the Third Plan?

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

(b) About 250 candidates (from the Centre and various States) are expected to be trained during the Third Plan Period.

Branch Post Office in Bikrampur

2285. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subject of re-opening of the branch post office in Bikrampur, Madhya Pradesh, has been further examined;

(b) whether the District Advisory Committee, Narsinghpur, has strongly recommended that it be reopened in Bikrampur;

(c) whether the local residents have undertaken to make good any loss;

(d) whether any decision has been taken; and

(e) if not, at what stage the matter rests?

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

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). The office can be opened on non-returnable contribution basis only. An undertaking from interested parties regarding payment of the same to cover the loss on the working of the office and deposit of the required amount in advance in the post office is awaited.

Flood Control in Madras State

2286. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any detailed scheme from Madras State for flood control measures during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government; and

(c) the amount granted by Central Government during the floods of 1961-62?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the State Government had not asked for provision of funds for flood control during the Third Five Year Plan, no provision for this purpose was made for 1961-62.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in Madras

2287. **Shri Rajaram:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation and power schemes from Government of Madras which are pending at present with the Central Government for sanction; and

(b) how many such schemes have been rejected during the last one year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) There are two power schemes and one irrigation scheme pending at present with the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) None.

Accommodation for Railway Employees at Sohagpur, C. Rly.

2288. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether several railway employees at Sohagpur, Central Railway (Madhya Pradesh) have not been provided with proper housing accommodation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when such accommodation will be provided to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). It has not been possible to provide accommodation for all the railway staff at any of the stations due to paucity of funds. At Sohagpur also about 40 per cent of essential staff have so far been provided with quarters. More quarters will be constructed as and when funds become available.

Class IV P & T Employees

2289. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV employees in Central Circle (Posts and Telegraphs) who, in spite of continuous service without break, since 1957, have not been granted quasi-permanent certificates;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is proposed to issue such certificates to those employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagawati): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Class IV P & T Employees

2290. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some class IV emloyees of Posts and Telegraphs Central Circle passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination after their appointment during the last five years;

(b) whether, under the Rules and Regulations, passing of such an examination entitles them to any promotion;

(c) if so, whether such employees as have passed the examination have been given promotion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid no the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, till the year 1960. Between the years 1951 and 1960, permanent and quasi-permanent Class IV employees who passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination while in service were eligible to be brought on to the approved list for promotion to the grades of Clerks and Telephone Operators without being required to pass any other recruitment or promotion test.

Road Between Narnaul and Singhane

2291. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of construction of road between Narnaul, District Mohindergarh, Punjab, and Singhane, District Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan;

(b) whether this road is going to constitute a part of the National Highway connecting Delhi to Jodhpur| Bikaner up to the Pakistan Border adjoining Rajasthan; and

(c) by when this road is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A scheme for the construction of a road from Singhana to Narnaul within Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.70 lakhs is included in the proposals submitted by the Government of Rajasthan for grants-in-aid for schemes of State roads of inter-State or economic importance in the Third Five-Year Plan. These proposals are being examined. The proposed Singhana-Narnaul road, if and when constructed, would be a State road and would not form part of any national highway.

Target of Agricultural Schemes

2292. **Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what percentage of expenditure and physical target has been planned for all agricultural schemes as a whole during the first two years of the Third Plan of the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On the basis of the anticipated expenditure during 1961-62 as reported by the States and approved outlays for 1962-63, the expenditure in the first two years on agricultural schemes (comprising agricultural production, minor irrigation and soil conservation programme) works out to 34:4% of the Third Plan provision. A statement showing tentative physical targets under important agricultural programmes is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 94].

Excavation of Lower Damodar River in West Bengal

2293. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) whether any programeme has been drawn up during the Third Plan for excavation of Lower Damodar river in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned for the scheme; and

(c) when the execution of the scheme will start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. A scheme for canalising the Lower Damodar from Begua Hana up to the Hooghly has been included in the State Third Plan under the Flood Control Programme.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for the Scheme in the Third Plan.

(c) Execution of the Scheme will be taken in hand after it is finalised.

Soil Conservation

2294. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) the amount allocated for soil conservation in the Third Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken for the coordination of the flood control programme with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power;

(c) the different schemes made operative for soil conservation which are helpful for flood controls, State-wise; and

(d) what is the success in their implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

(b) The flood control programme falls partly within the sphere of the Central Flood Control Board and the River Commissions set up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and partly within the sphere of the Central Soil Conservation Board under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The Minister for Agriculture is a member of the Central Flood Control Board and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is represented on the various River Commissions.

The Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Member (Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation) of the Central Water and Power Commission, are members of the Central Soil Conservation Board. Besides, the Director Soil Conservation in the Central Water and Power Commission, who is in charge of the soil conservation programme in river valley catchments, attends the meetings of these bodies.

(c) All soil conservation schemes in the hilly areas involving afforestation, pasture development, control over grazing, terracing, construction of check dams, gully plugging, slip control, training of *nalas* and *chos*, etc. are helpful as flood control measures. Such measures of soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects including fire protection, also serve the same purpose indirectly. Information regarding the specific extent to which the individual schemes included in the State Plans serve such areas, is not available.

(d) Reports on the progress achieved under such schemes during the third plan period are not yet available from all the States.

Power Production in Orissa

2295. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of power production in Orissa and whether full production is maintained;

(b) whether the present capacity will fully meet the requirements of Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to fill up the gap and what are the next schemes that are likely to be completed during the Third Plan and what is the capacity; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a proposal to divert some power from Chipilima project, when completed, to the coal belt of West Bengal and Bihar is under consideration of the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) 232.2 MW. As far as possible, full production is being maintained.

(b) No.

(c) To fill up the gap, the following power schemes are currently under execution:—

(1) Hirakud Stage-II.

(i) Hirakud Power House—6th Unit—37.5 MW.

(ii) Chipilima Power House—48 MW.

(2) Talcher Thermal Power Station —240 MW.

(d) Yes.

Transplantation of Dog's Eye into Blind Man

2296. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a successful transplantation of dog's eye into a blind man within 18 minutes' operation at Mosul in North Iraq; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to utilise this new invention to help blind people in India?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A publication appeared in an Iraqi newspaper about transplantation of a dog's eye into a blind man, but the specialists in eye diseases in Iraq have stated that such attempts have been under experiment since a century and a half but unfortunately none of them succeeded.

(b) Does not arise.

Spurious Drugs

2297. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Dr. R. Banerjee:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would lay a statement on the Table detailing facts of freezing of Common Ampoules and spurious drugs in various States in the months of June and July, 1962, stating the names of State, name of the drug or Ampoules and the extent seized;

(b) whether the sources of these spurious manufacturers have been traced;

(c) if so, their names; and

(d) what action has been taken by the State Governments and the Central Government for a probe and to check their manufacture?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). A statement detailing facts of freezing of common Ampoules and spurious drugs in various States in the months of June and July, 1962 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-427/62].

(d) The Central Government have advised the State Drugs Control Authorities to prosecute the manufacturers and move the courts for confiscation of the seized stocks. The following actions have been taken by the different State Governments:

Andhra: Provisions under Section 32(3) of the Drugs Act were invoked in respect of 10 firms and immediate instructions were issued to the Drug Inspectors of the State to be alert in freezing the stocks and sending the samples to the Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad for analysis. All the District Medical Officers and the Superintendents of Government hospitals including private medical institutions were informed not to use the drugs manufactured by the 16 firms, the names of which were furnished by the Drugs Controller (India).

Bihar: The detailed reports in respect of drugs and ampoules seized during the month of July, 1962 are awaited. On receipt of the analytical reports from the Government Analyst necessary action against the persons concerned will be taken under the Drugs Act and the Rules thereunder.

Jammu and Kashmir: No action has been taken, as no complaints about the sale of such drugs have been received.

Madhya Pradesh: The State Government is examining the matter.

Madras: The sale of spurious drugs has been prevented by freezing and seizure of stocks held by the dealers in the State. The Government Medical officers have been warned. The Drugs Inspectors of the Districts have been alerted in the matter and the Government Analysts has been instructed to give top priority to the analysis of the spurious drugs.

Mysore: The Drugs Control Administration has been exercising vigilance in this matter and the Inspectorate staff have been further alerted in the matter.

Maharashtra: The State Government propose to take legal action against the defaulting firms in the State. The matter has also been reported to the authorities in West Bengal for further action against the manufacturers. As soon as the investigations are completed prosecution under the Drugs Act, 1940 will be instituted against all the persons concerned in that State.

Orissa: Samples of drugs have been sent to the analytical laboratory for tests. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report.

Punjab: Seized ampoules of distilled water have been kept under the custody of the Drugs Inspector and the position brought to the notice of the Drugs Controller (India) for taking necessary action against the manufacturers.

Rajasthan: The Drugs Controller, Rajasthan has already issued a circular to all Administrative officers of Hospitals in the State to send one sample of distilled water ampoules of each batch out of the supplies made by the approved suppliers for this year as well as last year to the various hospitals and dispensaries to the Government Analyst for analysis. The Drug Inspectors have been advised to check the stocks of various Chemists and Druggists to find out if they stock distilled water manufacturede by certain unlicensed firms of West Bengal and if so they should seize the same and take samples thereof for analysis by the Government Analyst.

Kerala: All the spurious drugs have been frozen and the matter reported to the Drugs Controller (India) and the Drugs Licensing Officer, West Bengal. The Kerala State Government have appointed an Intelligence Branch attached to the Drugs Control Department and a full time Drug Inspector incharge of this section for checking the manufacture, sale and distribution of spurious and substandard drugs.

West Bengal: A Commission is being set up for enquiring into the Drug manufacture in West Bengal with special reference to spurious drugs. So far prosecution has been instituted against one firm for manufacture of sub-standard drugs.

Himachal Pradesh. Necessary action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the result of the samples seized on the basis of reports in other States.

Tripura: Nil.

Delhi: The report of the Government Analyst has been received in one case which has been reported not of standard quality. A show cause notice is being issued to the firm from whom samples were taken. Action regarding rest will be taken on the receipt of the report of the Government Analyst.

Lacadive Administration: Nil.

Manipur: Nil.

Measures to increase Agricultural Production

2298. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up fertilizer factories in all States in order to supply fertilizers to farmers at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure the supply of irrigation water and better-quality seeds at cheaper rates to farmers; and

(c) what other facilities Government intend to give to agriculturists to increase their production through intensive cultivation on modern lines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The primary responsibility for implementation of irrigation schemes

rests with the State Governments. Irrigation tariff is also the responsibility of the States. However, with a view to encouraging full use of water from new irrigation schemes it was suggested to the State Governments that irrigation water should be supplied to cultivators at concessional rates during the first few years. According to information available most of the State Governments. are now charging concessional rates during the first few years of the completion of new Irrigation projects. It has also been suggested to the State Governments to persuade the State Electricity Boards to levy concessional rates for electricity supplied to agricultural consumers.

As regards better quality seeds a number of seed multiplication farms have been set up in each State for the production of foundation seeds. These foundation seeds are multiplied on the farms of Registered seed growers and are made available to farmers at reasonables rates.

(c) All the State Governments have provided sufficient funds in the Third Plan for the schemes relating to important production requisites such as improve deeds, fertilisers, plant protection schemes, improved agricultural implements and are doing their best to see that the production requisites are made available to the farmers adequately and in time. Special attention is also being given encourage consumption of superphosphate the sale of which is subsidised to the extent of 25% of the cost shared equally by the Centre and the States. Side by side with the consumption of fertilisers the production of manures is also encouraged and the State Governments are implementing a number of local manurial schemes. With a view to encourage farmers to purchase insecticides, dusters and spravers needed for taking plant protection measures 50% subsidy which is shared equally by the Centre and the States has been sanctioned. Hundred percent loan is given for power operated machines and Plant protection equipments. Necessary provision by way of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans is made to enable Agriculturists to get adequate credit facilities. State Governments have also provided schemes in the Third Plan for giving intensive education on modern lines to farmers, particularly through scientific demonstrations for dissemination of improved agricultural practices, establishment of agricultural implements workshops for popularisation of improved agricultural implements etc.

Demurrage Charges for Parcels at Bareilly Junction

2299. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the negligence of parcel clerks or shortage of porters, packages keep lying unchecked and unaccounted for for long periods and the consignees are charged demurrages etc. at Bareilly Junction; and

(b) what action has been or is being taken by the authorities to stop this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During abnormal heavy mango traffic season as 1961-1962 there had been occasions when packages remained unchecked and unaccounted but no wharfage was charged on such packages. There had been no shortage of porters.

(b) Staff responsible for negligent working have been dealt with and the procedure or working at the station has also been tightened up, to avoid-a recurrence.

कोटा में सुपरवाइजर की वर्कशाप से सीमेंट की बोरियों का हेर-फेर

२३००. **श्री बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा स्थित सुपरवाइजर की वर्कशाप में से १०००

सीमेंट की बोरियों के हेर-फेर के मामले का पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घोटाले में कौन-कौन शामिल हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस मामले के कारण सुपर-वाइजर और अन्य व्यक्तियों की वहां से बदली कर दी गई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ङ) क्या यह मामला पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कांटा के पर्यवेक्षक (Superviser) कारखाने में नहीं, निर्माण निरीक्षक (Work Inspector) के कारखाने में सीमेंट की ११६७, न कि १०००, बोरियों की कमी पायी गयी ।

(ख) सर्वश्री ए० एस० यादव और प्रेम नाथ, निर्माण निरीक्षक ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) अनुशासन की कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ङ) पुलिस को रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है और ऊपर (घ) भाग में बतायी गयी कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(च) ऊपर भाग (ङ) को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Development of areas around the Capital

2301. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has put forward a proposal for the setting up of an Inter-State Authority to carry out a systematic and balanced development of areas around the capital; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi (and not the Delhi Administration) has made a recommendation regarding the creation of a statutory authority for the preparation of a regional plan for the Metropolitan area. This proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Sale of Milk Powder in Manipur

2302. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1390 on the 17th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the allegation that the Manipur Appex Cooperative Marketing Society has been disposing of the milk powder at the rate of Rs. 81 to the wholesale cooperative societies against the rate of Rs. 50 per bag of 56 lbs. fixed by the Administration;

(b) whether huge quantities of the milk powder have gone into the hands of the black marketeers on payment of higher price and the public consumers are deprived of it; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Out of the one thousand bags of imported milk powder given to the Appex Cooperative Marketing Society three hundred and seventy-five bags were sold to the Manipur Wholesale Cooperative Society and the rest to various retailers. Forty-four bags were sold by the Appex Cooperative Marketing Society at the retail price of Rupee one per pound and the balance at the wholesale rate of Rupees fifty per bag of fifty-six pounds.

(b) No instance of black market in the milk powder has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भेड़ पालन केन्द्र

२३०३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में खोले गये भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधारने और ऊन विकास के प्रत्येक केन्द्र के लिये भारत सरकार ने अब तक कितनी सहायता दी है तथा १९६२-६३ में कितनी और सहायता देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : केवल १९५७-५८ और १९५८-५९ में भेड़ और ऊन विकास के लिये अलग वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई । इसके पश्चात् का भेड़ और ऊन विकास सम्बन्धी खर्च राज्य सरकार के कुल आयोजित खर्च में शामिल है और कुल खर्च पर आधारित आयोजित कार्यक्रमों के लिये मिलने वाली सहायता में भेड़ और ऊन विकास शामिल है । १९५७-५८ के दौरान में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का भेड़ और ऊन विकास के लिये दी गई सहायता और तत्पश्चात् भेड़ और ऊन विकास के सम्बन्ध में उस सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित खर्च निम्न प्रकार है :--

वर्ष	सहायता (रुपयों में)		खर्च
	ऋण	अनुदान	
५६-५७	१०,६९२	३४,२८१	४७,१७७
५७-५८	२०,५१२	८०,५४५	१,२७,६१४
५८-५९	भेड़ और ऊन विकास के लिये अलग सहायता		१,५७,२२५
५९-६०	नहीं दी गई । ऐसी		१,४३,९९७
६०-६१	सहायता तो योजना		१,३८,१३२
६१-६२ †	का कुल सहायता में		३,११,६००
६२-६३	शामिल है ।		८,६९,५००†
			(†बजट उपबन्ध)

Drug Addicts in Calcutta

2304. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of drug addicts in Calcutta and other big cities of India is increasing;

(b) whether certain types of medicines prescribed by doctors are being used as narcotics; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to combat this menace?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of opium addicts in Calcutta is not increasing. Information relating to other narcotic drugs and other big cities of India is not available.

(b) In addition to opium, certain other medicinal preparations of Narcotic Drugs such as Tincture opii, Morphine injections and Pethidine injections are mis-used by addicts.

(c) In the case of opium addiction, the registered addicts are allowed very limited quantity of opium and their quota is gradually decreased with a view to ultimately wean them from this opium eating habit. New persons are not being registered as addicts now. As regards misuse of Morphine and Pethidine injections, the States concerned have been requested to take action against the doc-

tors and chemists who prescribe or supply these injections indiscriminately to patients making them addicted to these drugs.

Sharing of River Waters

2305. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras has suggested any new plan for sharing river waters with her neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Madras has sought the assistance of the Centre in this matter; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Centre thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Tehsil Cooperatives in Himachal Pradesh

2306. Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) the number of Tehsil Co-operative Unions in District Mahasu in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of such Unions which are functioning at present; and

(c) the steps taken to activise the Unions which are not functioning at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Ten including three under liquidation;

(b) Five;

(c) Out of the five Tehsil Unions not functioning at present three are under liquidation, as there are no chances of their revival.

The tehsil Union at Kasumpti is being revived and a proposal to open an Arhat shop at Simla for the disposal of vegetables and hill seeds is being examined.

In order to activise the tehsil Union at Chopal, it is proposed to assist it by way of Rs. 15,000 as loan and Rs. 5,000 as subsidy to construct a godown costing Rs. 20,000 under the current year's (1962-63) plan of the Union Territory.

Construction of Roads in Himachal Pradesh

2307. Shri Mohammad Ellias:
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 Kunihar Barotiwala and Jogindernagar-Sarkaghat roads in Himachal Pradesh were scheduled to be completed during the 2nd Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the period by which the above roads are expected to be completed and made motorable?

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

(b) Both the roads are expected to be made motorable by the end of the Third Plan period. The work on these roads was commenced in the Second Five Year Plan.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूकम्प

२३०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १४ जुलाई १९६२ को दिल्ली के भूकम्प-मापक यंत्रों द्वारा एक ऐसे भूकम्प का अनुभव किया गया था, जिस से उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़, अल्मोड़ा, गढ़वाल और चमोली जिलों के कई गांवों मे झटके से जन-धन की हानि हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उस का विवरण क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख). १४ जुलाई, १९६२ को रात के ९ बज कर २९ मिनट पर दिल्ली के भूकम्पी यंत्रों ने एक भूकम्प का अनुभव किया था। भूकम्प के झटके का अधिकेन्द्र (एपीसेन्टर) उत्तर मे ३० डिग्री अक्षांश और पूर्व में ८० डिग्री देशान्तर के निकट अलमोड़ा से लगभग ५० किलोमीटर उत्तर-पूर्व में स्थित बताया गया है । इस में कोई जन-हानि नहीं हुई गढ़वाल जिले में एक मकान को और चमोली जिले में पांच मकानों को कुछ क्षति पहुंची ।

स्मृति डाक-टिकट

२३०९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि दो भारत रत्न श्री पुरुषोत्तमदास टण्डन और डॉ० विधान चन्द्र राय, और श्री बालकृष्ण शर्मा 'नवीन' की स्मृति में विशेष डाक-टिकटें जारी की जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो ये इन विशेष डाक-टिकटों को कब जारी करने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) (क) अभी कोई विचार नहीं किया गया र ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Avenues of Promotion for Class IV Railway Employees

2310. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Class IV staff who are actually doing the work of Class III categories and skilled jobs in Kancharapara and other workshops in Eastern Railway are not re-categorised for years;

(b) whether there are avenues of promotion for these Class IV staff; and

(c) when the Tapse Committee's recommendations regarding this matter are going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Railway concerned and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Cartage charges by City Booking Agent, Subzimandi, Delhi

2311. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been charging of cartage by the City Booking Agent, Subzimandi, Delhi;

(b) whether the traders of Delhi are being cheated for long in this manner; and

(c) the steps taken to check and control such corruption?

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

which covers cost of staff, rent of building, cartage from the City Booking Agency to the rail-head etc. is 27 nP. per 40 Kilograms or part thereof.

The Contractor is, however, generally allowing a rebate of 17 nP. and charging 10 nP. only per 40 Kilograms in the case of wagon-load traffic. Giving of such a rebate is permissible.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे में अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति

२३१२. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल :**
श्री गणपति राम :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी अधिकारी ने अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर नियुक्त कराने को जो सूची बनाई है उस को लाग करने में स्थानीय रेलवे अधिकारीगण अनाकानी करते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बीकानेर डिवीजन ने अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों को उन के सुरक्षित स्थानों की पूर्ति के लिये बड़ौदा हाउस में मुख्यालय से सूची मांगी है परन्तु मुख्यालय उसे नहीं भेज रहा है ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

Publication of Railway Service Commission notices in Oriya Newspapers

2313. Shri A. T. Sarma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 39 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the following and other employment notices of the Railway Service Commission Calcutta, were published in any Oriya Newspapers;

(i) employment notice No. 9/61-621 and categories 189 to 196 and 201 to 210;

(ii) employment notices published in the Gazette on 15th January, 1962; and

(iii) employment notices published in the Gazette on the 1st March, 1962; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not publishing the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Oriya Newspapers to whom employment notices were sent for publication declined to accept them at the prescribed rates.

Railway Subsidised Hostel at Cuttack

2314. Shri A. T. Sarma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students now residing in the Railway subsidised Hostel at Cuttack; and

(b) whether any warden has been appointed to look after the students therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 27.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Food Poisoning Cases in Assam

2315. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public analyst at Shillong definitely found Triorths cresyl Phosphate in sample of Maida (flour) brought from the Chottapukhri Catholic Mission School in Darrang;

(b) how far this finding tally with that of Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta with regard to cases of Paralysis in Malda from consumption of food prepared with mustard oil;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Maida tested at Shillong had also absorbed Tricresyl Phsophate from contact with contaminated mustard oil; and

(d) whether enquiry has been made to find out if the flour bags had during transit or storage somewhere soaked some liquids containing Tricresyl Phosphate?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The sample drawn by the Pasteur Institute and the Public Health Laboratory, Shillong, from the flour bags marked No. CT (FF)51617 were found to be positive for tricresyl phosphate.

The samples of flour from bags marked CT(FF) 52201 which were stored in the same godown as the flour marked CT(FF)51617 were not found to be contaminated on examination by the Pasteur Institute and the Public Health Laboratory, Shillong whereas bags of flour with the same number at Malda (West Bengal) were found to be contaminated with tricresyl phosphate when examined by the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. Apparently the bags of flour marked CT(FF)52201 stored in the godown at the Chottapukhuri Catholic Mission School in Darrang had escaped contamination.

(c) No.

(d) The enquiry is still going on to locate the source and place of contamination.

Adsali Plantation

2316 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Jamuna Devi:**

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

(a) the total area under Adsali plantation in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, factory-wise, for the season 1960-61, 1961-62; and 1962-63;

(b) the sugar content of Adsali cane of 1961-62 season in above factory areas and how does it compare with figures of Maharashtra's Adsali;

(c) whether reduction of time between harvest and crushing of cane in sugar factory would improve recovery;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to reduce it;

(e) whether there is any incidence of pests in Adsali cane in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to eradicate this menace?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There is no *Adsali* planting in Madhya Pradesh. In Bihar Adsali planting has been taken up, as an experimental measure in Samastipur Factory area. Exact Adsali planting acreage figures for 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 are not available at present.

(b) Since *adsali* planting has not yet been taken up in general cultivation either in Bihar or Madhya Pradesh, the question of comparison of figures of sugar content of adsali cane with those of Maharashtra does not arise at present.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following steps are being taken for quick movement of sugarcane from field to factory:—

(i) Construction of pucca roads in sugar factory areas,

(ii) Provision of pneumatic tyre carts on subsidised basis, and

(iii) Grant of loans for laying tram lines in sugar factory areas of Bihar.

(e) It is too early to expect this information as Adsali cultivation in Bihar has been taken up only recently and on an experimental basis.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of Sugar-cane in U.P. and Bihar

2317. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of U.P. and Bihar have taken steps to arrange well-organised large-scale plantation of sugarcane and increased irrigation facilities as are used in Maharashtra;

(b) whether steps have been taken to control pests and diseases of plants on the line adopted by Maharashtra;

(c) how far research work has been undertaken in these two States for better production of sugarcane; and

(d) whether they have applied the results of research activities in Maharashtra in their own areas

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. Sir. The average size of the Sugarcane holdings in U.P. & Bihar is comparatively small. Efforts are, however, being made by both the State Governments to provide as much irrigation as is possible by means of canal, tubewells, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. Very effective work on the control of pests and diseases of sugarcane is being done in U.P. & Bihar.

(c) Considerable amount of research work is being done in these States with the object of stepping up acre-yield of sugarcane. It consists of evolution of suitable varieties for different tracts; of suitable manurial schedules and cultural practices and of effective measures for the control of pests and diseases.

(d) There is a regular exchange of information between different Research Stations in the country including Maharashtra. Any new practices evolved elsewhere are invariably given fair trial under local conditions and necessary recommendations made, wherever feasible.

Timings of C.H.S. Dispensaries

2318. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Contributory Health Scheme Dispensaries are working continuously from 7·30 A.M. to 7·30 P.M.; and

(b) if so, whether these timings are introduced in all the Contributory Health Scheme Dispensaries in New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). At present, only the following three dispensaries under the Contributory Health Service Scheme are working continuously for 12 hours from 7·30 A.M. to 7·30 P.M.—

(1) Tilak Nagar;

(2) Gole Market;

(3) Lajpat Nagar.

Industrial Units for Manufacturing Vanaspati

2319. Shri Sadhu Ram: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial units for the manufacture of Vanaspati Ghee units; in India;

(b) the total installed capacity of these units;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently there was an uneconomic slump in the prices of Vanaspati Ghee due to over production; and

(d) what steps are being taken to promote the export of Vanaspati Ghee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Fifty-three.

(b) 5·72 lakh tonnes per year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) (i) No export duty is levied on export of Vanaspati.

(ii) Central Excise Duty levied on Vanaspati as well as on the raw oil used in its manufacture is refunded in full at the time of export.

(iii) Tinplate/steel used for packing the product exported is replenished at concessional rates to the extent of 133-1|3% of the quantity used.

(iv) Since October, 1959, manufacturers-*cum*-exporters of Vanaspati are being allowed to import copra in sufficient quantity for compensating to the extent practicable, the losses incurred on exports (varying from about Rs. 400 to 650 per tonne) by the profit earned on the sale of the imported copra; as an added facility they are also being allowed to import process chemicals and spares required by them to the extent of 5% the f.o.b. value earned.

Toll Collection for Bibekananda Bridge

2320. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the toll collections from the vehicles and pedestrians by Government on both ends of Bally Bibekananda Bridge, West Bengal have surpassed the construction cost; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop the collection of toll at the bridge?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Roads in Saurashtra Area

2321. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per recommendations of Gadgil Committee the amount sanctioned for the development of roads in Saurashtra area has not been utilised; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the non-payment of that recommended grant to the succeeding State?

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

(b) A total grant of Rs 50 lakhs was given during the period 1955 to 1958 to the erstwhile States of Saurashtra and Bombay for the development of roads in the Saurashtra region, on the understanding that the works would be carried out by the concerned State Governments after obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government to the estimate for each individual work, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for the execution of works financed from the Central Road Fund (Special) Reserve. The works were, however, executed by the State Governments by utilising their own funds and without following the prescribed procedure, with the result that the amount in question could not be utilised from the Central Road Fund (Special) Reserve. The question as to how the un-utilised grant should be expended is still under consideration by the Central Government in consultation with the successor Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Audiometers

2322. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the number of Hospitals and clinics, aided or run by the Government equipped with Audiometers to test the hearing capacity of deaf-mutes, State-wise?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when available.

केन्द्रीय औषधालय संस्थान, दिल्ली

२३२३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की औषधालय परिषद् के सुझाव पर दिल्ली में शीघ्र ही एक केन्द्रीय औषधालय संस्थान की स्थापना करने का निश्चय किया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उस संस्थान के उद्देश्य, कार्य-शैली, पूंजी, चालू व्यय और

उत्पादन क्षमता आदि पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उस संस्थान की स्थापना संचालन में सरकार कितना सहयोग व सहायता देगी?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी संस्थान की स्थापना के बारे में भारतीय फार्मेसी परिषद् से एक सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है, सरकार इस सुझाव का अभी परीक्षण कर रही है ।

बांधों से कृषि योग्य भूमि की क्षति

२३२४. **श्री किशन पटनायक** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि जहां-जहां बड़ी योजना के बांध बने हैं वहां की काफी अच्छी भूमि को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है जिस के कारण अनाज के उत्पादन में हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खेती योग्य यह भूमि कितने एकड़ है और सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिकार किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) यह देखने में आया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और महाराष्ट्र में, जहां पर सिंचाई-व्यवस्था के लिये बांध बनाये गये हैं, आन्तभौम जल-स्तर (water table) के ऊंचे उठने और बाद में खारापन और क्षारीयपन के विकास के कारण कृषि भूमि पर असर पड़ा है । इन तीनों राज्यों में व्यापक जल-लग्नता को विशेष रूप से नोट किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रभावित क्षेत्र को मालूम करने के लिये कोई ब्यौरेवार सर्वे नहीं किया गया है । अनुमान है कि पंजाब में कठोरता की विभिन्न डिग्रियों में जल-लग्नता से लगभग ९३ लाख एकड़ भूमि पर असर हुआ है और भूमि में खारापन और क्षारीयपन के बढ़ जाने से लगभग ३२ लाख एकड़ भूमि बेकार और अनुत्पादक हो गई है । उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग ३२ लाख एकड़ भूमि ऊसर हो गई है। यह मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र राजस्थान, बिहार और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी यही समस्या है तीसरी योजना में खारी क्षारीय और जल-लग्नता वाली सभी प्रकार की किस्मों के लगभग २ लाख एकड़ भूमि को सुधारने के लिये ३९९ लाख रुपये की राशि का उपबन्ध किया गया है । जल-लग्नता के क्षेत्रों में सुधार करने के लिये सिंचाई विभागों के अन्तर्गत पृथक कार्यक्रम भी हैं ।

हीराकुद बांध

२३२५. **श्री किशन पटनायक** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हीराकुद जैसे बड़े बांधों के बनने के बाद उन से आशानुकूल फल मिल रहा है या नहीं, इस का विशेषज्ञों द्वारा अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का क्या प्रतिवेदन है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उन्नत किस्म के बीज

२३२६. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तम और सुधरे हुए, बीजों के उत्पादन के लिये किन-किन राज्यों ने कितने अनुदान का विगत एक वर्ष में उपयोग किया ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : १९५८-५९ में लागू की गई संशोधित वित्तीय प्रक्रिया के अनुसार विभिन्न योजनाओं को मिलने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को

वर्ष के शुरू में विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार सूचित कर दी जाती है और फिर विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार ही मंजूरी दी जाती है, न कि योजना के अनुसार । अतः प्रश्न में पूछी गई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

ई/- सरकारी फार्म

२३२७. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले वर्ष कितने सहकारी फार्म बनाने के लिये संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सरकार द्वारा अनुदान दिया गया ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : १९६१-६२ में दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर तथा पांडीचेरी के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में १० सहकारी खेती समितियों को सहायता दी गई ।

Rural Drinking Water Supply in Assam

2328. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant asked for by the Assam Government from the Centre for the Rural Drinking Water Schemes during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) how much grant has been sanctioned; and

(c) how much was utilised in 1961-62?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam did not specifically ask for Central assistance for the implementations of Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes during 1961-62. According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned only at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of schemes. Three fourths of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump sum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. In view of this position, the question of sanctioning assistance for individual schemes does not arise. However, rural water supply and sanitation schemes of the Government of Assam estimated to cost Rs. 90.49 lakhs including schemes costing Rs. 3.50 lakhs received during 1961-62 have been approved, so far, on which the State Government is entitled to the grant of Central assistance under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural).

रेल डिब्बों का निर्माण

२३२९. **श्री राम सेवक :**
श्री बै० ना० कुरील :
श्री तुला राम :
श्री कजरोलकर :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत वर्ष में गत पांच वर्ष में कुल कितने रेल डिब्बे बने तथा प्रति वर्ष कितने रेल डिब्बे बनते हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक किस्म के रेल डिब्बे बनाने पर अलग-अलग कितनी रकम खर्च होती है ;

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने रेल डिब्बे बनाने का लक्ष्य है ;

(घ) देश में और कोई नया रेल डिब्बा कारखाना खुलने की योजना है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कहां और कब तक?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं ।

विवरण

(क)

वर्ष	भारत में निर्मित सवारी, पार्सल आदि डिब्बों की संख्या (कौच यूनिटों में)		
	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर लाइन	छोटी लाइन
१९५७–५८ .	७५५	४२४ (इन में विदेशों से मंगाये गये ११ खोल शामिल हैं, जिन में साज-सामान भारत में लगाया गया।)	६९
१९५८–५९	९३७	६८३	२५
१९५९–६०	१०६२	६२६	५९
१९६०–६१ .	७६४	७१२	३२
१९६१–६२ . .	९२१	७४४	६७
१९६२–६३ (३०-६-६२ तक)	२७८	१२४	१२
जोड़ .	४७१७	३३१३ (इनमें विदेशों से मंगाये गये ११ खोल शामिल हैं, जिन में साज-सामान भारत में लगाया गया।)	२६४
कुल जोड़ .		८२९४	

(ख)

डिब्बों का दर्जा	एक डिब्बा तैयार करने पर अनुमानित खर्च (हजार रुपयों में)		
	बड़ी लाइन	मीटर	लाइन
पहले दर्जे की बोगी	१,४८		१,३६
तीसरे दर्जे की बोगी	१,४६		१,२२
तीसरे दर्जे की शायिका बोगी .	१,४२		१,०८
तीसरे दर्जे की बोगी, सामान और ब्रेक वान	१,३८		१,०३

(ग) बोगियों के हिसाब स ८६०८ डिब्बे ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Hyderabad-Vijayawada Highway

2330. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal costing Rs. 210.00 lakhs for thorough improvements of the Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road (National Highway) was sent to the Central Government by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. n view of the financial stringency the proposal could not be accepted *in toto*. The State Government has been asked to send concrete proposals for remodelling of weak structures and these, when received, will be considered on merits.

Saraswati Irrigation Scheme

2331. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Saraswati River Irrigation Scheme in Gujarat State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the scheme is delayed for want of technical sanction by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(c) if not, when the scheme is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) A sum of Rs. 14·33 lakhs has been spent on the project till March 1962. Information on the physical progress of the project is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No. The scheme was approved by the Planning Commission in **July**, 1961.

(c) The scheme is expected to be completed in the Third Plan.

Floods in Yamuna at Delhi

2332. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in Yamuna level resulting in inundation of three villages in Delhi;

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to check the recurring annual flood in Jamuna during rainy season; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) During the current flood season, the river Yamuna rose to the level of 669.8 ft., which is 2.2 ft. below the danger level. This resulted in inundation of the agricultural land, situated between the river and Shahdara Bund, in the villages of Sherpur, Behari Pur and Shadatpur in Delhi Territory.

(b) No particular measures were considered necessary by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Yes.

(d) The marginal bunds on both the banks of the river Yamuna, the existing Railway Bridge to the proposed Road and Railway Bridges are proposed to be raised and strengthened to provide against the increased affluxes likely to be caused by the approach embankments of these bridges blocking the foreshores of the river. The bunds are being raised and strengthened for a discharge of 2,50,000 cusecs in the river.

In addition, relief from submersion due to flooding will be provided by the proposed Alipore drainage scheme.

रेलवे में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की पदोन्नति

२३३३. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मनी राम बागड़ी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या १ अप्रैल, १९५६ की विशेष पदोन्नति में ८०–२२० रुपये के वेतन-क्रम के स्थानों के लिये स्नातक क्लर्कों के लिये २० प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन की पूर्ति सीधी भर्ती से की जानी थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो हर एक रेलवे ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के स्नातकों के लिये कितने स्थान सुरक्षित किये और उन के कोटे के हिसाब से कितने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के स्नातकों को पदोन्नति दी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को संरक्षण देना अस्वीकार कर दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो रेल मंत्रालय ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों को संरक्षण देने तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के स्नातकों को पदोन्नति दिलाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) से (ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Zund-Kandla Railway Line

2334. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zund-Kandla line Project has been finally approved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) whether any additional amount is being provided for carrying out this Project rapidly with a view to supply direct railway link between Central Gujarat and Kutch?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Zund-Kandla broad gauge line is included in the Railway's Programme of construction of new lines during the Third Plan.

(b) No.

Signal Post within Mehmadabad Railway Yard

2335. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a signal post located within Mehmadabad Railway Yard on Western Railways that has caused many fatal accidents to passengers because of its close proximity to the railway line; and

(b) whether Government have decided to remove this signal post a little further away from the railway line in order to avoid such accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The required minimum clearance already exists between the signals and the railway line at this station.

Reducing of Time for Wagon Clearance

2336. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the time for wagon clearance from 5 to 3 hours only on some selected railway stations of the Western Railway in Gujarat;

(b) whether such a reduction for wagon clearance has been imposed on any other stations on any other railways in India;

(c) whether strong protests have been made to Government against this short time-limit; and

(d) whether Government have relaxed the rule on receipt of such representations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, at some selected stations of Western Railway in Gujarat as well as in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) No.

(c) Protests were received initially, but subsquently in a meeting the Senior Railway Officers and the Representative Committee of Trade Interest for Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat held on 15.7.1962, the latter agreed to undertake the experiment and to work to 3 hours as free time for unloading of all wagons with certain exceptions.

(d) No, but exemptions in respect of certain commodities and particular types of wagons have been granted.

Doctors and Hospitals in Delhi

2337. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a doctor for every 1,800 people, and a hospital for every four lakhs in Delhi;

(b) whether this is the position in the Capital, a city of 2,700,000; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Electricity Generation in the Country

2338. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) the total electricity generation capacity at present and its break up into public and private sectors; and

(b) the share of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and Tata Hydro-electric systems in the total generation capacity of the private sector?

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

		Million KW
(*a*) Public Sector .		3·98
Private Sector .		2·40
TOTAL		6·38
(*b*) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation . .	18·5%	
Tata Hydro-thermal systems .	25·8%	

Air Traffic

2339. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total volume of air traffic (passenger and cargo separately) between India and West European countries including United Kingdom for the latest available accounting period and the share of Indian lines in them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): During the period April 1961 to March 1962, 72,348 passengers and 2,180,358 kgs. of freight were carried between India and West European countries including the United Kingdom. The share of Air India in passenger traffic was 46.4 per cent and in freight 50.4 per cent.

Thermal Units in Private Sector

2340. Shri Himatsinghka: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain industrialists from Madras, Coimbatore and Tuticorin have offered to set up their own thermal units for generation of power;

(b) whether this has the approval of the Madras Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government have taken any decision in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Government of Madras had sponsored a proposal of a group of industrialists for the installation of their own thermal plant of 60 MW capacity at Ennore near Madras.

(c) The proposal was not accepted.

P and T Offices in Himachal Pradesh

2341. Shri Pratap Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of Post and Telegraph offices and their locations which are proposed to be opened during 1962-63 in Himachal Pradesh?

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

Post Offices

Already opened

1. Bata Mandi
2. Gorkhowala
3. Siwa
4. Maloh
5. Jhangi
6. Deem
7. Rohil
8. Kugti
9. Ohra
10. Tindi

Proposed to be opened

1. Churi
2. Balu
3. Khadyad
4. Panarsa
5. Shalla
6. Ghangu
7. Sharachl
8. Susan
9. Berl
10. Sairi
11. Behli
12. Majhwar
13. Kalni
14. Ghanghanoon
15. Sadhiani
16. Poura Kothi
17. Bhini
18. Giltar
19. Dharogra
20. Shakra
21. Malhat
22. Chuniar
23. Lahara
24. Diur
25. Saich
26. Baghdhar
27. Gola
28. Saroga
29. Badhana
30. Koohat
31. Bheura
32. Sharia
33. Barahin-Baldawara
34. Nanwan
35. Pajyal
36. Charol
37. Jojhwin
38. Deeya
39. Koot
40. Charrang
41. Gumman
42. Baldian
43. Charoli.

Telegraph Offices

Already opened

1. Gohar

Proposed to be opened.

1. Tissa
2. Berthin
3. Lehri Sarail
4. Sarahan
5. Sawra.

Import of Diesel Locos

2342. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 476 on the 10th August, 1962 and state:

(a) the number of narrow gauge diesel locos proposed to be imported during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved in it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Sixty Diesel Locomotives.

(b) Rs. three crores approximately.

Bridge over Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh

2343. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Chief Minister has approached the Central Government for the construction of an inter-State Bridge over Sutlej at Datta Nagar (Himachal Pradesh) to connect Himachal Pradesh with Punjab (Kulu Saraj Area); and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

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

(b) The proposal is being examined.

New Railway Lines for Export of Iron Ores

2344. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to facilitate the export of iron ores in Bihar and Orissa the schemes for the construction of new Railway lines are under active consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Railways have received any suggestions in the matter by the Eastern Zone Mining Association; and

(d) if so, the action taken on their suggestions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir, from Orissa and also from Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The following new lines are already under construction:

(A) Bimlagarh-Kiriburu and Sambalpur-Titlagarh, in Orissa for the export of 2 million tons of iron ore per annum ex-Kiriburu *via* Visakhapatnam Port.

(B) Kottavalasa to Becheli, (in Dandakaranya area) a part of which will lie in Orissa State, for the export of 4 million tons of iron ore per year *via* Visakhapatnam Port.

A survey is under consideration for a new railway line between Tomka and Jakhapura in Orissa for the export of 2 million tons of iron ore *via* Paradeep Port.

(c) Not for construction of new lines.

(d) Does not arise.

Loss of Insured Parcels

2345. { **Shri Buta Singh:** / **Shri Gulshan:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that insured parcels containing large number of currency notes had been lost between Raisina Road Post Office, New Delhi, and the Sorting Office in New Delhi itself during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the number of cases that have occurred during the last three years, the names of banks involved in each case and the action taken in each case by the Government?

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

(b) Two cases of loss of insured parcels booked at Raisina Road Post Office during the last five years out of which the Delhi Sorting Office figured only in one case. The parcels were booked by the Punjab National Bank, Ltd,, New Delhi.

The cases were reported to the police. In one case a clerk of the Post Office has been challaned in a court of law. The second case was treated by the police as untraced. Departmental action against the officials found negligent is being taken.

Messages Lost in Overseas Communications

2346. { **Shri Buta Singh:** / **Shri Gulshan:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Most Immediate messages were lost in recent months in the Overseas Communications Service;

(b) whether any investigation has been ordered; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken to guard against recurrence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) During the period from the 1st April, 1961 to the 29th August, 1962, one 'Most Immediate' message was lost in the Overseas Communications Service. It was recovered and subsequently delivered after a lapse of eight days. 22 other cases of undue delay on messages with 'Govt. Priority' indication, same as 'Most Immediate' category, occurred during the last seventeen months; of these, 10 cases were due to faults in the Overseas Communications Service and the rest due to foreign Administrations beyond India.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the usual practice, each case of loss or delay was investigated individually. No revision of the prescribed procedure was found to be necessary, as the findings indicated human errors in most cases. The erring officials were, however, suitably dealt with for the lapses on their part.

Apart from the investigation of each individual case of loss or complaint regarding delay, a systematic review of the incidence of such cases is conducted regularly and any procedural defects noticed are suitably corrected, with a view to maintaining the required standard of performance.

Flood Relief in Assam and Bihar

2347. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have donated Rs. 10,000 for flood relief in Assam and Bihar; and

(b) if so, how the amount is being or has been appropriated?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Alliance of Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies of the U.S.S.R. for victims of floods in the eastern part of India has been received by the

Indian Red Cross Society on the 17th August, 1962.

(b) The donation is being utilised towards providing relief supplies for flood sufferers in Assam, Bihar and U.P.

P. & T. Buildings

2348. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any contracts for constructing any buildings for Post and Telegraph offices in the current year;

(b) whether Government have also given any contracts for constructing quarters for the employees of the P. & T. Department during the current year; and

(c) if so, the estimated value of these contracts, separately?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 33,18,112 for Office buildings and Rs. 59,88,198 for staff quarters in the current financial year.

Concrete Sleepers

2349. Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shrimati Gayatri Devi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the difference in the cost of concrete sleepers and those used at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement indicating the cost of various kinds of sleepers used at present and that of concrete sleepers is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE AVERAGE COST OF VARIOHS KIND OF SLEEPERS

Category	Approximate cost inclusive of fittings	Approximate life in years
I. Steel	B.G. Rs. 44·00	35
	M.G. Rs. 30·00	35
II. Cast iron	B.G. Rs. 46·70	40
	M.G. Rs. 27·20	40
I I. Wooden :		
(i) Hard wood	B.G. Rs. 25·50	15
	M.G. Rs. 13·25	15
(ii) Soft wood (including cost of treatment)	B.G. Rs. 28·50	12
	M.G. Rs. 14·50	1

IV. Concrete—Prices vary from Bs. 37.00 to Rs. 69.00 for through sleeper B.G. and from Rs. 24.00 to Rs. 27.12 for through sleeper M.G. depending on the different types.

Kandla Port

2350. Shri Himmatsinhji:
Shri Solanki:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that owing to unemployment the people from Gandhidham and that area near Kandla Port are gradually migrating elsewhere; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans for establishing small scale industries or any other means of employment for the displaced persons and others who settled down there after partition?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The economic situation in the Kandla-Gandhidham area continues to be practically what it has been for the past three or four years. With the completion of the major harbour works at Kandla Port, the population of the area, which was at one time about 40,000 came down to about 35,000, and

has remained more or less at that figure.

(b) Land near the port as well as in the Township of Gandhidham has been demarcated and is being allotted for setting up industries. Although a number of plots have been taken up by private parties, the actual construction work has not gained momentum. This is probably due to the fact that the area is completely isolated and has to develop almost from scratch and the parties concerned adopt a wait-and-see policy. Thus the industrial growth of the area has been rather slow.

A major industry to produce formaldehyde, a very important raw material for plastic and textile industries, is being established at Kandla by a Bombay firm. This firm has also plans for establishing a plant for the production of hexamine, an important pharmaceutical product. A fish canning factory is already functioning at the port. A licence for the establishment of a spinning mill with a capacity of 12,000 spindles has also been granted recently to M|s. Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd. who are developing the Gandhidham Township in collaboration with the Kandla Port Organisation.

An industrial estate with 52 sheds for small scale industries has been completed and 34 sheds have been allotted. Ten industries have recently been established in this Estate.

A decision on the proposal for the establishment of a Free Trade Zone to give a fillip to the industrial development of the region is expected to be taken within about six weeks.

Engineering Supervisors in Posts and Telegraphs

2351. { **Shri Buta Singh:** / **Shri Gulshan:**

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

(a) the total number of Engineering Supervisors (temporary and permanent) working in each P. & T. Circle on the 1st April, 1962;

(b) the number of Schedule Caste/Tribe Engineering Supervisors (temporary and permanent) in each P. & T. Circle on the same date;

(c) the reason for low representation in permanent category; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the various recruiting authorities and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Goods Traffic

2352. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the carrying capacity of the Indian Railways for general goods has increased during the quarter April to June, 1962 by about 1.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year, yet it falls short of the revised targets of 8 to 10 per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to increase this capacity according to the revised phased programme so as to achieve the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The originating traffic loaded on the Indian Railways has increased by 5.2% during the quarter April, 1962 to June, 1962 as compared to the corresponding period of the last year. Since the 2nd period of June, 1962 the loading has shown an increase of about 10%.

तीसरी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनें

२३५३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री ७ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच तीसरी योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से रेलवे लाइनों के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन प्रस्तावों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(ग) उन के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां, ३१-८-१९६२ को ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में नयी लाइनें बनाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्तावों पर समुचित विचार किया जायेगा, लेकिन तीसरी आयोजना में जो नयी लाइनें बनाये जाने को हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम फ़ैसला किया जा चुका है और आयोजन। आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित "तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना" के अध्याय २८ में उन्हें शामिल कर लिया गया है । सीमित वित्तीय साधनों को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से अब जो प्रस्ताव मिले हैं, उनमें से किसी के शामिल किये जाने की कम सम्भावना है ।

विवरण

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मलेरिया निरोधक अधिकारियों की बैठक

२३५४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल ही में देहरादून में काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली के मलेरियानिरोधक अधिकारियों की एक बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र की ओर से तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की ओर से उसमें किन-किन अधिकारियों ने भाग लिया था;

(ग) इस बैठक में क्या-क्या निश्चय किये गये; और

(घ) इन निश्चयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) जी हां । इन राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय रक्षा तथा रेलवे मंत्रालयों, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के निदेशालय तथा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी भाग लिया ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के निम्नलिखित अधिकारियों ने इस बैठक में भाग लिया :

१. रक्षा सेवायें

१—ब्रिगे० एम० एस० बोपाराय, उपनिदेशक, विकृति विज्ञान एवं स्वास्थ्य निदेशालय, सेना मुख्यालय ।

२. रेलवे

१—डा० आर० पी० श्रीवास्तव, स्वास्थ्य मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे, गोरखपुर ।

३. जम्मू और काश्मीर

१—डा० जी० एल० सिंह, यूनिट अफसर, जम्म ।

२—डा० जे० के० शर्मा, यूनिट अफसर ऊधमपुर ।

४. हिमाचल प्रदेश

१—डा० तजवीज सिंह, राज्य मलेरिया विद्, हिमाचल प्रदेश ।

२—डा० आर० डी० शर्मा, मलेरिया-मेडिकल अफसर, हिमाचल प्रदेश ।

५. पंजाब

१—डा० डी० डी० शर्मा, उप-निदेशक मलेरिया विज्ञान, पंजाब ।

२—डा० गोविन्द राम, जोनल अफसर, जालन्धर ।

३—डा० एस० पी० बहल, जोनल अफसर, हिसार ।

४—डा० पी० डी० पाठक, मलेरिया अफसर, चण्डीगढ़ ।

५—डा० बी० पी० विज, मलेरिया अफसर, अम्बाला ।

६—डा० चैत राम शर्मा, मलेरिया अफसर, करनाल ।

७—डा० आर० ई० पांडे, मलेरिया अफसर, रोहतक ।

८—डा० आर० एल० नारंग, मलेरिया अफसर, गुडगांव ।

९—डा० गुरबचन सिंह, मलेरिया अफसर, नारनौल ।

१०—डा० डी० ह्वी० अत्री, मलेरिया अफसर, हिसार ।

११—डा० के० के० सेन, मलेरिया अफसर, फीरोजपुर ।

१२—डा० सोम नाथ, मलेरिया अफसर, गुरुदासपुर ।

१३—डा० यू० पी० भट्टाचार्य, मलेरिया अफसर, पालमपुर ।

१४—डा० टी० आर० दाऊ, मचरिया अफसर, होशियारपुर ।

६. दिल्ली

१—डा० ओ० पी० भसीन, उप-स्वास्थ्य अफसर (मलेरिया), दिल्ली ।

२—डा० एस० बी० वैद, मेडिकल मलेरिया अफसर, दिल्ली ।

७. उत्तर प्रदेश

१—डा० एम० ह्वी० सिंह, उप-निदेशक (मलेरिया), उत्तर प्रदेश, लखनऊ ।

२—डा० के० सी० रस्तोगी, क्षेत्रीय-सहायक निदेशक (मलेरिया), पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश ।

३—डा० एम० पी० घोष, उपसहायक निदेशक (मलेरिया), मेरठ जोन, मेरठ ।

४—डा० पी० बी० शर्मा, उप-सहायक निदेशक (मलेरिया), कानपुर जोन, कानपुर ।

५—डा० बलदेव राज, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, देहरादून ।

६—डा० आई० बी० जिन्दल, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, सहारनपुर ।

७—डा० आर० डी० शर्मा, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, मुजफ्फरनगर ।

८—डा० एल० के० जी० विमल, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, (पश्चिम) मेरठ ।

९—डा० एन० बी० माथुर, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, (उत्तर) मेरठ ।

१०—डा० एस० एस० वर्मा, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, (पूर्व) बुलन्दशहर ।

११—डा० जी० पी० अग्रवाल, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, (दक्षिण) बुलन्दशहर ।

१२—डा० मुहम्मद इश्तियाक, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, अलीगढ़ ।

१३—डा० बी० एस० कुलश्रेस्त्र, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, मथुरा ।

१४—डा० आर० एस० सिंह, मलेरिया निरोधी अफसर, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, आगरा ।

८. राजस्थान :

१—डा० बी० एल० माथुर, चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं (मलेरिया) का उप-निदेशक, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

२—डा० रूप राज पुरोहित, सहायक निदेशक, जोनल (मलेरिया), जोधपुर

३—डा० डी० पी० कपूर, सहायक निदेशक, जोनल (मलेरिया), जयपुर

४—डा० ह्वी० एन० शर्मा, मेडिकल अफसर इन्चार्ज, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, चुरू ।

५—डा० पी० एन० शर्मा, मेडिकल अफसर इन्चार्ज, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, गंगानगर ।

६—डा० आर० एन शुक्ल, मेडिकल अफसर इंचार्ज, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, अलवर ।

७—डा० डी० पी० दत्त, मेडिकल अफसर इन्चार्ज, एन० एम० ई० पी० यूनिट, भरतपुर ।

९. क्षेत्रीय समन्वय संगठन (बड़ौदा)

१—डा० एम० आइ० डी० शर्मा, उप-निदेशक, क्षेत्रीय समन्वय संगठन, एन० एम० ई० पी०, बड़ौदा।

१०. क्षेत्रीय समन्वय संगठन (लखनऊ) :

१—श्री वी० एन० भटनागर, सहायक निदेशक, क्षेत्रीय समन्वय संगठन एन० एम० ई० पी०, लखनऊ ।

११. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय, दिल्ली

१—डा० एस० एल० धीर, उप-निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम, दिल्ली ।

१२. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन का प्रतिनिधि

१—डा० डी० आर० महता, मलेरिया सलाहकार, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया क्षेत्र, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ।

(ग) इस बैठक में किये गये निश्चय इस प्रकार हैं :—

१—यूनिट बाउण्ड्रीज के स्पष्ट व्यावर्तनों के लिये सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में भौगोलिक टोह के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि यूनिट अफसर सीमा के दोनों ओर संयुक्त निरीक्षण करें और यह टोह सितम्बर, १९६२ के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो जाये ।

२—क्षेत्र के सीमान्त माने जाने पर विचार करने के बाद सम्मेलन का मत है कि सभी व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोणों से टोह-कार्य के हेतु एवं ग्राम, जनसंख्या और औषधालयों की स्थिति आदि दर्शक विस्तृत सीमा मान-चित्रों को तैयार करने के लिये सीमा के दोनों ओर दो-दो मील दूर तक का क्षेत्र पर्याप्त होगा ।

३—सीमा क्षेत्रों में छिड़काव की अवधि के काल-समीकरण के महत्व पर भली प्रकार विचार करने के पश्चात् सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि सीमा के दोनों ओर छिड़काव पूर्णतया ही न किया जाये अपितु ठीक पूर्व निर्धारित समयानुसूची के अनुसार भी किया जाय । छिड़काव का अग्रिम

कार्यक्रम तैयार करते समय सीमा एककों को चाहिए कि वे संयुक्त रूप से छिड़काव कार्यों की एक योजना बना लें ताकि कार्य प्रारम्भ करने की तिथियों में सीमा-असमानतायें न आने पायें ।

४—यूनिटों में सीमा के दोनों ओर कमजोर सनिरीक्षण के परस्पर सघंटन विशेषतया छिड़काव बन्द करते समय को प्रतीत करते हुए, यह सम्मेलन जोरदार सिफारिश करता है कि सीमा-एकक-क्षेत्रों में सक्रिय एवं निष्क्रिय दोनों प्रकार के संनिरीक्षण-कार्य में और गति लाने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय ।

५—सीमा के दोनों ओर लोगों के आवागमन और सक्रिय रोगियों के पैदा होने जैसी समस्याओं पर सावधानी से विचार करने के बाद, यह सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि निम्नलिखित के सम्बन्ध में सीमा-एकक अफसरों के बीच सूचना का आदान प्रदान हो :—

(क) निर्धारित प्रोफार्मा पर सीमा क्षेत्रों में रोग की सक्रिय घटनाओं के बारे में;

(ख) लोगों के अपने संभाव्य मार्ग से आवागमन और यात्रा-वर्ष का समय ।

६—यूनिट अफसरों की समय-समय पर बैठकों के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि सीमा एकक अफसर इस बात को ध्यान में रखें कि वे कम से कम तीन बार बैठक करें अर्थात् छिड़काव की संयुक्त योजना तयार करने से पूर्व, उसे तैयार करते समय और उसके तैयार होने के बाद, ताकि छिड़काव कार्य और उसका निर्धारण प्रभावकारी ढंग से हो सके ।

७—अपने अपने यूनिट तथा जोनल अफसरों के सीमा क्षेत्रों में समय-समय पर निरीक्षण करने तथा प्रतिरूपों की समय समय पर बैठकों के महत्व को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि मासिक यात्रा कार्यक्रम बनाते हुए इन अफसरों को यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि वे अपने निरीक्षण में प्रति मास कुछ सीमा क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित कर लें । तथा ऐसे निरीक्षणों की तिथियों की सूचना अपने प्रतिरूपों को दे दें जिससे वे भी सीमा पर मिलने की व्यवस्था कर लें ।

८—कुछ राज्यों के ५ से १० ग्रामों के उन छोटे-छोटे पाकिटों में छिड़काव तथा संनिरीक्षण कार्यों की कठिनाइयों को समझते हुए, जो उस राज्य के सीमा एकक के लिए अगम्य है, किन्तु संलग्न सीमा एकक के लिए पर्याप्त सुगम हैं, यह सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि वहां संलग्न सीमा एकक द्वारा ही ये कार्य किये जाने चाहिएं । ऐसी व्यवस्था के लिए राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के निदेशक के परामर्श में संबंधित राज्य मलेरिया विदों के परस्पर समझौते की आवश्यकता होगी ।

९—नगर मलेरिया उन्मूलन के महत्व को स्वीकार करते हुए सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि लार्वा-निरोधी उपाय और प्रभावोत्पादक ढंग से बर्ते जायें जैसे कि दिल्ली में १७ अप्रैल, १९६२ को हुई विशिष्ट कार्य समिति की बैठक में पहले ही बल दिया जा चुका है ।

१०—प्रयोगशाला सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता और अनिवार्यता पर विचार करने के बाद यह सम्मेलन सिफारिश करता है कि प्रयोगशाला प्राविधिकों (माइक्रोस्कोपिस्ट) की संख्या में और अधिक वृद्धि करने पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार किया जाय क्योंकि प्रवर क्षेत्र-कार्यकर्त्ताओं तथा कीट-कलेक्टरों की सेवाओं के उपयोग की वर्तमान व्यवस्था सन्तोषजनक सिद्ध नहीं हो रही है ।

(घ) इन सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संबंधित संगठनों को कार्यान्विति के लिये भेजा जा रहा है ।'

Supervision of new signal Cabins by Porters

2355. **Shri Berwa:—Kotah:** Will the Miinster of of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the porters have been entrusted with the supervison of new signal cabins which are being constructed on Railways;

(b) whether this arrangement has resulted in larger number of train collisions; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the Railways and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Freight on Empty Tins

2356. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Railway have by a recent circular decided to charge freight on all empty tins weighing less than 4 kgms at the rate prescribed for 4 kgm tins;

(b) whether a strong protest has been received from Empty Tin Merchants Associations against the arbitrary imposition of higher rates for empty tins weighing less than 4 kgms;

(c) whether any such Associations have decided to go on a token strike against this decision of the Railways; and

(d) whether any similar decisions have been announced by other Railways in India?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

Sub-Letting of Canteens on S.E. Railway

2357. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licencees of Railway Canteens on South Eastern Railway are taking resort to sub-letting their leases and this practice has deteriorated the sanitary and service efficiency of the Canteens; and

(b) the steps taken to remove this defect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). One complaint of subletting was received by the South Eastern Railway during the half-year ended June 1962. This complaint was investigated, but was not substantiated.

Subletting of contracts is prohibited and in the event of subletting being substantiated, the contracts are liable to be summarily terminated.

Air India

2358. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) what has been the extent of decline in the number of outgoing and

incoming passengers and the revenue of the Air India during the last two months as compared to the previous monthly average;

(b) what has been the expansion in the capacity of the Air India during the past two years; and

(c) what steps the Air India propose to take to make up the current loss?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Grant to Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay

2359. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) whether the grant given to the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, is being properly accounted for year after year;

(b) what are the conditions on which grant is given;

(c) whether the accounts are being regularly audited by the Government auditors; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table copies of Society's balance sheets for the last four years from 1958-59 to 1961-62 together with the remarks of the auditors, if any?

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

(b) A copy of the conditions for payment of grants to the Society is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 96].

(c) The accounts are being regularly audited by Chartered Accountants. The accounts are also open for a test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

(d) Copies of the Society's balance sheets for the last four years from 1958-59 to 1961-62 will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Night Airmail Service

2360. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the night airmail service at Nagpur has been finally decided to be continued;

(b) if so, whether there will be any changes in the manner of operations; and

(c) the reasons of such changes, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Under the revised pattern of Night Airmail Service effective from 1st October, 1962, the Corporation will be operating direct Viscount services between Delhi/Bombay, Bombay/Madras, Madras/Calcutta and Calcutta/Delhi. The Night Airmail Viscount service between Delhi/Madras and the Skymaster service between Bombay/Calcutta will, however, continue to halt at Nagpur to provide for passengers, mail and freight between that point and Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(b) These services will be independent of each other and there will be no exchange of mails or passengers as such. But the existing facilities available for carriage of mails and passengers between Nagpur and the four principal cities will not diminish in any way.

(c) The junction at Nagpur, under the present system of Night Air Mail Services, is highly vulnerable, any delay on one sector affecting all the three others. The new pattern will remove this snag and at the same time provide direct connections bet-

ween Delhi/Bombay, Bombay/Madras, Madras/Calcutta and Calcutta/Delhi.

Floods in Maharashtra

2361. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the wall around the town of Chanda (Maharashtra), which serves to stop flood waters from entering in the town, is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra approached the Union Government to repair the said wall under the flood control scheme; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Kuth

2362. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of "kuth" that was produced in the "kuth" producing States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the years 1959 to 1961 year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the prevailing market prices of "kuth" that obtained in the years mentioned above; and

(c) how much of it was utilised in the country and how much of it was exported and the price that it fetched in foreign countries, with the names of the countries to which it was exported?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and others concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Central Dairy College, Karnal

2363. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats reserved for students from Himachal Pradesh in the Central Dairy College of Karnal;

(b) the amount of monthly scholarship granted to each such student from Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) how far it differs from the amount of monthly scholarship granted by the Punjab Government to its students studying there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Two each for B.Sc. (Dairying) and Indian Dairy Diploma Courses.

(b) Rs. 75 p.m.

(c) The Punjab Government pays a stipend of Rs. 150 per month to each of the B.Sc. (Dairying) students and Rs. 100 p.m. to each of the Indian Dairy Diploma students.

Damage to Railways due to Floods in Assam

2364. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how much damage has been caused to the railway tracks, bridges and stations on account of this year's unprecedented floods in Assam; and

(b) to what extent train services had been dislocated on that account and on what particular sections it has again been resumed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 97].

Bogus Money Orders

2365. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bogus M.Os. racket has been unearthed at Patna where Rs. 8,000 were taken in different parts of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Yes, Sir. But the fraud was detected at Poona city. The total amount of bogus money orders detected so far to have been paid, is Rs. 7,830.

(b) It is alleged that the culprit, who is a dismissed R.M.S. official, was preparing bogus money orders with locally manufactured stamps and getting them inserted in the mail bags through an accomplice who was a porter in the R.M.S. These money orders were made payable to well-known firms in different towns from whom the culprit used to obtain goods and cash. The culprit was arrested at Poona city where a trap was laid, on suspicion being aroused on receipt of two money orders for payment. Further enquiries were made at Patna also, leading to some clues to the case. The matter is still under police enquiries.

Katakhal Hailakandi Railway Line

2366. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up the management of the Katakhal Hailakandi Railway line (Cachar, Assam) in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to extend that line upto Mizo District; and

(c) whether Government are aware that proper sheds over platforms are not provided in any of the stations on that line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Hailakandi is a station on the branch line, connecting Katakhal and Lalabazar. This is a Company Railway but is worked and managed by the Northeast Frontier Railway. As such the question of taking over the management of this particular section of the Railway by the Government does not arise.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, Sir; but under the terms of agreement, the expenditure for all additions and improvements costing over Rs. 1,000 each will have to be borne by the owning company and they have expressed their inability to find funds for the improvements such as sheds over platforms.

Medical Colleges

2368. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact some seats have been reserved in medical colleges for undergraduate study for students belonging to the Union Territories;

(b) if so, what is the general rule kept in view for allotting seats for the Union Teritories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the procedure adopted for nomination of students against such reserved seats?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Usual arrangements are made every year for the reservation of seats in the Medical Colleges in various States for students (both boys and girls) belonging to the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Goa, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Naga Land and NEFA. With the establishment of the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, the Union Territory of Delhi is not

included in the Scheme. Applications are invited by issuing advertisement in the leading daily Newspapers. The applications are then considered by a Selection Committee constituted by the Government of India for the purpose every year, to make their recommendations regarding the nomination of candidates to various medical colleges where seats are reserved. While making their recommendations the selection Committee keeps in view the various requirements which a candidate has to fulfil for admission to various medical colleges, e.g. minimum age, percentage of marks, etc. The preferences indicated by the students are also taken into account subject to availability of seats in the specific colleges. All the seats reserved for the students belonging to Union Territories (other than Delhi) in the various medical colleges are pooled together and the seats are allotted to the eligible candidates.

M.B.B.S. Course

2369. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have kept separate quota of seats for M.B.B.S. course for the wards of the Central Government servants posted in Indian Missions abroad; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of such seats and out of them how many have been reserved for wards of Scheduled Castes employees?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Usual arrangements are made every year for the reservation of seats in the M.B.B.S. course in the Medical Colleges in various States for students (both boys and girls) belonging to the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Naga Land and NEFA. Sons and daughters of the India-based Staff employed in Indian Missions abroad are also considered for admission against the reserved seats. All the seats reserved are pooled together and allotted to eligible students. There is no specific quota of seats for children of Central Government servants posted in Indian Missions abroad. Twenty percent of all available seats are reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The selection of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is subject to their possessing minimum qualifications prescribed by the Universities or the colleges concerned.

Telephone Exchange, Mysore

2370. Shri Siddiah:
Shri P. N. Kayal:
Shri Sonavane:

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

(a) the progress made regarding the construction of Telephone Exchange building at Mysore city; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Land has been taken over. The preliminary drawings for the building have been finalised and the detailed drawings are under preparation by the Central P.W.D.

(b) By end of 1964.

Badagara Pier in Kerala

2371. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made in the construction of the Badagara pier in Kerala;

(b) whether necessary foreign exchange has been sanctioned; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transeport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabhà as soon as it is received.

Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India

2371-A. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest annual reports of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India and/or of its various State branches have been published;

(b) if so, their main findings and recommendations; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Copies of "A Brief Annual Report of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India (a non-official voluntary organisation) for the year 1960-61" have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Paradip Port

2371-B. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any model as a final frame-work of developing Paradip as a major port is under examination at Poona Hydrological Research Institute;

(b) whether any report has been received;

(c) whether Government has considered the feasibility of developing Paradip as a major port provided finances are available; and

(d) what are the reasons for not declaring Paradip as an intermediate port so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A firm of Consulting Engineers appointed by the State Government submitted a preliminary report for developing Paradip as an all-weather port and the lay-out indicated in this report is being tested in the Central Water Power Research Station, Poona.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Paradip is already being treated as an intermediate port and the Government of India have made a provision of Rs. 1·5 crores for this purpose in the Third Plan.

School Health Services

2371-C. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the present system of School Health Services has been useful to the country; and

(b) whether adequate provision will be made for (i) regular clinical and medical inspection (ii) remedial facilities and (iii) follow up programme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The School Health Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Smt. Renuka Ray has expressed the opinion that the facilities available at present for School Health in different States are not satisfactory.

The recommendations of the Committee in this respect are under the consideration of the Government. Pilot projects for providing adequate School Health service have already been set up.

Central Medico-Legal Institute

2371-D. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the establishment of a Central Medico-legal Institute has been under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of establishment of the proposed Institute and where it is proposed to be set up; and

(c) what is Government's decision on the Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to c). A scheme for the establishment of a Central Medico-legal Institute has been drafted and its implications are being examined.

दिल्ली में गोसदन

२३७१-ड. **श्री बेरवा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में दूध के लिए कितने गोसदन केन्द्रीय सरकार चला रही है और उनमें से कितनी-कितनी गायें हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार १५ और २० रुपये माहवार की सहायता गोसदनों को फी गाय देने की योजना बना रही है और क्या यह योजना राजस्थान में लागू की जायेगी; और

(ग) यह योजना कब से लागू होगी और इस के लिए तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना रुपया रखा गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) गाय प्रजनन केन्द्र उन गोसदनों से बिल्कुल अलग हैं जोकि बूढ़ी, कमजोर और प्रजनन के लिये नाकारा ढोरों के लिये खुले हुए हैं। सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय उन गोशालाओं से है जो कि प्रजनन तथा दुग्ध उत्पादन केन्द्र हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं किसी गाय प्रजनन केन्द्र को नहीं चलाती। फिर भी तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली प्रशासन ३ गैर-सरकारी गोशालाओं को सहायता देती रही है। प्रत्येक गोशाला में रखी गई गायों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

(१) दिल्ली पिंजरापोल गोशाला	२७७
(२) गोशाला, नजफगढ़	९६
(३) गोशाला, महरौली	१३५

(ख) यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब सरकारें तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ढोरों के प्रजनन, खुराक और प्रबन्ध की उन्नति के लिये योजनायें तैयार करें ताकि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत गायों के दूध के सम्भरण को बढ़ाया जाये। सभी राज्य सरकारों / दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हाल ही में गाय स्वामियों को उनकी दुग्ध उपज के अनुसार विभिन्न दरों पर सहायता देने के लिये योजनायें तैयार की हैं। इन योजनाओं पर शीघ्र ही विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस योजना के लिये राशि का कोई उपबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। सभी सम्बन्धितों द्वारा योजना पर विचार करने और अनुमति देने के पश्चात् ही राशि निर्धारित करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे। इस समय इस योजना के शुरू होने की तिथि नहीं बताई जा सकती है।

Delhi Traffic Signals

2371-F. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Traffic Police is shortly going to change the system of traffic signal lights in the city; and

(b) if so, what is the new change that is likely to be brought in and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Under the present system, the sequence of lights in an automatic traffic signal is green-amber-red and red-amber green. A road user approaching an inter-section gets amber and red signals when he is faced with a green light and amber and green signals when faced with a red

light. It has been noticed by the Traffic Police in Delhi that road users faced with a red light have a tendency to enter the inter-section as soon as the amber light appears on the light signal, whereas they should wait for the green light to appear before proceeding to the inter-section. According to the new system, the colour sequence of the traffic lights will be green-amber-red and red-green. Thus, road users faced with a red light will not now get an indication of amber and for them, the traffic lights will change from red to green straightaway. This will eliminate the tendency on their part to start off at the amber signal as under the present system, thereby minimising the danger of road accidents. On the other hand, road users faced with a green light will get amber under the new system to serve as a warning to slow down and come to a halt at the stop line when the red light appears. The new system is already in vogue in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Street Light on the Ring Road

2371-G. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no street light on Ring Road in New Delhi from Moti Bagh to Lajpat Nagar;

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to provide street light on this road; and

(c) how long it will take?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to c). The Ring Road has been built to cater to fast moving traffic which normally travels by its own lights. The solution to the problem of lighting the Ring Road lies in building parallel service roads with proper lights for local traffic. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Delhi Municipal Corporation who are concerned with this were asked to take necessary action in the matter. Parallel roads with street lights already exist in most of the Government colonies adjoining the Ring Road and action is being taken by the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply to provide lights where they do not exist in the parallel roads serving Government colonies.

रेडियो

२३७१–एच. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ होने के समय भारत में प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी होने पर यह संख्या कितनी हो जाने का अनुमान है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) कभी कभी एक रेडियो लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत एक से अधिक रेडियो सेट काम करते हैं। उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रयोग में आने वाले कुल रेडियो सेटों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी क्रमश: इन वर्षों में जारी किये गये कुल रेडियो लाइसेंसों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

१९५१–५२ .	८,३९,८९१
१९५६–५७ .	१३,३२,७२०

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान रेडियो लाइसेंसों में हुई औसत वृद्धि के आधार पर आशा की जाती है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्रयोग में आने वाले रेडियो सेटों की संख्या लगभग ४९ लाख हो जायेगी ।

Vibrator Machine

2371-I. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power**

be pleased to state whether Government are purchasing from a British firm Vibrator machine to test structural strength of big buildings and dams?

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

Minor Irrigation in Maharashtra State

2371-J. **Shri Jedhe:** / **Shri Lonikar:** / **Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state;

(a) how much amount is allocated to Government of Maharashtra State for minor irrigation outside its allocation of Third Five Year Plan fund; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Ministry of Food and Agriculture has addressed on the 20th August, 1962 all the State Governments/Administrations asking them to review their minor irrigation programmes already included in the State Plans, re-phase them with a view to accelerate them and indicate additional programmes they can usefully take up during the remaining period of the Plan. The State Governments have also been requested that specific proposals for extra allocations that they would be in a position to utilise during the remaining months of the current financial year, 1962-63 be sent to this Ministry before the 20th September giving necessary particulars. Reply from the Government of Maharashtra is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

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12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1962, agreed without any amendment to the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1962, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1962."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी कल ही आप को लिखकर इत्तला दे दी गई कि वह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सकता, कवायद के अन्दर, क्योंकि बहुत देर की बात है । आज फिर भी आप को इत्तला दी गई कि इस मामले पर ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं हो सका ।

श्री भू० ना० *(interruption)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर बैठ जावें, वे अपनी सीट के खे ।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। अगर आप नहीं बैठेंगे.....

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : हम लोग यहां पर जनता के प्रतिनिधि होकर आये हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप नहीं बैठते तो मैं आपको हुक्म देता हूं कि आप सदन से बाहर चले जायें।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : (*Interruption*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेरे इतना कहने के बाद भी मेम्बर साहब बोले चले जायेंगे तो कोई चीज रेकार्ड नहीं होगी।

* *

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। गत दस सालों से ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में यहां ऐसी परम्परा रही है कि उसका उल्लेख इस सदन में हो जाता था, जिससे यहां ऐसी विस्फोटक स्थिति कम पैदा होती थी। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यहां पर इस ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन का उल्लेख कर दिया जाता तो आनरेबल मेम्बर के मन में इतना असन्तोष न होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मैं समझ गया। मगर अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में तबदीली चाहते हैं तो वह मेरे पास आयें, मेरे साथ बात चीत कर लें। अगर वे किसी वक्त यहां पर किसी चीज को उठाना चाहते हैं तो मुझ से आज्ञा ले लें, फिर यहां आकर उसे उठा सकते हैं। हमें कायदे से चलना चाहिये। अगर उनको किसी बात में असन्तोष है, अगर वह किसी कानून या बात में कोई तबदीली चाहते हैं, तो बड़ी खुशी से मेरे पास आयें, मेरे साथ बात करें, और अगर बात करने के बाद भी यहां पर वह किसी चीज को उठाना चाहेंगे तो मैं उसको देखूंगा। अगर कायदे के मुताबिक इजाजत दे सकूंगा तो दूंगा। उसके बाद यहां आकर वह उठा सकते हैं। मगर इस तरह से कार्रवाई में बाधा डालना दुरुस्त नहीं है। इसलिये जो कार्रवाई चल रही है, उसे चलने दिया जाये।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : मैंने जो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दियी हैं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से एक बार कहा मैं फिर दोहराता हूं कि आप जान बूझ कर.....

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : कंडक्ट आफ बिजिनेस के मुताबिक.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इन आनरेबल मेम्बर को 'नेम' (Name) करता हूं क्योंकि वह खामख्वाह इस कार्रवाई में जान बूझ कर रुकावट डाल रहे हैं। उन को मना किया गया तब भी वह उससे बाज नहीं आते।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That Shri B. N. Mandal be suspended from the service of the House for the remaining period of the session."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri B. N. Mandal be suspended from the service of the House for the remaining period of the session."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'. There is no voice of 'No'.

The motion is carried unanimously.

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

(Shri B. N. Mandal then left the House)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आवाज हुई है।

**Not recorded

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । इस प्रकार के इन्स्टेन्सेज और हुए हैं । लेकिन चूंकि यह एक नये मेम्बर हैं इस वास्ते यह समय एक दिन का कर दिया जाय । *(Interruption).*

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी अर्ज यह है कि गोकि आवाज मैंने नहीं की दी थी, लेकिन आप ने सुनी नहीं । उसके बाद भी मैंने कहा कि 'नो' की आवाज हुई है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि आप को दुबारा पूछ लेना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप की आवाज "नो" की थी ?

श्री बागड़ी : जी, हां ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैंने उस वक्त नहीं सुनी तो अब कहे देता हूं कि हाउस में एक आवाज 'नो' की थी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : एक आवाज मेरी भी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा, दो सदस्यों की आवाज 'नो' की थी । और किसी की रही हो तो मैं वह भी कह दूं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अगर इसको दुबारा पूछ लिया जाय तो हर्ज क्या है ? इसमें आपत्ति क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब एक दफा फैसला हो जाय तो दुबारा नहीं पूछा जाता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : फैसला तो हुआ ही नहीं । फैसला तो तब होगा जब आप दुबारा पूछ लेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, दुबारा पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है । यह फैसला तो आवाज पर हुआ था । मैंने समझा था कि 'नो' की आवाज कोई नहीं हुई । लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मैंने ठीक से सुना नहीं । मैंने कह दिया बहुत अच्छा, आप समझ लें कि दो मेम्बर हसाहबान ने 'नो' की आवाज दी थी । लेकिन फैसला तो हो चुका है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : दुबारा पूछ लिया जाय तो क्या हर्ज है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार नहीं पूछा जाता ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इसके खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट करके वाकआउट करता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रुकावट न डालें ।

12.06 hrs.

(Shri Bagri and another hon. Member then left the House)

12.06 hrs.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the House is no doubt aware, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up by a resolution of the Government in August, 1956. In the work that it did during the next three years it earned the confidence of the country and this House with the result that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up as a statutory commission in 1959.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We should settle down to normal business now. Hon. Members may kindly listen to the speech of the hon. Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, the valuable work that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has done during the last

three-and-a-half years of its statutory existence is already well known to the House. But in its working we have found that there are a few limitations which ought to be removed and we have come to this House with this amendment by which we seek to augment the powers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

The first proposal would, I am sure, meet with the unanimous approval of the House, because by the first amendment it is intended to extend the scope of the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and for this purpose by clause 2 of the Bill we propose to omit the words "Except the State of Jammu and Kashmir". There is no constitutional bar to this because the subject matter of the legislation is found in List No. 1.

By the second amendment power is being sought to be taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to promote and form subsidiary companies. As the House is no doubt aware, there are proposals by the State Governments for participation in the local activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, the House has still not settled down.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When the hon. Minister whom I have allowed to speak sits down there is complete silence, but when he begins to speak others also start speaking. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, to repeat what I have said, by the first clause it is intended to extend this Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I mentioned that since the subject matter of the legislation is found in List No. 1 there is no inhibition to the House extending the Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

By the second amendment the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is to be invested with powers to form subsidiary companies. As the House is aware, proposals are made to the Government of India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission that they should form subsidiaries for various purposes which will permit participation by the State Governments in the activities of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Such a power is at present lacking under the constitution and powers of the Commission. So, what clause 3 of the Bill seeks to do is to invest the Commission with the power to form subsidiary companies.

By the next clause the salary limit of Rs. 2,000 found in the original Act is to be enhanced to Rs. 2,250. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission employes a large number of technical employees. For this purpose, it competes not only with other organisations but also with private sector. It is difficult to attract people of requisite merit unless attractive salary is paid. Therefore, it is proposed that the salary which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission may be able to offer without any further reference to the Government should be enhanced from Rs. 2,000 to 2,250.

Similarly, now the Commission has not the power to spend more than Rs. 30 lakhs without reference to the Government. That limit is proposed to be raised to Rs. 50 lakhs.

By clause 5 the power of re-appropriation which the Commission at present enjoys, namely, Rs. 7½ lakhs is proposed to be changed to 20 per cent.

The *raison d'etre* of a statutory commission is that its powers should be flexible and it should have a large measure of autonomy. We have found in practice that the powers that have so far been granted are not adequate and need to be increased. For this purpose, we have come to this House. I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission

[Mr. Speaker.]

Act, 1959, be taken into consideration".

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, I am rather amazed at the very easy manner in which this Bill is being introduced here by which such vast powers are sought to be taken or given not only to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission but also to many of its children to be born yet. Government has already been pursuing a policy of devolving a number of important powers upon so many of the independent corporations. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has already been made an autonomous body and given so much power; not being satisfied with it, Government now come forward to give it power to enable it to form a number of subsidiary companies. And I suppose each one of those companies would enjoy hereafter as much power as the main Commission would be enjoying. This I consider to be a menace to parliamentary control and control by Cabinet over many of those functions.

Secondly, we find that Government want to give power to this Commission to employ high-paid officers without any reference to Government. My hon. friend has not given us any indication as to why he wants this additional power to be given to the Commission. Is it because of the Commission's complaint about readtapism in their own Secretariat that they could not get the necessary sanction from the Government in sufficiently good time and have, therefore, complained of the delays? Is it in order to avoid these delays that the Government has now agreed to give this additional power to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission? Or, is it because they simply thought that in spite of the efficiency with which their Secretariat has been working they would like to give this additional power also to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission? They have not given us information in regard to this.

They say that they employ a very large number of highly paid technical officers and that they would like to expedite their appointment from time to time without having to make any reference to the Government of India. I find here that it is true that they have a very large number of technical employees. They were having 2260 of them in 1961 and it has risen to 3752 by March 1962, but they are classed as Class III employees. Are we to understand that Class III employees are being paid as much as Rs. 2,500 a month and a little less? Surely, we have understood that these people are paid much less. These high salaries are supposed to be paid only to Class I and Class II officers and in 1962 there are only 371 in Class I and 78 in Class II. It is not in regard to these people, I suppose, that my hon. friend wants this additional power to be given to this Commission. But actually my fear is that it is likely to be used in their favour. But why? Is there such an urgency that Government should divest itself of its responsibility of judging whether any particular officer should be allowed to be appointed or not by the Commission who is to be paid Rs. 2,500 and a little less and the Commission should be given all this additional power? We do not know that and I would like my hon. friend to go into this matter and to enlighten this House in regard to this particular matter at the appropriate time.

Then, they want to give power to the Commission to start all these subsidiaries. We have been taking objection to the ordinary joint stock companies being managed by private enterprise indulging in this luxury of floating subsidiary companies and trying to have control over them also; in that way trying to get over the various difficulties that have been created by the Companies Act. But why do they want to give this very same obnoxious power to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and enable

it to start all these subsidiaries? It to give up their own powers and confer them upon this Commission, make it is a serious matter for the Government an independent body, lessen to that extent the control of the Ministry over it and also to lessen even to a greater extent the direct control of Parliament over it. But it is worse when this Commission is given the power to start the subsidiary companies also.

What will be the relation so far as control is concerned between the Commission and the subsidiary companies, between the Government and the subsidiary companies and of Parliament over these subsidiary companies? By all these various stages it may become possible—I do not wish to say that the Government wants to do it here and now because we will have to see how the thing would work in future; but it might certainly become possible for the Government to float any number of these subsidiary companies, give them all these powers, allow them to function and utilise these powers as they like and, at the same time, take shelter behind this proposed legislation and the so-called autonomy that is to be enjoyed by the Commission as well as by their subsidiaries, and in that way minimise the control and the power of Parliament over the activities of all these various organisations that are said to be brought into existence. What is it that prevents the Government from allowing all these companies that they have in mind to be brought into existence in the manner in which other semi-autonomous companies have been brought into existence, subject to the conditions that have so far been stipulated for their formation, for their supervision, for their control, by the Government and ultimately by Parliament? Why is it that they do not want to pursue a line which they have persued till now and wish to initiate this new policy of allowing one statutory body, that is, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, to start a number of these subsidiary companies, giving them also semi-autonomous or fully autonomous or more or less autonomous powers? They may tell Parliament that they are all independent, they are joint stock companies, they are governed by the Joint Stock Companies Act and therefore, their affairs cannot be scrutinised either by the Government directly, and not strutinisng their affair directly, the Government is not liable to be controlled by Parliament. Therefore, it is a very serious innovation. I do not know whether my hon. friend still continues to be in charge of Law Ministry. He has been transferred from that Ministry to this. He has a legal conscience. I do not know how he has come to agree to it: for what serious reasons. I would like him to give some thought to the fears that I have expressed and give some further consideration to this matter, not only as the Minister concerned, but also as a lawyer that he has been and see whether he cannot possibly make it impossible for this Commission to start all these subsidiary companies.

Hereafter, the Budget of this Commission is going to increase, Swell, from crores to crores. Already they have had a budget of Rs. 14 crores. I do not know, in years to come, how many more crores will come to be placed at their disposal. With all this money they want to enjoy quite a lot of freedom. They do not want any kind of restriction on their powers, even in regard to appropriation, re-appropriation from one head to another and so on. Hitherto, for any particular item, there was a limit of Rs. 25 lakhs. Then, it was raised to Rs. 30 lakhs. They are not satisfied with that. Now, they want to raise it Rs. 50 lakhs. I would like my hon. friend to enquire from his colleagues in the Finance Ministry whether such powers have come to be conferred upon the various departments in such a sweeping manner. If such powers have not been conferred upon the various spending departments, why should this power be conferred upon

[Shri Ranga]

this Commission, especially when this Commission comes to enjoy autonomy from governmental control? To seek to give so much power to the Commission is a more serious matter than to give that power to the departments themselves. The departments themselves are directly under the Ministers concerned and to that extent, under the control of Parliament and scrutiny of Parliament. The Commission is much less under the scrutiny of Parliament. Therefore, there is more reason why this power should be further restricted. Instead of that, to give so much power and extended power to an autonomous body is a serious demand to be made on Parliament. I would like my hon. friend to give some thought to it.

In conclusion, I cannot say that I am quite happy about the way in which this proliferation of the so-called independent corporations is developed. It is even worse that an independent corporation like this is sought to be given this encouragement of starting its own subsidiaries and enjoying shelter not only from Ministerial control, but also from the control of Parliament.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): I am sorry that I have to differ from the previous speaker in some of the observations that he has made. His main point was that this Bill would lead to slackening of the control of Parliament over the activities of this commission. I think that even after conferring the powers sought for under this Bill, Parliament has still sufficient powers to control these commissions and other corporations. Through questions, through resolutions, or when the budget comes up before Parliament, or when the reports of these various commissions come before Parliament, we can exercise sufficient control over the activities of this corporation, and I think, therefore, that the apprehensions of the hon. Member are somewhat exaggerated.

Having accepted the policy of a socialist pattern of society in this country we want to undertake various activities in various spheres. We want to industrialise this country as rapidly as possible, and we cannot do this departmentally; for, as you know, Sir, because of the various bureaucratic controls and other regulations we cannot give so much impetus to the activities of the inustries as is necessary in the interests of larger production etc., that is why these commissions and corporations are set up for that purpose. So, once we set up these corporations and ask them to carry on these activities, I, for one, believe that we must give the maximum powers to these corporations and remove all impediments. Therefore, I have said that I beg to differ from the previous speaker, and I welcome this Bill.

I welcome this Bill also for another reason, because I want these commissions and corporations to carry on their activities and fulfil the targets that are placed before them as rapidly as possible, and in doing so, they should not feel that there is any impediment or there is any obstruction in their way or there is any rule which comes in their way. I would not like to leave any such pretext to them; I do not want them to come forward and say, 'Look here, because of this rule or that rule, we could not carry out these activities, and we could not fulfil the targets, and we could not achieve that much of production.' In order to revome even the least pretext, I, for one, would welcome this Bill, and I would urge the hon. Minister to see that these commissions carry on their activities properly and fulfil the targets that are set before them.

As the hon. Minister knows very well, I am critical also about the activities and the slow progress made by this commission. On various occasions, I have criticised that it has lagged behind in performing the task that was placed before it. Therefore, we are giving them whatever facility they are asking, and we should see that the programme put before the commission is carried out according to the schedule.

I have tabled an amendment to this Bill, and I would come to that when we come to the clauses.

I support this Bill as it has been placed before the House.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1962 के सक्शन १ में लिखा है :—"except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" मुझे इस पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं है लेकिन प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट के सक्श१ में क्लाज (जी) के बाद जो (जीजी) जोड़ा जा रहा है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस का क्या मकसद है। (जीजी) क्लाज यह है :—

"(gg) to promote and form companies in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1956 for any of the purposes aforesaid;".

इस की मंशा मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि क्या है? इसी तरह से प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट के सक्शन १५ को इस के द्वारा संशोधित किया जा रहा है :—

(a) in clause (a), for the words "rupees two thousand a month or more", in both the places where they occur, the words "more than rupees two thousand two hundred and fifty" shall be substituted;

इस में कमिशन की पावर्स को बढ़ाया गया है। पहले जहां वह २००० रुपये प्रतिमास की पोस्ट्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रीवियस ऐप्रूवल के क्रीएट कर सकता था वहां अब वह २२५० रुपये प्रति मास तक की जगहें बैगर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रीवियस ऐप्रूवल के क्रीएट कर सकेगा। २२५० रुपये तक की जगहों के लिए अब कमिशन को सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई परमिशन नहीं लेनी है और वह उनको स्वयं क्रीएट कर सकता है।

इसी तरह से १५ (बी) में यह संशोधन किया जा रहा है :—

"(b) in clause (b) for the words, 'exceeding thirty lakhs of rupees' the words 'exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees' shall be substituted.".

इसका मतलब यह होगा कि अब कमिशन ५० लाख रुपये तक की किसी स्कीम या प्रपोजल को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रीवियस ऐप्रूवल नहीं लेगा। इस में भी उसकी पावर को बढ़ाया गया है।

प्रिंसिपल ऐक्ट के सक्शन २१ को भी अमेंड किया जा रहा है :—

"In section 21 of the principal Act in clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (3), the words 'or seven and a half lakhs of rupees, whichever is less' shall be omitted.".

पहले २० परसेंट और सेवेन ऐंड ए हाफ लेक्स आफ रुपीज की लिमिट थी इस बिल के द्वारा साढ़े सात लाख रुपये की उस लिमिट को हटाया जा रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ़ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजन्ज में कमीशन की पावर्ज को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई एक्स्प्लेनेशन नहीं किया गया है। इस से प्रकट होता है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की मर्जी के बिना बहुत से अधिकार लेने की कोशिश की गई है और जहां तक मेरी समझ में आता है, सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को डार्क में रखा गया है। हो सकता है कि इस से बाद में बहुत सी बादरेशन्ज पैदा हों।

इस सिलसिले में मैं थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस बिल के द्वारा कमीशन की पावर्ज को क्यों बढ़ाया जा रहा है। आयल एंड नैटरुल गैस कमीशन के डायरेक्टर आफ़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एंड सक्रेटरी एंड डायरेक्टर आफ़ दि स्टोर्ज एंड परचेज डिपार्टमेंट पर मिनिस्टर साहब की बहुत बड़ी मेहरबानी है, जिन की पावर को बढ़ाने के लिये ये सारे अमेंडमेंट्स लाये जा रहे हैं। बताया जाता है

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

कि इन डायरेक्टर साहब की उम्र ३३ साल है। उन्होंने दो दफ़ा अपना नाम बदला है और जहां तक उन के एक्सपीरियंस का सम्बन्ध है, ...

Mr. Speaker: He is casually referring to an officer who is not here to defend himself. Nothing can be said like that.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं उन का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उस की उम्र चेहरा, रंग सब कुछ तो बता र है । उन से उस को शनाख्त किया जा सकता है ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के क ब त सीनियर आई० सी० एस० आफ़िसर को डिपूट किया गया था कि वह आयल एंड नेटरुल गैस कमीशन के वर्किंग को स्टडी करे और इस बारे में अपनी रिकमेंडेशन्ज दे कि उस में क्या इकानोमी हो सकती है, उस की एफ़िशेन्सी कैसे बढ़ाई जा सकती है, वहां पर क्या रद्दो-बदल किया जा सकता है, ताकि उस के खर्च में कमी हो । उस आफ़िसर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को इस मिनिस्ट्री ने कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख दिया ।

उस आफ़िसर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया था कि कमीशन तब तक अपना स्टाफ़ न बढ़ाये, जब तक कि मैं कमीशन के सैक्रेटेरियट की वर्किंग की पूरी तरह से जांच न कर लूं, लेकिन इस के बावजूद दो डिपुटी सैक्रेटरी, दो अंडर सैक्रेटरी, छः सीनियर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफ़िसर और लगभग एक दर्जन आफ़िसर्ज की एपायंटमेंट हुई । मैं ये बातें आप को यह बताने के लिए अर्ज कर रहा हूं कि कमीशन की पावर को बढ़ाने की बात क्यों कही जा रही है ?

उस आफ़िसर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा था

"So far as the ONGC is concerned, the tendency to impose various kinds of departmental shackles unmistakably persists and the organisation continues to be plagued by departmental habits and grooves of thinking. ."

"Commenting on the sharp increase in the wasteful expenditure of the ONGC the report said —"A comparative examination of the expenditure on account of the headquarters of the ONGC shows that there has been a sharp increase from Rs. 12 to 18 lakhs in 1959-60 to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1960-61. The *prima facie* conclusion is that the Secretariat and the administrative staff of the organisation has increased sharply and shows a tendency to rapidly expand which should be checked."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कमीशन का सैक्रेटेरियट ओवर-स्टाफ्ड है । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कमीशन को पावर ब्रेशक दी जाये, लेकिन उस में गवर्नमेंट का या पब्लिक का जो पैसा खर्च होता है, उस के हिसाब की हम को और गवर्नमेंट को पूरी मालुमात होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे रोक लिया, वर्ना मैं इस सदन को यह बताना चाहता था कि डायरेक्टर को जो पावर्ज दी गई हैं, उन के द्वारा वह बड़े से बड़े आफ़िसर्ज और टैक्निकल विशेषज्ञों को एपायंट कर सकता है और उनको हटा सकता है ।

पहले साढ़े सात लाख रुपए की लिमिट रख कर जो चेक रखा गया था, अब उसको हटा कर सिर्फ बीस परसेंट की लिमिट रहने दी जा रही है । बीस परसेंट के माने बीस लाख भी हो सकते हैं, पचास लाख भी हो सकते और एक करोड़ भी हो सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं और यह कहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर

साहब इस बात पर साफ साफ प्रकाश डालें कि ये अधिकार क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): I rise to support the amendments that have been brought forward by means of this Bill. Before I lend my support, I would really congratulate the oil and Natural Gas Commission on its remarkable progress since its inception in 1959. It has done commendable work in placing India on the world oil map.

One of the previous speakers, Shri Ranga, said that the Commission should not be given enormous powers. I do not agree with him, because if such a Commission is fettered in its powers, it cannot carry on its work; unless it is given certain powers to make investigations, surveys and prospecting, it is not possible to get things done. It will not be possible for Government to come here for every small thing. I need not speak about the red-tapism and delays that exist in government and elsewhere. So, if an autonomous body like this Commission is fettered and controlled for such small things, it will not be possible to make any rapid advance for the economic betterment of the country.

I would like to refer to one or two points which the Minister mentioned during the course of his speech moving for consideration of the Bill. Firstly, he said that some State Governments have made representations for participation in the formation of subsidiary companies under the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that there will not be any good but there will be some difficulty if the formation of subsidiary companies is allowed. It will not be in the interest of the Commission that other autonomous bodies should be created. At the same time, I would suggest that the co-operatives that are there in the country, the apex bodies, should be entrusted with the work of distribution of gas products. This will also encourage the co-operative movement in the country and will not necessarily bring in States' participation. However well-intentioned the States may be, I apprehend that if their participation is allowed in this, there will be a sort of patronage and it will not be conducive to the smooth and better working of the Commission. I would like to bring this to the notice of the Minister.

Secondly, regarding empowering the Commission to employ technicians with salary more than Rs. 2,000, the Commission should be invested with this power. If it is confined only to technicians, I have no objection. If it is going to be extended to non-technical personnel as well, I feel there is some danger of unnecessary patronage and going too far from the functions with which the Commission is charged.

Regarding enhancing the power of the Commission in relation to reappropriation from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs, I have nothing to say. It is better that more funds are put at the disposal of the Commission. As a matter of fact, its budget will be brought under scrutiny in this hon. House and I do not think there is anything wrong in the Minister coming forward to enhance this power of the Commission.

Concluding my speech, I would say this. In the report it has been given that for the geophysical survey and mapping of the oil potentialities in the country, some effort has been made in the southern region. But, I do not find in the report whether any intensive efforts have been made.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that some time ago, the Andhra University Research section had also made some attempts in the Krishna-Godavari bas in for prospecting oil. If anything substantial is to be done, I would only suggest that the hon. Minister should start a branch office in a place in the southern region, prefera-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.]

bly Hyderabad, because it is centrally situated. Now, there are only three branches in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. If we have to bestow more attention on the southern region, where there are great possibilities and potentialities of finding oil and other things, it would be better if a branch is opened at some place in the southern region so that more attention could be bestowed on those areas.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. This Bill calls frankly for enhanced powers; and, in my opinion, these powers should be given to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. When I say that, I would also like an assurance to be conveyed to the hon. Member, Shri Ranga that his fears that these powers will be exceded or that these powers will be used without regard to accountability to Parliament are not real.

This oil industry is a vital industry. And, about this industry, it can be said that everything connected with it is big and gigantic. In India, we are new to this industry. Yet, it is our duty to give it our constant attention.

The record of this Commission and the record of its performance during its short life of 2½ years is before liament; and it is very heartening.

The amendments that this Bill seeks to make are rather simple. There is an amendment in which we are asked to add to the the functions of this Commission, by adding a new clause to section 14 of the Act. Under this clause, power is sought for the Commission to form new companies in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act. It is quite on the cards that, in view of the new functions that are being added to the list of functions of this Commission, such powers are definitely called for.

There is another amendment under which power is sought for the Commission to create posts carrying a salary or honorarium up to Rs. 2,250 instead of the existing limit of Rs. 2,000|-. Here again, in the case of an industry like the oil industry in which everything is so big and on such large scale, a concession or power of this kind should not be grudged.

Then, there is another clause in which we are asked to increase the limit of capital expenditure which the Commission can sanction to Rs. 50 lakhs instead of the present limit of Rs. 30 lakhs. That too, I think, this House should agree to without any hesitation.

Lastly, there is an amendment by which it is sought that the Commission can make re-appropriations. And, when Shri Ranga said that there is no restriction on this right which is asked for, in my view, it is not right. There is definitely a restriction inasmuch as a limit is placed on the amount of this reappropriation. The limit takes the form that this re-appropriation, if it has the effect of augmenting the original amount of the grant by more than 20 per cent, cannot be made. So, the re-appropriation can be made only within the limit of this clause.

I have already given notice of an amendment to be moved to this clause. But, after second thoughts, I have decided not to move those amendments. (*Interruption*).

In connection with the oil industry, we need not be oversensitive about the large expenses that are called for. After all, we must remember that the oil industry is one of those industries which can be, to a very great extent, self-financing if oil is truck. And, I believe, India is going to have some luck in this field also.

Before I conclude, I would refer to one matter; and it is about that unresolved argument between the Estimates Committee and the Commission

on the point of who shall be the Chairman of this Commission. I believe the Minister of Mines and Oil still continues to be the Chairman. The Estimates Committee has taken a rather strong position; and it is of the view that the Chairmanship should go to a man who will be able to give his whole time to his responsibilities. He should be a man independent of the Ministry. After all, it is claimed by the Estimates Committee that this Oil and Natural Gas Commission is an autonomous body and we in this country have already evolved a machinery and patterns in the case of other autonomous bodies for their management and administration. According to these patterns, of course, the Estimate Committee's position is unchallengeable. However, I for one think that in such matters we need not hold inflexible views. If the Minister feels that he would like to give a trial to the kind of arrangement which now exists in this Commission, an arrangement in which we are informed that he attends only a few meetings and does not give much of his time, and is therefore independent of the Commission in a way, if he feels that he ought to make such a trial of this kind of arrangement, I think this House should not mind it. In fact, it should encourage it. After all, the last word on the kind of pattern of the machinery that should govern autonomous bodies has not been said. We have yet to learn much in this field and therefore on this question I would like to say that we need not over-exercise our minds and can allow the Minister to continue this experiment.

With these few remarks, I support the Bill.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि इस समय यहां पर कोरम पूरा नहीं है ।

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): Between 1 and 2.30 there is no need for a quorum.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung—now, there is quorum. Shri Iqbal Singh.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a simple Bill and I support the amendments brought forward by the Minister. Firstly, the Bill seeks to include Jammu and Kashmir. It is quite natural that we should exploit the oil and other natural resources in Jammu and Kashmir. There was no reason why Jammu and Kashmir should not be within the purview of the Commission. Just as exploration is done in Assam and other States in respect of oil, it is natural that Jammu and Kashmir State also should be included. Formerly, the Commission had no power to exploit these resources in Jammu and Kashmir. Now, the Government have sought powers to include it. It is only proper that Jammu and Kashmir State should be included within the purview of the Commission.

Secondly, the Government have sought powers to promote and form companies in regard to oil exploration. In the context of today, oil is an international commodity, whether it is owned by the Oil India Ltd., or any other body. So, with a view to enter into competition as in the case of other traditional commodities, such powers should be taken. There are companies in the case of several other commodities. Moreover, in the distribution of oil by the companies that are going to be formed, it is natural that the Commission should have an interest.

Thirdly, the sum of Rs. 2,000 is sought to be raised to Rs. 2,250. I do not think there will be any logic in opposing this clause. They have only sought an additional sum of Rs. 250 more. It is natural that some officers with some technical knowledge may be required for the Commission. So, that clause is also necessary.

Fourthly, they have asked that the words "or seven and a half lakhs of rupees, whichever is less," be omitted, and that only 20 per cent. be retained. This is a simple provision, and I support it.

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

The working of the Commission during the past two years and a half has been commendable. The Commission has done quite a good work and that work is appreciated in the country and even by those outside this country. We were short of oil, and with the speed with which oil exploration is going on, I am sure that the Commission will progress rapidly, and a commendable work has been done by the Commission in this respect.

With these few observations, I support the Bill

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: I shall give him an opportunity during the clause-by-clause stage. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Hajarnavis: I have nothing to say.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri Oza: I have an amendment. It is amendment No. 2. I would like to move it.

Mr. Speaker: It is an amendment to clause 3.

Shri Oza: I shall explain it in a minute.

Mr. Speaker: An explanation would hardly lead us anywhere. It is out of order. It is beyond the scope of the Bill..

Shri Hajarnavis: I accept it.

Mr. Speaker: How can he accept it if it is beyond the scope of the Bill? The Government did not think it proper. Now, it is being brought in! Does he feel that it is within the scope of the Bill?

Shri Hajarnavis: As a matter of fact, we have touched section 14(2). That is before the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is with regard to clause 3.

Shri Hajarnavis: What we intended to do was to insert a new clause to the clause already in existence.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us dispose of clause 2. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Amendment of section 14*).

Shri Hajarnavis: What the hon. Member has brought to our attention is that the Commission may have power to transport the gas and dispose of it but the use of it may not be permitteed. There is natural gas which is being produced. Either it can be transported according to the present Act or it can also be disposed of. But, supposing, the Commission wanted to put it to use, then probably it may be contended—if a very narrow interpretation were put on these words—that the use is not permitted. As it happens, we are producing gas, and as the hon. Member coming from that area knows, it may be put to use. So, it is intimately connected with Section 14(2) and therefore, I would accept it.

13 hrs.

Shri Oza: The proviso to sub-clause (e) says:

"Provided that no industry which will use any of these gases as a raw material shall be set up by the Commission without the previous approval of the Central Government."

Witn the previous approval of the Central Government, the Commission can use the gases in some industries. But the main sub-clause (e) does not authorise the Government to use the gas. So, there is an anomaly.

In clause 3 of the present Bill, the Government takes the power "to promote and form companies in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1956 for any of the purposes aforesaid". As the hon. Minister explained in his speech, he contemplates that in participation with the State Governments, the Central Government may put up subsidiary companies for such purposes, for which they may have come to the Central Government to take permission when the gas is to be used. So, if sub-clause (e) is not properly amended so as to authorise the Commission not only to transfer or otherwise dispose of the gas, but also use the gas, I think that will be an anomaly and the purpose of the present Bill also will not be carried out. Therefore, this amendment is necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. You very rightly ruled a little while ago that it is outside the scope of the present Bill. If the Government had not the foresight to envisage this particular aspect of the matter, it is not for Parliament to oblige them now.

Mr. Speaker: I put it to the Minister. The particular amending clause only says "to promote and form companies....." etc. This is all that is contemplated. How do these purposes come in here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I might also remind you, Sir, that in the last session of the Lok Sabha, you decidedly ruled out an amendment of mine which was to clause (b), when clause (a) of a section was being amended by Government. It was in the Drugs Act. You ruled out my amendment to clause (b) because only clause (a) of that section was being amended by Government. What is good for us is good for them also. They must abide by your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government think it is necessary, they might come forward with a separate amending Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: The amendment is inherent . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot reconcile myself.

Shri Hajarnavis: I bow to your ruling, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is very good.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, Government has not given us sufficient reasons for increasing this amount from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,250. They should have given us the reason. Is it a fact that they are not able to get persons for Rs. 2,000 and they feel they must give something more, so that they may find proper persons in the market with special technical knowledge? If that is so, they must say so.

Secondly, they have not obtained the permission of the President with regard to the financial matters. As soon as this Bill becomes law, naturally they will have to pay more salary, for which I think they have not got the permission of the President.

Mr. Speaker: The Constitution says that if the provisions of the Bill contain such a provision, then President's sanction is necessary. No increase is being made by the provision of the Bill. It is only an enabling power.

Shri Nambiar: From Rs. 30 lakhs it has been increased to Rs. 50 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: As yet, it is only a concept in the brain.

I shall put the clauses. There is no amendment then. I can put all the clauses 3 to 5.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I have tabled an amendment to clause 5.

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will put clause 5 separately

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I do not propose to move it.

Mr. Speaker: Where was the fun in obstructing me then? I shall put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I welcome the Bill . . .

Mr. Speaker: Young men like the hon. Member should speak more loudly.

The welcome should always be warm.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: I welcome the Bill, particularly the extension of its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Such Bills which are purely meant for the development of the natural resources and their exploitation should be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. For instance, I really feel that the resources there which were undiscovered have been discovered after the extension of the Act relating to the development of industries to Jammu and Kashmir and there is an atmosphere to start industries.

Recent coal surveys have shown that there is plenty of coal and other natural resources particularly in Jammu, which have been so far unexploited. With this amending Bill, I expect that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would give some priority to the exploration of the resources in Jammu and Kashmir.

It has been expressed so many times that in view of the backwardness of the State, its resources can be exploited and the economy of the State can be improved. The economic condition of the State is well-known to hon. Members; particularly the transport system has been neglected for pretty long years. After the accession of the State, we are progressing in many fields. The natural resources in our State, which were unexploited so far are being surveyed and to some extent exploited also. Taking coal deposits, for instance, there were plenty of them formerly which were known, but no action was taken to exploit them. Now after the Central Government took the initiative, the coal deposits are being worked out and coal is supplied to Punjab. Similarly, I suggest that if the Oil and Natural Gas Commission gives some priority to this State, we would be really very much benefited. I expect that after this amending Bill is passed, the resources in that State will be tapped for the benefit of that State.

Mr. Speaker: Now that their powers are being enhanced, certainly they would pay attention to Kashmir also.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13·10 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 be taken into consideration."

This Bill, Sir, is a very short one and, I believe, it is not controversial either. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 covers a wide range of industries which are

enumerated in Schedule I of that Act. Section 2 of the Industries Development and Regulation Act contains a declaration by Parliament that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union Government should take under its control the industries specified in the First Schedule of the Act. As I said, a number of industries have been so mentioned in the Schedule of the Act.

Now, the effect of this declaration is to enable Parliament to legislate in respect of these industries which are in the First Schedule of the Act. Legislation can be undertaken either by virtue of item 52 of List No. 1—Union List—or item No. 33 of the Concurrent List. Entry 52 in the Union List is as follows:

> "Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest."

Item No. 33 of the Concurrent List is:

> "Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of,— . . .".

Many products are mentioned under this item.

The First Schedule of the Act includes what are known as ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals. Strictly speaking, non-ferrous metals include gold and silver as well, but in popular usage non-ferrous metals are deemed to be only copper, zinc, aluminium, tin etc., and gold and silver are deemed to be precious metals. So there is an element of doubt in regard to this matter. This Bill is intended to remove that doubt by specifically mentioning "Precious metals, including gold and silver, and their alloys" in the First Schedule of the Act. By this we hope to remove any doubt that may remain in the mind of anyone and make it "pucca legal", if I may say so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Fool-proof and knave-proof.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Even people less than fools may mis-interpret. So we cannot rightly say that we are making it fool-proof.

That is one of the objects of the amending Bill, and we have already stated this particular aspect in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Another fact that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is, gold mines have been taken over or are about to be taken over from the hands of the Mysore State Government. The Union Government is going to take them over; perhaps the take-over will become effective from the 1st November this year. As one hailing from the Kolar gold fields—I come from that part of the country—I know the history of the Kolar gold fields. It was in the private sector. Messrs. John Taylor & Sons were the managing agents for decades.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unfortunately, you won't be here in November.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Fortunately or unfortunately, I do not know. That is a different matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Unfortunately", I said.

Mr Speaker: "Unfortunately" for some and "fortunately" for some others.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: "Fortunately" for you, for Punjab.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Well, we have still a month to go. Let us see.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Oh, I see.

Shri K. C Reddy: No no; there is nothing, no uncertainty so far as today is concerned. Anyhow, that is a different matter.

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

Then, Sir, after sometime these Kolar gold mines were nationalised in 1956 by the Mysore Government. Now it is a nationalised industry; only it is changing hands from the State to the Centre. That is being done for good reasons. The Mysore Government also have agreed to this transfer. It is by mutual agreement that it is being effected.

Another aspect I would like to mention in regard to this amending Bill is this, that we must take note of our foreign exchange difficulties. They are, in all conscience, very serious and critical. It is not that we are unable to face it. We are prepared to face it. But to face it successfully we have to take certain steps. I do not want to go into all those aspects at the present moment, because there will be other occasions when we will have to deal with these aspects of this very important subject. I am merely pointing out that it is very essential for the Union Government to bestow special attention on gold for various reasons.

As the House is aware, the price of gold has been steadily rising over the past few years. Every increase, of course, obviously, gives fresh fillip to smuggling activities. We have to check smuggling.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Are you going to take all the gold which is there in the form of ornaments in India?

Mr. Speaker: All gold concealed in the corners....

Shri K. C. Reddy: That question does not arise now. All those aspects will come up later. We have to do something to check smuggling, and this cannot be done by merely augmenting the anti-smuggling squad. Something more than that will have to be done. Measures to discourage hoarding of gold, prevention to the maximum extent possible of speculation on gold, measures to check the rising trend in price etc., are necessary. Of course, this is neither the time nor the occasion to go into all those aspects of the question. But when once this power is taken by Government to legislate in respect of this industry, what we have to do at any particular point of time is for the Government to consider and then bring forward proposals, in so far as those proposals have to be brought before Parliament, and take action after getting the Parliament's approval. Of course, some administrative action can also be taken by the Government and the Government will take it, but at this stage we should confine ourselves to the amendment of the Act to take power to legislate etc. in respect of gold and silver and other precious metals.

Sir, I would like the House to take note of this fact, that we need not enlarge the scope of the discussion by referring to smuggling, how to arrest it, what is being done now and all that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is for the Finance Ministry.

Shri K. C. Reddy: So all that, I submit, will be rather out of place in today's discussion on this amending Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have a Select Committee which is considering that question.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is my submission, Sir, but it is for the Chair to regulate the discussion. We might confine our debate today to the very simple amendment which is to bring gold and silver within the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

I do not think it is necessary for me to take more time of the House. No notice of any amendment has been received, and as such I hope that this Bill will receive the unanimous approval of this hon. House. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. But before I give my unconditional and unqualified support to this Bill, I must bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain irregularities committed by many concerns where the provisions of this Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have not been applied and investigations are not made. It is very good, when the price of gold is going up, when there is smuggling going on in the country and there is an international gang, which unfortunately has resulted in the murder of a very senior official of our country, we should take a very serious note of the situation. As such, Sir, I welcome this Bill which seeks to include gold and silver in the definition of non-ferrous metals. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said:

> "Precious metals like gold and silver are also non-ferrous metals, but in popular usage, the expression "non-ferrous metals" is taken to cover metals like aluminium, copper, zinc and tin, rather than precious metals like gold and silver."

Under this Act, Sir, investigations were carried out in almost all the industries. When there is something wrong with the management of an industry like the textiles or iron ore and it is facing closure because of the mismanagement or because of certain technical difficulties faced by the employers, an investigation under this Act can be made. In this House we raised questions after questions, we initiated discussion after discussion regarding the closure of many textile mills and it is this Act which came to the rescue of the mill-owners. At the same time, if investigations are made under this Act, I hope that many of the textile mills would be re-opened and would start functioning efficiently.

Taking advantage of this Act, many people have raised questions regarding certain concerns which are facing a crisis, a man-made crisis, because of mismanagement and gross negligence on the part of the employers. It may not be very relevant to bring this particular case here but a question was asked in the other House about the British India Corporation. The British India Corporation was previously owned by the Britishers. After they sold it to Shri Mundhra, he was running it. We all know the fate of Shri Mundhra, how he wanted to swindle the Central Government, LIC and other units.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member, but may I inform him that this BIC affair does not fall within the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the difficulty with the hon. Member is that Shri Mundhra also belongs to Kanpur.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I am saying is when an attempt was made in this House . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the relevancy?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Investigation also comes under the same Act. I only want that this should be investigated into. There is no point in extending the scope of the Act to cover gold and silver; something more is necessary. Because people are losing faith. After the question was raised in the other House, there were telephonic enquiries as to whether people should withdraw their shares from the BIC. That is why I say that an investigation should be made under this Act, if it is possible. We want to make a request to the hon. Minister to move in the matter.

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): These matters which the hon. Member mentions come under sections 14 to 18 of the Act which are not being touched upon by the present amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, he may make his points briefly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are not discussing only a section of the Act; we are discussing the Act as a whole.

Shri Kanungo: I am submitting for your consideration whether it is permissible.

Mr. Speaker: In the consideration stage brief reference to the other provisions can also be made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not touching the sore point of any hon. Minister. When the question was raised in the other House, there were numerous queries. That is what I am submitting for the information of the House. BIC has now been purchased by the biggest speculator in the country, called Mr. Bajoria.

Mr. Speaker: Now he cannot go into the details here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is some investigation.

Shri Bade: He might not name him, but he can state the facts.

Mr. Speaker: It is not fair to say "the biggest speculator" or "gambler". We have to observe some decorum and decency. Liberty or freedom of speech is allowed to Members of Parliament only because there is already a check by the Speaker. It is not absolute liberty without any check. We should not abuse our powers. It should not be done.

Shri Bade: He was referring to a private individual.

Mr. Speaker: He may be a private individual. Even then we have to see that we act as responsible Members. We cannot just run down outsiders. At least those things should be checked even inside by the Speaker.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I fully agree with you. I used the word "speculator" because all businessmen do speculation. They indulge in market speculation. It is not an offensive term.

Shri Bade: Perhaps the word "biggest" is objectionable.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is this. I am told that Government or LIC are withdrawing their shares. I want to know whether that is true. If Government wants to withdraw their shares, naturally, other shareholders will feel scared about the future of the BIC.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to assure the hon. Member that Government have not disposed of any of those shares, nor have they any intention of disposing of those shares. Facts should be correctly stated, whether other remarks are justified or not.

Shri Kanungo: Those insinuations are not proper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said that they are going to withdraw their shares. I do not know what is the insinuation there.

Shri Kanungo: That itself is an insinuation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That question was put in the other House.

Shri Kanungo: And replied to by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must make himself sure of the facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I repeat that the same question was put in the other House.

Shri Kanungo: And it has been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: That is no ground. Because the same question was put in the other House, it does not necessarily mean that it should be put here also.

Shri Kanungo: In spite of the questions and the definite answers in the other House, the hon. Member has taken the opportunity to slur over the answers and repeating insinuations, to which I take objection.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How could he say that I have insinuated?

Mr. Speaker: His point is that the same question, as has been observed by the hon. Member as well, had been put in the other House. An answer has also been given. If the hon.

Member knows tht the question was put, he must also know that the answer is also there. If he knows that the answer is there and the Government has definitely stated that there is no intention absolutely to transfer any shares, then there is no need to put the question.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, on a point of order. Apart from that aspect, it is for the Chair to consider whether discussion can be allowed on a side issue when discussion on a very specific issue is going on.

Mr. Speaker: That is what Shri Kanungo has also raised. When an amending Bill is brought, brief references to the other sections of the Act can be made.

Shri K. C. Reddy: This is not a brief reference.

Mr. Speaker: I have already asked him that he should not go into those details, so far as the other provisions are concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will take some other opportunity to say this. Because the Britishers are still there, I am convinced in my heart that the BIC is trying to make this factory useless. So, it is better to terminate the services of the senior British officials.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot help it, I suppose.

Shri Kanungo: Sir, he is again referring to that.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of my repeated objections and appeals, he is continuing in the same vein.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless we make repeated requests, they will not hold any enquiry.

While supporting the Bill, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know something more about the taking over of the Kolar Gold fields. When it is taken over by the Central Government the question will arise about the service conditions of the Kolar Gold field employees. The hon. Minister knows about this better than myself because he happens to know that State properly. Further, he was a trade unionist of that particular gold mine, if not of the other gold fields. So, he knows the position better than myself.

Therefore, while lending my support to the Bill, I want to make only two points. Firstly, when they are taking over the gold mines, there should be proper check on hoarding. Then a question was raised by an hon. friend whether this government will take over all the gold and jewellery of this country. There is already speculation in the country. I would like to know how they are going to control the hoarding of gold. If the hoarding of gold or the smuggling of gold can be checked, not by the introduction of this amendment but by bringing in another legislation, I would welcome that too.

I am sorry that certain observations made by me, certain sentences used by me, have injured the sentiments of the hon. Minister. I apologize for that. I never meant any offence either to Shri Bajoria or to Shri Mundhra.

Shri Kanungo: Again those names are mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot help it.

13·30 hrs.

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

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, I take this opportunity of discussion on the amending Bill before this House to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Industry how the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has not been taken seriously by the Ministry. All those industries that are enlisted in the First Schedule have not been properly regulated as regards their development and production of goods by certain industries. I am sorry to say that a half-hearted approach is made towards certain industries which are not working well. I have particularly in mind the textile industry.

[Shri Sonavane]

I come from Sholapur District which has seven or eight textile mills. In some other parts this industry may be making or is making good progress but affairs in Sholapur, particularly in one mill, that is, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill, have gone from bad to worse and it has been a source of constant trouble, disappointment and misery to the people of Sholapur who are employed there. It has affected the peace of the city also.

Probably the hon. Minister is aware of the history of this mill. An Ordinance had to be promulgated, but it proved infructuous. That history might be fresh in the memory of the hon. Minister of Industry. Then, some years ago a committee was appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Shri Kanungo: May I submit that the hon. Speaker ruled that brief references could be made to sections of the Act other than the one which is under amendment? Now, in his speech the hon. Member is mentioning about a case which was investigated under this Act. There are hundreds of cases which have been investigated and if at this rate cases are mentioned of investigations, we can never end this discussion. I would, therefore submit that the hon. Member may be directed to make only a brief reference to the other sections and not a general reference to all cases of investigation which are made under the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is in question. So, he can make some reference to it, but he has to be brief and has to confine himself to the provisions of the Bill. He can make general remarks.

Shri Sonavane: As the hon. Speaker had directed the hon. Minister, hon. Members can legitimately make a reference though in brief. Still, as there are very few speakers on this Bill....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is, I think, only incidentally relevant. So, he has to be brief.

Shri Sonavane: However, the misery is so great that I am obliged to draw upon the sympathy of my learned friend who may not object to my making some reference to the state of affairs of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills. Nearly 6,000 workers are without jobs. First an enquiry committee was appointed. Then it was stated in reply to my question that it was confidential. The findings were not made known. Now, another committee has been appointed and still to my question some days back it was stated that the findings would be confidential and would not be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Now, we would like to know how long one industrialist who is incorrigible will be allowed to continue in his own way. Is the State helpless? I think, it is not. Then, what is the meaning of this Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, if it is not meant to regulate? I think Government should abdicate its authority and let them have their own way. I think, that is not the way of government. I hope, the hon. Minister here would be good enough to take a stringent view in this matter and set things right.

Several representations have been made by the workers. The Maharashtra State Government is anxious to solve this problem. They are awaiting the attitude or the action that the Central Government is taking in this behalf to set one of the units of that industry right which is working to the detriment of the country and of labour. I am coming from that constituency. The feelings and the hardships of the people there are very great. I think, the hon. Minister, great as he is, will, I think, before he adorns the *gadi* of Punjab and before he leaves, do something to correct this. With that end in view I have brought up this matter and I hope something will be done shortly.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है यह देखने में तो छोटा सा है लेकिन इसके जो नतीजे हैं वे बड़े ही दूरगामी होंगे । इसमें इतना ही कहा गया है कि गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर को भी शड्यूल १ में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए । चूंकि शासन को इस एक्ट में कुछ एम्बिगुअटी दिखाई दी इस वास्ते उसने गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर का भी इस एमेंडिंग बिल के जरिये स्पष्टीकरण करना उचित समझा है । मैं समझता हूं कि जैसे एक छोटा सा सांप होता है और बड़ा होने पर वह पायजनस हो जाता है, उसी प्रकार से यह जो बिल है, यह भी एक खतरनाक बिल है ।

राजाजी जैसे कहते हैं कि आज का शासन लाइसेंस और परमिट का शासन हो गया है, वह सही बात है । यह गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर जो बचा था, वह भी लाइसेंस और परमिट के बिना नहीं चल सकेगा, ऐसा आभास मिलता है । जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन सब में दो पक्ष होते हैं, एक तो उत्पादन-कर्ता होता है और दूसरे उपभोक्ता होता है । यही दो क्लासिस हिन्दुस्तान में हैं । शासन का हमेशा ही यह लक्ष्य रहता है कि उत्पादन-कर्ता जो है, वह जो काम करता है, उसके जो साधर्न हैं, उन पर कंट्रोल किया जाए, उसके लिए ऐसा करने के लिए परमिट और लाइसेंस जरूरी कर दिया जाए । यही चीज शासन गोल्ड के बारे में करने जा रहा है । शासन ने जब देख लिया कि दूसरे जरियों से उसको आय नहीं होती है तो उसका ध्यान गोल्ड की तरफ जाने लग गया और माननीय मंत्री जी ने जाते जाते एक धोखे की सूचना दे दी है, ऐसी एक सूचना दे दी है कि गोल्ड को भी हम कंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं क्योंकि हमें फौरन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत है । माननीय श्री बनर्जी साहब को, जब वह भाषण कर रहे थे, मैंने टोका था और पूछा था कि क्या गोल्ड आनर्मिंट्स को भी कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं तो उन्होंने कहा था कि गोल्ड आर्नामेंट्स के बारे में भी अगर कोई चीज आए तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है । मैं अपने मित्र बनर्जी साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जितनी हिन्दुस्तान की महिलायें हैं, जितनी हिन्दुस्तान की मातायें हैं और मिसेज बनर्जी भी हैं, उन्होंने क्या उनसे कभी पूछा है कि अगर उनके आर्नामेंट्स चले जायेंगे तो क्या उनको दुःख नहीं होगा और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया होगी ? जहां तक मैं समझता हूं वे सब जरूर इसका विरोध करेंगी ।

इसमें गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर जो लिख दिया गया है उसका मतलब यह साफ है कि जो गोल्ड माइंज हैं, उनकी तरफ शासन का लक्ष्य है और उनको कंट्रोल करने के लिये लाइसेंस और लाइसेंस देने के लिये शासन ने इस बिल को हमारे सामने रखा है । चूंकि पहले वाले बिल में, एक्ट में, कुछ एम्बिगुअटी थी और अगर उस एम्बिगुअटी के रहते प्रेशस मैटल्ज को जैसे गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर है, नान-फेरस मैटल्ज में शामिल किया जाता तो यह हो सकता था कि यह मामला किसी कोर्ट में जाता और कहा जाता कि गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर इसमें नहीं आता है, इस वास्ते सरकार ने इसका स्पष्टीकरण जरूरी समझा है । मैं समझता हूं कि मैसूर की गोल्ड माइंज तथा दूसरी गोल्ड माइंज को लेने की तरफ सरकार का लक्ष्य जरूर है और इस इंडस्ट्र को भी वह नेशनलाइज करने जा रही है । इस तरह का एक बड़ा धोखा इसमें हमें दिखाई देता है ।

इसी एक्ट के नीचे जो जो इंडस्ट्रीज आती है उन में मैंने देखा है टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में मैंने देखा है कि जहां जहां पर भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर होता है वहां वहां काम अच्छा होता है लेकिन जब भी इसको नशनलाइज कर दिया जाता है तो काम अच्छा नहीं होता है जहां तक लेबर का सम्बन्ध है, उसके लिए तो लेबर लाज बने हुए हैं । लेकिन जहां जहां शासन का हस्तक्षेप होता है वहां पर दूसरे जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग रहते हैं, वे और अपना

बड़े]

समें खर्च करना नहीं चाहते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि नए नए एंटरप्राइज शुरू हीं ह ते हैं। पर उस वक्त जो बनर्जी साहब ने कहा था कि पूंजीपति लोग और स्पेकुलेटर्स जो रहते हैं वह हस्तक्षेप करते हैं, और उनको ही सारी सुविधायें मिलती हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी को खराब लगगा लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इन्दौर में रहता हूं, में ने टेक्स्टाइल मिलों में देखा है कि जहां पर भी शासन हस्तक्षेप करने लगा, वहां काला बाजार शुरू हो जाता है, भ्रष्टाचार शुरू हो जाता है, साथ साथ लाइसेंस और परमिट देने की व्यवस्था में भी मुश्किल पड़ती है, ऐसा कह कर के नेशनलाइजेशन आफ इंडस्ट्रीज हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं इसके विरुद्ध हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में नशनलाइजेशन आफ इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं होना चाहिये, प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज बढ़नी चाहिये, और शासन ज हर जगह हस्तक्षेप करता है वह भी गलत है।

मैंने देखा ड्रग्स ऐक्ट में भी इसी तरह से हुआ। सरकार ने देखा कि लोग पाउडर और स्नो का ज्यादा उत्पादन करके फायदा उठा रहे हैं। उसने ड्रग्ज एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट कर दिया और जितना भी टायलेट वगैरह का सामान है उस पर शासन ने अपना कंट्रोल रख दिया जिसमें कि लाइसेंस और परमिट लागू करने की जरूरत पड़ गई। इस प्रकार से आज समाजवाद के नाम पर हर जगह शासन का हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। शासन बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज खोल रहा है और कहता है कि चूंकि हम इंडस्ट्री को ठीक से चलाना चाहते हैं, इसलिये हस्तक्षेप करना चाहते हैं। यह बात नहीं है। जनता तो यह कहती है कि जो भी उत्पादन के साधन हैं, उनके ऊपर अपना कंट्रोल रख कर सरकार एक प्रकार से मकड़ी का जाला या जिसको मछली पकड़ने का जाल कहते हैं, उसका निर्माण कर रही है अपना कंट्रोल करके। इस तरह कहीं भी जनता को स्वतंत्रता नहीं हो सकती है। यदि आर्थिक स्वाधीनता जनता को नहीं मिलेगी तो उसमें बड़ा विक्षोभ हो जायेगा। इसी लिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज चल रही है, उनको चलते रहना चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूं कि जहां ज्यादा मुनाफाखोरी हो, वहां पर ज्यादा कण्ट्रोल होना चाहिये, लेकिन मूल ऐक्ट में जो सेक्शन दिये हैं जहां पर कि परमिट और लाइसेंस देने की बात थी वहां पर जिस तरह संशोधन किया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि उस पर कोई भी कारखानेदार या इण्डस्ट्री वाला तैयार नहीं हो सकता है। जो मूल कानून है उसके सम्बन्ध में खराबी यह है कि उसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। जहां पर भी शासन का हस्तक्षेप होता है वहां काला बाजार और भ्रष्टाचार की वृद्धि होने लगती है। यद्यपि इस कानून का उद्देश्य देखने में बड़ा अच्छा है लेकिन उसका जो इम्प्लिमेंटेशन होता है वह खराब होता है। इस लिये मैं शासन से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो वह हर एक जगह हस्तक्षेप करना चाहता है वह गलत है।

इसके साथ साथ मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि गोल्ड को किस प्रकार लिया जाये इसके वास्ते भी वे विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं इस हाउस में कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आपने सोने को हाथ लगाया तो इससे देश में बड़ा असन्तोष फैलेगा। वह तो आज बहुत से लोगों के जिन्दा रहने का साधन है। अगर उन्होंने सोने का इस तरह से खींचने का प्रयत्न किया तो जनता में बड़ा क्षोभ पैदा हो जायेगा। आजकल जनता को खाने को मिलता नहीं है, बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो रही है, और उनके पास जो गोल्ड आज है उस पर भी आप की काक दृष्टि पड़ जायेगी तो उसमें विक्षोभ हो जायेगा। आज जनता में यह बात फैलनी शुरू हो गई है कि बैंकों में जो गोल्ड रक्खा है उसे वापस ले लेना चाहिये क्योंकि न जाने कब मन्त्री महोदय यह आदेश दे दें कि

आज जितना गोल्ड है उसकी आज की कीमत का दुगुना दस साल बाद दिया जायेगा । अगर किसी का गोल्ड १०० रु० का है तो १० साल बाद उसके लिये २०० रु० दिया जायेगा, यह कह कर वो सारा सोना वापस ले लेंगे । आज जनता में इसकी चर्चा हो रही है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि वह विचार कर रहे हैं कि देश में जितना गोल्ड है उसको फारेन एक्सचेंज पाने के लिये किस तरह काबू में लिया जाये । इस चांज से बड़ा असन्तोष पैदा हो गया है ।

अभी मैंने यह बिल देखा । गोल्ड और सिल्वर क्वाएन्स पर भी आप की काफ दृष्टि पड़ रही है । आज जनता में यह भावना पैदा हो रही है कि आगे जो इण्डस्ट्रीज खराब चलने वाली हैं भले ही आप उनको ले लें, लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्री ठीक से चल रही हैं, उनको आप लेना चाहते हैं । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

इसलिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं । म कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका उद्देश्य भले ही अच्छा हो लेकिन उसका इम्पिलमेंटेशन ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was brought into existence with the best of motives, to regulate industry, to stop wastage by undue growth of industry which is not needed in the country, to channelise the resources of the nation in the production of more essential items. But, the working of this Act so far has shown that instead of helping development of industries, it has been acting more in stopping the development of industry on a wider scale. As a matter of fact, we hear everyday in this *Sadan* complaints about monopoly industrial development in this country. That has been the result of the procedure followed by the Industries Development wing of the Government. There are several intances where the persons who have originally applied for licences, their copies have passed on to other industrialists and those persons have been awarded licences before, and persons originally applying for these licences —so far, many cases have come to my knowledge—have not received so far. Not only that. Under the procedure which has been laid down, the type of information which is required involves a lot of investigation and expenses of lakhs before even the application can be submitted to the Development wing for licence, which means that for a small person who wants to start an industry with a small capital, it is almost next to impossible to take advantage of obtaining the licences, under the industrial development procedure. Then, it takes a very long time to dispose of an application for a licence. As a matter of fact, if somebody applies for a licence for an industry, from that very day, he starts incurring expenses. When it takes a long time to get a licence or the result of his application for that long period, he has to continue to incur large expenses which are unfruitful expenses. Not satisfied with that much, now, I understand that a Capital Goods Control Committee has been appointed over and above the Licencing committee.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I am coming, after this general exposition of difficulties....

Shri K. C. Reddy: On a point of order, Sir. I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. One hour has been allotted for this simple Bill. Some hon. Members have referred to the general aspects of the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, taken specific instances and dealt with them in detail as to what actions has been taken by the Government and what action has not been taken by the Government. The hon. Member who was just on his legs was referring to the whole gamut of the

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working of the Act, licensing policy, disposal of licences, information regarding transfer of licences etc. If I have to reply to them satisfactorily, I will require, if you are pleased to give me that time, more than 45 minutes. In view of this, I would submit to you to regulate the discussion in such a manner that would enable us to complete the discussion of this Bill within the one hour that the Business Advisory Committe has given to it.

An Hon. Member: Two hours: not one hour.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Even in two hours.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: My object was to take advantage of this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the difficulties which are generally experienced and which are general complaints. I was suggesting that over and above the Licensing committee in which probably representation from all the States or there, another committee has been appointed and that is called the Capital goods committee. Now, I am told that one more committee has been appointed and that is the Imports Authorisation committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now concerned with the Industries Development Bill.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: After saying this, I will come to that point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: My suggestion is that if the functions of these committees, the Capital goods committee and the Import authorisation committee are carried on....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not go into the wider question. Confine yourself to the Bill and the working of the Act.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Coming to the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister, my submission is that since the licensing of mineral exploitation is already in the hands of Government, there is no special necessity to bring forward an amendment of this kind to provide that these two precious metals will be under the control of Government and they cannot be developed by anybody else except Government. In my opinion, it would be more appropriate that if somebody finds those minerals anywhere and he applies for a licence, then at that time Government can issue whatever orders they want to issue. If, from the very beginning, they restrict it, the result will be that the persons exploring mineral resources will not probably care to explore them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I submit that this has nothing to do with the mineral resources licensing aspect? This is entirely different. I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is rather off the rail, so far as this point is concerned.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: As has been rightly pointed out in the Bill, these two items are already covered under the head 'non-ferrous metals'. Now, these two metals have been sought to be specifically mentioned there. My submission is that Government have the power in their hands to issue licence for exploration of mineral resources; so, whenever these things are found or any action is needed, at that time, they can impose whatever conditions they like. If they bring forward a Bill by which they prevent people from exploring these two resources, the result will be that they will not investigate these minerals at all, and that would naturally mean a loss to Government and the nation.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): As far as this Bill is concerned, it only seeks to make a minor amendment. But I would like to offer some remarks on the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. My hon. friend has stated a little while ago that there is no need for

such an Act, but I do not agree with him. In a planned economy, there is need for an industrial development wing, and need for such an Act as this, and it is also necessary for the country as a whole to act in such a planned way that we can achieve the targets of the Third Five Year Plan and we can thereby achieve our ultimate aim of a socialist pattern of society.

As far as the working of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of this House how this Development Wing is working. I nave also seen how this law is being implemented, and how Government function under this act.

As far as the question of licensing is concerned, according to the reports, last year, that is, during 1960, 2,241 applications were received under this Act, and out of these 1,907 applications were disposed of. I would like to ask the hon. Minister to inform the House how many applications took more than six months, and how many took more than nine months before they were sanctioned. The process is such that you will be surprised to know that when an application goes to the Development Wing, the agent of the office goes to the applicant before he goes and reaches his house and tells him that his application has been received, and a certain amount would be required for disposal of that application, and that amount has been given. The applicant would ask the question 'How did you come to know that the application has been sent?'. That is the way in which the whole thing is worked. Most of the licences are issued or are settled at restaurants and hotels in Connaught Place and not in the Development Wing. I can give you so many examples to show how the Department is functioning.

When the hon. Minister says that under this Act, and under the rules thereunder, he wants to go ahead, I agree with him completely, but, first of all, he should take the trouble to set the house in order.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The house has been in a fairly good order. It may be improved, I admit, but the house is in a fairly good order.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: By 'house' I am referring to the Development Wing.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I know that.

Shri Jashvant Mehta:: So, the Development Wing should be set in order first, because this is the way how it is functioning. This has been the general experience of people. Otherwise, why should there be so much of roaming about, and why should there be so many offices in Delhi which are called the agents' offices? Those offices are functioning here only as agents to get the licences, and the licences are borrowed or got or sanctioned or secured through these agencies.

When we were talking of the gold standard, we used to hear so many stories and so many scandals. Similarly, when the history of the Development Wing is written, we shall be able to know how many scandals are going on there.

So, my first suggestion is that the Act should be simplified and there should be a simple process for the issue of licences. The paper should not be tossed from one table to another, and delay should be avoided. The Ministry should move in the matter and see that delay is avoided. My hon. friend has cited his experience, and I would also support his contention and say that unless the Act is amended and simplified, all this corruption will not go. So, hat is one of the important tasks which the hon. Minister should take into consideration.

My second point is regarding the gold scandal. Smuggling of gold is going on in this country on a huge scale. I completely agree with the

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hon. Minister that something should be done to bring down the prices of gold and to check the smuggling of gold. We know that a lot of foreign exchange is being wasted in this gold scandal. Unless Government take some bold step, this problem cannot be solved. If necessary, Government should appoint a committee to go into this whole problem and find out a solution for stopping the gold smuggling in this country, because this gold smuggling costs crores of rupees by way of foreign exchange for our country. Some figures have already appeared in the press about two or three days ago, and some information was also given by the Finance Minister. But I can say that at least ten or twelve times that amount might be smuggled into this country, and so, several crores worth of foreign exchange are being wasted thereby.

By way of immediate steps, Government should lay down a new policy regarding the bringing down of the price of gold and for the prevention of gold smuggling.

With these words, I support this Bill and say that it is a step in the right direction.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का यह कह कर विरोध किया गया कि हमारे घरों में जो साना चांदी है उसको भी लेने का विचार गवर्नमेंट कर रही है । मेरे विचार में इस विधेयक के अन्दर से यह ख्याल नहीं उठना चाहिये । इस विधेयक के अन्दर कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है कि हमारे घरों के अन्दर जो साना चांदी है उसको भी सरकार ले ले । इस अधिनियम का जो रूप अभी तक था उसमें साने चांदी का पैदा करना, उसका खानें आदि नहीं आते थे । परिभाषा के रूप में यह चीज आ सकता थी लेकिन उस परिभाषा को साफ करने के लिये ही यह विधेयक लाया गया है । स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में यह दिया गया है कि नान-फैरस मैटिल्स उसके अन्दर आया करते थे, लेकिन प्रायः यह सन्देह उठा करता था कि ये वास्तव में उसके अन्दर आ सकते हैं या नहीं । इस सन्देह को दूर करने के विचार से यह विधेयक लाया गया है ताकि यह चीज साफ हो जाए । मैं नहीं समझता कि यह जो इण्डस्ट्रीज (डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रैगुलेशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल सदन में पेश है इस पर किसीको आपत्ति हो सकती है । हमने यह तय किया है कि हम इस देश को समाजवादी ढांचे की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं हालांकि उसके अन्दर हमने आर्थिक व्यवस्था कुछ मिली जुली रक्खी है । समाजवाद भी है और पूंजीवाद भी है । यह करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार जिसका कि वर्णन किया जा रहा है वह मेरी समझ में इसी मिक्सड एकोनामी के कारण हो रहा है । समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने की विचारधारा होते हुए भी पूंजीपतियों का इतना ज्यादा जोर है कि वे अपना काम करा लेते हैं और उनका कोई काम नहीं रुकता है । सरकार की इस मिली जुली अर्थ नीति का ही यह परिणाम रहा है कि कुछ चीजें तो पब्लिक सैक्टर में रहीं, सरकार के पास रहीं और काफी चीजें सरकारी विभाग से निकल कर व्यक्तिगत विभाग में अर्थात् प्राइवेट सैक्टर पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में चली गयीं । गवर्नमेंट का सन् १९५६ का इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोलूशन होते हुए भी बहुत से उद्योग प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में चले गये हैं । जब तक देश में यह मिली जुली अर्थशास्त्र की नीति अर्थात् मिक्सड एकानामी रहेगी तब तक देश से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करना एक असम्भव सी चीज दिखाई पड़ता है । यह साधारण नियम है कि बहुत पूंजी ईमानदारी से इकट्ठा हो नहीं सकता वह तो भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी आदि से ही सम्भव हो सकती है । आज से नहीं प्राचीन कालसे यह चीज होती आई है और हमारे वहां कहा भी गया है कि जिसका जितना धन देखा उसको उतना ही बेईमान समझो । यह वाक्य युधिष्ठिर के

हैं कोई में अपनी ओर से यह नहीं कह रहा हूं। युधिष्ठर से नारद ने पूछा था कि अधिक धन कैसे होता है तो युधिष्ठर ने जवाब दिया कि चोरी से होता है। यह चीज आज भी उतनी ही सत्य है जितनी कि उस समय थी। यह पूंजीपति लोग ईमानदारी का दम भरते हुए भी दरअस्ल गलत और अनुचित तरीकों से धन इकट्ठा करते हैं और सदा तीन के तेरह करने की फिक्र में रहते हैं। आज इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष सतर्कता बर्ते क्योंकि इस मिली जुली अर्थ नीति में आज जो गड़बड़ घुटाला हो रहा है उसको बन्द करने के लिये नियन्त्रण कड़ा किया जाय और अधिक सख्ती की जाय।

14 hrs.

अभी परमिट्स की बातें कही गयीं। परमिट लेने के लिये बहुत सी संस्थाएं खुली हैं। परमिट लेती हैं और परमिट बेचती हैं। अब इन पर कुछ रोक होनी चाहिए। इसके लिये हम कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं और इस विचार से उठा रहे हैं ताकि धीरे धीरे पूंजीवाद के शिकंजे से निकाल कर हम अपने देश को समाजवादी समाज की तरफ ले जायं। मौजूदा संशोधन विधेयक उस ओर एक कदम है। अभी तक सोना और चांदी सरकार के नियंत्रण के बाहर थे और उस वजह से हर कोई जानता है कि इन दो कीमती धातुओं को लेकर कितनी गड़बड़ और भ्रष्टाचार देश में होता था। अब सोना और चांदी को भी इंडस्ट्रीज (डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रैगुलेशन) ऐक्ट के मातहत ले आया गया है। अभी तक सोने और चांदी का स्वतन्त्र रूप से जो व्यवसाय चलता था उस को भी सरकार अपने नियन्त्रण में ले रही है और यह ठीक भी है क्योंकि बगैर इसके जो सोने और चांदी में गड़बड़ चलती है वह बन्द नहीं हो सकती है।

इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो भी उद्योग सरकारी नियन्त्रण में आते हैं सरकार उनके लिये लाइसेंस देती है। अब अगर कोई लाइसेंसशुदा व्यवसायी सही तरीके से चीजों का उत्पादन नहीं करता है और जो कि आज अक्सर देखने में आता है तो यह एक अनुचित बात है और सरकार को उस पर पर्याप्त अंकुश लगाने चाहिएं और कड़ाई से पेश आना चाहिये। यह बड़े कलंक की बात है कि अपने देश का बना हुआ माल जब हम आज बाजार में खरीदने जाते हैं तो विक्रेता कहते हैं कि यह घड़ी तो हिन्दुस्तान में निर्मित है इसकी हम जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकते हैं अलबत्ता अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम जिम्मेदारी लें तो फिर आप स्विटजरलैंड की बनी घड़ी खरीदिये। देश में बनी साइकिल की जिम्मेदारी व्यापारी नहीं लेना चाहते हैं अलबत्ता बाहर की बनी हुई हरकुलीस साइकिल की जिम्मेदारी लेने को वह तैयार हैं। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जायगा कि हमारे देश के पूंजीपति जो कि देशी चीजें बनाते हैं उनकी प्रवृत्ति मुनाफाखोरी की रहती है चीज की क्वालिटी की तरफ कम रहती है और यही कारण है कि हमारे देश में बनी हुई चीजें विदेशों में निर्मित चीजों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाती हैं। अन्य देशों के पूंजीपति और व्यवसायी चाहते हैं कि उनका बना माल सुन्दर और टिकाऊ हो जबकि हमारे देश के पूंजीपति केवल भारी मुनाफा ही कमाना चाहते हैं और यही कारण है कि यहां का बना माल औरों के मुकाबले घटिया होता है। इसीलिये हमने यह कानून बनाया है और कंट्रोल कौंसिल रक्खी है कि वह इन तमाम चीजों पर नजर रक्खे। केन्द्रीय सरकार का जिन इंडस्ट्रीज पर कंट्रोल है उनमें ठीक से काम हो रहा है और चीजों का उत्पादन हो रहा है यानहीं यह देखना इस कण्ट्रोल कौंसिल का काम है। आज प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है और अभाग्यवश हमारे सरकारी अधिकारी प्राइवेट उद्योगपति और पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में खेलने लगते हैं। हमारे माननीय गृह मन्त्री ने शायद कोई योजना भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये बनाई है। वह दिन देश के इतिहास में एक मुबारक दिन होगा जिस दिन वह योजना लागू होगी। मेरा तो विचार है कि देश से

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

भ्रष्टाचार उस समय तक दूर नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि संविधान की दफा ३११ तरमीम न हो जाय । इस दफा के अन्दर सरकारी अधिकारियों को हमने यह अधिकार दे रक्खा है कि वे तब तक निकाले नहीं जायेंगे जब तक कि उनको पहले चार्जशीट नहीं दे दी जाती । बाद को चार्ज साबित होने पर ही उसके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जा सकता है । आपने अखबार में देखा होगा कि दिल्ली निगम के एक इंजीनियर के खिलाफ पिछले तीन वर्ष से केसे चल रहा था कि वे निकाले जायं कि नहीं । अब डेमोक्रेसी में खींचतान चलती है और जिसके खिलाफ चार्जशीट लगाई जाय उसको पूरा मौका दिया जाता है कि वह उसके खिलाफ चाराजोई करे । दिल्ली निगम के उस इंजीनियर जिसके कि खिलाफ सबूत था तीन साल तक मुकदमा चला तब कहीं जाकर कारपोरेशन के कमिश्नर साहब को अपील करने पर उस इंजीनियर को निकालने की स्वीकृति मिली । प्रजातन्त्र में हर एक आदमी को हम पूरा मौका देते हैं कि वह अपने को निर्दोष साबित करे लेकिन इसके मानी यह नहीं हैं कि हम जो भ्रष्टाचार अथवा गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं उनकी रोकथाम न करें । सोना बड़ी आकर्षक वस्तु है और सोने में पाप की पूंजी काफी मात्रा में रहती है । आज तक उस पर सरकार का नियन्त्रण नहीं था । इस संशोधन विधेयक की मार्फत उसको नियन्त्रण में लाया जा रहा है यह स्वागत योग्य बात है । सदन के हर एक भाग से इस का स्वागत होना चाहिये ।

सोने के भाव बढ़ने की चर्चा हुई । अब सोने का भाव इसीलिये बढ़ता है कि यह धंधा प्राईवेट पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में रहा है । जिस तरह से और चीजों के भाव बढ़ते गये उसी तरह से सोने के भाव भी लगातार बड़ते गये । सोने का धंधा कुछ हाथों में केन्द्रित हो गया है । इस मोनोपली को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कदम उठाये, इसका काम अपने हाथ में ले ले और वितरण करे । सोना अरेबिया से आता है और वह काफी मात्रा में स्मगल होता है । जिस सोने का भाव वहां ३०–४० रुपये तोला है यहां वही सोना करीब १५० रुपये तोला मिलता है । अब इस में जो भारी और अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी चलती है सरकार द्वारा उस की रोकथाम अवश्य होनी चाहिये । सोने की स्मगलिंग में बड़े बड़े आदमी लगे हुए हैं । सोने के सरकारी नियंत्रण में लाने के लिए जो यह संशोधन विधेयक आया है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी सरकार से केवल यही कहना चाहूंगा कि नियंत्रण करने के लिए जो कौंसिल बनाई है उसके लिए सरकार इस बात को देखे कि वह सही तरीके से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करती है । सरकार इसको इंश्योर करे कि गड़बड़ियों की ठीक तरीके से रोकथाम करती है या नहीं, सही तरीके से चीजें बनती हैं या नहीं और अगर ठीक तरीके से और ठीक अनुपात से नहीं बनती हैं तो उसको ठीक करने के लिए सरकार को सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि सही चीजें बन सकें ।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी द्वारा निर्मित कल, पुरजों और घड़ियों आदि की बड़ी कद्र हो रही है और निर्माण कार्य वहां ठीक प्रकार से चल रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस तरह से यहां पर चीजें बनें और दुनिया के मार्केट में वह कम्पीट करें । जर्मनी और स्विटजरलैंड आदि देशों में बनी हुई घड़ियों और साइकिलों के मुकाबले में भारत में निर्मित साइकिलें और घड़ियां अच्छी ठहरें और हम उनका मार्केट कैप्चर कर सकें । इस के लिए मैं अपने पूंजीपति लोगों की ओर से जो सदस्य यहां आये हैं उन से अपील करूंगा कि वे इस में सरकार को अपना सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान करें और मुनाफाखोरी की भावना को छोड़ कर देश के हित का खयाल करें और सही व उम्दा चीजें बनायें जोकि फौरेन माकट में कम्पीट कर सकें ।

अभी यहां मोटरकार के निर्माण का भी जिक्र आ रहा था। ५००० रुपये की छोटी मोटर बनने वाली थी। इस घोषणा से हमारे जैसे छोटे आदमियों को बड़ी खुशी हुई थी कि चलो यह सस्ती कार खरीद लेंगे। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि सम्बन्धित उद्योगपति और पूंजीपति लोगों ने इस के रास्ते में रुकावट डाली और परिणामस्वरूप इस बारे में दो, दो कमेटियां बनीं और इस तरह से इस काम को टाला गया। कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी कि फलां कार बने। मुझे हमेशा से यह डर रहा है कि जब तक यह मोटर निर्माण का धंधा दो बिजनैस हाउसेज तक सीमित है, दो के पास इसकी मोनोपली है, तबतक सरकारी क्षेत्र में मोटर नहीं बन सकती और हम ने देखा कि वह सस्ती मोटरकार सरकारी क्षेत्र में नहीं बनी। यह खेद का विषय है कि हमारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में खेल रही हैं क्योंकि पैसे में बड़ी ताकत है . . . .

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): What about your party?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अब हमारी पार्टी को भी पूंजीपतियों से चंदा मिलता है इस से मैं इंकार नहीं करता। लेकिन मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि सन् १९४२ के जमाने में एक दफा एक महाराजा ने कहा कि आप हम से चंदा भी लेते हैं और हमें गाली भी देते हैं यह आखिर क्या बात है? हम ने उन को जवाब दिया था कि भाई चंदा भी दोगे और गाली भी सुनोगे। चंदा आप भी उन से लेते हैं और हम भी लेते हैं। आप को यह चंदा इसलिए देते हैं कि आप स्ट्राइक करा देंगे और हमें चंदा इस उम्मीद पर देते हैं कि हम परमिट दिला देंगे बस फर्क इतना ही है। वह तो चंदा दोनों को देते हैं और देंगे . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please address the Chair.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सब अपने आपको टटोलें तो हम आप भी पायेंगे कि शायद हम लोग भी गहरे पानी में हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सही तरीके से देश का काम चले और जो भी गड़बड़ियां या भ्रष्टाचार कहीं पर चलता है उसको सख्ती से समाप्त किया जाय और इसमें सब का सहयोग अपेक्षित है . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an interesting confession he has made 'परमिट दिला देंगे' He has confessed.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : ऐसा हम नहीं कहते हैं। अलबत्ता वह चंदा देने वाले यह समझते हैं और उनको यह आशा रहती है कि शायद हम उनको परमिट दिलवा सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : वैसे कहना तो मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है और इस पर काफी लोग बोलना चाहते हैं इसलिए इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन आया है और इस का लक्ष्य अवश्य यह है कि सोने और चांदी की खानों पर नियंत्रण किया जाये। इस का तो मैं जरूर स्वागत करता हूं, परन्तु, जैसा कि कई बार इसी सदन में कहा जा चुका है, यह ठीक है कि एक बार तो सरकार ने इस आशय का प्रस्ताव पास कर लिया कि हमारे देश में समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, परन्तु उस समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं, वह समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था किस तरह से बनाई जा रही है, इस को बहुत ग़ौर से देखने की जरूरत है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि सरकार के सीधे नियंत्रण में हो जाने से हालत सुधर जाये और चीजें सम्हल जायें, तो इस में मुझे काफ़ी सन्देह है। जिन संस्थाओं को सरकारी अंकुश (कंट्रोल) में लिया गया है, जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है, उनमें भी प्रायः

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

यह देखा गया है कि इस देश के मुट्ठी भर पूंजी वाले लोगों का फ़ायदा होता है और उन्हीं को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। सोशलिज्म का नारा जरूर लगाया जाता है, किन्तु उस को अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है। प्रायः हर संशोधन, हर बिल, जो कि इस सदन में रखा जाता है, का लक्ष्य दिखाने के लिए जरूर यह होता हैं कि उस के द्वारा हम सोशलिज्म की तरफ़ बढ़ रहे हैं।

इस विषय में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि व्यवसाय के बारे में जितना जबर्दस्त भ्रष्टाचार हमारी सरकार में है, शायद उतना भ्रष्टाचार और दूसरे महकमों में नहीं है। जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा है—मुझे खुद भी इस बात का काफ़ी तजुर्बा है— यहां पर दिल्ली मे लाइसेन्स और परमिट्स लेने के लिए प्रायः बहुत सी संस्थायें खुली हुई हैं जिन की सहायता के बिना लाइसेन्स या परमिट लेना प्रायः असम्भव है। यह कहा जाता है कि अगर पांच हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाय, तब वहां पहुंच होती हैं। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लोग वास्तव में मुस्तहक होते हैं, उन को कभी भी परमिट या लाइसेन्स नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि सिर्फ़ उन्हीं लोगों को मिलता है, जो कि सरकार की निगाहों में हों, जिन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है और जिन के द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा हैं, कम नहीं हो रहा है।

अभी यहां पर पीपल्ज कार का जिक्र किया गया, लेकिन खाली पीपल्ज कार की ही बात नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में यह विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि मिर्जापुर के पास रिहंद बांध से जो बिजली पैदा होगी, उस का ज्यादातर ाग देहात मे दिया जायेगा, गरीब किसानों के प्रयोग के लिए दिया जायगा, परन्तु पता नहीं किस तरह से ऊपर ही ऊपर एक बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के साथ एक मुआहिदा हो गया, जिस के बारे में यह बताया जा रहा है कि अभी तो वहां पर तैयार होने वाली बिजली का साठ परसेंट हिस्सा उस के एलुमिनियम कन्सर्न के लिए डाइवर्ट कर दिया गया है और यह बात भी विचाराधीन है कि जब वहां पर बड़ा प्लांट लगे, तो और पावर वहां डाइवर्ट कर दी जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि लक्ष्य तो यह सामने रखा गया था कि जनता के लिए, किसानों की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए वह योजना बनाई जा रही है, लेकिन अब उस का पूरा पूरा फ़ायदा एक इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को दिया जा रहा है। क्या यह सोशलिज्म है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट कौन है ?

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़: उन का नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। सब लोग उन को जानते हैं। अभी वह एलुमिनियम प्लांट को बढ़ाने के लिए अमरीका जा कर और ज्यादा कर्ज लेने की बात कर रहे हैं।

अगर हम ने समाजवाद और सोशलिज्म की तरफ़ बढ़ना है, तो फिर मशीन के वर्किंग को ध्यान से देखना चाहिए कि क्या वह वाकई सही तौर पर चल रही है या नहीं। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर कभी भी नहीं जाता है कि नियंत्रण म ले लेने के बाद किसी संस्था या उद्योग को ऐसे ढंग से चलाया जाये कि उसका फ़ायदा साधारण जनता को पहुंचे, किसी व्यक्ति-विशेष को न पहुंचे। यह बात बिल्कुल ध्यान में नहीं रखी जाती है।

इस विधेयक का मैं स्वागत करता हूं, परन्तु उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जब १९५१ के रेगुलेशन एक्ट की धारा १५, १६ और १८ के अन्तर्गत जब ये सोने और चान्दी की खान नियंत्र में आयें और उन का कार्य-संचालन हो,ण

उस समय अवश्य इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि इस में लाइसेन्स सही तौर पर दिये जाय और उन व्यक्तियों को दिये जायें, जिन के द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार न हो ।

लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पाता कि यह सरकार समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था किस तरह से देश में लायेगी, जब कांग्रेस पार्टी देश में चुनाव लड़ने के लिए निकलते वक्त अपना इलैक्शन का कोष उन लोगों के द्वारा इकट्ठा करती है ? इस अवस्था में उस को कैसे साहस होगा कि वह मुट्ठी भर कैपिटलिस्ट्स के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्य कर सके ? मैं कोई मनगढ़न्त बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । हमारे प्रदेश में एक दिन में केवल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई लाख रुपया चुनाव-फंड के लिए कैपिटलिस्ट्स से इकट्ठा कर लिया । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जब कांग्रेस पार्टी के कार्यक्रम का श्रीगणेश, आरम्भ, इस तरह से होता है, उन लोगों के सरमाये की बिना पर होता है, तो फिर वह समाजवाद की बात किस तरह से कह सकती है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि या तो वह मिक्स्ड इकानोमी या समाजवाद वाली बात हटा दे और इस तरह से देश और देश की जनता को धोखा न दे, अथवा अगर उस ने सिन्सेरिटी के साथ समाजवाद स्थापित करने के लिए काम करना है, तो उस का कदम उसी के मुताबिक उठे । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि दिखाने के लिए तो वह समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की बात करे, परन्तु रोज-बरोज वह पूंजी वालों को बढ़ाये और उन की परवरिश करे, मंत्री लोग उन के मेहमान बने और हमेशा उन के इन्ट्रेस्ट और हितों को ध्यान में रखें ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I welcome this amending Bill which has been moved in this House this morning. While I am commending it, I make the following observations.

Incidentally, gold and silver are non-ferrous metals and the mention of several other non-ferrous metals has also come in this Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that mostly the non-ferrous metals that are at present being handled by our Ministry are almost controlled commodities. They are not being distributed in a proper manner. Not that I would just lay the blame upon the Ministry. What I mean to submit is that the present system is not the correct system which would be conducive to the well-being and help to the industry as a whole. I would submit that the distribution system of non-ferrous metals, as a whole, be again gone into and a proper system devised, maybe in collaboration with the Ministers working in the States. If it is done.....

Shri Kanungo: May I point out, Sir, that the distribution of non-ferrous metals is governed by a separate Act and not by the Act which is under discussion?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am coming to that. I am sorry I was not here at the moment when the hon. Minister introduced this Bill here. I was away in some meeting. Therefore, I do not know how he introduced it and what he said at the time of introducing the Bill. Since mention has been made in the Bill of non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc etc. therefore, I thought it my bounden duty to bring it to the notice of the Minister and the Government that today the distributing system of the said non-ferrous metals is not a proper system.

The hon. Minister knows it. I happened to be in charge of this very department in my State for sometime and I know what difficulties the States have been facing with regard to getting proper quota of these non-ferrous metals and their distribution.

Coming to the question of gold and silver being brought in under this Act, while welcoming it, I do not know what effect or bearing it will have upon the hoarding of gold in the country. I wish that while

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

replying to the debate the hon. Minister tells us as to how he and his Government intend to handle that problem. The provision is really a welcome step. When we find today that gold and silver and other precious metals are being hoarded by people for this reason or that reason, and sometimes very ignorantly too, if hands could be laid on it, that capital which lies to the tune of millions and billions with the people, and if that could be converted into what you call rupees, annas and pies and be utilised for the benefit of the people, especially at the moment when the country has launched an all-round programme of five year plans, it will be very helpful.

Here again, I would just join my hon. friend Shri Gauri Shanker Kakker in respect of the question of distribution and handling of these metals. That question will again come in. What will be the ulterior purpose in the mind of the Government in bringing in this Bill? I hope the House will have the benefit of hearing the details from the Minister when he replies to the debate.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have referred to that aspect in my opening remarks. The hon. Member unfortunately was not here then.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Did he refer to the ulterior motive? I do not think he referred to that aspect!

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I said ulterior purpose. Now, in whatever way this question of non-ferrous metals and precious metals as well is going to be handled, would submit that the question of supply and distribution is most important and the question is, how they are going to be handled. If they are handled properly, well and good. Otherwise, as the doubts have been expressed by some hon. Members, whether on this side or on that side, it will never end. I hope they will handle this problem well and give it a proper shape when implementing the provisions of the amending Bill. I hope the action would be well organised and that it would be done so well that the voiced doubts may not arise.

With these words, I again welcome the Bill.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मूल एक्ट है, इंडस्ट्रीज (डिवेलेपमेंट एंड रेग्युलेशन) एक्ट, १९५१ उसका जो शैड्यूल १ है उसमें उन इंडस्ट्रीज का जिक्र किया गया है जिन पर सरकार कंट्रोल कर सकती है और उस शैड्यूल में एक दुरुस्ती करने के लिये सरकार ने इस एमेंडिंग बिल को हमारे सामने पेश किया है। जो दुरुस्ती की जा रही है वह इस बारे में है कि जो नान-फेरस मैटल्ज हैं, उनमें गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर भी आ जाए और यह चीज ज्यादा क्लीयर हो जाए और उसमें किसी प्रकार की भी शंका की कोई गुंजाइश न रहे। इस वास्ते यह कह दिया गया है कि प्रेशस मैटल्ज इनक्लूडिंग गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर। इसके लिए जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूं सरकार को धन्यवाद तो दिया ही जाना चाहिये और वह इसलिये कि जो इनका धंधा चलता है जो कारखाने चलते हैं वे इस तरह के नहीं चलने चाहियें कि जैसा उन धंधों को चलाने वाले लोग चाहें, करते चले जायें और उनके ऊपर सरकार का कुछ न कुछ कंट्रोल होना ही चाहिये। अगर हमने यहां पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी की स्थापना करनी है जो कि हमारा लक्ष्य है तो उनको अपने तांबे भी लिया जा सकता है। जो इन गोल्ड एंड सिल्वर का धंधा चलता है, यह भी बाकी न रह जाये जिस पर कि सरकार का कंट्रोल न हो, इस दृष्टि से जो यह कानून यहां पेश किया गया है, वह लाजिमी दिखाई देता है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसको पास कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

इतना कह चुकने के बाद मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस किसी भी चीज को हम अपने हाथ में ले लें, उसको ठीक रीति से

चलाने की भी हम को कोशिश करनी चाहिये, इम्प्लेमेंटेशन जिसको कहते हैं, वह ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें यहां पर कही हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि वे सही हैं, उनमें वजन है। आज भी जो बटवारा होता है नान-फेरस और फेरस मैटल्ज का, उसके बारे में बहुत सी कम्पलेंट्स हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि जो बड़े नजदीक के आदमी हैं या जो बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, उनको उसका ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाया जाता है यह बात आम सुनने में आती है। दूसरे, कोई धंधा निकालने के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, उनमें भी कोई इस तरह की बात न हो. इस की तरफ आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। इस तरह की टीका के लिये कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये, कोई मौका किसी को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही जो प्रिसिपल जो ध्येय इस सरकर ने मंजूर किया है, उसको देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि जो कोम्र प्रेटिव बेसिस पर धंधा चलता है, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्तेजन दिया जाए। कई जगहों पर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है वर्तमान में। एक दूसरी मुश्किल भी है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। प्राइवेट ओनर्स जो होते हैं, उनका जो धंधा होता है, उनके पास अधिक पैसा होता है, लेकिन उनके साथ साथ जो वही धंधा करने वाली कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी होती है, उसके पास उतना नहीं होता है और उसको बड़ी मुश्किल का सामाना करना पड़ता है। साथ ही जो प्राइवेट ओनर हैं वह शुरू शुरू में नुकसान भी बर्दास्त कर सकता है, उसकी यह भी कोशिश रहती है कि यह जो कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी है, इसका धंधा न चले और इस ध्यय की पूर्ति के लिये वह इस नुकसान को भी शुरू शुरू में बर्दाश्त करने के लिये तैयार हो जाता है। मैं आपके सामने एक मिसाल रखना चाहता हूं। जब कपड़े पर कंट्रोल था, अनाज पर कंट्रोल था, उस वक्त सरकार इन सोसाइटियों को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से, उनको कोटे दिया करती थी। और प्राइवेट ओनर्स को भी साथ साथ न दिया करती थी। लेकिन इन सोसाइटियों को बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता था। अगर आप कोओप्रेटिव बेसिस पर दूकानों को चलाना चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ वहीं पर प्राइवेट ओनर्स को छूट देते हैं कि वे भी चला सकते हैं तो इससे बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा होगी। प्राइवेट ओनर्स के साथ साथ कोओप्रेटिव बेसिस पर उस धंधे को चलाना मश्किल है। अगर गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में उस चीज को ले लेती है तब तो दूसरी बात है, अन्यथा इस तरह से वह चीज चल नहीं सकती है। यह बीच का रस्ता चल नहीं सकता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर सरकार जरा सोच विचार करे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी भी चीजों को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है उनको जल्दी से जल्दी अपने हाथ में ले ले। जितनी भी इसी तरह की चीजें हैं इनको सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये। ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजों को सरकार को चाहिये कि वह अपने हाथ ले ले। आज जो गड़बड़ी है, उसका यही इलाज है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो जो टीका चलती है, वह चलती रहेगी। अभी मेरे भाई ने कहा कि जो बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, जो बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, उनको सरकार की तरफ से लाइसेंस दे दिये जाते हैं और यह इसलिये किया जाता कि इलैक्शन के लिये उनसे पैसा लेना होता है। जब इस तरह की टीका की जाती है तो मैं इसमें कोई सार नहीं पाता हूं। दूसरे जो भाई हैं, दूसरी जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं, वे भी तो कहीं से पसा लाती हैं और ऐसी बात तो नहीं कि वे बगैर पैसे के काम करती हैं। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि ऐसी टीका करने के लिये भी कोई गुंजाइश बाकी नहीं बच रहनी चाहिये। इस वास्ते जहां तक सरकार को ज्यादा ज्यादा चीजों को, ज्यादा से ज्याद धंधों

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये और अपनी इस गति को तीव्र करना चाहिये । इस तरह की टीका से बचने का यही एक उपाय हो सकता है, यही एक रास्ता हो सकता है । जो प्राइवेट ओनर्ज होते हैं, वे कितनी बेपरवाही से धंधा चलाते हैं, इसकी मिसाल अभी मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अन्दर घटी एक घटना की माननीय श्री सोनावने ने दी है । वहां पर जो प्राइवेट ओनर्ज द्वारा चलाई जा रही स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल है, उसमें जो गड़बड़ी हुई है, उसने सभी लोगों को हैरान कर दिया है । सरकार सब कुछ देखते हुए भी कुछ नहीं कर सकती है । ऐसी उनकी अवस्था है । इस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंट्रोल तो चाहिये । लेकिन आगे जा कर मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार धन्धे हाथ मे ले, लेकिन उसी तरह से जिस तरह हम ने लैंड के बारे में किया था । जो बीच में लैंडलार्ड्स थे उन को निकालने के लिये हम ने टेनेन्सी ऐक्ट पास किया । उस के साथ साथ यह किया कि जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई जिस मे कि एक आदमी के पास बहुत ज्यादा जमीन न रहे, जिस तरह कि महाराष्ट्र में किया गया । इसी तरह से धन्धों के बारे में भी जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज लोग हैं राज्य की तरफ बड़ी आशा से देखते हैं कि उन गरीबों के लिये जिन को धन्धा नहीं मिलता और जिन की हालत बड़ी खराब है उन के लिये यह सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ करे ।

मैं आप को शोलापुर स्पिनिंग और वीविंग मिल्स के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं। मैं डिटेल में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन सन् १९४९ से उस की हालत इतनी खराब है कि जहां पर पहले ६,००० वर्कर्स काम करते थे वहां आज कल केवल ३,००० वर्कर्स हैं । उन लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता न तो सरकार ही कुछ करती है और न प्राइवेट ओनर्स ही उस की तरफ देखते हैं । इस तरह से उस मिल की हालत हैं । दूसरी बारसी शहर के मिल मालिक अफ्रीका में जा कर बैठ गये वहां भी राजन नाम की एक करोड़ा मिल बन्द है । इसलिये कहना है कि ऐसे जो धन्धे हैं उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंट्रोल होना चाहिये । अगर कंट्रोल कर के भी काम न चले, तो सरकार को उन को अपने हाथ में ले कर चलाना चाहिये ।

मैं जो कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि बिल में जो अमेंडमेंट लाये गये हैं वह बहुत अच्छे हैं । सोने के बारे में बार बार म कहता हूं, और हम सुनते हैं कि कई लोगों के पास सोना बहुत हैं । इतना ही नहीं, कई लोगों के पास ब्लैक मार्केट का पैसा भी बहुत है, लेकिन उस का बाहर निकालना मुश्किल हैं । इस के लिये आप रास्ता बतलाये । इस कानून से यह भी हो जायेगा कि जिन खानों से सोना निकलता है उस पर भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कंट्रोल हो सकेगा और इस से समाज में जो आर्थिक ऊंच नीच का भाव है वह पैदा न होगा । इसलिये इस बिल में जो अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, वह बड़ा अच्छा है । म उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । मेरा बार बार यह कहना है कि धन्धों को अपने हाथ मे ले कर, हम लोगों को अपने ऊपर इस तरह की टीका करने का मौका न दे .

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I made my motion for consideration of this amending Bill, I confined myself to a few remarks to explain to the House the why and the wherefore of this amending Bill. I had expected that the hon. Members who would participate in the debate would more or less confine themselves to this particular amending Bill and I had hoped that the scope of the debate would not be considerably enlarged. But I must own to a certain amount of surprise that the debate has covered a very wide ground indeed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And has become interesting and exciting.

Shri K. C. Reddy: As many as nine Members have participated in the

debate, and the House has had the benefit of their views on various matters of major policy—socialism or capitalism, or what the Government is doing in order to implement its ideology of socialism, what they have done, what they have not done. Some Members have referred to controls, how they are not being properly done. Some others have spoken against controls altogether. Quality control has been referred to....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And permits.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, and various other matters have been canvassed in the course of the debate during the last hour and a half.

I have noted down here the various points made by the hon. Members. Apart from questions of major policy, fundamentals as it were, other Members have gone to the somewhat—if I may say so—other extreme, and specific instances have been raised on the floor of the House during this debate. Of course, my hon. friend from Kanpur could not resist the temptation of referring to the B.I.C. My hon. friend Shri Sonavane could not resist the temptation of referring to the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills. And the hon. Member there—he is an independent Member, I believe—who has very socialist views, could not resist the temptation of referring to the aluminium plant and its expansion, and what is being done to secure the licence, etc. Though he did not come out with any open accusation, still there was in what he said a sting about the ways and means adopted by people to secure what they want.

Also, public sector *versus* private sector was referred to; the virtues of the private sector, the drawbacks of the public sector, etc. Some Members have said one way, and others quite the contrary.

All these aspects have been covered during the course of the debate, and many more which I have not listed. I was not prepared that the debate would take this turn—not that I have been perturbed by what has been said. I would have welcomed a debate on matters of this kind anyhow and I would have been glad to discuss the various fundamental matters also, and I would be willing to take up the detailed instances, the specific instances which have been raised during the course of the debate. But I hope I will have the indulgence of the House when I say that during the short time that is at our disposal for the consideration of this small amending Bill, it would not be possible for me to give a satisfactory reply, even to my own satisfaction. I cannot do it within the short time at my disposal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have got half an hour.

Shri K. C. Reddy: So I would reiterate the plea that I made when moving my motion, the plea that we had rather confine ourselves to the specific motion that I have made.

What is the motion that I have made? Government wants to take power to legislate under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in respect of gold and silver as in the case of other non-ferrous metals. I said clearly that non-ferrous metals may be interpreted to include gold and silver. But there is some doubt in the minds of some. So, in order to clear up matters and to keep this issue absolutely beyond doubt we wanted to say, in addition to non-ferrous metals and alloys—which is already there we should add precious metals, gold and silver. And it is for that purpose that we have brought in this amending Bill. I said either under the relevant entry in the Union List or the entry in the Concurrent List we want to do something in the matter of distribution, etc., etc.—not distribution, we do not propose to distribute gold anyway—apart from distribution of non-ferrous metals, to which reference was

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

made by certain hon. Members, certain aspects of gold, some important aspects which were touched upon by me and touched upon by other hon. Members also.

I am caught between two stools whether I should say something about certain fundamental matters raised on the floor of the House or not. I think I had better do it briefly.

Firstly, we stand committed to the introduction of socialism in the country. Let there be no doubts in the mind of anybody about that. All our plans are drawn up on that fundamental assumption, on that fundamental principle which this House has accepted. Maybe, there may be some drawbacks here and there in the course of the implementation which the House, the Government, and everyone in the country has to take note of. But our goal is clear, and there can be no doubt our objectives. And if anyone thinks that we are going to set the clock back and revert to capitalism—some reference was made about the virtues of capitalism—if anyone thinks that we are going to give up the public sector in favour of the private sector, he is entirely wrong. One Member said, private sector is always right, public sector is always wrong, why do you want to meddle in these affairs and take over these industries, and so on and so forth. Well, the private sector has its virtues, and its defects. The public sector has also sometimes its pitfalls. But we have to think in terms of a national sector, of building up the public sector wherever it is necessary and wherever it is in the national interests. And let those friends who plead for the private sector understand that without the public sector progress during the last few years, the private sector would not have such remarkable progress. The private sector has benefited in a way by the furtherance of the programme and progress of the public sector in this country.

So, all these aspects are there. As I said, it is not possible for me to cover all these aspects in the brief debate that we have to be satisfied with on the present occasion.

Some hon. Member referred to quality control. It is the private sector that has to deliver the goods in this respect more than the public sector. This morning there was a question in the Rajya Sabha about the quality of playing cards. Government is asked, why the quality has gone down. The private sector has to play the game and produce products of the necessary quality.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quality of the play or of the playing cards?

Shri K. C. Reddy: What I mean to say is, quality consciousness should be certainly there. In our country both the private sector and public sector should take care of quality, productivity, economic production of goods, cutting down of costs, etc. All these aspects are there. Let not the private sector cavil at the public sector. Both the private sector and the public sector in their respective places will have to play their role in in the interest of the nation.

There was also reference by several hon. Members about the administration of this Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, about the Development Wing, licensing policy, procedure laid down for licensing, etc., the methods used by private parties to procure licences and so on. Regarding this matter again, I would welcome a debate at any time to go into all these aspects of the question. As I was listening to the debate, I was wondering whether it was a debate on the Budget Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Some hon. Members have complained that the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is not being properly administered and the requisite amount of control is not there. They said, there has been some laxity on the part of the administra-

tion and it has to be tightened up. As against that, another hon. Member said that all this control should be removed and there should be a free pasture for everyone. As between these two extremes, we have the power to control the industries in specific directions as provided in various sections of the Act . . .

Shri Sonavane: There are occasions to use those powers, but you are not using them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member has given one instance in support of his statement. So far as I know, the hon. Member comes from Pandarpur. That is his constituency and I do not blame him. Naturally, the question of Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills is very much in his mind. It is in our mind also. We do not want that any industrial unit in our country, the affaire of which can be taken note of under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act should be lost sight of. The administration is alive to the needs of the situation and would like to do everything possible in order to establish these industries on a firm footing.

Shri Sonavane: The hon. Minister said that I pointed out only one instance from my constituency. It is not so. There are other mills also like the Parsi Rajendra Mills in Bombay. I pointed out one instance, but the malady is there at large.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member knows that one swallow does not make a summer, but says he has got perhaps several swallows in his pocket. I may point out that 50 industrial units have been taken over by the Government for management under this Act and if more deserve to be taken over later on after proper scrutiny, that will be done. This morning in the Rajya Sabha I pointed out that one small concern, India Electric Works, Calcutta, was mismanaged; it had foundered on the rocks and we took it over. We are trying to put it in order, but our comrades have started asking, because we have taken it over "What about the provident fund? Have the arrears been paid?" and so on. I said, let us first put the industry on its feet and then we will think of discharging all the other liabilities.

With regard to the Sholapur Mills, I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Government is doing all that it can. I want to inform him that an investigation committee has been set up in July 1962 under the chairmanship of Shri Rajaram and its report is awaited. Until that report is received, we cannot take any action even under this Act. We have to get the records, make the necessary investigation and then only we can take action. Otherwise, there will be cases in courts. This hon. House itself may take exception, why it was done without proper investigation.

Shri Sonvane: Investigation cannot go on *ad infinitum* . . .

Shri K. C. Reddy: I agree I was appealing to the Chair, let us not enlarge the scope of the debate. If questions are asked about specific instances and major policies, it is very difficult to answer them. I would request the hon. Member and also the other Hon. Member from Kanpur who spoke about the BIC, to come over to me and I can give them more satisfaction. I will supply the maximum information to them; I cannot possibly do it here and now.

That brings me to the instance raised by Shri Banerjee re. B.I.C. This is a very important issue—both Jessops and BIC the off-shoots of the Mundhra episode. What the Government are doing in regard to both these concerns is a big story.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not interested in all that. I only wanted to know why when Shri Bajoria was to take over the BIC from the 1st November, according to the High Court order, in between many people have been sacked. That is my point.

Shri K. C. Reddy: My trouble is, I cannot explain the position in full in two or three sentences. I have to place the long history of this case before the House in order to give a proper reply to the hon. Member. I would only say that no Government shares have been sold to others and no transfers have taken place. This reply was given categorically in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha by my colleague. There is no proposal at present to transfer any shares. 40 per cent or whatever it is the Government's holding will be completely in Government hands. There is no question of giving up that hold. He mentioned about Shri Bajoria. All I would say is, it is being managed now in virtue of a judgment of the Allahabad High Court. It has a legal complexion now; it is not merely an administrative matter. It is not as if the Government can take some excessive decision now and get away with it. The Allahabad High Court has passed an order and the judgment copy is yet to be received. All this is going on and in a sense it is *sub judice*. I do not kow how far it is right for me or for the hon. Member to go into these matters. This is the position and I would like to assure him that in respect of the BIC also, we will not do anything which in our humble judgment will be against public interest or against the interest of proper industrialisation of our country.

Many other matters were referred to by the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee. He said: "Beware". About what? He said: "You are taking power now to regulate this industry. Have you taken note of the living conditions of the employees in Kolar Gold fields? What are you going to do about it. About 20,000 employees are working there". All that I can tell him in an humility is that I was bred in that area. I have got close links with the employees there. I was President of the Labour Association there for a number of years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I mentioned that.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I was a trade union man though not a leader. I know the conditions of labour there. Even today I am keeping in touch with the labour conditions in that particular area. The Government of India is taking over this gold industry from the Mysore State Government. I can assure my hon. friend that all legitimate demands of the employees will certainly be looked after. We won't lose sight of it. I am quite sure about it.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): That is a standing assurance.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I know my friends in K. G. F. who are trade union leaders are also responsible. They know what to ask and what not to ask. If at times they ask for something which is beyond their legitimate right, they will retract when they are told about it. I have known cases where they have retracted like that. Like that the drama goes on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who is the hero of the drama?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sometimes 'A', sometimes 'B'. When there is a hero there will be a heroine also.

Shri Sonavane: It is well enacted also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Whole life is interesting, and the drama is pleasant. There is no doubt about it.

Sir, I would like to say a word or two about the administration of this Act or the implementation of the provisions of this Act. As one who is today holding the portfolio of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I can say that my officers in the Ministry and my colleagues—I do want to say much about myself—are doing their very best to see that the provisions of this Act are administered

honestly, justly and not too stringently but not with too much of laxity. There may be something wrong here or there. No one can claim perfection or infallibility. But I would like to say that it is being done, by and large, satisfatorily. That was the chit given by this very hon. House when the Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry came up for discussion in April last. Now I find that the Development Wing Work licensing policy, the licensing programme, the distribution of raw materials and other things are being assailed, and it is being said that the whole thing is unsatisfactory. I have got some figures here. I do not want to take more time of the House by giving all these figures. I have figures showing how many applications for licences were received and how many were issued etc.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There should be some difference between those who are engaged in the intermediary process and those who are engaged in the ultimate process.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am coming to that. All this will take a lot of time to convince the House. I can give information regarding the licensing policy, the procedure, the processing etc. I can give details about the committees which go into these questions, what time schedules we have prescribed, in how many cases these time schedules have been kept up, in how many cases there have been deviations, in cases where there have been deviations why there have been such deviations etc. I can tell the House that in cases where there have been deviations, more often than not, they had something to do with the private party himself. In such cases we have found that something which the private party had to do he did not do. These deviations have occurred because of his acts of omission or commission. I have spoken to a number of private parties. When they complained to me that delay had occurred I asked them to tell me what it was due to and what they had done. After getting the facts from the parties I have convinced them that the delay was not so much due to something that had to be or had not to be done by the Government but because something which had to be done by the parties themselves was not done. Therefore, these delays can be traced to the other party failing to do something which he ought to have done rather than to the Government.

Sir, I do not want to burden the House now with figures. Several statements have been made about transfers of licences, about manipulations taking place and about various other matters. With regard to these various aspects, I can only say that I do not claim perfection. I do not say that nothing has gone wrong anywhere. Everyone knows and the Government knows that here and there there have been abuses. It is not as if we simply close our eyes and say that everything is perfect. The very nature of this Ministry is such, with the licensing and all that—that, it is quite likely in some cases people have got away with it by using objectionable methods and getting licences which otherwise they would not have got. It is not as if such cases are not existing in our country. But, who is responsible? The Government is responsible, no doubt, to a certain extent. In all humility, Sir, I venture to submit that the people also are responsible, those who want to indulge in these malpractices, get the licences and become rich quickly. It is said that the people get the Government that they deserve. If people corrupt the Government, the Government is not solely to be blamed. That does not mean that the Government should be corrupted by one man here or one man there.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): What do you mean by saying "corrupting the Government"?

Shri K. C. Reddy: What some of the hon. Members have said is true. When some people want licences they go and get it by giving something— I think the figure mentioned was Rs. 5000 or something like that. If that kind of thing is done by any party and if, unfortunately, an official in the Government succumbs to it, that is corrupting the Government. I hope I have made myself clear.

Well, I was saying that I do not claim perfection. I am prepared to admit that there have been lapses. Otherwise, why have we got the Vigilance Department? Why have we got the Anti-corruption Department? We have all that because we know that vigilance is needed, we know that corruption is there and we want to put it down by all these institutions that we have. Naturally, the question is as to how far we have been successful and what more efforts we can put in. Not only the Government, but the Parliament, the hon. Members of this House and the general public will also have to put their shoulders to the wheel in order to see that better morale is made to prevail in our country. It is a national effort and it should be a national effort. It cannot be the effort only of a Ministry here or an officer there. It should be a national effort if you want to improve the morale of our country, the morale of our Government and the morale of our people. There is no doubt that it is a big problem.

Certain hon. Members asked, now that you have brought in this amending Bill what are you going to do after the Bill is passed. They asked as to how I was going to prevent smuggling which is there. It is there, but to what degree, is a matter of opinion. Some hon. Member asked as to whether I was going to take away the jewellery of the people of the land. That is a very astute way of posing the problem. To frighten away the people about a simple Bill of this kind is very easy. For some people to say that this Bill has the malicious objective and intention of snatching away the jewellery of our people is very easy. You can rouse passions like that. You can have political advantage by saying such things. I do not want to say more about it. One hon. Member who spoke in Hindi—I did not completely catch what he said—made a criticism with reference to a statement reported to have been made by the Finance Minister, that Rs. 4000 crores worth of hoarded gold is there in the country and an attempt should be made to get hold of it. The hon. Finance Minister has explained what he meant. I do not want to go into the question just now. What has that got to do with this Bill directly? I do admit that there is some indirect connection. I want to make use of this occasion to say that it is not the intention of this Government, when they have brought forward this amending Bill, to just grab all the jewellery in the country which anyone or every one may possess. That is not the intention at all. If anybody has said that it is the intention, I can only say that it is very unfortunate, to put it most mildly. I can only say that it is very unfortunate, to put it most mildly. I had almost said that it is mischievous to make a statement like this.

15 hrs.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Probably it was stated that Government is thinking on those lines about smuggling.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know if the hon. Member was here when I moved this motion for consideration. If he were here, he would not have put that question, not the other hon. Member who put another question. I made it perfectly clear that this is not the time to discuss the various measures that may be taken by the Government with regard to various matters that may arise in future. We are only taking power here to do certain

things hereafter. It cannot be expected to tell the House what they are.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: With your permission, I would like to say that the purpose of this Bill is not clear to us even now. The hon. Minister says that they want to include "silver" and "gold" in the list of non-ferrous metals. For what purpose?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is made quite clear in the Act itself.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): मेरे ख्याल में. . . .

Shri K. C. Reddy: I refuse to yield. The Act refers to production, distribution, regulation of prices, all those things.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Therefore, our questions are relevant.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Anything is relevant. In this world nothing is unconnected with the other. You can even speak of Veda, Vedanta, Bhagawat Gita and Kuran.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I said "in this context".

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do concede that there is some relevancy. My submission is that it was not so relevant as I would have expected it to be. That is what I said.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर देश में सोना लाया जाये, तो नफ़ा ही हैं, घाटा नहीं हैं ।

Shri K. C. Reddy: Unfortunately, I cannot follow his Hindi. Apart from other reasons.....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If gold is brought into the country . . . .

श्री बागड़ी : अंग्रेजी मे जानता नहीं । अगर जानता, तो मैं भी स्मगलिंग करता ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Now I have got that particular section. It says:

"to regulate trade and commerce in and the production, supply and distribution of the products of the industry in question".

Broadly, that is the purpose. When an hon. Member was speaking, I intervened and said that the reference to mineral resources and the giving of licences to mines of gold was not perhaps quite relevant. I am prepared to admit now that there is some relevancy.

I was about to overlook a matter to which I was referring a little while ago. A question was asked: what are you going to do to prevent smuggling as a result of the powers that you seek to achieve when the hon. House will presently pass this measure? As I said, Government have this problem well in hand. Certainly, the House should not expect us to announce the steps that we are going to take, because the steps that we are going to take may perhaps be some sort of surprise checks in order to see that the proper thing is done. I cannot canvass, discuss or broadcast the steps that we propose to take in future. That will not serve our purpose. That is the point. That is why we have brought in this Bill without the seven days' notice. That is why we have sought the permission of the Chair to waive the two days' notice for making copies of the Bill available to the Members before the Bill is brought here. That is why we have made this an urgent measure and sought the Chair's permission to waive the ordinary rules of procedure so that we might do all that is necessary in order to secure our objective.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या लोगों के घरों में कुछ नहीं छोड़ना है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । रेड्डी साहब खड़े हैं ।

Shri K. C. Reddy: Some reference was made about the distribution sys-

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

tem which is now in vogue in respect of non-ferrous metal.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: I would like to draw.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is on his legs.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am concluding presently. I am rather particular that I should not overlook any point or fail to answer any point that has been raised. That is why I am looking to the notes which I have jotted down when hon. Members were speaking. Before I conclude my remarks, I want to ensure that I have not missed any point.

A reference was made to the distribution aspect of other non-ferrous metals like zinc, copper etc. My hon. colleague has already intervened and stated something about it. The whole difficulty is the quantity of non ferrous metals available in our country is so short that we have to import the most of it, which needs foreign exchange. The quantum of non-ferrous metals which we can import is governed by the amount of foreign exchange we are in a position to mobilise. Unfortunately, the quantity of non-ferrous metals available in our country today is not sufficient to meet the various needs of both small-scale and large-scale units. This difficulty is inherent in the situation.

So far as the distribution of the available quantity of non-ferrous metals is concerned, it is done through the State Governments. The State Governments have their own agencies for the distribution of non-ferrous metals. If there is any injustice here and there, if hon. Members will bring them to our notice, we are certainly ready to rectify those wrongs.

I have taken quite a considerable time of the House and tried to meet some of the points raised by the hon. Members. I hope hon. Members are satisfied with what I have said. There has been practically no opposition to this measure except on the part of one Member who said that such a measure is intended to snatch away all the gold and jewellery in the country. This fear has no basis. As I have answered all the points, I hope the hon. House would be pleased to give unanimous support to this amending Bill. I have already said that we have not received notice of any amendments to this Bill. I would like to take this opportunity to thank those hon. Members who have participated in this debate and I hope the House would now be pleased to approve of this motion.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या आप मेरी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Since there are no amendments to the clauses, I will straightway put them to the vote. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15·10 hrs.

LIMITATION BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. K. Sen I beg to move:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits and other proceedings and for purposes connected therewith, and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely Shri A. Shanker Alva, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri Rajendranath Barua, Shri Panna Lal Barupal, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri P. C. Borooah, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri M. K. Kuamaran, Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, Shri Dwarkadas Mantri, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri K. L. More, Shri P. Muthiah, Shri S. Osman Ali Khan, Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey, Shri Man Sinh P. Patel, Shri Bhola Raut, Shri Asoke K. Sen, Shri Bishan Chandar Seth, Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha, Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri N. M. Wadiwa, Shri T. Abdul Wahid, and the Mover."

So far as the Bill is concerned, it seeks mainly to implement the recommendations of the Law Commission made in its Third Report. So far as the sections are concerned, the suggestions made by the Law Commission for its amendment are of a very minor nature. They are either to make the language clear or more explicit or to make the intention clear where there has been a divergence of judicial opinion over the question of intention.

I will only refer to two important amendments that have been suggested by the Law Commission so far as the sections are converned. One is amendment of section 29 of the Indian Limitation Act which has been accepted. Under the provisions of section 29 of the Indian Limitation Act, some sections of the Indian Limitation Act are applicable to special law and local law and not all the sections. So, the Law Commission has suggested that there is no reason why all the sections of the Indian Limitation Act should not be made applicable to any special or local law. It is open, of course, to the local or special law to exclude the operation of the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act. That has been accepted.

The second suggestion which has been to repeal sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act, that is, acquirement of easement by prescription, has not been accepted. The Law Commission has recommended that these two sections should be repealed because the acquirement of easement by prescription is also covered by sections 15 and 16 of the Easement Act and the purpose will be served if the Indian Easement Act is made applicable to all the States of India. But the difficulty has been that easement is not specifically mentioned as one of the items in any of the Lists. Easement being a right over the land, probably it would come under the entry "Land". This is a State subject and hence, except the acquisition of easement by prescription which comes under the Concurrent List, the Par-

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liament is not competent to legislate on other types of easement. The Parliament cannot legislate and say that the Easement Act should be made applicable to all the States of India. It is open to the States to extend it to their own States wherever it is not applicable. Once the provisions of the Easement Act are made applicable to those States, of course sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act will not apply. They will cease to have any effect once the provisions of the Indian Easement Act come into force. Therefore it has been left to the States to extend the operation of the provisions of the Easement Act to those States where it is not in operation and it was thought proper that sections 26 and 27 of the Indian Limitation Act should remain as they are.

The most important recommendations that have been made by the Law Commission are in regard to the articles of the Indian Limitation Act. Firstly, they have suggested that the articles should be arranged according to the subject-matter. Secondly, they have suggested that there should be uniformity for the same class of articles as far as possible. Thirdly, they have suggested that the starting point of limitation should be not from the time as it has been at present given in the Indian Limitation Act but from the date of the accrual of the cause of action.

So far as the first two suggestions are concerned, that means classification according to the subject-matter, that suggestion has been accepted and accordingly now the articles have been grouped under ten heads. They are suits relating to accounts, suits relating to contracts, suits relating to declarations, suits relating to decrees and instruments, suits relating to immovable property, suits relating to tort, suits relating to trusts and trust property, suits relating to miscellaneous matter and suits for which there is no prescribed period. So, as I said, the broad principle, that is classification of the articles according to the subject-matter, that has been suggested by the Law Commission has been accepted and a uniform period for the same class of suits has been provided as far as possible. But so far as the third suggestion is concerned, namely, that the starting point of limitation should be from the date of accrual of the cause of action, that has not been accepted for the simple reason that it is thought that the present arrangement which gives the particular time from which the limitation should start in every case should continue because that has been the subject-matter of judicial interpretation and a person who goes to a court of law must know the exact date from which limitation runs against him. It is easy that way to find it out. Moreover, the law has been settled by a process of judicial interpretation. The moment it is changed and it is said that that time should run from the date of the accrual of the cause of action, it would land them in difficulty inasmuch as the cause of action, as is well-known, is a bundle of facts which has to be proved and nobody can be sure as to from which date the cause of action actually accrues in a particular case. That will be the subject of judicial interpretation and that might not only confer hardship on persons but that might also involve a multiplicity of proceedings. Therefore that suggestion has not been accepted.

Then, the Law Commission has suggested that in all cases of contracts and tort the period of limitation should be the same, that is, three years. So far as the cases of contracts are concerned, that is, suits relating to contracts the suggestion has been mostly accepted, but so far as the suits relating to tort are concerned, no satisfactory reason is found as to why the limitation of suits which at present is only one year should be extended to three years. Therefore excepting some cases in which there is already a provision that the limitation is two or three years, mostly the present provision that in cases of tort the limitation is one year has been retained.

Since it is going to a Joint Committee I am only placing before the House the broad recommendations made by the Law Commission and I would state briefly as to how the position stands in the present Bill. So far as suits against the Government are concerned, there are four articles in the Indian Limitation Act itself. Under article 2, that is, in suits by or against Government for compensation for doing or for omitting to do an act alleged to be in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in India, the limitation is ninety days and the Law Commission has suggested that it should come under the residuary article and the limitation should be raised from ninety days to three years. But since it is a suit founded on tort the limitation has been raised to one year and not to three years as has been suggested by the Law Commission. Of course, article 2 has been merged along with article 72 now and it has no separate existence.

So far as article 149 is concerned, that is, suit by or on behalf of the Government, the period of limitation has been reduced from sixty years to thirty years. So far as articles 15 and 16 are concerned, which relate to suits against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears, the period now is one year. These articles have been omitted and it now comes under the residuary article. The period of limitation, therefore, is now sought to be extended from one year to three years. These are broadly the four articles which concern litigations of the public and the Government. These are the changes which have been effected so far as the Government is concerned.

There has been a suggestion that article 142 should be amended because of conflict of judicial decisions. There are some High Courts which have held that article 142 is based on possessory title and there are others which say that it also covers suits by owners of property. Now it has been made clear that article 142 will be solely based on suits for possession only and article 144 will be left for suits by owners of property.

It has been suggested that articles 182 and 183 should be omitted altogether. Under section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code, a decree of a civil court ceases to be enforceable after a period of 12 years whereas under article 182, if, after the expiry of every three years, an execution petition is filed, it is kept alive. Therefore, it has been suggested that the provisions of section 48 of the Civil Procedure Code should be taken into the Limitation Act and article 182 should be omitted altogether. So far as article 183 is concerned, it provides a separate period for the execution of decrees of courts established by Royal Charter or of the Supreme Court. The Law Commission has felt that there is no reason why the period of limitation should be different in the case of different courts and therefore they have suggested that it should be omitted. These are broadly the main recommendations of the Law Commission.

There are also some recommendations regarding applications to the High Courts. So far as appeals to the High Courts are concerned, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure the time has now been reduced to 30 days in the place of 60 days. So far as appeals under the Civil Procedure are concerned, it has been reduced to 60 days from 90 days. These are the principal suggestions that have been made by the Law Commission.

Of course, the consequential provision has also found a place in the Limitation Bill itself. It is well known that, in view of section 6 of the General Clause Act, wherever the time is more than what was previously there and extension of time is granted, it does not revive those cases which have already become barred. Where the time is less now under the present arrangement, of course, it will cause hardships unless some saving provision

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is made. Therefore, clause 29 is there to meet such causes.

With these words, I commend the motion for reference to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is before the House. Nobody to speak? The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommenadtion of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits and other proceedings and for purposes connected therewith, and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely Shri A. Shanker Alva, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade, Shri Rajendranath Barua, Shri Panna Lal Barupal, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Shri P. C. Borooah, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri M. K. Kumaran, Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai, Shri Dwarkadas Mantri, Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi, Shri K. L. More, Shri P. Muthiah, Shri S. Osman Ali Khan, Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey, Shri Man Sinh, P. Patel, Shri Bhola Raut, Shri Asoka K. Sen, Shri Bishan Chandra Seth, Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha, Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki, Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri N. M. Wadiwa, Shri T. Abdul Wahid, and Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now go to the discussion on a matter of urgent public importance.

15.24 hrs.

FLOOD STUATION*

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि बाढ़ों और सैलाबों के जो खौफनाक नतायज आज भारत के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में हुए हैं वह बहुत देर से चर्चा के लिये इस सदन में आये हैं। बहुत अच्छा होता अगर इस गम्भीर मसले पर लोक सभा पहले ही कुछ सोचती और चर्चा करती। इस के लिये सोचती कि अपने देश में जो बाढ़ से पीड़ित लोग हैं उन के लिये क्या उपाय किया जाय तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन खैर, आज तो सदन में यह चर्चा उठाने का मौका मिला है कि भारत के अन्दर आज असाम बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ से बहुत खतरनाक नतायज निकलते हैं। इस बाढ़ के पंजों मे आज हजारों नहीं, लाखों नहीं, एक करोड़ के लगभग इन्सान, फंसे हैं। मौत और जिन्दगी के दोराहे पर खड़े हो कर अपने वक्त को गुजार रहे हैं। आज उसी बाढ़ पर चर्चा करने का मौका सदन में आया है।

मैं आप की मार्फत अपनी सरकार से और सदन के आनरेबल मेम्बरों से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस गम्भीर मसले को सिर्फ चर्चा तक ही न रक्ख बल्कि इस के गर्भ से उन को कुछ तत्व भी निकालना चाहिये। आज जो भूखे लोग लोकसभा की तरफ, इस पवित्र सदन की तरफ आख लगा कर बैठे हैं कि हमारे नेता हमारे लिये कुछ करेंगे, उन के लिये हमें गम्भीरता से सोच कर कुछ करना चाहिये।

अब एक सवाल पैदा होता है कि आखिर यह बाढ़ या सैलाब किस तरीके से आया। आया यह बाढ़ एक ईश्वरीय देन है, खुदा का कहर है, ईश्र का कोप है, या इस के अन्दर किसी और का भी कोई दोष है। मैं इस चीज को वहां से शुरू करता हूं जब सन् १९४६ में

*Discussion on matter of urgent Public Importance.

हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री इस देश के नेता थे। वे बार बार पुकार पुकार कर अपने लेक्चरों में कहते थे कि भारत के अन्दर जो बाढ़े आती हैं, उस में जो हजारों और लाखों इन्सान अपनी जिन्दगी पास हो खड़ी मौत के साथ लिपट कर काटते हैं, वह सिर्फ खुदाई कहर नहीं बल्कि अंग्रेजी शासन की देन भी है, अंग्रेजो शासन की गफलत भी है, अंग्रेजी शासन की लापरवाही और भ्रष्टाचार भी हैं। अमर शहीद पूज्य बापू ने कहा था कि किसी वक्त की सरकार जो बाढ़ पीड़ितों के, बाढ़ की जो बीमारी है उस से ग्रसित लोगों से, यह कह कर कि यह बीमारी, यह रोग, यह बाढ़ खुदा की देन है, अपने आप को दोष से छटकारा दिलाती है, वह पापी सरकार है और पाप से मुक्त नहीं हो सकती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हम को यह बात सोचनी है कि अगर बाढ़ सिर्फ खुदा की देन नहीं है, तो आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पन्द्रह सालों के अर्से में बार बार बाढ़ आई है, यह मैं मानता हूं कि कोई भी ऐसा अभागा मनुष्य नहीं है जो यह चाहता हो कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ऐसी बाढ़ आये जिस से हमारे लोग दुखी हों, लेकिन मैं यह जरुर कहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस बात के लिये दोषी है कि जब यहां बार बार बाढ़ आती हो, हिन्दुस्तान के बेशतर हिस्सा बाढ़ के अन्दर ग्रसित होता हो, इतना कौमी नुकसान होता हो, तो उस ने कोई प्रयत्न उस को रोकने का नहीं किया, उस का कोई भी प्रयत्न कामयाब नहीं हुआ, और वह प्रयत्न उस को दोष से मुक्त नहीं कर सकता। हमें यहां पर आज प्रधान मंत्री के उन शब्दों की याद आती है जो वह अंग्रेजी राज्य के अन्दर कहा करते थे कि यह रेल की पटरियां, यह नहरें, यह सड़कें, वगैर किसी ढलान को देखे हुए, बगैर ऊंची नीची जमीन को देखे हुए, जो अंग्रेजी सरकार ने स्वयम् अपने हित और व्यापार के वास्ते बनाई हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बाढ़ का बुलाया है। आज क्या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के वह शब्द पलट गये ? क्या वह वक्त पटल गया, क्या वह तौर तरीके पलट गये ? क्या जो रेल की पटरियां अंग्रेजी राज्य में थीं उन के ऊंचे नीचे ढलाई के तौर तरीके में परिवर्तन हो गया ?

यह जरूरी बात है कि हम लोग बाढ़ के समय अपने घर से पानी नहीं डालते हैं। पानी तो जमीन से या पहाड़ों से आता है, लेकिन उस पानी के आवारापन को, उस पानी के जाहिलपन को, उस पानी के तबाह करने का जो क्रम है, उस को अगर आप रोक नहीं पाते हैं तो उसकी दोषी सरकार है, सिर्फ खुदा नहीं, सिर्फ पानी नहीं, सिर्फ प्रकृति नहीं।

आखिर बाढ़ें आती क्यों हैं ? बाढ़ें आने के तीन कारण हैं। अगर असम, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्री महोदय की रिपोर्ट को देखा जाय तो बाढ़ों का एक कारण तो यह है कि जो नदियां हमारे देश के अन्दर आती हैं वह बाढ़ के पानी से जब किनारों को काटती हैं तो रेता साथ लाती हैं। इस से नदियों की जो गहराई है वह कम होती जाती है और फैलाव बढ़ता जाता है और उस से बाढ़ बनती जाती है। जैसे हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री अंग्रेजी राज्य में अंग्रेजों को कोसा करते थे वह भी बाढ़ का एक कारण हैं तो वह भी आज इस देश में बदस्तूर बाढ़ का कारण हैं। दूसरा यह कारण है। जो बाढ़ आती है उस का तीसरा कारण हमारी सरकार की तरफ से ज्यादा गफलत है और इन चीजों को न रोकने की है। जिस तरह की स्कीमें कागजात के अन्दर बनती हैं उन के अन्दर भ्रष्ट नीति और घृष्ट नीति चलती है और भाई भतीजेवाद का वहां पर बोल-

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वाला है। मामा भांजे का चूंकि रिश्ता वहां पर चलता है इसलिये काम ठीक से पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। रिश्तेदार का एक गांव बचाना हुआ तो भले ही उस के लिये ५०-१०० गांव डूब जायें कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है। अब गोरखपुर के अन्दर मिनिस्टर के एक रिश्तेदार के गांव को बचाने के लिये ५० गांव सैलाब के मुंह में चले गये। यह भी एक वजह है जिस से कि यह बाढ़ और सैलाब रुकते नहीं हैं बल्कि बढ़ते हैं।

अब मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूं कि यह गंडक नदी एक ऐसी नदी है जिस का एक कि किसी को पता नहीं है। भोले से भोला इंसान तक जानता है कि यह गंडक नदी कितना नुकसान करती है और यह रुक सकता था अगर वह नैपाल बांध बन जाता। वह नैपाल बांध कब बन सकता था? वह तब बन सकता था जबकि नैपाल और हिन्दुस्तान की आपस में मैत्री थी। एक घर था, एक जैसी बाणी थी और एक कर्म था लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस बाढ़ को कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई और यू० पी० और बिहार को जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया। उस वक्त अगर नैपाल के साथ वार्तालाप कर के बांध का बांध दिया जाता तो आज बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता इस तरीके से दरख्तों पर खड़ी रह कर जिंदगी नहीं गुजारती। माताओं की कोख में नन्हे नन्हे मासूम बच्चे माताओं का खून पी कर अपनी जिंदगी की मौत के साथ न टकराते। सांप और बिच्छुओं की चारों तरफ पानी के अन्दर बौछार और इंसान जिंदगी को आखिरी सांसें लेता हुआ और मौत के मुंह में जाते हुए नहीं देखा जाता। दिल को दहलाने वाला भयंकर दृश्य हम ने न देखा होता। इस भयंकर दृश्य को दिखाने के लिये आप दोषी हैं क्योंकि आप ने यह बांध क्यों नहीं बनाया जबकि आप आप के नैपाल के साथ अच्छे ताल्लुकात थे? आज तो बात बहुत दूर चली गई लेकिन उस वक्त जो आप ने यह नहीं किया उस के लिये आप को ही दोषी ठहराया जायेगा।

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सन् ५२ या ५३ में मैं ने डिब्रूगढ़ और गौहाटी में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी उस को हवाईजहाज से देखा था। डिब्रूगढ़ की हालत भयंकर थी। आज भी वही दौर है बल्कि हालत उससे भयंकर होती जा रही है और उससे आगे बढ़ती जा रही है। आपने बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये डिब्रूगढ़ के लिये प्लान बनाया है लेकिन कल जिस डिब्रूगढ़ के लिये प्लान नहीं था और वह खतरे में था आज जबकि उसके लिये आपने प्लान बनाया हुआ है तब भी वह खतरे में है। आज भी वही शहर गोरखपुर और बलिया वगैरह जहां कि बाढ़ के प्रकोप से मौत नंगा नाच नाचा करती थी आज भी उसका नाच बदस्तूर जारी है। इन आपके प्लानों और प्रोग्रामों से, रीति नीति से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है।

हमारे आदरनीय मंत्री महोदय का लोक सभा में ४ सितम्बर, १९६२ को दिया हुआ स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है। उन्होंने उसमें कुछ आंकड़े भी दिये हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि हमारे बुजुर्गवार ने यह आंकड़े कहां से मौसूल किये हैं—राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त किये हैं या कोई इलहाम आया है जहां से कि यह आंकड़े उन्होंने इकट्ठे किये हैं? लेकिन एक बात बड़े मार्के की है कि राज्य सरकारों के आंकड़े और आप के आंकड़े बिलकुल मिलते नहीं हैं, विपरीत चलते हैं, अलग अलग चलते हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उनके अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में १४.१८ लाख एकड़ जमीन एफैक्टेड हुई। ३६ लाख ९७ हजार इंसान बाढ़ से एफैक्टेड हुये। ५७५२ गांव एफैक्टेड हुये। २७९१३ मकानों को नुकसान पहुंचा और नष्ट हुये। २० इंसान मर गये और ८

मवेशी मरे। अब मैं नहीं कह सकता कि यह जो आंकड़े हाफिज साहब ने दिये हैं वे सही हैं या वहां उत्तर प्रदेश के माल मंत्री ने कौंसिल में ३ तारीख को अपने स्टेटमेंट में जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वे सही हैं ? लेकिन एक बात तो तय है कि या तो उनके आंकड़े गलत हैं और हाफिज साहब के आंकड़े सही हैं या फिर उलटी बात है। अब कौन सच्चा है और कौन झूठा है यह मैं कैसे कहूं ? लेकिन यह तो बात तय है कि दोनों सही नहीं हो सकते। उत्तरप्रदेश के माल मंत्री के अनुसार ८९०० देहात इन बाढ़ों से एफैक्टेड हैं जबकि हमारे मंत्री महोदय के अनुसार ५७५२ गांव एफैक्टेड हैं। इसी तरह से हमारे मंत्री महोदय के अनुसार डैमेज्ड ऐंड डिस्ट्रायेड मकानों की तादाद २७९१३ है लेकिन उत्तरप्रदेश के माल मंत्री के कथनानुसार उनकी तादाद ३५४०० है। हाफिज जी के अनुसार २० आदमी मरे हैं जबकि उनके अनुसार २७ मरे हैं और आज के अखबार में मृतकों की संख्या ३५ है। यह तो रही यू० पी० की बात।

बिहार के बारे में हाफिज साहब ने पटने में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया उसमें उन्होंने बतलाया कि ४६४३ मकान सैलाब की जद में आकर खराब हुये या बर्बाद हुये जबकि इस स्टेटमेंट में वह तादाद सिर्फ १८६२ ही बतलाई गई है। असम के बारे में वे लिखते हैं कि ९ लाख ६ हजार इंसान बाढ़ से एफेक्टेड हुये लेकिन वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने ३१ अगस्त को जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें वह बतलाते हैं कि १ लाख ३०,८०० मकान नष्ट हुये हैं जबकि आप बतलाते हैं कि ३८०० मकान नष्ट हुये हैं। आप मौतें ४५ बतलाते हैं जबकि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री साहब बतलाते हैं कि १०० से ज्यादा अमवात हुई। अब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आप ही बतलायें कि किसका स्टेटमेंट सच है ? हमारे मंत्री महोदय का स्टेटमेंट सच है या उन राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रियों का स्टेटमेंट सच है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किस किस तारीख के हैं ?

श्री बागड़ी : वह ३१ अगस्त का है। अब पुनः जी कर नया रूप धारण करके आगये हों तो मुझे पता नहीं। कोई ऐसा वैज्ञानिक तरीका अपनाया हो तो मुझे पता नहीं....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तक खबर आने में दो, तीन रोज की देर होती है।

श्री बागड़ी : यह बयान माल मंत्री का ३ सितम्बर का है जोकि उन्होंने यू० पी० लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में दिया है। खैर मैं किसी को क्यों झूठा कहूं ? दोनों ही सच हैं, दोनों मिल कर सच हो जायें तो भी बड़ी खुशकिस्मती है इस देश की कि दोनों का स्टेटमेंट मिल जाय। बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि एक करोड़ इंसान आज ऐसी भयानक हालत में हैं। सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक देश का ४५ वां हिस्सा। ४५ में से एक इंसान आज पानी के अन्दर घिरा हुआ है। सोयें तो पानी पर सो नहीं सकते, बैठें तो पानी के अन्दर बैठ नहीं सकते सांप और बिच्छू और जंगली जानवर वह दर्दनाक नज्जारा जो सैलाब के अन्दर हुआ करता है वह हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने हवाईजहाज से देखा होगा और उसके फोटो भी लिये होंगे। उनको अच्छी तरीके से याद होगा कि खाने पीने का क्या साधन है। उनको मदद दी है, बड़ी हातिमताई की कब्र पर लात मार दी है सरकार ने। सरकार की मदद के आंकड़े मेरा ख्याल है आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर ने बड़े जोश और जोम में आकर बतलाये है मानों सारे देश की सम्पत्ति उन भूखे लोगों के लिये उन्हें लूटा दी हो। यू० पी० के अन्दर ३६ लाख लोग एफैक्टेड हैं और जो इमदाद उनको दी गई है वह ५ आने फीकस जाकर उसका औसत पड़ता है। ५ आने फी कस सरकार की तरफ से इमदाद दी जाती है अब वह बाढ़ में मरे जिये सरकार बचारी इसके लिये क्या करे और वह उनकी कितनी मदद करे। आसाम को दिया गया है ५४ लाख रुपया और वहां पर एफक्टेड हैं ६६ लाख लोग।

[श्री बागड़ी]

इस प्रकार एक करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान सारे भारत का हुआ है। इस तरीके से एक अरब रुपया इस साल खर्च हुआ है, जो बार-बार खर्च होता है, जो वेस्ट और तबाह होता है। अगर हमारी सरकार इमर्जेंसी की हालत की बिना पर, इसको एक कौमी काम समझ कर, एक कौमी काज समझ कर, सब दलों और जनता को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ती और देश में सैलाब या बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिये कुछ काम करती और एक, दो, चार अरब रुपया इस पर लगा देती, तो यह अरबों रुपयों का नुकसान न होता, आज जो इंसानों की इन्सानियत खतरे में है, वे दर्दनाक बातें आज नजर नहीं आतीं।

क्या हम कुछ कर सकेंगे ? मुझे तो लज्जा महसूस होती है, किसी और को हो या न हो, कि जब ४५ में से एक आदमी इतना दुखी हो, तो हमारी कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर इसी तरीके से पार्टियों में जाते रहें और एक दिन भी हिन्दुस्तान की दर्दभरी आवाज कौम के सामने न रखें कि एक करोड़ इंसान दुखी हैं। फिर उन को यह कहने का क्या हक है कि हम इस देश की किस्मत को बनाने वाले हैं, हम देश के रहबर हैं ? वे भूल कर भी एक दिन या एक वक्त की भूख न यह सके और कौम के नाम एक अपील भीन कर सके। हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब रहमत और दान के नाते अपने उस फंड में से कुछ पैसा भेज दें, लेकिन इससे देश और कौम नहीं उठ सकती, इस बाढ़ के कारण जो देश की दरिद्रता है, वह मिट नहीं सकती। मंत्री महोदय से मैं क्या कहूं ? क्या हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय बाढ़-पीड़ित इलाकों में गये ? जब इलेक्शन की घंटी बजी, तब तो वह सरकारी खजाने का खर्चा लगा कर सारे देश में हवाई जहाज पर उड़े, लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता मर रही हो, तड़प रही हो, मासूम बच्चे अपनी माओं की छातियों के साथ लिपटे हुये हों और जब दूध न हो, तो उनकी छातियों से खून पीते हों, ऐसे दर्दनाक वाकये को देखने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को वक्त नहीं मिला, समय नहीं मिला, साधन नहीं मिला कि वह अपने अपनी आंखों से उसको देखें।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सब से ज्यादा गुनाह है, अगर सबसे ज्यादा कमी है, तो हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री के फेल की है। आज पांच आने फी-कस देकर यह समझा जाता है कि हातिमताई की कब्र को लात मार दी**

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (बिसौली) : बिलकुल गलत है? On a point of order. It is a false statement and should be expunged from the proceedings (*Interruptions*).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत बात है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not make such statements.

An Hon. Member: Let him corroborate what he said.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I say it is out of order. It is totally irrelevant (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be expunged.

माननीय सदस्य इन शब्दों को वापस ले लें, नहीं तो मैं उन को एक्सपंज करूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, किस बात के लिये, क्यों वापस ले लूं ? आप मुझे वजह बतायें कि मैं इन शब्दों को क्यों वापस ले लूं। मैं इस लफ्ज को . . . (*Interruptions*).

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is not unparliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is obviously an untrue statement.

Shri Bade: It may be a wrong statement. But it is not unparliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is obviously an untrue statement. Such a statement should ont be made.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): It may be wrong, it may be incorrect, but it is not unparliamentary. Why should he withdraw it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must be responsible for his statements. He is a responsible Member of this House. He should not make untrue statements.

श्री बागड़ी : हम इस वक्त बहस कर रहे हैं फ्लड से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को बचाने के लिये । * *

लेकिन दर्द नहीं उठता, जब मासूम बच्चे अपनी माताओं की छातियों से चिपट कर आज खून पीते हैं। (*Interruption*)

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य ने क्या दिया ? उनको दूध की बोतल दी ? एक सेर चावल उनको दिया ? दो रुपया उनको दिया ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर उस पर भी दर्द नहीं हुआ, तो शर्म आनी चाहिये । अगर ये माननीय सदस्य किसी को बोलने नहीं देंगे, तो वे भी नहीं बोल सकेंगे । (*Interruption*) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह शक्ति का बोलबाला है । ये ट्रेजरी बैंचिज के लोग हम लोगों के बारे में कहते हैं कि हम लोग दखल-अन्दाजी करते हैं । अगर वे इस तरीके से हुल्लड़ मचायेंगे तो जब वे बोलेंगे, उस वक्त भी हुल्लड़ होगा । अगर यह रिवाज रहेगा, तो उसको कौन रोक सकेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : माननीय सदस्य को इन शब्दों को वापस लेना चाहिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट रेस्पांसीबिलिटी पर मबनी है,...

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): On a point of order. There are 9 Members who have raised this discussion. The hon. Member has already taken half-an-hour. Will that much time be allowed to each of the other Members?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not half an hour. He has taken 25 minutes. He must conclude now.

श्री बागड़ी : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह मोशन मैंने रखा है । एक करोड़ इन्सानों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है । (*Interruption*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है । आपने पच्चीस मिनट ले लिये हैं । अब आप समाप्त करें । (*Interruption*)

श्री बागड़ी : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इनसे बात करूं या आप से ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पन्द्रह मिनट से ज्यादा ले लिये हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपकी मार्फत इनसे अर्ज करूंगा, हाउस से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह उल्टा रिवाज हमें न सिखाया जाये । हम बहुत सीखे हुये हैं । यह बात तो मुझे भी आती है । तब कोई नहीं बोल सकेगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : माननीय सदस्य फ्लडिड एरिया से नहीं आये हैं ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

वह नहीं जानते कि फ्लड क्या है। वह कुछ नहीं जानते हैं और उनको इसका अनुभव नहीं है, फिर भी वह इतना जोर बांधते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी साब, मेरे सामने सोलह मेम्बरों के नाम हैं। अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं दस मिनट में खत्म करता हूं।

मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन के मेम्बरों से अर्ज करूंगा कि वे इस विषय पर इस नाते से सोचें कि यह एक कौमी काम है और हम सब ने देश के लोगों को फ्लड से बचाना है।

आज कहा जाता है कि एफेक्टिड एरियाज में नौकाओं की कमी है। लोग खड़े हैं और देख रहे हैं कि कोई नैया आये और हम को फ्लडिड एरिया से बचा कर निकाले। लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि नौकायें नहीं हैं मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब बार बार फ्लड आते हैं, तो गवर्नमेंट पहले से ही नौकाओं को क्यों नहीं बना कर तैयार रखती। गवर्नमेंट का काम रकरने का तरीका तो वही है कि जब प्यास लगती है या आग लगती है, तो कुंआ खोदने की बात सोची जाती है। अगर नौकाओं की कमी है, तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? सरकार पर है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा नौकायें फ्लडिड एरियाज में भेजी जायें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा वहां के लोगों को इमदाद दी जाये।

इसके अलावा जब तक उन लोगों के पास कोई रोजगार का साधन न हो, तब तक उनको फ्री राशन दिया जाये। जिन लोगों के मकान बह गये हों या जिनको नुकसान पहुंचा हो, तो जिन मकानों को बचाया जा सकता है, सरकार उनको बचाने का इन्तजाम करे। यह काम उन लोगों की आरजी इमदाद के तौर पर किया जाना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान का कैटल, पशुधन, आज मर रहा है। उसको बचाने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। फ्लडिड एरियाज में हिन्दुस्तान के पशुधन को बचाने के लिय सेंटर ज्यादा से ज्यादा चारा भेजे।

जहां तक फ्लड्ज को मुस्तकिल तौर पर रोकने का सवाल है, मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जितनी रेलवे लाइन्स और सड़कें हैं, उनके नीचे से छोटी छोटी पुलियां बनाई जायें। ताकि पानी निकल सके। जिन आवारा नदियों में हमेशा बाढ़ आती है, उनकी खुदाई की जाये, क्योंकि मिट्टी भर जाने की वजह से उनकी गहराई कम हो जाती है और इसलिये ज्यादा सैलाब आते हैं। जैसे हम नहरें खोद कर लाते हैं, वैसे ही उनकी खुदाई हो। इसके अलावा बाकायदा तौर पर उनके बैंक्स ऊंचे किये जायें।

खड़गपुर के पास एक झील है। वहां के इंजीनियरों की रिपोर्ट की है कि झील की दीवार फट गई है और जिस मशीन से फाटक खुलता है, वह बेकार हो चुकी है। चौबीस घंटे में वह फाटक खुल सकता है। पानी उससे रिस रहा है। हो सकता है कि वह किसी वक्त सारे इलाके के लिये खतरा हो जाये। सरकार को इन बातों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जो लोग इस बाढ़ के बारे में दोषी हैं, जिनको पहले काम करना चाहिये था और जिन्होंने नहीं किया, उनके खिलाफ जांच करने के लिये एक बोर्ड बिठाया जाये।

इसके बाद मैं आपकी मार्फत अपील करता हूं कि लोक सभा की तरफ से हर पार्टी के लोग, हर नेता लोग, रेडियो से ब्राडकास्ट करें और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से इस बात की अपील करें कि वह आसाम, बिहार और

य० पी० के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा इमाद करे। इन मिनिस्टरों का और दूसरा तमाम खर्च कम किया जाये। वे कुछ दिन के लिये कोठियों में रहना बन्द कर दें। सब साथी मिल कर सारे देश की जनता से धन वगैरह के लिये अपील करें और इस प्रकार बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को बचाया जाये।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और साथ ही उन भाइयों का खास तौर पर शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं, जो बहुत गुस्सा दिखाते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं बाढ़ पीड़ित इलाके से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता हूं। लेकिन इस मोशन को एक गैर-बाढ़-पीड़ित आदमी ने रखा है और उन लोगों के लिये लज्जा की बात है, जो कि बाढ़-पीड़ित हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने इस मोशन को नहीं रखा है।

श्री रा० प्र० सिंह (छपरा) : सदस्यों के बोलने के लिये टाइम निश्चित कर दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 18 Members who have given notice that they want to speak. The hon. Minister has to be given sufficient time. So, hon. Members will take only 10 minutes each.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Those who sponsored the motion should get more time.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो संपूर्ण देश में बाढ़ आई है उसका जो भीषण नजारा हमारी आंखों के सामने आया है, वह अभूतपूर्व है। पिछले.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does Shri Hem Barua want to say?

Shri Hem Barua: Those who have sponsered the motion should get more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a motion; it is a discussion under Rule 193. There is no motion before the House.

Shri Hem Barua: Those who sponsored it.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend wants to know about the Members in whose names the discussion has been tabled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a motion. I will read the rule. This is under rule 193. Rule 193 says:

> "There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What my hon. colleague says is that in the Order Paper the names of those hon. Members who wanted the discussion have been given. And my request is that they should get a little more time because they showed more interest in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will also be given time.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : मैं चाहता हूं कि समय निश्चित कर दिया जाये क्योंकि बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य बहुत हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: They should be given more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes will do. I leave it to the hon. Members. I have to accommodae all parties and as many Members as possible. Ten minutes each will do.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि संपूर्ण देश में जो बाढ़ आई है और जो उससे क्षति हुई है, उससे इस सदन के कुछ एक सदस्यों को ही, एक दो

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

सदस्यों को ही दर्द नहीं हुआ है बल्कि इससे संपूर्ण देश को और इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को दुख हुआ है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ लोग हैं जो चिल्लाते तो बहुत हैं लेकिन दिल से कोई कोशिश नहीं करते हैं और दूसरे जो हैं, वे कोशिश करते हैं, चिल्लाते नहीं हैं। ऐसे माननीय सदस्यो के लिये मैं आपके द्वारा इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप उनको बतला दें कि पब्लिक मीटिंग और हुआ करती है और लोक सभा का जो भाषण है वह और ही हुआ करता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के इलक्टोरेट का सौभाग्य ही कह सकते हैं कि ऐसे ऐसे महानुभाव भी हैं जो इस सदन के नियमों के विपरीत इस सरकार के विरुद्ध सिर्फ गालियां बकना जानते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कई सिलसिले में मैंने अपने भाषणों में अपनी सरकार की जो समालोचना की है और अब भी जो मैं करूंगा उस से पता चल जायेगा कि शायद उसका एक कोना भी, एक अंश भी जो माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, नहीं है। हां एक बात म वह बढ़ सकते हैं, गाली देने में और चिल्लाने में और चुने हुये शब्दों का बिना प्रयोजन के प्रयोग करने में। यही चीज वह जानते हैं.....

श्री बागड़ी : गाली किस को कहते हैं। किसने गाली दी है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं कहना चाता हूं कि जनतंत्र में इस तरह की बातें, इस तरह के भाषण सुनने का भी हमें अभ्यास होना चाहिये और माननीय सदस्य को भी अभ्यास होना चाहिये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करना चाहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसी मेम्बर का जो भाषण है, जो तकरीर है, उसको गाली करके यहां बयान किया जा सकता है ? गाली क्या कहा जा सकता है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order in this. Hon'ble Member may go on.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के द्वारा कहना चाहता हूं कि आप उन्हें बतलायें कि जो कुछ भी मैं बोल रहा हूं उसमें एक शब्द भी अनपार्लिमेंटरी नहीं है, उन्हें समझना चाहिये कि मैंने क्या कहा है। मैंने कहा है कि पब्लिक मीटिंग में गाली बकना और है और इस सदन में बात करना और है। अगर वह इसको नहीं सुन पाये हैं तो उन्हें किसी डाक्टर की सलाह लेनी चाहिये।

श्री बागड़ी : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन, सर...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have had your say. Please sit down.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : जिस तरह से हम लोग उनकी बात को चुपचाप सुनते हैं, से उनको भी हमारी बात को सुनना चाहिये और इसकी उनको आदत होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि सम्पूर्ण देश में बाढ़ आई है। मैं उस राज्य का रहने वाला हूं, बिहार राज्य का रहने वाला हूं जहां पर बाढ़ ने अपना भयंकर रूप दिखाया है, अपनी अपूर्व विनाशलीला दिखाई है। बिहार राज्य में २३ लाख लोगों पर इसका कुप्रभाव पड़ा है, १२,००० घर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये हैं या वह गह गये हैं, सात करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई है। इतना ज्यादा नुक्सान होने के बावजूद भी वहां की सरकार जितनी उसमें ताकत है, जो समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है, उसको हल करने की कोशिश कर रही है। वहां पर बताया गया है कि ३१,००० मन गल्ला बांटा गया है। लाखों रुपये इन बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों में वितरित किये गये हैं। जिस जोश से माननीय सदस्य ने जो भाषण किया है

अगर उसके बजाये उन्होंने थोड़ा सा सेवा-कार्य इन बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों के लिये भी किया होता तो पता चलता कि उनके दिल में भी इन लोगों के प्रति कोई हमदर्दी है । हमारे तिवारी जी ने ठीक ही कहा कि एक बोतल दूध भी आप लेकर वहां नहीं पहुंचे, कपड़े जमा करने का आप ने जरा सा भी काम नहीं किया, गल्ला जमा करने का आपने कोई काम नहीं किया और न ही आपने यह बताया है कि...

श्री बागड़ी : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ परसनल एक्सपेलेनेशन, सर...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने कभी इन माननीय सदस्य का नाम नहीं लिया है मैं फिर कहूंगा कि आप इनको बतलाइये कि यह लोक सभा का नियम है, लोक-सभा का कानून है कि परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन मेरे भाषण के बाद हो सकता है, आप इनको बताइये कि इस सदन में बोलने के क्या नियम हैं, आप इन्हें बताइये कि बाहर पब्लिक मीटिंग और होती है और सदन में जो बोला जाता है वह दूसरे ही ढंग से बोला जाता है ।

मैं कह रहा था कि बिहार राज्य में कई मन अनाज बांटा गया है....

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, I would request you to confine yourself to the motion.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं यह बतला रहा हूं कि सरकार ने क्या क्या किया है और जिन्होंने कहा है कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया उनको मैं बतला रहा हूं कि सरकार ने यह किया है । उन्होंने यह भी आरोप लगाया है कि यह सरकार बेकाबू है, सरकार किसी भी काम की नहीं है । मैं यह मानता हूं कि सरकार पूरी तरह से इंतजाम नहीं कर पाई है लेकिन जब यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है तो उसके साथ मैं किसी भी दशा में सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि जब आकाश बरसता है तो उसके साथ साथ जमीन पर लाखों आंखें भी बरस पड़ती हैं, मैं जानता हूं कि हिमालय पहाड़ जो एक जमाने में हमारे लिये संतरी का काम करता है आज हमारे लिये दुःख का कारण बन गया है, मैं जानता हूं कि बागमती इत्यादि जो नदियां हिमालय से निकलती हैं वे किसी वक्त हमारे लिये सोना लाती होंगी और आज हमारे लिये सिर्फ दुःख और दर्द लाती हैं । मैं इस बात को भी जानता हूं कि असम, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जो बाढ़ आई है, वह बहुत भीषण है, उसका प्रकोप बहुत व्यापक हुआ है, उसके कारण लाखों लोगों को क्षति पहुंची है, हजारों मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गये हैं । मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि बिहार में हजारों घर बरबाद हो गये हैं, लाखों आदमी इससे प्रभावित हुये हैं, सात करोड़ रुपये की हानि हो गई है । लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोगों को सहायता दी गई है जो अन्न बांटा गया है, वह काफी नहीं था । जहां तक उनकी आलोचना के इस भाग का संबंध है, इससे मैं सहमत हुये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं । मैं इस बात में भी उन से सहमत हुये बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं कि जिसको पांच आने मिलते हैं, उसकी क्या हालत होगी, । हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जिस का घर बह जाता है उसको केवल दस रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से दिये जाते हैं, अगर एक परिवार में दस व्यक्ति हैं तो उसे केवल सौ रुपये ही मिले और इतने पैसों से वह कैसे अपने घर को बनवा पाएगा । ये सब चीजें हैं और इन की तरफ हम को ध्यान देना होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके सामने दो सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । इस विभीषिका के बारे में अभी जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है और जिस में क्षति का अनुमान बताया

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

गया है, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं तो केवल दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। इन दो सुझावों में एक तो वह सुझाव है जिस पर तत्काल अमल किया जा सकता है और दूसरा सुझाव बाद की बातों से ताल्लुक रखता है। तत्काल जो हमें करना है वह यह है कि जो पीड़ित हैं, जो इस बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उनकी सहायता का जो क्रम है, उसमें सुधार हो। मैं अपने मित्र से इस बात में सहमत हूं जो उन्होंने कही है कि इनको पांच आने नहीं पांच रुपये दिये जायें। मैं उन से आगे बढ़ कर कहना चाहता हूं कि इनको पांच रुपये नहीं पचास रुपये दिये जायें। दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रुपया कहां से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, इसको भी आपको देखना होगा। इसके लिए आपको और टैक्स लगाने होंगे और मैं अपने माननीय मित्र से कहूंगा कि जिस जोश के साथ उन्होंने भाषण किया है, जिस जोश में वह चिल्लाये हैं, उसी जोश के साथ उस वक्त वह इन टैक्सों की हिमायत करें और अगर इतने ज्यादा जोश से नहीं तो कुछ कम जोश से तो अवश्य उसका समर्थन करें। इन टैक्सों को देने की जिन में सामर्थ्य है। बिहार में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि जो सहायता बाढ़ पीड़ितों को आज दी जा रही है अगर वह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हमें नहीं दी तो हम अपनी योजना के एक भाग को छोड़ देंगे, हम अपनी योजना में कट कर देंगे। अन्य राज्यों के मंत्रियों ने भी अपने अपने यहां स्टेटमेंट दिए हैं, जो आशाप्रद हैं। इसके साथ-साथ में आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए राज्यों की जिस सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी, वह रुपया या तो प्लान में से निकलेगा या फिर किसी और जगह से। अगर उसको प्लान में से न निकालना हो और टैक्स लगाने की बात हो और टैक्स भी उन पर लगाया जाए जिन में देने की सामर्थ्य हो तो यह न कहा जाए कि क्यों टैक्स बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, क्यों टैक्स आप लगाते रहे हैं।

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

दूसरी योजना जो हो सकती है वह लांग टर्म है और उसके बारे में मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जहां तक लांग टर्म योजना का ताल्लुक है कुछ एम्बैंकमैंट्स बनाए गए हैं, इंजीनियर्ज भेजे गए हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि कोसी का एम्बैंकमेंट बना है। मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कहीं पर पांच सौ मील, कहीं पर आठ सौ मील और कहीं पर तीन सौ मील एम्बैंकमेंटस बने हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बांध बनाया गया तो उस बांध को उस सीमा तक नहीं ले जाया गया जिस के बाद क्षति की सम्भावना न रहती और कई एम्बैंकमैंट्स के बारे में ऐसा किया गया है। कोसी का एम्बैंकमेंट बना और उसको वहीं छोड़ दिया गया जिस के बाद बाढ़ की विभीषिका और भी बढ़ गई। इसलिए इन बांधों के बीच रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी पूरी पूरी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध है, इस पर लोगों को सन्देह हो गया है। उनको सन्देह हो गया है कि अगर यह एम्बैंकमेंट टूट जायेंगे तो यह बरबाद हो जायेंगे। इसलिये पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि आप उन एम्बैंकमेंट्स को उस सीमा तक ले जाइये जिस सीमा के बाद वह निरापद हो जायें, जहां उन्हें डर न रह जाये।

16 hrs.

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आज यह आवश्यक है कि एक बहुत हाई पावर कमिशन बनाया जाय। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि उस में टेक्निकल आदमी ही काबिल होते हैं क्योंकि फिर तो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब भी उसमें नहीं रह जायेंगे। म तो कहता

हूं कि उस में टेक्निकल आदमी भी रहें और इस सदन के सदस्य भी कुछ हों, जो यह देखें कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और असम में जो बाढ़ें आती हैं उन के क्या कारण हैं। जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि उन को दूर करने के लिये लांग टर्म प्लैनिंग किया जाय, उस के लिये शायद कहा जाय कि हमारे इंजीनियर्स हैं, हमारा वाटर ऐंड पावर कमिशन है, वह इस चीज को करता है। लेकिन हर साल यह बाढ़ आती है, कोई साल ऐसा नहीं होता जब कि बाढ़ न आती हो। हर साल रुपया दिया जाता है, प्लैनिंग कमिटी आती है, कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी आती है, वह बैठती है, कांफरेंसें होती हैं। प्लैन को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये जो कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी के आधार स्तम्भ हैं उन को छोड़ कर आप जरा इधर भी देखिये। आप एक ऐसा कमिशन बनाइये कि जो कमिशन बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और असम में आने वाली बाढ़ों के कारणों की जांच करे। आप जानते हैं कि ४० वर्ष पूर्व एक अमेरिकन ने डी० बी० सी० की जांच की। आज डी०बी०सी० बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये बनाया गया। यह हमारे लिये सौभाग्य की बात है कि वह डी०बी०सी० आज बिजली भी दे रहा है। इस लिये आज आवश्यकता है कि एक कमिशन बनाया जाय जो हमेशा के लिये मनुष्य की इस विभीषिका का विनाश कर दे, जो कि बराबर इस उत्तर हिमालय की ओर से आने वाली नदियों को बताये कि उन्हें किन मार्गों से हो कर बहना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि हम नदियों की ट्रेनिंग कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज तक नदियों को रास्ता नहीं बतलाया गया। आज तक नहीं कहा गया कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में नदियों को निर्धारित मार्ग से बहना होगा। इस तरह का कमिशन बने जिस में मेरे बगल मे बैठे हुए इंजीनियरों की तरह के लोग हों जो नदियों से कहें कि हम तुम्हें रोक देंगे, हम तुम को अपने बतलाये हुए मार्ग पर चलने के लिये मजबूर कर देंगे, हम तुम्हारे रास्ते को मोड़ देंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह का कमिशन बनाया जाय। इस तरह से आप दो बातें कीजिये। एक तो तत्काल सहायता का बढ़ाना आवश्यक है, उन के अनुमानों को आप बढ़ाइये। दूसरे यह कि एक ऐसा कमिशन बनाया जाय जो कि बिहार, असम और उत्तर प्रदेश में हर साल आने वाली बाढ़ की विभीषिका के खिलाफ़, हर साल आने वाले दुःख दर्द के खिलाफ़ हजारों लाखों आंखों के आंसू पोंछ सके।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अच्छे तरीके से और गौर के साथ उस बयान को पढ़ा जो कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने दौरा करने के बाद दिया। पढ़ कर कम से कम यह मालूम हुआ कि उन्होंने इस चीज का जो अध्ययन किया वह शायद हवाई जहाज से किया। इसी वजह से उन्होंने जो बयान दिया और राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रियों ने जो बयान दिया उस में शायद फर्क पड़ गया। हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो हैं मैं उन की बुजुर्गी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं, और मैं समझता हूं कि उन के लिये यह मुमकिन नहीं था कि वह नावों में सब जगह जा सकते। लेकिन जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात को माना कि वहां पर जा कर सिचुएशन का, गम्भीर परिस्थिति का अध्ययन किया जाय, तो कम से कम राज्य सरकार के जो आंकड़े हैं उन से अपने आंकड़ों को मिला कर तो देखना चाहिये था। मेरे मित्र श्री वागड़ी ने काफ़ी तफसील के साथ उन आंकड़ों को यहां रक्खा, और यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि अगर राज्य सरकार ने कहा कि २७ आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है, बाढ़ से, उत्तर प्रदेश में, तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय को जो लाशें मिलीं वह सिर्फ २० ही थीं। मैं जानता हूं कि हवाई जहाज में और धरती में कुछ फर्क जरूर होता है, लेकिन मैं तो दंग रह जाता हूं कि चाहे बाढ़ का मसल हो, चाहे दूसरे मसले हों, हमारी सरकार हमेशा यह कहती है कि छोटी छोटी

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बातें हैं, और हम ने हवाई जहाज से दौरा कर के एरियल व्यू ले लिया। मुझे डर होता है कि कभी चन्द्रमा और कभी आसमान की बात सोचते सोचते कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारी सरकार चकोर बन जाय और धरती से उसका सम्बन्ध ही न रह जाये । मैं चाहता था कि वहां जा कर कम से कम तमाम चीजों को देखा तो जाता।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (बिसौली) : क्या आप कहते हैं कि हवाई जहाज से न जा कर ऊंट से जाकर देखते।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप विश्वास मानिये कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ऊंट की सवारी की जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि नावों में जा कर देखा जाता, जिस में इस बात का अन्दाजा हमारे मंत्री महोदय को हो सकता कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बाढ़ के समय नावों में जाने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है।

दूसरी चीज मैं इन आंकड़ों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला जरूर हूं लेकिन पूर्वी जिलों का रहने वाला नहीं हूं । इस के आंकड़े और आंखों देखी विवरण तो मेरे मित्र श्री ज० ब० सिंह या दूसरे मित्र जो हैं वे बतलायेंगे। लेकिन यह बात सत्य है कि पूर्वी जिलों की हालत जो है, सालों से पूर्वी जिलों में जो भयानक परिस्थिति है, उसी की वजह से प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान भी बार बार उस की तरफ आकर्षित हुआ। हर साल बरसात से पहले लोग यह सोच लेते हैं कि पता नहीं अब की मर्तबा हमारा यह गांव रहे या नहीं। मुझे याद है कि पिछली बार जब बाढ़ पर बहस हो रही थी तब हमारे मित्र श्री सिंहासन सिंह जी ने गांवों को ठीक से बसाने के लिये, गांवों को ऊंचा करने के लिये जो एक योजना बनी थी, उस के बारे में कुछ सुझाव रक्खे थे। मैं जानता हूं कि गांवों को ऊंचा करने की जो योजना थी उस में गांव उन्हीं लोगों के ऊंचे हुए जिन का गांवों में असर था। लेकिन नीचे स्तर के आदमी जो नीचे के गांवों मे रहते हैं उन के घर ऊंचे नहीं हुए। उन लोगों के घर और भी नीचे हुए और बाद में वे पानी में चले गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं कहता हूं कि आम तौर से अगर आप देखें तो जो योजनायें बनी थी उन में फ्लड कंट्रोल के बारे में कहा गया, मास्टर प्लैन के बारे में कहा गया। मैं अपने माननीय बन्धुओं से कहूंगा कि मैं इस लिये आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं कि मैं आलोचना करना चाहता हूं। आज जो बाढ़ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम में आई हुई है उस के बारे में आप देखिये कि साफ़ तौर से कहा गया है कि दे **बिल अपसेंट दि एकानमी आफ दि स्टेट** अगर उन का पैसा जो, कि दूसरी योजनाओं के लिये था, वह बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता मे लगा दिया जायेगा। वाजिब है कि उसे लगा दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन बाद में उन सूबों की क्या हालत होगी? सिवा इस के कि लोगों पर और टैक्स लगाया जाय, और कोई चारा योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये नहीं होगा। इस लिये अपनी आवाज में इस लिये बुलन्द नहीं करना चाहता कि मैं एक आलोचक के दृष्टिकोण से इस बाढ़ का सहारा ले कर सरकार की निन्दा करना चाहता हूं। यह बात नहीं ह। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फ्लडकंट्रोल की योजनायें बनीं मास्टर प्लैन बनी हम से यह कहा गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो इतना पैसा केन्द्र की मार्फत सूबों की सरकारों को दिया गया क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वह पैसा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ और जब इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ तो इस के बावजूद कि सूबों की सरकार चाहती थीं कि वह पैसा इस्तेमाल किया जाय, उस को वापस कर दिया

गया? वह पैसा अनस्पेंट रहा? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर फ्लड कंट्रोल योजनाओं के बारे में क्या हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है:

"But for the flood control work that have been carried out in the States from 1954 onwards, the damage might have been much more serious."

16.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

उनके कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो फ्लड कंट्रोल योजना थी वह हमारे लिये किश्तिये नूर थी, वर्ना ऐसा होता कि उत्तर प्रदेश, असम और बिहार रहते ही नहीं, वह बह जाते। यह तो मेहरबानी है कि फ्लड कंट्रोल योजना बनी। वह योजना सन् १९५४ से चल रही है। मास्टर प्लैन बनाई गई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितना पैसा उस पर खर्च हुआ और क्यों वह बान्ध नहीं बने? क्यों नेपाल बान्ध नहीं बना और क्यों उत्तर प्रदेश की दरिया गंडक को कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उन जिलों को देखा है। आज वहां के लोगों की हालत यह है कि वे हमेशा यह सोचते हैं कि कुदरत का प्रकोप हमारे ऊपर होने वाला है। दूसरे देशों के इतिहास को आप पढ़ें। वहां नदियों के रुख को मोड़ने की कोशिश की गयी और उनको इन्सानों को बचाने के लिए इस्तैमाल किया गया। लेकिन हमारे यहां नदियों का रुख क्यों नहीं मोड़ा जा सकता। उनको टेम करने की और ट्रेन करने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन वे अभी तक अनट्रेंड रह रही हैं। हम एक नदी को भी अच्छी तरह से टेम नहीं कर सके। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि फ्लडकंट्रोल की योजना क्या है यह इस सदन के सामने साफ होना चाहिए, कितना पैसा इसके लिए दिया गया है, कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है और कितना पैसा सरकार और देना चाहती है। यह भी बतलाया जाना चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारें उस पैसे का किस तरीके से इस्तैमाल कर रहीं हैं और फ्लड को रोकने में कहां तक कामयाबी हुई है।

हमारे गरीब किसान करोड़ों की तादाद में बेघर हुए हैं स्टैटसमैन के अनुसार आप देखें कि कितना एरिया एफेक्टेड हुआ है। उसके मुताबिक उत्तर प्रदेश में १४–१८ लाख एकड़, बिहार मे १०–१ लाख एकड़, असम में ११–३६ लाख एकड़ एरिया पर असर पड़ा है, इस तरीके से आप देखें तो मालूम होगा कि लाखों एकड़ जमीन पर इसका असर पड़ा है और करोड़ों इन्सान बेघर, बेबस और बेकस हो गए हैं। इसलिए मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जब इनको तकावी दी जाए तो इन से सवा ६ पर सेंट सूद न लिया जाए। क्या सरकार हमको यकीन दिला सकती है कि इन लोगों को सहायता के रूप में जो रुपया लोन के तौर पर दुबारा काश्तकारी को बनाने के लिए दिया जाएगा उसको वापस तो नहीं लिया जाएगा।

इसी सदन में पूना फ्लड के बारे में बहस हुई थी। उस फ्लड में यह बात थी कि वह भगवान का कोप नहीं था, वह फ्लड बारिश की वजह से नहीं आया था। वहां तो बांध टूट गया था जिसमें सरकार का कुसूर था। उस समय लोगों को पैसा दिया गया, वह पैसा आज उनसे वसूल किया जा रहा है और एक सरकारी कर्मचारी जिसको सौ रुपया महीना वेतन मिलता है उसको २७ और २८ रुपया मिल रहा है। तो मेरा कहना है कि इन लोगों को जो तकावी दी जाए उस पर सूद न लिया जाए। और जो सरकार फिलहाल मदद दे रही है उसको बढ़ाया जाए और फ्लड कंट्रोल योजना के बारे मे बताया जाए कि वह कहां तक कामयाब हुई है।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से दोबारा कहूंगा कि वह दौरा कर आए इसके लिए मैं उनका तहे दिल से शुक्रगुजार हूं, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि एक टीम को भेजा जाए जिसका सुझाव कि श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने दिया हैं। लेकिन वह कमीशन ऐसा न हो कि बैठने के लिए तो बैठ जाए, लेकिन फिर लेट जाए और फिर सो जाए, और उसको जगाने के लिए फिर दूसरा कमीशन बिठाना पड़े। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी रखे जाएं जैसे श्री के० एल० राव हैं जो कि इस चीज को समझते हैं। केवल यह एक्सपर्टस की कमीशन न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर कहूंगा कि सेंटर राज्य सरकारों को और ज्यादा मदद दे ताके वे इन बेघर और बेकस लोगों को ज्यादा मदद दे सकें।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बाढ़ का मसला कोई नया नहीं है, यह बहुत पुराना है। बाढ़ पहले भी आया करती थी, आज भी आ रही है और आगे भी आएगी। प्रश्न तो यह है कि बाढ़ों से राहत के लिए क्या ढंग हैं और गवर्नमेंट ने कौन कौन से ढंग अपनाए है और उनमें उसको कहां तक कामयाबी मिली है। मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

सन् १९५२ या १९५३ में फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड कायम हुआ। इस बोर्ड ने देश की नदियों को पांच हिस्सों में बांटा है। वह हिस्से हैं गंगा बेसिन ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन उड़ीसा रिवर्स बेसिन, नार्थ वैस्ट इंडियन रिवर्स बेसिन और सेंट्रल इंडिया रिवर्स बेसिन। आज कमीशन की मांग की जा रही है। मैं इस कमीशन की मांग से सहमत नहीं हूं। इस बोर्ड ने जो एक कमीशन के रूप में ही काम कर रहा है ३४ रिपोर्टें दी हैं गंगा बेसिन पर, २८ रिपोर्टें दी हैं ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन पर, सात रिपोर्टें दी हैं उड़ीसा रिवर्स पर, चार रिपोर्टें दी हैं नार्थवैस्ट इंडियन रिवर्स पर और ४० रिपोर्टें दी हैं सेंट्रल इंडिया रिवर बेसिन्स पर। इन रिपोर्टों के बावजूद आज भी बाढ़ों की विषमता कम नहीं हुई है, प्रत्येत हर साल कुछ न कुछ विषता बढ़ती जाती है। हमें आपको इस पर गौर करना है कि इसका क्या कारण है, कहां खामी है। रिपोर्टें दी जाती हैं, स्कीमें बनायी जाती हैं पर वह खामी क्या है?

मैं सरकारी कागज देख कर कह रहा हूं कि इन योजनाओं को सरकार ने दो हिस्सों में बांट रखा है एक करोड़ की और एक करोड़ से ऊपर वालीं। एक करोड़ तक की योजनाएं तो प्रदेशीय सरकारों को दे रखी हैं और वह उनको चलाने का काम करती हैं लेकिन जो एक करोड़ से उपर की योजनाएं हैं उनको केन्द्रीय सरकर कार्यान्वित करती है। आप सुन कर हैरान हो जाएंगे, इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि जब कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार से फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड के पास आती है तो उसकी इतनी प्रतिलिपियां नहीं होतीं कि सब डाइरेक्टरों और सब विभागों को भेजी जा सकें। वहां से आदेश भेजा जाता है कि इतनी प्रतिलिपियां और भेजो, सरकार नहीं भेजती तो रिमाइंडर भेजा जाता है। इसमें महीनों लग जाते हैं। होना तो यह चाहिये कि वहां से जो एक करोड़ के ऊपर वाली स्कीम आए, उसकी जो दो तीन प्रतिलिपियां हों उनको अपने यहां साइक्लोस्टाइल करवा ले और जिसको भेजना हो भेज दें। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता और ज्यादा कापियां भेजने के लिए लिखा जाता है। और उन कापियों के आने में देर होती है इसलिए गाड़ी रुकी रहती है। महीनों इसी दौड़ धूप में कागज चलते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार कागजों की फाइलें बढ़ती जाती हैं और काम नहीं हो पाता।

इस साल जो हमारे यहां गोरखपुर, देवरिया, बस्ती और आजमगढ़ में यह बाढ़ की विभीषिका आयी है इसका मूल कारण यह नहीं है कि पानी अधिक बरस गया। इस साल पारसाल से अधिक बारिश नहीं हुई है उससे कम हुई होगी, मगर इस बाढ़ का कारण यह हैं कि बड़ी गंडक ने गत वर्ष अपना रास्ता बदल लिया था और इस कारण उसका ज्यादा पानी हमारे गोरखपुर, देवरिया और बस्ती जिलों में बहने वाली रोहिनी और छोटी गंडक में आ गया हैं। हर साल तो यह होता था कि बाढ़ आने से पहले हम अपनी फसल बो लेते थे और कुछ काट भी लेते थे। इस साल तो शुरू जुलाई से ही बड़ी गंडक का पानी हमारी तरफ आ गया और फसल नहीं बोयी जा सकी।

पारसाल यह दिक्कत रही कि नैपाल में जो परसोना बांध हैं वह टूट गया और उसको ठीक करने की नेपाल सरकार से आज्ञा लेनें में देर हो गयी। अब जो बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उससे पता चलता है कि नेपाल सरकार ने आज्ञा दे दी है। हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय के राजमंत्री ने कहा है कि हमको अप्रैल महीने में इसकी मंजूरी सूचना मिल गयी थी और एक्सपर्टस को मालूम हो गया था। जो कुछ हो यह संतोष का विषय है कि नेपाल सरकार की आज्ञा मिल गयी है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि आगे क्या कार्रवाई होगी। जो बीत गया सो तो बीत गया अब तो जितनी जल्दी हो सके उस बांध की मरम्मत करनी चाहिए। बीती बात को रोने से काम नहीं चलेगा अब तो हमें आगे की चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।

इसके लिये सैमिनार भी होते रहते हैं। यहाँ भी हुआ नैनीताल में भी सेमिनार आ और जब सैमिनार होता है तो एक्सपर्ट बहुत बातें करते हैं और चले जाते हैं। कल मैं भी सैमिनार में गया था। तीन एक्सपर्ट्स ने भाषण दिए। दो एक्सपर्ट अपनी विभिन्न दिक्कतें बताते रहे। लेकिन सक्रिय रूप क्या हो इस के लिये कोई नया सुझाव नहीं दिया है। एक भाई ने कहा कि वह कम्बोडिया गये हुये थे। कम्बोडिया में उन्होंने देखा कि नदियों के किनारे इम्बैंकमेंट्स नहीं बने हैं बल्कि मकानात सब ऊंचे पर बने हैं, सब मचान पर हैं और सब के नीचे अपनी नावें बंधी हुई हैं। हर गांव पर पानी आता है और बहता हुआ चला जाता है। पानी हटा फिर अच्छी फसल हुई। कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां भी ऐसी योजना हो। गत वर्ष भी मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि मकान ऊंचे पर बनाये जायें और गांव ऊंचे किये जायें। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने गांव ऊंचे करने की योजना बनाई है। आप की मदद से वहां वह स्कीम बनी लेकिन हम ने देखा कि योजना पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हुआ। कई गांवों में तो मिट्टी की एक खांची भी नहीं डाली गई लेकिन यह बतला दिया गया कि गांव ऊंचा हो गया। ऐसी एक घटना हमारे गोरखपुर में हुई। गांव ऊंचा करने के लिये मिट्टी वगैरह डालने के लिये पेमेंट हो गया लेकिन दरअसल काम कुछ नहीं हुआ। इस तरह की गड़बड़ वहां पर चल रही है। इस की वजह क्या है? वजह यह है कि गांवों को ऊंचा करने के लिये कोई समन्वित योजना नहीं है, कोई कानून नहीं है जिसके कि जरिये से आप गांव ऊंचा कर सकें। कल एक इंजीनियर महोदय ने कहा कि गांव को ऊंचा करने के लिये साइंटिफिक बेसिस पर कोई कारगर तरीका अपनाना पड़ेगा। गांव को ऊंचा करने के लिये मिट्टी चाहिये। अब हुआ यह कि जिसके पास मिट्टी रही उस ने मिट्टी से अपना घर तो ऊंचा कर लिया लेकिन गांव ऊंचा नहीं हुआ। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि गांव ऊंचा करने के लिये कोई एक साइंटिफिक तरीके पर समन्वित योजना बनाई जाय और उस पर देखरेख रखते हुए अमल कराया जाय। अगर ऐसा हो गया

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

दो आज यह दिक्कत न होती । इसलिये मैं सरकार को सुझाव देता हूं कि गांव ऊंचा करने के लिये आप एक कानून लाइये, चाहे केन्द्रीय कानून हो और चाहे प्रादेशिक कानून हो और उसके अन्तर्गत गांव ऊंचे किये जांय । मिट्टी जहां से ली जाय वह जगह एक तालाब बनें जोकि रिजरवायर का काम करे । जिसकी जमीन ली जाय उसकी भरपाई कर दी जाय ताकि उसको घाटा भी न हो और गांव को भी दिक्कत न हो । आप कानून से मिट्टी लीजिये ताकि किसी को शिकायत का मौका न रहे और इस तरह गांव को समतल करें ।

आप ने एक सुझाव यह दिया है कि गांवों को हटाया जाय और अगर उनको हटाना संभव न हो तो फिर गांवों को ऊंचा किया जाय । अब मेरा कहना यह है कि आपका पहला सुझाव कि गांवों को हटाया जाय ऐसा होना असम्भव है । अलबत्ता दूसरा सुझाव आपका दुरुस्त है कि गांवों को ऊंचा किया जाय । गांवों को ऊंचा करने के वास्ते आप कानून बनाइये .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं इस पर बोलने के लिये दो, चार मिनट का समय और चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैं उस बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां कि हर साल बाढ़ के कारण तबाही आती है और ३४ रिपोर्ट्स में से हर एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरी दिक्कत को भी तो देखिये । दस मिनट आप बोल चुके हैं और अभी कितने ही माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलने के इच्छुक हैं । बहरहाल आप दो मिनट ; अपनी बात समाप्त कर दें । तो

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि गांवों में नावों का समुचित प्रबन्ध किया जाय । हर साल बाढ़ के वक्त में नावों की चर्चा होती है । पार साल भी नावों की व्यवस्था के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी । हमारे गोरखपुर के लिये तय हुआ कि ६०० नावें बनाई जायं ताकि हर एक गांव के पीछे अगर एक नाव न हो सके तो कम से कम दो गांव के पीछे तो एक नांव हो ही जाय । अब गोरखपुर में १६०० गांव बाढ़ में डूबे हैं लेकिन इस साल नावें बनती हैं केवल ६०–७० । गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि एक तिहाई गांव सभा दे और दो तिहाई सरकार दे । हम ने सुझाव दिया है कि कुल नावें सरकार बनवा ले और गांवों से वसूल करे एक तिहाई वसूल करना है चाहे गांव सभा देवे या आप देवे । पब्लिक मनी है । गांवों में नावों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये गांव ऊंचे हों और नावें वहां हम प्रोवाइड करें । गांव में आने जाने के लिये रास्ता देवे । रास्ता दिया है । हमारे यहां बहुत से रास्ते बने हैं लेकिन रास्ते में कहीं पर पुल पुलिया नहीं है । नतीजा यह होता है कि वह रास्ते पानी के दिनों में बेकार हो जाते हैं । अगर आप पुल बनाय और एक योजनानुसार बनायं कि पुल हम उसी रास्ते पर बनायंगे जहां कि गांव ऊंचे किये गये हैं तो ठीक रहेगा । वह गांव वाले भी कि खुद अपने पैसे और परुषार्थ से रास्ते ठीक करें और मरम्मत करें वहीं पर आप पुलिया दें ताकि वे गांव सड़कों और बाहर के रास्ते से सम्बन्धित हो जायं ।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जितनी भी ओपनिंग्स जो कि बंद कर दी गई हैं उनको आप खोल दीजिये । ऐसा करने से पानी का फैलाव हो जायगा और पानी इतना ऊंचा न होता जितना कि ऊंचा आज यह हुआ है । आज इम्बैंकमेंट्स से घिर कर यह पानी इतनी ऊंचा हो गया है । सन् १९३४ में जो बाढ़ आई थी उसमें गोरखपुर में इतना ऊंचा पानी नहीं पहुंचा था

क्योंकि पानी का फैलाव था, नदी नालों से पानी बह गया था लेकिन आज चारों तरफ ओपिनिग्स बंद होने के कारण पानी का फैलाव रुक गया है और जिसका कि परिणाम यह है कि आज पानी इतना ऊंचा हो गया है। आप फिर ओपिनिग्स खोलिये।

रेलवे लाइन पर गोरखपुर से सहजनवां स्टेशन १० मील पड़ता है; वह सब समुद्र बन गया है। अगर वहां पांच, दस पुल बना दिये जाते तो पानी का बहाव जल्दी हो जाता और यह समुद्र बन जाने की नौबत न आती। आज वहां पर वाटरलौगिंग हो रही है और पानी निकल नहीं पाता है।

अब ड्रेनेज की भी समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। ड्रेनेज जहां बने हैं वहां भी वे बंद रह जाते हैं। ड्रेनेज की ओपनिंग करें तो शायद यह दिक्कत दूर हो सकती है।

तीसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि अरली क्रौपिंग के लिये आप पानी की व्यवस्था करें। फूड मिनिस्टर आपका साथ देवें। पानी की व्यवस्था की जाये ताकि हर एक गांव का रहने वाला मई के महीने में मक्का की फसल बोये। ६० दिन में वह तैयार होती है और बाढ़ आने के पहले वह फसल काट लेगा। अगर उसका गांव और घर ऊंचा हो गया, नाव बाहर जाने के लिये उसके पास हो गयी तो उसको आपके सामने हाथ फैलाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और आपको इस तरह से उन पर पैसा व्यय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह जायेगी। ऐसी व्यवस्था होने से बहुत अंशों में हम बाढ़ की विभीषिका से बच सकते हैं अन्यथा बांध बनाने आदि पर और सहायता कार्य करने में आप भले ही करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते जायं, बाढ़ जो आनी हैं वह तो आयंगी ही और हम हर साल डूबेंगे उसमें और आप चाहे बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का हवाई जहाज से दौरा करें अथवा रेलगाड़ी से यह काम ठीक होने वाला नहीं है।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this year the floods are of an unprecedented nature, and they have engulfed three States. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, particularly, had disastrous onslaughts. I do not want to go into the details of the floods because these details are contained in the statement that the hon. Minister has presented to us. At the same time, Sir, it is a fact that people by lakhs have suffered, thousands of houses have collapsed and hundreds of people have lost their lives. In the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh it is also a fact that lakhs do not have, what to speak of a morsel of food, even a match box. I do not want to go into these details because they are very painful reading. The floods have left a very ghastly appearance across the face of our country.

What about the floods in Assam? In Assam, nature's war is a perpetual affair. Floods were only sporadic before the great outbreak of 1950, but now they have become almost an annual affair. Year in and year out the State of Assam has witnessed the blitzkrieg of nature, and I would say that the Government have not cared to help the people as they ought to have helped.

There are embankments. I have read the reports of the high level committee on floods. There are embankments, no doubt, and I know that during the First and Second Five Year Plans the Assam Government spent as much as Rs. 4 crores on embankments. But what about the embankments? I would say that hese embankments were not properly executed. They were not scientifically done. They were not done carefully. That is why these embankments instead of being the bulwark against floods have become a source of floods in some places. I congratulate the U.P. Finance Minister for the statement he made, that the embankments where they are proved to be harmful to the people must be pulled down. I must say, Sir, there should be a

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high-power committee appointed in our country to go into the entire question of embankments. That committee should investigate the problem that embankments have created in the country and if necessary the embankments should be destroyed wherever they have proved themselves to be destructive to the cause of the people.

I want to mention one other thing. There are schemes, no doubt, undertaken by the Government, however inadequate they might be. But what about these schemes themselves? These schemes are undertaken without any proper collection or study of hydrological or meteorological data. When I say this, Sir, I have an authority to quote. The West Bengal Government appointed a committee under Mr. Mansingh to enquire into the question of floods. It was appointed in 1959. This Committee said that there was an absence of hydrological or meteorological data on which they could base their study. What about the Ganga-Brahmaputra River Commission? The Ganga-Brahmaputra River Commission has laid repeated emphasis on this very fact that there should be, that there is, basic need for hydrological and meteorological data in order to have a quick programme, a programme that will work. Possibly because of this lacuna, that the Government did not have hydrological and meteorological data with them, as those Commissions have pointed out, possibly it is because of this that there has been a lamentable failure, so far as the embankment of Dibrugarh is concerned. It was announced that we are going to fight the battle of Brahmaputra. In fighting the battle of the Brahmputra the Government got defeated, the people got defeated and it is the river that has won. I know the river Brahmaputra is a peculiar river. It is quite natural. But that is no reason why Government should fail to have embankments executed on hydrological and meteorological data, and careful execution at that.

Flood control has become or assumed rather some sort of an urgency, but I do not find the Government impelled by that sense of urgency. I learn that some years back the Prime Minister said or exhorted the people to learn the habit of living with the floods—these are within inverted commas "living with the floods",—and this message which the Prime Minister gave has almost become a *Mantram* with some of our Ministers and some of the rulers of the Government of India, and they go on reciting this mantram to the flood-affected people whenever they get an opportunity to visit those areas with parrot like precision.

What about the expenditure? It is said that Government are afraid of spending money on permanent measures and they take to temporary measures and all that. But I would say that the expenditure of money the sums of money, spent on temporary measures in order to make good the loss suffered and sustained during the floods, that sum of money would far outweigh the sum of money that would be required to undertake permanent measures, because these are recurring expenses. So, if you count your recurring expenses you will come to the conclusion that these recurring expenses come to a very huge amount. At the same time, we find the Government displaying indifference to the problem.

What about the First Plan? What about the Second Plan? The money that was allotted in the First Plan or the money that was allotted in the Second Plan was not at all substantial. What about the Third Plan? In the Third Plan only Rs. 60 crores are allocated for flood control, which is a meagre sum. This time also the floods have visited the people and the misfortunes of the people cannot be described, because misfortunes have come in battalions. So, I would say that the Government should be rather particular about it.

What happens when the flood comes? The Ministers, the Deputy Ministers,

they visit the flood affected areas some by helicopters, if they are available, and others possibly by motor launches. They come back and issue statements to the press and then after their officers prepare reports on the floods. After the reports are prepared, the Government go to sleep conveniently cushioned by the reports. This is what has happened in our country.

The earthquake of 1950 that was a terrible thing. On that day, on the 15th of August 1950, the day of the fateful earthquake, when the earth rocked and rumbled like an angry serpent, the mountains heaved and shook and even the landscape got uprooted and twisted up. Since then we find the floods becoming a periodic matter, or periodic catastrophe for the people of Assam.

I will say this time, during this year, the floods visited Assam twice, once in June and yet another in August. I do not want to give the details. The Chief Minister of Assam has stated that the State has suffered heavily to the tune of Rs. 30 crores during the August floods. As to the loss that the State suffered due to the June floods, it is in no way less, and that will give you an idea of the magnitude of the problem, the dimension of the floods.

I can give a good description of the floods in which our people have suffered so much, but I do not want to take the time of the House as I do not have enough time. I know parents struggling in the currents, strong currents, when they saw before their very eyes their children swept away by the on-rushing waters of the flood. I know people who have taken shelter on house—tops during the floods; and when the flood waters reached the house—tops, I know people have taken shelter on tree tops.

What about the June floods? I have visited the flood-affected areas and I saw the floods myself. The June floods have completely destroyed the jute and paddy cultivation, both of them. Assam has suffered much and proper steps are not taken to remedy the catastrophe caused by the floods. What remained a shadow, what remained a remnant in June has become a shadow of the past today and it is now a ghostly appearance that the flood-affected areas present today.

Now it is a fact that Assam is situated between Trans-Himalayas, that is, between Himalayas and the Indo-Burmese range, and the rainfall in those areas is heavy. Apart from that, the rainfall in Assam itself is very heavy, it is very copious, 27 to 250 inches per annum.

What about the river Brahmaputra? The river Brahmaputra has 35 tributaries, main tributaries. Some of these tributaries on the north flow down from sub-mountainous, Sub-Himalayan Ranges to the river, and these rivers that flow down from the Himalayas to the Brahmaputra, they are glacier-fed. During summer what happens? During the summer months the glaciers begin to melt and they swell the river and there is flood. Then the monsoon rains batter the plains and hills, the torrential rains overfeed the river and they swell again. This is what happens to the Brahmaputra, because it flows down the hills. There are glaciers, the glaciers melt in the summer sun and during monsoons millions of tons of water come hurling down and hitting the plains below with a devastation that cannot be spoken of.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Hem Barua: I will conclude in two minutes.

I will say that this great earthquake of 1950 has revolutionised the rivers, the riverine system of Assam. The rivers have changed their courses because of this great earthquake. The earthquake has obstructed the flow of the rivers with uprooted trees, with mud deposits and with silt deposits,

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and because the up-rooted tress, mud deposits and silt deposits obstructed the course of the river, the bed of the river has gone up, it has risen.

I do not think the Government has examined this aspect of the problem. Because of the rainfall in Assam, the melting of the glaciers and as a result of the earthquake the river bed has gone up and for that reason, they have lost the capacity of holding the waters, and that is why we have been finding the floods visiting that State twice a year.

What about the Government? I would say that they are Micawbers of our Government—they are not Ministers, they are Micawbers—because they have allowed these things to happen and never tried to control them. This is what is happening in our country.

I have read these reports, the reports which suggest some measures, some long-term measures, Where are those long-term measures? Those long term measures are not implemented. They have never bothered about the long-term measures nor implemented them. I would say that there should be a master plan which should be executed in a phased way, in a phased programme, over the riverine tracts Without a master plan, you cannot solve the problem or face the situation.

Then I would say that though the river bed has gone up, there is no proper arrangement for dredging. Why should the river Brahmapura not be dredged, especially when it would provide scope for navigation lso? Though it was suggested to Government, Government has not heeded to it.

Then I will make another suggestion, and that is the damming of the river Brahmaputra on the upper reaches so that the on-rush of the water, millions of tons of water rushing down, could be checked to a certain extent. When I was young I read an article written by Mr. Kingdon Ward where he suggested that so long as the Brahmaputra is not controlled at its upper reaches there is very likelihood of the whole of the Brahmaputra valley being swept out of existence within 50 to 100 years.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): When did you read this article?

Shri Hem Barua: When I was young; that is, in 1941. There he suggested that there should be canals in order to divert the excess waters of the Brahmaputra, and he made a very good suggestion. He said the canals must connect Brahmaputra with the rivers Salween and Irawaddy, as they are shallow rivers, and that can be done in co-operation with the Government of Burma. These are the suggestions, I submit—firstly, damming of the river, putting dams on the upper reaches, having a master plan and then having canals and dredging Brahmaputra. If these things are done, I think there would be some sort of a permanent solution of this problem that faces not only the country and the people but also the Government.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस के अन्दर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल और उस पर आई हुई मुसीबतों का सवाल अकसर उठा है और जब भी वह सवाल उठता है तो वह बहुत से लोगों के लिये एक हैडेक बन जाता है । उसके बाद जब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से वह बला टल जाती है तब उस के बाद फिर कभी उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं सोची जाती है । मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं और आज ही फ्लड का जो एरिया है, वहां से हो कर आ रहा हूं । मेरा अनुभव यह है कि जो कुछ आंकड़े माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उसको मैं बिल्कुल गलत समझता हूं । नमूने के तौर पर एक आंकड़ा में

आपके सामने पेश कर सकता हूं। नम्बर ६ में उन्होंने कहा है कि नम्बर आफ कैटल लास्ट इज ८। मेरा अनुभव यह है कि कम से कम चार पांच हजार जानवर वह गए होंगे यह वे ऐसे होंगे जिन्हें खाना नहीं मिल होगा और इस कारण मर गए होंगे या फिर कहीं से रास्ते में इधर उधर भटक रहे हैं। यह बहुत कम करके मैं आपको एस्टीमेट दे रहा हूं। मैं अपने जिले में नाव पर जा रहा था तो वहां मैंने देखा और मुझे मालूम हुआ कि इस घोसी और सगड़ी के इलाके में करीब एक हजार जानवर फ्लड में बह गये हैं या खाने बगैर मर रहे हैं जब कि आंकड़ा आठ दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह आंकड़ा बिल्कुल गलत है। उसी तरीके से आदमियों के मरने के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ बागड़ी जी ने कहा है उस को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं एक दूसरे ही विषय पर आता हूं।

फ्लड के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि बारिश हो जाती है इस लिये हर साल बाढ़ आ जाती है। इसका मतलब तो यह हुआ कि इंसान की या फिर सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि फ्लड के कारण जब हम देहात में जाते हैं तो हमको यह भी अनुभव होता है और हम इसको भी देखते हैं और मंत्री महोदय और उनके जो एक्सपर्टस हैं वे भी देखते होंगे कि जो एनार्किक तरीका प्लानिंग का है, वह भी इन बाढ़ों के लिये बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है। देहातों में घर घर पानी पहुंचाने के लिये यह भी बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है। देहातों में मैंने देखा है कि एक तरफ विकास क्षेत्र के लोग सड़क बनवा रहे हैं, एक तरफ रेल गाड़ी की लाइन बन रही है, एक तरफ माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री नहर खुदवा रहे हैं और इन सब का कोई आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, एक दूसरे से एक दूसरे का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। जहां चाहे बांध बनवा दिया जाता है, जहां चाहे सड़क खुदवा दी जाती है, जहां चाहे नहर खुदवा दी जाती है और इस सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो थोड़ा सा भी पानी आ जाता है तो वह पानी देहात में फैल जाता है और महीनों पानी निकलता नहीं है। इस जमाने में जब ये चीजें नहीं थी, पानी आता था और चह चला जाता था लेकिन आज यही पानी मुख्यतः उस देहात के लोगों को तबाह और बरबाद कर देता है। यह बात नहीं है कि आपकी योजना नहीं है। जो योजना है उसको व्यक्तिगत रूप से डिपार्टमेंट्स पूरा करते हैं और एक दूसरे से कोई कंसलटेशन नहीं होता है, कोई राय नहीं होती है, एक का दूसरे के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता है। किसी गांव में अगर नहर निकाली जाती है तो कहां से पानी निकलेगा इसका कोई आपके सामने नकशा नहीं होता है, कोई तरीका नहीं होता है। यह जो चीज है यह भी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश आज तबाह और बरबाद हो रहा है।

दूसरी जिम्मेदारी जिसको आप पूरा नहीं करते हैं, वह मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। आप बांध बनवाते हैं, नहर खुदवाते हैं, सड़क बनवाते हैं. यह सब ठीक है। लेकिन आपने क्या कभी देखा है कि उस बांध में, उस क्षेत्र में डैम में उस पुल में, जो सिमेंट पड़ा है वह क्या सिमेंट है या उसकी जगह बालू भर दिया गया है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में वहां के मंत्री श्री हुक्मसिंह की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो उन्होंने काउंसिल में दी है, तीसयों बांध और सड़कें टूट गई हैं, कट गई हैं। क्या कभी आप खयाल करते हैं कि यह बांध क्यों उड़ जाते हैं? मैं अपने जिले की बात आपको बतलाता हूं। वहां पर एक बांध बांधा गया था और इसको तीन महीने भी नहीं हुए थे कि बाढ़ आई और वह बांध साफ हो गया। क्या आपने कभी इसको देखा है, कभी इस तरह की चीजों की जांच की है, कभी तफतीश

[श्री ज० ब० सिंह]

की है और जो लोग गुनहगार पाये गये हैं, उनको क्या कभी आपने कोई सजा दी है ? कोई कुछ नहीं करता है। जब बाढ़ आती है तो हाय हाय आप भी करते हैं और हम भी करते हैं और फिर चुप हो कर बैठ जाते हैं। आप भी घटियाली आंसू बहा लेते हैं और उसके बाद कोई आपका इन्तजाम नहीं है, कुछ आप करते नहीं हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि चौदह बरस में जितना रुपया आपने मदद की शकल में दिया है, तकावी की शकल में दिया है, जगह जगह जानवरों के लिये भूसा खरीदने के लिये दिया है अगर उतना रुपया आज इस पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थायी तरीके से बाढ़ रोकने के काम में खर्च किया गया होता तो आज पूर्वी जिलों के इंसान पेड़ों पर चढ़ कर अपनी जिन्दगियां बसर नहीं करते। इस तरह के दृश्य देख कर हम लोगों का भी खून खौल उठता है। नेहरू जी कहते हैं कि हमारा भी कोमल हृदय है। मैं कहता हूं कि आप का कोमल हृदय था और हो सकता है कि आज भी हो। लेकिन आप का कोमल हृदय इन देहात के लोगों की तरफ आज नहीं हैं जो तबाह हो रहे हैं, जो बरबाद हो रहे हैं, जिन को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या आपका कोमल हृदय कम्पित नहीं होता है जो आप कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं।

आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की क्या हालत है, इसको मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। मेरे घर को जाने के लिये आज रास्ता नहीं है। छोरीघाट स्टेशन से मेरा घर छः मील के फासले पर है। मैं वहां पहुंच नहीं सकता हूं क्योंकि रास्ते में छाती छाती भर पानी है। सारा रास्ता पानी में डूबा हुआ है, कोई रास्ता नहीं है जाने के लिये। आपने इन जिलों के अन्दर एक हजार से कुछ ही अधिक नावें मुहैया की हैं। मैं आजमगढ़, गोरखपुर, बस्ती देवरिया जिलों की बात आपको बतलाता हूं। १०७५ या १०७२ नावें आपने इन जिलों के लिये मुहैया की हैं। हर साल जब बाढ़ आती है तो आप कहते हैं कि हर गांव सभा की एक नाव हो जायगी और जहां बाढ़ चली गई उसके बाद न गांव सभा की नाव हो पाती है, न किसी दूसरे की हो पाती है। गवर्नमेंट के अफसर कहते थे कि साहब दस रोज हो गए, मैं जानता हूं कि गांव बह गया है और उन में रहने वाले इंसानों का क्या हुआ, जानवरों का क्या हुआ, मुझे पता नहीं। मैं वहां जा नहीं सकता हूं। यह बात नहीं है कि वह जाना नहीं चाहता है और न ही मैं इसकी कोई शिकायत करता हूं। ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि वह खतरा मोल लेना नहीं चाहता है। लेकिन उनके पास कोई सामान नहीं है जिससे उस जगह जा करके वे कुछ कर सकें। लखनऊ में जब बाढ़ आती है तो हैलीकोप्टर से रोटियां तरकारी वगैरह गिरा दी जाती है लेकिन जब हम देहाती लोगों पर मुसीबत आती है तो क्या वजह है कि हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में हैलीकोप्टर्ज का इस्तेमाल आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्यों नहीं असम में आप इनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्यों नहीं बिहार में करते हैं। उनके लिये हैलीकोप्टर नहीं है क्योंकि वे गरीब लोग हैं। इधर तो बाढ़ आई हुई है उधर हमारे यहां गुप्त जी ने जमीन पर टैक्स लगाने का बिल ला करके विधान-सभा में पेश कर दिया है। जब हम लोगों पर इतनी ज्यादा मसीबत आई हुई है, ये तबाह और बरबाद हो रहे हैं तब क्या वह दस दिन रुक नहीं सकते थे। इस मुसीबत को टल जाने देते, इस आफत को खत्म हो जाने देते और कम से कम इतनी तो इंसानियत दिखाते कि अभी इसको पेश न करते। उस बिल में यह भी नहीं है कि गरीबों को छोड़ दो और अमीरों पर ही टैक्स लगा दो। आपका हृदय कितना कोमल है, यह मैं उसकी मिसाल दे रहा हूं। कैसे जनता तड़प रही है, इसका उनको कोई ख्याल नहीं। कितनी सहानभूति पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये है, आजमगढ़, बलिया, गाजीपुर, गोरखपुर,

के लिये है, इसको आप देखें। पैसा खर्च करने के लिये फ्लड कंट्रोल के नाम पर यहां से जाता है लेकिन लाखों रुपया वापिस चला आता है। और एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। आप सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ दें। मैं आजमगढ़ में जानता हूं कि आपने बाढ़ रोकने के लिये एक काम तक नहीं किया जब कि आधा जिला हर साल तबाह और बरबाद हो जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुझाव भी मुझे दीजिये।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कम से कम एक काम आप करें। इन छोटी नदियों को गहरा कीजिये। यह आप बड़ी आसानी से कर सकते हैं। ऐसा दुनिया में हो रहा है। आज नदियां गहरी नहीं हैं और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जरा सा ज्यादा पानी आ जाने से सारे देहात में बाढ़ का पानी फैल जाता है। साथ ही साथ जो प्लानिंग आप करें, वह कोआर्डिनेटिड प्लानिंग होना चाहिये। एनालिकि प्लानिंग से यह जो वाटर लागिंग का प्राबलेम है, इसको आप हल नहीं कर सकते हैं। तीसरी बात यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग बराबर मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि एक हाई पावर कमिशन बिठाया जाए जो इस बात की जांच करे कि कौन सा तरीका होगा जिससे वहां पर बाढ़ न आये और किस तरह से ये जो इंसान हैं, इनको बचाया जा सकता है, जो ढाई करोड़ जनता वहां रहती है, उसको बचाया जा सकता है।

मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो मैं पूरे आंकड़े ले कर आया हूं, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस विषय पर विचार करें, समझें, कि अगर वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को इस प्रकार छोड़ते जायेंगे, तो जैसा उन की पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश आज भी उन के हाथ से बाहर है, वह और भी मुखालिफ पार्टियों के हाथ में चला जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप का यह रवैया रहा तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग एक एक कतरा खून बहायेंगे और आप को वहां कभी जमने नहीं देंगे, और इन सवालों को मजबूरी के साथ हल करेंगे, हल करेंगे, हल करेंगे।

श्री न० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर बिहार की बाढ़ की परिस्थिति से आप को अवगत करना चाहता हूं। सम्पूर्ण उत्तर बिहार बहुत प्रारम्भ से ही प्राकृतिक आपत्तियों के हाथों का एक खिलौना रहा है। इस क्षेत्र की सब से गम्भीर दो विरोधी समस्यायें हैं--भयंकर बाढ़ और सूखा। कभी जब इधर की नदियां भयानकता के साथ उभरती हैं तो उत्तर बिहार का सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाता है और कभी लगातार वर्षा के अभाव में फसलें सूख जाती हैं। उत्तर बिहार की सब से भयानक नदी बागमती की चपेट में जन जीवन त्रस्त हो जाता है। बिगत जन, १९६२ के प्रारम्भ से ले कर अभी तक यह लाखों मनुष्यों को बेघरबार और हजारों एकड़ भूमि में लगी विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलों को तहस नहस करती रही है। अनगिनत गांव बागमती की गोद में समाहित हो चुके हैं। सम्पूर्ण उत्तर बिहार का आवागमन भी इस के कारण ठप्प हो गया है और रेलवे लाइनों पर भी इस ने भयानक खतरे की स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है।

संकट की इस घड़ी में बिहार सरकार की ओर से कुछ तात्कालिक कदम उठाये गये हैं परन्तु इसे बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं माना जा सकता। नावों और प्रारम्भिक सहायता की व्यवस्थायें पर्याप्त मात्रा में न होने के कारण जनता को अनेकानेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बाढ़ के पानी का

[श्री न० ५० यादव]

बेग जब प्रारम्भ में अपने उभार पर था, सरकारी अधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार का कदम नहीं उठाया जिस से जनता में विश्वास की भावना पैदा हो सकती । परन्तु संक्षेप में इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि बाढ़ पीड़ितों की रक्षा के लिये समुचित व्यवस्थायें की जानी चाहियें।

बागमती नदी की बाढ़ की समस्या समस्त उत्तर बिहार के लिये एक अत्यन्त ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है जिस का निदान आवश्यक है। अगर इस नदी को नियंत्रित करने के लिये कुछ स्थायी कदम उठाये जायें तो त्राण का कुछ रास्ता निकल सकता है और यह नदी सम्पूर्ण बिहार के लिये वरदान सिद्ध हो सकती है। बागमती नदी को नियंत्रित करने का काम एक पूर्व निश्चित योजना के अनुसार शुरू करने की आवश्यकता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त प्रायः नेपाल राज्य के नुनथर पहाड़ की ओर से बागमती की धारा प्रारम्भ होती है । वहीं इसे नियंत्रित कर के जल का काफी बड़ा भण्डार बनाया जाय तथा फिर नहरों के माध्यम से इस के जल को आवश्यकतानुसार सिंचाई के काम में लाया जाय। इस के लिये नेपाल सरकार से भी बातचीत करने की आवश्यकता है। बागमती योजना का मुख्य सम्बन्ध टेकनिकल विशेषज्ञों के साथ है जिस के लिये शीघ्र ही एक "बागमती योजना सलाहकार मण्डल" के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है, जिस में विशेषज्ञों के अतिरिक्त जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को भी रक्खा जा सकता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में बिहार सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा बागमती योजना पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है। परन्तु बागमती की वर्तमान भयानकता ने शीघ्र ही इस पर सोचने को बाध्य कर दिया है। प्रायः किसी भी योजना को शुरू करने से पूर्व आर्थिक समस्याओं का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है। बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन, दरभंगा, सारन और मुंगेर जिलों में बाढ़ से करीब करीब २६ लाख व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए हैं। बाढ़ ने २८०० वर्ग मील क्षेत्र पर असर डाला है और लगभग १३ हजार ५०० घर नष्ट हो गये हैं। लगभग साढ़े आठ लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र की फसलें बरबाद हो चुकी हैं, जिनकी कीमत करीब करीब साढ़े छः करोड़ रुपये होती है।

२६ जून को एकायक हमारे सीतामढ़ी संसदीय क्षेत्र में, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आया हूं, इस तरह की भयंकर बाढ़ आई, जैसी कि इस सब डिवीजन में उस से कब्ल कभी नहीं आई। एकाएक बागमती के आसपास का भाग पानी से भर गया, रेलवे लाइन टूट गई और आवागमन एक दम से बन्द हो गया। बरगनिया थाने के भकुरहर गांव में करीब छः फीट पानी लोगों के घरों में प्रवेश कर गया। वहां के लोग बांस, गाछी और वृक्षों के ऊपर रात भर गुजर करने के लिये बाध्य हो गये। सीतामढ़ी सबडिवीजन के अफसर, कलेक्टर और कमिश्नर भी वहां गये। अभी तक बैरगनिया थाने में करीब करीब २०० मन अन्न केवल बांटा जा सका है। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर भी सीतामढ़ी गये थे। उन्होंने अपने एस० डी० ओ० और कलेक्टर को आदेश दिया था कि जल्द से जल्द बैरगनिया थाने में, शिवहर थाने में, ग्राम अदौरी और बेलसण्डा थाने में गरीब लोगों को कम से कम एक हफ्ते के लिये राशन दिया जाय जिस से गांवों के प्राणियों की रक्षा हो सके। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री के हुक्म के बावजूद भी हमारे सीतामढ़ी सब डिवीजन में अफसर लोग ४०० मन से ज्यादा गेहूं का बटवारा नहीं कर सके हैं।

मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि उत्तर बिहार बचे, उत्तर बिहार के किसानों के प्राणों की रक्षा हो सके, तो हमें रिलीफ की जरूरत नहीं, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि दो चार साल पर आप एक हफ्ते

या दो हफ्तों के लिये रिलीफ के नाम पर थोड़ा सा अन्न पहुंचा दें क्योंकि इस से किसानों का कोई स्थायी त्राण नहीं हो सकता। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि अगर आप उत्तर बिहार के किसानों को बचाना चाहते हैं तो जैसे आपने कोसी के लिये एक योजना शुरू की, उसी तरह से मुज्जफ्फर पुर, दरभंगा, मोतिहारी जिलों के किसानों को खेती की व्यवस्था करने के लिये आप बागमती नदी का बंधवा कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर दें। अगर आप इस तरह से करते हैं तभी हमारे दरभंगा जिले के भाग, मुजफ्फरपुर जिले और मोतिहारी जिले के किसानों की भलाई हो सकती है। बागमती नदी के पानी में इतनी उपजाऊ शक्ति है कि जहां पर आज कल बागमती का पानी प्रवेश करता है वहां एक बार एक एकड़ में ४० से ५० मन तक अन्न होता है; इस लिये मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि बागमती योजना को उत्तर बिहार के उस इलाके के लोगों के लिये शुरू किया जाये।

17.00 hrs.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Coming as I do from Assam, I think I should confine my remarks to the ravages of the Brahmaputra river. This Brahmaputra river which rises in the Himalayas, passing about thousands of miles through Tibet enters Assam through NEFA in the extreme north-eastern corner of India, and after passing about five hundred miles through the six plain districts of Assam, it enters East Pakistan and finds its way to the Bay of Bengal. These six plains districts of Assam form the Brahmaputra basin. Out of the seven plains districts of Assam, excluding these six, there is one plain district which does not fall in the Brahmaputra basin, and that is Cachar district. These seven plains districts comprise one-third of the total area of Assam, and the remaining ten hill districts, five NEFA districts and five autonomous districts comprise two-thirds of the area of Assam. But so far as the population is concerned, one-third of the population of Assam resides in the two-third area of the hill districts or hill areas, and two thirds of the population of Assam resides in the one-third area of the plains districts. If the district of Cachar which is not in the Brahmaputra basin is excluded, then in the other six plains districts, about 55 per cent of the total population of Assam resides, that is, about 55 lakh lives in the Brahmaputra basin and thus, the ravages of the Brahmaputra river affect 55 lakhs of the total population of Assam.

Before 1950, there were occasional floods only, and the ravages were not as high as those of today. But, after 1950, as is known to the House, the great earthquake has raised the level of the Brahmaputra, because the hills and forests dislodged in the earth-quake were brought down by the current and they settled on the plains portion of the river-bed. As a matter of fact, at some portions, the level of the river has gone higher than that of the villages. As soon as there is some rain in the foot-hills there is flood in the Brahmaputra, and the flood water finds its way into the villages.

This Brahmaputra river is also fed by its tributaries, as my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua was just saying a little while ago. There are quite a number of tributaries to the river Brahmaputra. Some of the tributaries come from the Bhutan and NEFA hills in the North, and some other tributaries come from the Naga Hills, Khasi Hills, Garo Hills, and Mikir Hills in the South, and they all join the Brahmaputra at different points. But as soon as there is flood in the Brahmaputra, the flow of the tributaries is checked, and the backwater causes flood in the villages near the tributaries also. In this way, the entire six plains district of Assam populated by about 55 lakhs of people are affected by the floods in the Brahmaputra.

Now, I may say the effect of the floods in the Brahmaputra and the

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

damage caused thereby; it is known already that it is quite a huge damage which has been caused by the floods every year. I cannot but recite the figures again just to show how colossal the loss is, and how colossal the schemes we shall have to undertake to stop it.

During the last eleven years, that is, from the period 1950-51 to 1960-61, excluding the two floods of 1962, according to the Government report, the area affected is 35,000 square miles, the value of the property lost is Rs. 8½ crores, and the crop damages Rs. 42 crores. During the last seven years, that is, during the period 1954-55 to 1960-61, the area eroded is 1,84,000 acres; this is very important; prior to this period, there are no data available. Since 1954-55, 1,84,000 acres have been eroded. The number of families affected is 36,000, and the total loss due to floods as well as erosion is about R. 38 crores. Government grants both by way of grants as well as by way of loans etc. come to about Rs. 240 lakhs. There are the figures according to the Government report, till 1960-61.

So far as the year 1962 is concerned, there have been two floods, the June floods and the August floods. As regards the June floods, the Chief Minister has already estimated the loss at about Rs. 15 crores. So far as the August floods are concerned, the loss has not yet been ascertained.

Shri Hem Barua: About Rs. 30 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: We do not find any indication of it in the statement made by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and power the other day in the House.

If we take into account the loss sustained in the previous years also and work out, the loss comes to about Rs. 5.30 crores annually, as against Government loans and grants to the tune of Rs. 22 lakhs. In other words, the loss or damage to property is annually Rs. 5.30 crores, while Government are giving relief by way of grant and loan only to the extent f Rs. 22 lakhs. Of course, whatever that may be, we cannot demand that all the losses should be borne by Government. But I say that Rs. 5 crores is the damage every year, and that is the extent of loss that the people with external Stress and Strains have suffered there. This has resulted in the *per capita* income of Assam being reduced. If a question is put as to which area it is which has a *per capita* income which is minus, the reply will be that it is the State of Assam. Assam's *per capita* income is gradually coming down. This is due to this main reason that the people there have to pend whatever they earn in the floods; in other words, whatever we earn is lost in the floods. And this has also caused impediments to our progress. Whatever progress we make either in agricultural or in industry in one year is all set at nought by the floods that come next. This is the position of Assam.

Whatever be the suggestion to save the country from these floods, it is a very mighty affair, and the State Government alone will never be able to tackle this matter by themselves. Surely this should be tackled on a national level. The Central Government must take the whole thing up. There are suggestions for a master plan for the three States of UP, Bihar and Assam. I say, let there be a separate master plan for Assam. I am saying this not because I come from the State of Assam, but because Assam is actually cut off from UP and Bihar. You know, Sir, that Assam is connected with the rest of India only by a small strip of about 40 miles width. Assam is bulging out as it were from India. Therefore, there should be a separate plan for Assam for controlling the river Bhahmaputra. This is what I would like to say about the master plan.

Yesterday, there was a very interesting discourse at the Central Hall

going on, and I think it was Dr. Khosla who said that sometimes, even laymen's ideas are better than those of the engineers and experts. I say that there must be a master plan and we could suggest many things to be included these. For instance, we can suggest the drodging of the river Brahmaputra. But, immediately, the engineers and scientists will say that it is a very big problem, and it is impossible to tackle. I say that if we think only from the flood control aspect, it may not be an economical proposition. But if along with the flood control aspect, other aspects such as the control dams, soil conservation, afforestation, navigation, irrigation, power generation etc. are all taken together, I think the proposition will be a feasible one as it was in the case of the Tennessee Valley and other schemes. If we do not have the experts to do the job here, I think we can get the help of foreign experts for this purpose. It is a long-term proposal that I am suggesting. Something must be done to give effect to this long-term proposal. Otherwise, as one hon. Member was saying—and it is the forecast of some gentleman—after fifty years or so, probably, there will be no existence of Assam. So, this is my submission about the long-term proposal.

So far as the short-term programmes are concerned, many things have been suggested. Yesterday, some hon'able gentleman was saying about the Mekong river and the steps that they have taken in that country. In Assam also, there are Miri tribals who reside in riverine areas. The Miris, there have got their houses built in the *machang* type. They are all living in riverine areas, and this is the type of houses that other should also have. In spite of our having come to such an advanced age of science, we have been required to go back to that type of houses of olden days. Yesterday, one of the experts was suggesting that kind of measure. The houses on the riverside should be like machang. For the machang, instead of bamboo and timber, concrete posts and slabs should be used. We request Government to see that enough cement and steel are supplied to Assam so that houses can be built of removable concrete slabs and posts. This should be so particulraly with regard to granaries so that granaries are not affected by floods.

Another thing is about crop insurance or agricultural insurance. This is a very important thing.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Other suggestions have been made. I do not have time to go into them. I support those suggestions. I would request the Minister to see particularly what is happening in Assam and save Assam by master plans and short term interim arrangements.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत देर से ध्यानपूर्वक सदन में चलने वाली बहस को सुन रहा हूं । यह जो आज दिक्कत है यह **गोड मेड नहीं है** बल्कि **मैन मेड है** । यह दिक्कत दूर की जा सकती है । इंसान की अक्ल से इसे दूर किया जा सकता है । अगर थोड़ा भी सोच समझ से काम लिया जाता तो यह हालत न होती । कुछ मेरी उम्र ज्यादा नहीं है लेकिन मैं २० साल की बात याद रखता हूं । आजसे २० साल पहले हमारे देश में काफी वन सम्पदा थी । देहरादून, मोहंड और हरिद्वार के इलाकों के ऊपर करोड़ों की तादाद में पेड़ कटवाये गये । वन सम्पदा जिस समय थी पानी हरिद्वार में जब बरसता था तो रिस रिस कर रुक रुक कर और जज्ब हो कर कहीं दो महीने बाद बलिया और आजमगढ़ आदि में पहुंचता था । लेकिन आज हालत यह हो गई है कि वन सम्पदा सारी काट डाली गई है । हमारे मित्र इंजीनियर श्री के० एल० राव यहां बैठे हुए हैं । वे इस बात को जानते हैं कि एक तिनका सवामन पानी की हरकत

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

को रोकता है। लेकिन जिस देश के करोड़ों पेड़ बेरहमी से काटे गये हों वहां आज हालत यह बन गयी है कि पानी जो आज हरिद्वार में बरसता है वह चार दिन के बाद बलिया और आजमगढ़ पहुंच जाता है।

श्री गेंदासिंह ने यू० पी० असेम्बली में बहस के दौरान यह बात कही थी कि साल में सिर्फ तीन महीने ऐसे हैं जबकि गोरखपुर, गाजीपुर, बलिया और देवरिया में खाना बनता है। बरसात के दिनों में तमाम इलाका पानी में डूबा रहता है। गरमियों में सख्त लूओं से झोंपड़ों के जल जाने का खतरा रहने के कारण खाना नहीं बन पाता है। पचास, पचास मील तक मकान बाकी नहीं रहते हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि वहां की कितनी दर्दनाक हालत है। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो वन सम्पदा नष्ट की गई है और जोकि हमारी सब से बड़ी दौलत थी उसको पैदा किया जाये। मैं आपको क्या बताऊं? जिस तरीके से भले घर की लजीली लड़कियां परदे में रहती थीं, गृह वधू का कोई मुंह नहीं देख सकता था, वे हमारी बहन बेटियां परदे में रहतीं थीं और अपना मुंह नहीं खोलती थीं उसी तरह से हमारे देहात और शहर दिखलाई नहीं देते थे और उनके ऊपर बागों का परदा रहता था। गांव क्या थे पूरे पेड़ पत्तों से लदे हुए बागात थे। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि आज हमारे गांव और देहात बगैर घूंघट के हो गये हैं बेपरदा हो गये हैं और वही पाप है जो कि हमें इस तौर पर तबाह कर रहा है।

दूसरी दिक्कत यह है कि फसलें ज्यादा ली गईं। एक साल में एक जमीन से ४,४ फसलें ली जाती हैं। पहले मकई बोई गई। मकई काटने के बाद आलू बोया गया। आलू खोद कर चना बोया गया और चना काटने के बाद गन्ना बोया गया। इससे जमीन कल्लर (बरन) हो गयी। जैसे एक बन्ध्या स्त्री होती है उस के समान जमीन बन्ध्या हो गयी। पहले जब हमारे यहां पानी बरसता था तो हमारे यहां एक मिसाल थी कि तीस दफा जोतने के बाद गेहूं बोना चाहिए, २० दफा जोतने के बाद गन्ना बोना चाहिए और जब गेहूं बोते थे तो गांव का बूढ़ा आ कर खेत में पानी का भरा हुआ घड़ा छोड़ता था लेकिन जमीन इस कदर कमाई हुयी होती थी कि वह पानी का घड़ा फूटता नहीं था और तब वह खेत गेहूं की काश्त के काबिल समझा जाता था। वह जमीन तमाम वर्षों के पानी को चूस लेती थी और वह पानी को आगे नहीं जाने देती थी। आज कानूनन यह किया गया कि फसल प्रतियोगिताएं हों और इन फसल प्रतियोगिताओं का मतलब यह हुआ कि अधिक खाद्यान्न पैदा करने के चक्कर में हम अपनी जमीनें दे बैठे और अपनी कैटिल वैल्थ दे बैठे। मेरा कहना है कि खाद्य समस्या का यह हल नहीं है जो कि आप कर रहे हैं। गीता में इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है :—

"विषया विनिवर्त्तन्ते निराहारस्य देहिनः
रस वर्जं रसोऽप्यस्य पर दृष्टावा निवर्त्तते।"

गीता में लिखा हुआ है कि कम खाओगे तो तन्दुरुस्त रहोगे और बीमार नहीं होवोगे। कम खाओगे तो मनस्वी रहोगे। कम खओगे तो बुद्धिमान रहोगे और विद्वान रहोगे। जनता में इस तालीम को देने की जरूरत थी कि the more you eat the sooner you will die. यह हल नहीं था जो कि निकाला गया। आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि यह फसल प्रतियोगिताएं कम कर के जमीन को कमाई की जाये, बाढ़ें रुक जायेंगी। यह मैन मेड डिफिकल्टीज हैं। मैं ने अपनी आंख से देखा कि आजमगढ़ में मुगल बादशाहों ने एक नहर ऐसी बनाई थी कि तमाम शहर का पानी उस में से हो कर टोंस नदी में जा गिरता था। तमाम बाढ़ का पानी इकट्ठा हो कर टोंस

दरिया में जा कर पड़ता था। अब मुगल बादशाहों द्वारा बनाई गई नहर को मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि अब वह नहर भर गई है और नहर नहीं रह गई है। उस नहर में मवेशी चरते हैं। मिट्टी से वह नहर भर गई है। आज जरुरत इस बात की है कि उन नहरों को गहरा किया जाय। इसी तरह मैं ने गाजीपुर में मुगल बादशाहों द्वारा खोदी हुई नहर देखीं। मुगल बादशाहों ने गंगा के चारों तरफ बांध बनाया था और चाहे जितना भी पानी बरसे गाजीपुर में गंगा जो घुस नहीं सकती थी लेकिन वह बांध इस तरह से टूट गया जैसे कि कुम्हार का कच्चा घड़ा टूट जाता है। उस बांध को मेंटेन नहीं किया गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि गाजीपुर शहर पानी में डूबा पड़ा रहता है। यह दिक्कतें हैं जो कि मैन मेड दिक्कतें हैं यह खुदा की दी हुई नहीं हैं बल्कि यह इंसानों की बनाई हुई दिक्कतें हैं। अक्ल से इन के ऊपर काबू पाया जा सकता है। दूसरे मुल्कों ने ऐसा किया है। हम भी एक योजना बना कर इस पर काबू पा सकते हैं।

जब मैं यू० पी० असेम्बली में था तो एक डेपुटेशन पर मैं बाढ़ का जायजा लेने के लिए गाजीपुर बलिया और देवरिया वगैरह गया था और मैं ने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से बाढ़ का वह भयंकर दृश्य देखा था और आज भी उसका खयाल करते हुए मौत का नज्जारा मेरी आंखों के सामने आ जाता है।

"नुचे नुचे बालओं पर भी देख लुटे लुटे
कारवां भी देखे,
जमीं की छाती का बोझ बन कर झुके झुके
आस्मां भी देखे।"

जब आज ऐसी दर्दनाक हालत पैदा हो रही है तो यह बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है कि फौरी रिलीफ उनको पहुंचायी जाये। राहत पहुंचाने के लिए फ्लड एंड फैमिन इश्योरेंस फंड कायम किया जाये। किसान की कैटिल वैल्थ, खेत और किसान के घर के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पचास फीसदी पैसे दे और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पचास फीसदी देवे। यह काम तब होगा जब इसके लिए एक मुस्तकिल फंड कायम किया जायेगा। जहां किश्तियों की कमी है वहां किश्तियां भेजी जायें। उन इंजीनियर्स और ओवरसियर्स को बरखास्त किया जाये जोकि अब तक नालियों का सिस्टम कायम नहीं कर सके हैं। हम गंगा के किनारे पर रहते हैं लेकिन जब भी बारिश होती है हमारे मकानात धुल जाते हैं हमारी गंदगी धुल जाती है और हमारा सब पानी गंगा जी में बह जाता है। यह इसलिए मुमकिन है क्योंकि हमने ऐसा इंतजाम किया हुआ है कि मुगलों के जमाने से जो इंतजाम हुआ आ रहा है उस निजाम को हम ने बिगड़ने नहीं दिया। लेकिन अन्य जगहों पर हम देखते हैं कि निजाम बनता नहीं है और वह बिगड़ रहा है। कागजात में बांध बनते हैं, कागजात में नालियां खोदी जाती हैं लेकिन दरअसल काम कुछ नहीं किया जाता है और वह कागजों तक ही महदूद रह जाते हैं। इस के लिए मैं किसी मामूली आदमी का हवाला नहीं दे रहा हूं बल्कि यू० पी० के एक मिनिस्टर श्री चरण सिंह ने बताया कि मैं ने गांव में १० गड्ढे खुदवाये। जब दस गड्ढे तैयार हो गये और मैं दिल्ली पहुंचा तो वह लखनऊ के कागजात में १० गड्ढे के ११० गड्ढे हो गये। दस के एक सौ दस बन गये। हुआ यह कि बी० डी० ओ० ने रिपोर्ट दी कि मैंने १० गड्ढे खुदवाये हैं, सी० डी० ओ० ने रिपोर्ट दी कि दस मैं ने खुदवाये हैं, कानूनगो ने कहा कि दस मैं ने खुदवाये हैं, तहसीलदार ने कहा कि दस मैं ने खुदवाये हैं, सुपरवाइजर ने कहा कि दस उसने खुदवाये हैं, डी० पी० ओ० वगैरह ने कहा कि दस उसने खुदवाये हैं और ए० डी० ओ० ने कहा कि दस मैं ने खुदवाये हैं, मतलब यह कि कागजात में काम इस तौर पर होता है।

किसानों को बाढ़ के समय राहत देने के लिए फ्लड एंड फैमिन रिलीफ फंड कायम किया जाये और उस में से उन्हें तकावी दी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जाये। अब तकावी की यह हालत है कि किसान को वह नहीं मिलता है। एक सरमायेदार को १० करोड़ रुपये या २० करोड़ बतौर तकावी और लोन के मिल सकते हैं लेकिन एक गरीब किसान को जिसकी कि जमीन को उजाड़ा गया उसे एक पैसा नहीं दिया गया। अब श्रीमान् का यह समाजवाद है। आप के समाजवाद में बिड़ला, टाटा और डालमिया १०, १० लाख रुपया रोजाना कामते हैं लेकिन २५ बीघे के किसान को जालिम जमींदार कह कर खत्म किया गया है। ऐसे लोगों को तकावी देने का माकूल इंतजाम किया जाये और तकावी जो देनी हो उसे खुद तहसीलदार जा कर देवे। अब तकावी के बारे में मैं कांग्रेस के ही एक सदस्य का बयान कोट करता हूं। बाबू गोविंद सहाय जो कि आजकल मिनिस्टी में हैं उन्होंने यू० पी० असेम्बली में यह बयान दिया है कि एक किसान के लिए ५०० रुपया तकावी का मंजूर हुआ। आठ महीने में जाकर वह ५०० रुपया उसे मिला लेकिन जब वह रुपया उसको ऐक्चुएली मिला तो सिर्फ ५० रुपये ही मिले, ५०० की जगह ५० रुपये उसे मिले और वह उन पचास रुपयों को लेकर कलक्टर साहब के इजलास में चला गया और उस ने कहा कि साहब इसमें से सब ने अपना अपना हिस्सा ले लिया है, तहसीलदार ने ले लिया है, कानूनगो ने ले लिया है, अब यह पचास रुपये मेरे पास बचे हैं इन को आप ले लीजिये यह आपकी नजर हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि कैटिल वैल्थ को महफूज रखने और उनके घरों की हालत को सुधारने के लिए आज जो एक करोड़ आदमी बेघर पड़े हुए हैं उनका इंतजाम कीजिए। उन्हें बिना सूद के तकावी दीजिए।

यह बातें श्रीमन् मैं इन के लिये कह रहा हूं। हमें इन बातों की जरूरत नहीं है। हमें इन बातों की जरूरत इस लिए नहीं है कि हम परमेश्वर की लाइट में काम करते हैं। हमें अक्लमंदी की जरूरत इतनी नहीं है जितनी कि आपको है। जिसकी छत पक्की हो उसे छत का इंतजाम करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जिसकी छत कच्ची हो उसको इंतजाम करने की जरूरत है। हम अल्लाहतालाा को मानते हैं, खुदा को मानते हैं। उस ने हमें यह एग्रीमेंट लिख कर दे दिया है :—

"अन्यान्यश्चिन्तयन्तो मां ये जनाः
पयुपासते।
तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं
वहाम्यहम्।"

जिस तरीके से बच्चा मां की गोद में जाकर बेफ़िक्र हो जाता है उसी तरीके से भगवान के चरणों में आत्मसमर्पण कर के मनुष्य बेफिक्र हो जाता है और मनुष्य की मुसीबतों को, इन्सान की दिक्कतों को, इन्सान की जरूरियात को, इन्सान के तफ़क्कुरात को भगवान खुद अपने ऊपर ले लेते हैं। हमें जरूरत नहीं है, जरूरत आप को है, जो इन्सानी अक्ल को ज्यादा मानते हैं। इस लिए उस अक्ल से काम लीजिएगा और कानून बना दीजिएगा कि जिन इंजीनियरों और ओवरसीयरों ने ये गड्ढे नहीं खुदवाये हैं उन लोगों को नौकरी से अलग किया जाये और इस का इन्तजाम किया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिकार्ड से तो यह समझा जायेगा कि माननीय सदस्य मुझे मुखातिब कर के कह रहे हैं कि इन सब बातों की मुझे जरूरत है। भगवान कृष्ण ने यह वायदा किया है कि जो भक्त मेरी शरण में आ जाता है उसकी आवश्यकताओं और दिक्कतों को मैं अपने ऊपर ले लेता हूं। भगवान के विश्वास और दिन-रात की मेहनत से ही बाढ़ के दुख का निवारण हो सकेगा।

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Mr. Speaker, Sir I think it was unfortunate that a discussion on this tragic situation arising out of the floods in this country should have

started with a good deal of heat and recrimination. I thought that the matter being of a tragic nature, affecting the nation as a whole, should have been discussed in a subdued and earnest manner.

Sir, I come from the hills of Assam, and normally, we are not affected by floods directly, although economically, whenever there are high floods in Assam and other parts, we are also hit by them, because the transport of foodstuffs and other means of communications are affected and the prices and the cost of living shoot up in my area too. But on this occasion, I had a rare opportunity of having been directly affected by the floods personally. It may be a blessing indisguise, and it made me realise how great was the tragedy, how great the sufferings of the people in North Bengal and other parts of Assam were. On the 19th of August, owing to certain summons from my constituency, I took train to Gauhati and after about two days of hard riding in the train, not very comfortable, we arrived early in the morning at Alipur-Duar in North Bengal. There was an announcement that the train would not proceed further into Assam because the railway line had been breached in many places, roads had been submerged under water, and the people were told to go back to their places from where they started.

Together with me were a few friends, and I had the good fortune of having my friend Shri Basumatari as my co-traveller. We thought all the same that we should go home, when we had come so far. There was a shuttle train going to Kokraghar. We went by that and we thought that we might be able to proceed to Gauhati by road from there. We hired a jeep at Kokraghar and we started on our way to a place called Jaggigofa from where we thought we could travel by ferry that would take us across the Brahmaputra and then we could go to Gauhati. That road from Kokraghar to Jaggigofa was an eye-opener to me. It was a drive of about 50 miles but in the 50 miles route, that highway,—I did not count—but I might say from memory that in about 15 to 20 places the road was completely submerged under water. We took our jeep through water that was knee-deep or thigh-deep and we could proceed slowly. That submergence would have covered about two to three furlongs at one stretch, and it was only with the help of some bamboos which were there on both sides to indicate the road that we should proceed upon. On the way we saw the tragic plight of the people. Wherever there was a little high ground or a little embankment on the road, thousands of people with all their belongings and cattle had collected there and where blocking the road. Their houses had been submerged under water, and they presented a completely helpless picture. Crossing the Brahmaputra was an adventure for us. When we arrived there was no ferry at all and after waiting for half a day, we managed to get hold of a small country-boat and in that boat, we took the courage to cross the Brahmaputra. It was an act of adventure and of great risk, but I could not waste much time. After crossing the Brahmaputra, it was another adventure. We had to carry the luggage on our own shoulders over a distance of seven miles, sometimes crossing water up to the thigh and sometimes up to the waist. Thus, we managed to reach Goalpara from where we took a train and reached Gauhati.

That is the picture of one part of Assam and that too, not the worst affected part, as far as the reports show. I understand that the worst affected part of Assam is Lakhimpur district where the Dibrugarh town is situated. The Minister in charge of irrigation has mentioned in his report that were it not for some anti-flood measures taken a few years back, Dibrugarh town ran the risk of being wiped out by these floods. Now, I want to draw your attention to what Shri Hem Barua had already men-

[Shri Swell]

tioned, that the flood in Assam last month, in August, is the second in the series this year. We have to remember that only in June, there were serious floods in Assam. This is the second and of a more serious nature.

As perhaps you are aware, there is not much love lost between me, the group that I represent, and the present Government of Assam. But I would like to mention that we have nothing but all sympathy and good feelings for the people of Assam and on this occasion, I would join with my other friends of Assam that the Central Government should do all it can in its power to help Assam. Two floods in quick succession within a few months means that the resisting power of the people is completely exhausted. It is not only zero, but I am afraid it will be on the minus side. We have to remember that floods in Assam are an annual feature. Every year, you have floods of a small nature or big nature. But this year has been particularly bad. The Chief Minister of Assam has stated that his assessment of the loss of property is to the tune of Rs. 15 crores. I am not referring to the loss of lives; the Minister has laready mentioned that about 45 lives were lost in Assam through the floods of last month. May be there will be more lives lost, because after the floods have receded, epidemics must naturally come. So I would request the Government of India to come to the rescue of the Government of Assam, who are trying to give help to these people.

I will touch very briefly as to how to prevent the damage caused by flooda. Yesterday I had the opportunity of attending the seminar on floods where a few experts in the line gave their opinions. I think that any effort at embanking at the source of Brahmaputra would be useless or of a risky nature. For one thing, the Catchment area of the Brahmaputra is a very vast area and any kind of dam that will contain the floods of Brahmaputra will be of colossal dimensions. Another factor is, that the entire mountainous area of the north-eastern part of India is of a very unsettled sub-terranean nature.

The earthquake of 1950 was a pointer, and any great dam undertaken in the area runs the risk of being completely wiped of by any kind of subterranean disturbance.

It appears to me that the easy step to be taken today is to help the people of Assam, especially those living by the side of the Brahmaputra in the areas that are subjected to submergence, to build their houses on a very high level by means of stilts and other things. That is what can be done perhaps without much expenditure, but it will also help the people to escape from the floods.

To me, Sir, it appears that the main problem of the Brahmaputra is the problem of drainage. How that is to be done is a thing to which the experts and the engineers must apply their mind. It appears to me that the problem has to be tackled from the mouth of the Brahmaputra, where the river enters the sea. Unfortunately, here arises international complications. You know, Brahmaputra runs through Assam into East Pakistan. But a few days ago the President of Pakistan has made a statement that he was prepared to co-operate with the Government of India in any measure trying to tackle the Brahmaputra. I would like the Government to try to pursue that matter, if possible, jointly even with the Government of Pakistan.

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे (हाता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उस क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूं जहां पर बाढ़ का भीषण प्रकोप है और कम से कम मेरे क्षेत्र का तो बहुत बड़ा भाग पानी के अन्दर है । लेकिन जिस तरह से विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने भाषण दिए हैं, उस से मैं इतिफाक नहीं करता हूं । मैं कहता हूं कि चाहे कोई भी गवर्नमेंट क्यों न हो, कोई गवर्नमेंट भी बाढ़ लाने की कोशिश नहीं कर सकती

है। किसी के भी हाथ में ऐसा नहीं है कि वह पानी खोल या बरसा दे, और सारा इलाका पानी में डूबा जाय। यह एक प्राकृतिक चीज है और बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारे इंजीनियर्स इसको रोकने की कोशिश करते हैं, फिर भी बाढ़ आ जाती है। मैं मानता हूं कि इस्टर्न यू० पी० में बांध बनाये गये हैं मगर जहां पर बांध बनाने की जरूरत है वहां पर नहीं बनाये गये हैं और जहां तक वे बनाये जा चुके हैं उस से आगे भी जहां जहां तक बनाने की जरूरत है वहां नहीं बनाये गए हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जहां पानी ज्यादा हुआ और उसका अपना बहाव तेज हुआ वहां वह रास्ता खुद बना लेता है और बाढ़ आ जाती है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पेड़ कट जाने से हरिद्वार का पानी गोरखपुर पहुंच जाता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हरिद्वार का पानी गोरखपुर में कैसे पहुंच सकता है। जरूर यह बात है कि गोरखपुर में खतरा अवश्य है लेकिन वह बड़ी गंडक व राप्ती से है। बड़ी गंडक एक ऐसी नदी है जो कि नेपाल के पहाड़ों से निकलती है और जहां से बड़ी गंडक निकलती है वहां पर नीचे बालू है अतः बड़ी तेजी के साथ जब उसका पानी नीचे आता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत बुरी तरह से वह नदी अपने किनारे काट देती है। यह सब से बड़ी समस्या वहां पिछले साल से शुरू हुई है। पहले नदी की धारा दूसरी तरफ थी और नेपाल के कुछ गांव जो उसके मुहाने पर थे वे गोरखपुर की तरफ पानी को आने से रोकते थे। लेकिन इतिफाक ऐसा हुआ कि पानी का इतना जोर हुआ कि नेपाल की तरफ की जो तीन दी गांव उसको गोरखपुर की तरफ पानी को आने से रोके हुए थे, वे गांव कट गए और अब नदी की धारा बजाय उधर जाए इधर आ गई है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि बड़ी गंडक बड़ी तबाही ला रही है। पिछले दो तीन साल से ऐसा ही होता आ रहा है। ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि पानी तो बरसना अगस्त महीने में शुरू हुआ और वहां जून में ही बाढ़ आ गई, और सिर्फ उस नदी की वजह से बाढ़ आ गई। पहाड़ों पर पानी बरसा होगा जिस के नतीजे के तौर पर बाढ़ आ गई और बड़ी गंडक का पानी रोहिनी, राप्ती, छोटी गंडक, आदि नदियों में आ कर भर गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कई बार इस बात को कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में भी उठाया है। मैं नहीं कहता कि गवर्नमेंट ने ईमानदारी के साथ प्रयत्न नहीं किया। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि जहां पर वह बांध बनना है, वह हमारे इलाके में नहीं है। मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूं कि रोहिनी, राप्ती और छोटी गंडक में बड़ी गंडक का पानी न आ मिले, इस के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वहां बांध बनाया जाए। जैसा मैं ने कहा चूंकि वह नेपाल का इलाका है, इसलिए बगैर नेपाल की इजाजत के बांध नहीं बन सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी पंडित जी से बातचीत हुई और पंडित जी ने भी नेपाल के किंग के साथ बात चीत की है। लेकिन इतिफ़ाक से उसकी इजाजत नहीं मिली है। ऐसा भी एक आध बार हुआ है कि जब यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के इंजीनियर्ज सर्वे करने के लिये गए तो नेपाल सरकार ने उसको पकड़ लिया। आज मेरी पंडित जी से बातचीत हुई है और माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री जी से भी बातचीत हुई है। मुझे पता चला है कि नेपाल सरकार इस बात के लिए सहमत हो गई है कि वहां जमीन का सर्वे किया जाए और बांध बनाने की तैयारी की जाय। मेरा केवल इतना निवेदन है कि चूंकि अभी तो वहां पानी है, इसलिए बांध नहीं बन सकता है लेकिन ज्यों ही पानी हट जाए गवर्नमेंट जल्दी से जल्दी उस बांधको बनाने का प्रयत्न करे। इस बांध को बनाने में कम से कम साल भर लग जाएगा। बांध बनाना कोई आसान नहीं है और न ही वह दो तीन महीने में बन सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता

[श्री काशी नाथ पांडे]

हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की पूरी शक्ति इस बात पर लगे कि जितनी जल्दी हो इस काम को पूरा कर दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि बाढ़ के कारण उस इलाके की क्या हालत है। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो मंत्री महोदय हैं, उनका यह स्टेटमेंट है कि और खुद हमारे मंत्री जो हाफिज साहब का यह स्टेटमेंट है कि ६० लाख आदमियों पर इसका असर पड़ा है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों की आबादी ४८ लाख है, दोनों को मिलाकर। अब आप सोच सकते हैं कि ६० लाख में सब से ज्यादा असर इस पानी का किस क्षेत्र पर पड़ा है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वह यह न सोचे कि चूंकि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश कुछ नीचे है, अतः उसकी वजह से भी वहां पानी आ जाता है नदियों की बाढ़ का असर तो वहां होगा ही है मगर साधारण तौर से भी वहां पानी आ जाता है असाधारण तौर पर जब पानी बरस जाता है तो भी वह इलाका जलमग्न हो जाता है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक्सपर्टस की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए जो देखे कि आखिर इस बाढ़ को कैसे रोका जा सकता है। नैपाल वाले बांध की बात तो मैंने बता दी है, उस तरफ तो आपका ध्यान जाना ही चाहिये और उसमें अब कोई ज्यादा कठिनाई की बात भी नहीं होनी चाहिये, लेकिन पूरे तरीके से बाढ़ को पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कैसे रोका जा सकता है, इस बात की जांच करने के लिए और इसके उपाय सुझाने के लिये एक एक्सपर्टस की कमेटी बिठाई जाए जो जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और जो सुझाव वह कमेटी दे उनको आप अमल में लायें। जो सुझाव एक्सपर्टस कमेटी दे सकती है वह कोई दूसरा नहीं दे सकता है। कहने को तो हम भी बहुत सी बातें कह सकते हैं लेकिन हम अपने आप को एक्सपर्ट नहीं मानते हैं। आजमगढ़, बलिया, गोरखपुर, देवरया, बस्ती, गोंडा आदि जिलों में क्यों बाढ़ आती है और उसको रोकने के क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं, कैसे वहां के लोगों को इन बाढ़ों के प्रकोप से बचाया जा सकता है इसको जांच करने के लिये और उपाय सुझाने के लिये मैं निवेदन करता हूं एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी अवश्य बिठाई जाय ।

मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि गोरखपुर, देवरिया, आजमगढ़, बलिया ऐसे इलाके हैं जहां एक पर स्क्वेयर मील में करीब एक हजार आदमी रहते हैं। इसके अलावा आबादी के ख्याल से जमीन कम है तथा छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंट गयी है। अकेले देवरिया जिले की बात मैं आपको बतलाता हूं। वहां की आबादी २४ लाख है और कुल जमीन वहां पर ११ लाख एकड़ है। इस से आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एक फैमिली के पास कितनी जमीन हो सकती है। इतनी कम जमीन एक एक फैमिली के पास होते हुए भी अगर फसल नष्ट हो जाती है तो उन लोगों की जो हालत हो सकती है, उसका अनुमान लगाना कठिन नहीं होना चाहिये। उत्तर प्रदेश के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने अभी हाल में एक वक्तव्य दिया है जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि लाखों आदमी बगैर खाने के रह रहे हैं। इस से भी आप सोच सकते हैं कि वहां समस्या कितनी गम्भीर है। मैं इस से अधिक कहकर और वक्त बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता। मैं आपके सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि उन पर गौर किया जाए और उनको अमल में लाने की कोशिश की जाए। हम में से कुछ लोग अभी पंडित जी से मिले थे और उन्हें भी कुछ सजैशंज दिए थे और हम चाहते हैं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय भी इस बात को सुनें और इस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करें जहां तक उन से हो सके।

पहली बात तो यह है कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाय और वह इस समस्या के सभी पह-

लुओं की जांच करे कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में फ्लड आते क्यों हैं और उनको रोकने के लिये क्या किया जा सकता है ।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो बांध बनाया जाना है, उसको जल्दी से जल्दी अवश्य बनाया जाए ।

तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जहां पर कोई फसल नहीं हुई वहां के लोगों को खाने के लिए खाना मुहैया किया जाए और फूड मिनिस्ट्री से अगर हो सके मदद लेकर गल्ला पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जाए। जहां पर बड़ी गंडक की धारा आ गई है वहां पर सड़क कई जगहों में कट गई है जहां से होकर आसानी से गल्ला नहीं पहुंचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए जिस तरह से भी हो वहां पर गल्ला पहुंचाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये जो गरीब आदमी हैं उन को मुफ्त अनाज दिया जाए । और जो दाम दे सकते हैं उन से सबसिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दाम लेकर उनको अनाज दिया जाए ।

आपको चाहिये कि आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सजैस्ट करें कि तमाम टैस्ट वर्क्स जहां पर गरीब मजदूर लोगों को काम मिल सके, शुरू किए जांय । कच्ची-पक्की सड़कों को बनाया जाए ताकि गरीब लोगों को काम मिल सके । साथ ही गोरखपुर से लेकर छपरा तक एक नैशनल हाईवे आप बनाने वाले हैं। उसका करीब करीब सारा काम कम्पलीट हो गया है । अगर उस हाईवे पर काम शुरू हो जाय तो बहुत से मजदूरों को काम मिल सकता है और उन के खाने का इंतजाम हो सकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

आखिर में मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि एक तो फसल नष्ट हो गई है, बरबाद हो गई है। अब रबी की बोआई का वक्त आ गया है । अगर अब पहले से ही हमने सीड वगैरह का इंतजाम नहीं किया तो काश्तकार अपनी ही जमीन में गल्ला भी नहीं बो सकेंगे । अतः बीज का इन्तजाम जल्द किया जाय । रबी की फसल उनकी बरबाद हो जायगी । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाय कि सीड पहले वहां पहुंच जाये ताकि लोगों को बोआई के लिये सीड मिल सके ।

मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है । जहां पर गांव ऊंचे किये गये हैं वहां के लिये बहुत से भाइयों ने कहा कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग थे उनके घर ही ऊंचे किये गये हैं। गवर्नमेंट की स्कीम थी कि वह सब के साथ बराबरी का व्यहार करे । जो भी गांव ऊंचे होते हैं वह पूरे होते हैं। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को यह सोचना चाहिये कि अगर वह गांव ऊंचे कर दे तो उससे हो सकता है कि जो उनको बाढ़ से लड़ने की लड़ाई है वह फाइट हो सके और लोगों की जान भी बच सके यही मेरा सुझाव है ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri K. N. Tiwary. I will be calling Dr. Rao tomorrow. He should listen to other hon. Members before he gives his expert opinion.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ के संबंध में जो फिगर्स दिये हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन, दरभंगा, सारन और मुंगेर यह पांच जिले सब से ज्यादा अफेक्टेड हैं । यह दिया गया है :

एरिया अफेक्टेड	२४४५.६० वर्ग मील
पापुलेशन अफेक्टेड	२३,७६,२५१
विलेजेज अफेक्टेड	२,५७६
क्राप्स डैमेज्ड	८,३८,५१२ एकड़
एस्टिमेटेड वैल्यू	४,८५,८२,५६८ रु०

यह बिहार गवर्नमेंट के फिगर्स हैं । हम लोगों का अपना अनुमान है कि जिस तरह से गवर्नमेंट के जरिये से फिगर्स आते हैं उनमें और जो खबरें हम लोगों के पास आती हैं, उसमें फर्क होता है। लेकिन अगर सरकार के फिगर्स को ही मान लिया जाये तो उससे मालूम होगा

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

कि कितनी भयानक परिस्थिति इस बाढ़ ने पैदा कर दी है।

जो सब से बड़े दुःख की बात है वह यह है कि जितना नुकसान बाढ़ के पानी से नहीं होता, उससे ज्यादा नुकसान होता है जमीन के कटने से। लोग बेघरबार हो जाते हैं, उनके पास जोतने के लिये जमीन नहीं रहती है। इस बात के कोई फिगर्स यहां नहीं दिये गये हैं। यहां पर जो फिगर्स जिलेवार दिये गये हैं उनमें मैं अपने जिले के संबंध में ब्योरे में नहीं ज.ना चाहता, लेकिन इस बार जो बाढ़ आई है वह अपनी तरह की बेमिसाल बाढ़ है। मेरे प्रदेश में चार-चार बाढ़ आईं। एक बार नहीं, चार-चार बार। दो बार जब बाढ़ आई उस समय मैं अपने प्रदेश और अपने जिले में था, लेकिन दूसरी दो बार जब बाढ़ आई तो मैं वहां नहीं था। वहां पर जो बाढ़ आई है वह ऐसी जगह में आई जहां नदी है, जिससे होकर नदी जाती है, और वह बाढ़ हर साल की बात है। लोग जानते हैं कि वहां बाढ़ आयेगी और साल के इस महीने में आयेगी।

लेकिन मेरे जिले में जो धनहा, बगहा, रामनगर, जोगा पट्टी, शिकारपुर, मैनाटांड सिकता आदि थाने हैं, या मोतिहारी सब डिवीजन के जो थाने हैं, उनमें बागमती में जो बाढ़ आई है वह एक अजीब तरह की बाढ़ थी। उसके पानी से जो नुकसान हुआ वह तो हुआ ही, घर जो गिरे वह तो गिरे, लेकिन उसने बहुत सी जमीन को बालू से नुकसान पहुंचा दिया। जो बड़ी जरखेज जमीन थी वह बालू से भर गई। दूसरी बात यह देखने में आई कि पानी जो आया उसने मकानों में भर जाने के अलावा गांवों में जाकर २०, ४० और ५० फीट तक के गड्ढे कर दिये। इस पर विचार करने से मालूम हुआ कि इसके दो कारण हैं कि क्यों बिहार में बाढ़ आई। मैं नेपाल की तिराई में रहने वाला हूं, जहां से नेपाल शुरू होता है, जो नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान के बार्डर पर करीब-करीब है। नदियां जो आती हैं, वे सारी की सारी नेपाल से आती हैं। बाढ़ आने का जो पहला कारण है, और मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस की छानबीन करायेंगे, वह यह है कि जंगल काटे गये। इसलिये वहां पानी रुकता नहीं है। पानी जब रुकता नहीं है और नदी में आता है तो उसमें बालू लेकर आता है। इस तरह से नदी का जो पेट है वह बालू से भर गया। उससे पानी थोड़ा ऊपर हो जाता है, उस के बाद जब ऊंचे से पानी आता है तो सारे का सारा इलाका जो है उसको नुकसान पहुंचता है।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि जो पानी निकालने का रास्ता था उस रास्ते को लोगों ने आबाद कर दिया, उसको बन्द कर दिया। मछली वगैरह पकड़ने के लिये बन्द करवा दिया या आबाद करने के लिये बन्द करा दिया। इससे पानी के निकलने की जगह नहीं रही और पानी पानी रुकता है। पानी जब रुकता है तो फसल को नुकसान होता है।

तीसरा कारण मैंने देखा कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की जो सड़कें बन रही हैं, या जो नहर डिपार्टमेंट से नई नहरें निकल रही हैं, जैसी कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट है या दूसरी प्रोजेक्टस हैं, उनमें पानी के लिये आउटलेट नहीं दिया जाता है। हजारों बार कहने के बावजूद, लोगों को अप्रोच करने के बावजूद भी आउटलेट नहीं दिया जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि पानी रुक जाता है। रेलवे लाइन्स से भी पानी रुक जाता है। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि पांच साल से हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रेलवे लाइन को बदल दिया जाय, लेकिन वह बदली नहीं जा रही है। इस साल वह टूट गई और उस से बहुत से लोगों को नुकसान हुआ है। जब जिला डेवेलपमेंट कमेटी की बैठक हुई तो हम लोग इस नतीजे पर आये कि करीब-करीब यही हालत हमारे नार्थ बिहार की है। जब

तक नहर विभाग का, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का, रेवेन्यू विभाग का, रेलवे विभाग का, और इस तरह के जो दूसरे विभाग हैं, उनका कोआपरेशन नहीं होगा तब तक बाढ़ नहीं रुक सकेगी । यह जरूरी है कि इनका कोआर्डिनेशन हो, और यह सब लोग मिल कर, इस बात को नैशनल इश्यू समझ कर इस पर विचार करें । कभी कोई कहता है कि हम नहीं जानते, कभी कोई कहता है कि हम नहीं जानते । यह चीज ठीक नहीं है । मैं एक मिसाल दूं । एक गांव है जो कि कट रहा है, जहां पर कि करीब ३०० घर हैं । वहां पर एक नदी है जो उसको काट रही है । उस गांव के एक तरफ नहर है, एक तरफ पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की रोड है और एक तरफ नदी है । हम लोग छः साल से कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह मसला तय नहीं होता कि उस को माइनर इरिगेशन वाले करेंगे या पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० करेगा, या कौन करेगा । गांव कट रहा है, नुकसान जो उससे होता है वह हो रहा है । जितना नुकसान फ्लड्स से नहीं हो रहा है उतना नुकसान कोआर्डिनेशन के न होने से हो रहा है । इसलिये जरूरी है कि उनमें कोआर्डिनेशन हो, जिससे कि पानी के निकलने का रास्ता मिल सके ।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं । दो एक सुझाव हैं जो कि मैं देना चाता हूं । नदियों का पेट जो बालू से भर गया है, उसको साफ करना चाहिये और पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को पानी के लिये आउटलेट देना चाहिये ।

एक और बात नावों के संबंध में कही गई है । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि पंजाब में एक बोट ट्रेनिंग स्कीम चलती है । यहां जब हर साल बाढ़ आती है और नावों के संबंध में बात उठती है, तब भी नावें नहीं मिलती हैं । इससे गल्ले का भी नुकसान होता है और मवेशियों का भी नुकसान होता है । अभी एक दोस्त ने बतलाया कि पंजाब सरकार ने एक बोट ट्रेनिंग स्कीम बनायी है । वे कुछ नावें रखते हैं और अफसरों को और और लोकल आदमियों को भी ट्रेनिंग देते हैं ताकि वह बाढ़ के समय लोगों को सहायता पहुंचा सकें । अन्य राज्यों में भी इस प्रकार की स्कीम जारी होनी चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बाढ़ आती है तो हमारी फसलों को बड़ा नुकसान होता है जैसा कि इस समय हो रहा है । इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि फुड एंड एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट, धान, मकई, आदि ऐसी फसलों के बारे में, जोकि बाढ़ के समय बोयी जाती हैं, रिसर्च करावे और इन चीजों के ऐसे बीज तैयार करावे कि वे बाढ़ को बरदाश्त कर सकें और पानी को स्टैंड कर सकें और खराब न हों ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : न तं वदाय य यना जजान, अन्यदि युस्माकम् अन्तरम् वभूव, निहारेन प्रवृत्या अल्पा आसुतीप स्चरन्ति ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आया हूं जिसमें सैकड़ों मील जमुना चलती है, और छोटे मोटे सैकड़ों नदी नाले निकलते हैं । जमुना के तटपर जो गांव बसे हुये हैं, उनमें इस समय किसी में दस घर रह गये हैं, किसी में पांच घर रह गये हैं, किसी में १५ घर रह गये हैं और बाकी जा चुके हैं । और किसानों की लाखों बीघा भूमि जमना के अन्दर आ चुकी है । साथ ही जमुना की नहर भी निकल रही है किन्तु लोगों के सामने जो समस्या है उसका समाधान होना बड़ा असंभव है ।

आज किसान मारा-मारा फिरता है इसलिये कि उसे जमुना से बचाया जाये तो मैं और कुछ कहने से पहले आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये क्या करना चाहिये । यदि इस योजना को सारे देश में लागू किया जाये तो बाढ़ की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है । वह योजना यह है कि

जिस तरह से नहर वाले नहरों को वर्ष में एक बार साफ करते हैं या कहीं दो बार साफ करते हैं, उसी प्रकार जमुना और दूसरी नदियों के बीच के भाग को खोद कर हर साल उनका रेता निकाल दिया जाये और उसको उनके दोनों पालों पर गिराया जाये, तो इसके पाल भी ऊंचे हो सकते हैं और जमुना गहरी हो जाने से, आज जो बाढ़ का पानी निकल कर चलता है, वह उसके अन्दर चल सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसके लिये पैसा कहां से आयेगा ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नाचने के लिये कहां से आता है, सिनेमा के लिये कहां से आता है?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि, पैसा कहां से आयेगा, यह सोचना तो सरकार का काम है और वह यह नहीं कर सकती तो अच्छा हो यदि वह इस काम को छोड़ बैठे।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि यदि यह उपाय किया जाये तो जो लाखों एकड़ भूमि जमुना आदि नदियों के बीचों बीच आ जाती है, बचायी जा सकेगी और जो आसपास की भूमि है उसमें खेती हो सकेगी। इस काम में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आज जो विभिन्न स्थानों में बांध बनाये जा रहे हैं उन पर जो खर्चा होता है उससे बहुत कम खर्चा इस काम पर होगा। अगर आप इसके लिये यत्न करेंगे तो लोग इस काम में श्रमदान भी दे सकेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार को यत्न करना चाहिये कि नदियों के तटों पर पत्थर आदि रख कर उनको बांधा बना दें जिससे उनका पानी आसपास फैले नहीं। और जगह पानी नहीं फैलेगा तो न फसलों का नुकसान होगा, और न गांवों की हानि होगी।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि गांवों को ऊंचा कर दिया जाये, लेकिन गांवों को ऊंचा करने से काम बनने वाला नहीं है। जब नदियों में बाढ़ आती है तो वे ऊंचे से ऊंचे गांवों को काट कर फेंक देती हैं। आप देखें कि नहरों को बांध कर चलाया जाता है। नहरों के तट भी सारे पक्के नहीं होते, कहीं कहीं पक्के होते हैं। अधिकतर नहरों के तट कच्चे हैं। तो जिस प्रकार नहरों को बांध कर चलाया जाता है अगर उसी प्रकार नदियों को भी चलाया जाये तो बाढ़ का पानी उनके अन्दर चल सकेगा। आज हो यह रहा है कि क्योंकि जमुना में रेता भरा है इसलिए जब जरा भी बाढ़ आती है तो पानी सारे क्षेत्र में फैल जाता है और लोगों को रातों रात दबा लेता है। मुझे एक सदस्य महोदय ने बतलाया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार की तरफ से लोगों को गांवों में रेडियो द्वारा बाढ़ की सूचना दे दी जाती है जिससे लोग एक दो दिन पहले ही हट जाते हैं। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है पंजाब में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह व्यवस्था हर जगह होनी चाहिए जिससे लोगों को समय रहते सूचना मिल सके।

ड्रेजें काटने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है लेकिन वह कितनी भयानक और महंगी है। काटने वाले जहां से चाहते हैं काट कर ले जाते हैं, किसानों के खेतों के बीचों बीच से ले जाते हैं, किसी की सुनते नहीं। उनसे कहा जाता है कि इस तरह से ले जायें जिस तरह से पहले नदी का पानी चलता था, मगर वह मानते नहीं। तो इससे कुछ लाभ नहीं हो सकता।

बाढ़ का एक और कारण नहरों और सड़कों का बनना है। पहले जब ये नहीं थीं तो पानी अपने रास्ते से निकल जाता था लेकिन बीच बीच में अब सड़कें और नहरें बन गयी हैं और उनको बनाते समय यह नहीं देखा जाता कि बरसात का पानी कैसे निकाला जाये। पहले बरसात का पानी जहां से जाता था वहां से एक मील दूर साइफन बनाया जाता है, इस कारण पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता

है । इस कारण जहां पहले बाढ़ नहीं आती थी, जहां एक बूंद पानी भी नहीं ठहरता था, वहां आज गांव डूब जाते हैं । मैं ने स्वयं जा कर देखा है । मैं अपने क्षेत्र के एक गांव दुराजपुर की बात आपको सच बताता हूं कि उसके आस पास इतना पानी भरा था कि मैं वहां जा नहीं सका और उसके आस पास के सभी गांवों में पानी इकट्ठा हो गया था । उसके आगे बना दी गयी है भाखड़ा नहर और उसके नीचे पुल नहीं बनाये हैं जिसमें पानी निकल जाये । इसलिए दसियों गांवों मे पानी भर जाता हैं । इसी प्रकार सड़क निकाली गयी हैं लेकिन ठीक स्थानों पर पुल नहीं बनाये गये हैं ।

इसके लिए कमेटी बनाने की बात कही गयी । मैं कमेटी बनाने का विरोध नहीं करता । लेकिन जो कमेटी काम न करे और बैठी रहे वह समस्या को कभी हल नहीं कर सकेगी । अगर आप कमेटी बनाते हैं तो ऐसे आदमियों की बनाइये जो कि काम करने वाले हों । केवल आप कमेटी चुन दें तो काम नहीं हो सकता । उनका कोई उत्तरदायित्व नहीं होता ।

एक यमुना कमेटी बनी हुई है । मैं आपको उसकी बात बताऊं । उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ से यमुना का बड़ा संगीन बांध बांधा गया है लेकिन अगर पंजाब की तरफ अगर कोई दो पत्थर भी रख देता है तो उसको पकड़ लिया जाता है और सजा देने की धमकी दी जाती है । मैं ऐसे दसियों गांव दिखा सकता हूं जो बाढ़ के कारण गिरे जा रहे हैं और वहां के लोग चाहते हैं कि स्वयं अपनी रक्षा करें लेकिन उनको ऐसा नहीं करने दिया जाता । मैं ने सुना है कि यमुना कमेटी के मंत्री महोदय अध्यक्ष या कुछ हैं । वह उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सुव्यवस्था पर उनका अपना ध्यान है । पंजाब के बारे में वह इसलिए ध्यान नहीं देते । तो मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ भी देख लें और जो मैं ने सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर ध्यान दें ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । जब बाढ़ आती है तो फसल नष्ट हो जाती है । और सरकार की तरफ से सहायता चलती है और वह चलती है कर्ज के रूप में । एक तो बाढ़ से किसान बेचारे का नाश पहले ही हो जाता है और जो सहायता दी जाती है वह कर्ज के रूप मे जिस पर ब्याज चलता है । तो उसकी अवस्था क्या होगी । यदि आप उसकी सहायता करना चाहते हैं तो कर्जा न देकर उसको वैसे सहायता दे, तब तो ठीक हो सकता है ।

बाढ़ आती है उसके कारण मच्छर बढ़ जाते हैं, मलेरिया हो जाता है, हैजा फैल जाता है । इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता । शहर में अगर हैजा फैलता है तो घंटियां बज जाती हैं, तार खनक जाते हैं, लेकिन देहात के लोग चाहे सारे के सारे मर जायें किसी के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगती । वहां पर औषधालयों का प्रबन्ध नहीं हैं । मैं आपको ऐसे दसियों गांव दिखा सकता हूं जो वर्षा के दिनों में बाकी दुनिया से कट जाते हैं । उन गांवों के लोगों को चार-चार महीने के लिए नमक भी अपने घर में रख लेना पड़ता हैं । चार महीने वे नमक लेने बाहर नहीं जा सकते । ऐसा करना उनके लिए असम्भव हो जाता है । ऐसी स्थिति में बालकों का पढ़ना । कैसे हो सकता है । रास्ते बन्द रहते हैं और उनकी पढ़ाई नहीं हो सकती । यह आज स्थिति है और उसका सब से उत्तम उपाय यह हैं कि नदियों को गहरा किया जाये । अगर आप इस दिशा में यत्न करेंगे तो लोग श्रम दान दे सकेंगे । अगर सरकार की तरफ से इस प्रकार का यत्न किया जाये तो सारे देश की बाढ़ की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ।

Mr. Speaker: We will continue this discussion to-morrow.

18 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message, dated the 5th September, 1962, from the Magistrate, First Class, Purulia:—

"Shri Bhajahari Mahato, Member, Lok Sabha, accused in a case under section 302, Indian Penal Code, was taken into custody on the 30th July, 1962. He was released on bail on the 4th August, 1962. Due to sheer omission, timely intimation could not be given to the Speaker. I tender unqualified apology for his serious omission which was unintentional."

PAKISTANI INFILTRATION In ASSAM

Mr. Speaker: Now, we will take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम म पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों के अवैध प्रवेश की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है । अब से कुछ समय पूर्व भी मैं ने सदन् का ध्यान इस सम्बन्ध में आकर्षित किया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उस समय मंत्रालय के पास पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी और मंत्रालय ने इस के उत्तर में यही कहा कि उस की जांच कराई जा रही है । पूरी जांच होने पर इस सदन को सूचित किया जायेगा ।

अवैध प्रवेश की यह समस्या केवल असम प्रदेश की ही नहीं है अपितु उस के आस पास पश्चिमी बंगाल और त्रिपुरा में भी इसी प्रकार का एक संकट उपस्थित हो गया है जोकि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिये किसी भी समय विस्फोट का कारण बन सकता है । जब-जब इन प्रश्नों को उठाया जाता है तो प्राय: यह देखा जाता है कि कुछ लोग उस को साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित मानते हैं तो कुछ किसी देश विशेष के प्रति विद्वेष की भावना से प्रेरित मानते हैं । लेकिन जहां तक मेरा अपना इस प्रश्न को पहले भी उठाने का सम्बन्ध था और आज भी इस चर्चा को उठाने का सम्बन्ध है केवल मात्र राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं इस चर्चा को उपस्थित कर रहा हूं ।

पाकिस्तानी घुसपैठ के आंकड़ों के संबंध मे जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि सरकार कुछ समय तक तो जांच ही कराती रही । यह पहला अवसर है कि जब कल राज्य सभा में गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को दृढ़ और स्पष्ट भाषा में कहा है कि ढाई और तीन लाख के मध्य में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अवैध रूप से असम में आ कर बस गये हैं । इसी प्रकार त्रिपुरा के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ दिन पूर्व वक्तव्य देते हुए उन्हों ने यह बतलाया था कि लगभग ५० हजार पाकिस्तानी नागरिक त्रिपुरा के अंदर आ कर बस गये हैं । लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान इस प्रकार का है कि यह सरकारी आंकड़े पूरे सही नहीं हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि असम मे जितनी मात्रा में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक आये हैं वह संख्या इस की लगभग दुगनी या ढाई गुनी से भी ज्यादा है । इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेष रूप से यूं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि असम प्रदेश की सरकार और भारत सरकार देर तक इन तथ्यों को क्यों छिपाती रहीं ? श्री फखरुद्दीन अहमद जोकि असम के वित्त मंत्री हैं, पिछले अपने सामान्य चुनावों म स्थान-स्थान पर यह कहते फिरे कि यह केवल एक नारा है जो असम राज्य को बदनाम करने के लिये लगाया जा रहा है कि पाकिस्तानी नागरिक असम में इस तरीके से भारी मात्रा में प्रवेश कर गये हैं । लेकिन उन्होने सामान्य चुनावों में ही नहीं अपितु जब असम राज्य का बज

प्रस्तुत हुआ उस समय भी उन्हों ने अपने असम राज्य की विधान सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य देते हुए कहा कि यह जो संख्या १९६१ की जनगणना में बढ़ी है उस के तीन कारण हैं। पहला कारण उन्हों ने यह बतलाया कि हिन्दुओं की अपेक्षा मुसलमानों के बच्चे अधिक उत्पन्न होते हैं। दूसरा कारण असम के वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि जो मुसलमान सन् ५० के दंगे में असम छोड़ कर चले गये थे वे बाद में यहां आ कर बस गये। इस तरह भी १९६१ की जनगणना में उन की संख्या बढ़ी। तीसरा कारण साथ ही उन्हों ने यह भी बताया कि असम के अंदर चाय बागान में मजदूरी बहुत आसानी से मिल जाती है इसलिये बाहर से कुछ मजदूर आ कर बस गये हैं जिस के कि कारण यह जनगणना में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। बिलकुल उन्हीं बातों की और उन्हीं तथ्यों को अब से कुछ समय पूर्व लोक-सभा में भी एक सदस्य ने दुहराया था और इसी प्रकार की बात को अभी ४, ५ दिन पूर्व राज्य सभा में भी उन से सहानुभूति रखने वाले एक सदस्य ने दुहराया था। लेकिन में इन बातों के सम्बन्ध म संक्षेप से उत्तर देते हुए अपनी चर्चा के क्रम को थोड़ा आम ले जाना चाहता हूं।

जहां तक संतति या प्रजनन का संबंध है कि उन के बच्चे ज्यादा उत्पन्न होते हैं और हिन्दुओं के कम होते हैं इस सम्बन्ध में मैं विस्तार से नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि इस सदन की परम्पराओं के अनुरूप भी वह बात नहीं रहेगी परन्तु मैं उदाहरण के रूप में एक मोटी सी बात बतलाता हूं कि आज तक विश्व का रेकार्ड कहीं भी इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि जहां दस वर्ष में जन संख्या बढ़ कर दुगनी हो गई हो लेकिन असम में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। पश्चिमी चमरिया वहां का एक स्थान है। सन् ५१ में उस क्षेत्र की आबादी २६७०० थी लेकिन सन् १९६१ की जो जनगणना हुई है उस के अनुसार वहां की आबादी ५२,९०० हो गई। संख्या का दुगना बढ़ जाना मैं समझता हूं कि यह संतति उत्पत्ति के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं करता अपितु इस में यह मालूम पड़ता है कि कोई रहस्य है जोकि इतनी वृद्धि हुई है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां का जो पठारकांडी थाना है अकेले उस थाने म ही जुलाई १९६१ में ५००० आदमियों ने एक साथ अपने को वोटर लिस्ट में लिखाया। इस से आप अनुमान लगा सकते है कि यह संतति उत्पत्ति का परिणाम है या इस के पीछे कोई रहस्यात्मक योजना है? जहां तक इस संख्या वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध का आधार उन्होंने यह साम्प्रदायिक दंगे बतलाये तो इसके लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से पहले पूर्वी बंगाल, और बारीसाल में हिन्दुओं के साथ बहुत कुछ लूटपाट हुई और हत्याकांड हुए थे। यह ठीक है कि उस के पश्चात् फरवरी सन् ५० में ही असम में दंगे हुए और कुछ लोग असम राज्य छोड़ कर बाहर चले गये लेकिन उस के ठीक बाद में नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट ८ अप्रैल सन् ५० को हुआ और इस ८ अप्रैल सन् ५० के नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट का परिणाम यह हुआ कि जो मुसलमान असम राज्य छोड़ कर बाहर चले गये थे वह धीरे-धीरे सन् ५० के अन्त तक अपने घरों में वापिस आ गये। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कहना कि सन् ५१ के अन्त में जो जनगणना हुई उस ५१ की जनगणना में वह नहीं थे और ६१ की जनगणना में अंकित हुए में समझता हूं कि इस के पीछे कुछ भी सचाई नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अपनी बात को थोड़ा बलवती बनाने के लिय पिछली तीन जनगणनाओं को भी यहां थोड़ा सा उद्धृत कर देना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम राज्य में सन् १९३१ में जो जनगणना हुई उसमें सन् १९२१ की जनगणना की अपेक्षा १·६७

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई । इसी तरह सन् १९४१ में जो जनगणना हुई उस में सन् १९३१ की जनगणना की अपेक्षा १८.३९ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई । सन् १९५१ के अन्दर जो जनगणना हुई उस में सन् १९४१ की जनगणना के मुकाबले १९.६२ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई । अब अगर इन सब का अनुपात निकाल लिया जाय तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि १९.१९ प्रतिशत से अधिक यह वृद्धि कैसे भी जा कर नहीं बैठती । लेकिन १९६१ की जनगणना के सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे आंकड़ा विभाग और जनगणना विभाग के सुपरिन-डेंट हैं उन्हों ने यह कहा है कि किसी भी भाग में २१ प्रतिशतः से अधिक वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस हिसाब से तो सन् ५१ और ६१ के मध्य में उस राज्य में कुल वृद्धि जो संभव हो सकती है वह १८ लाख ५४ हजार और ४४७ की हो सकती है ।

भारत विभाजन के बाद मार्च १९६२ तक जो परिवार वहां से उजड़ कर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे और दुबारा असम राज्य में आ कर बसे हैं उन की संख्या १ लाख २९ हजार है । अगर एक परिवार का औसत प्रति पांच व्यक्ति मान लिया जाय तो यह संख्या ६ लाख ४५ हजार से अधिक नहीं बैठती है । सन् १९५१ की जो जनगणना हुई थी उस समय इस ६ लाख ४५ हजार की जनसंख्या में से २ लाख ७४४५५ आदमी इसी प्रकार के थे जोकि इस समय अंकित किये जा चुके थे । अगर उन को घटा दिया जाय तो घटाने के पश्चात् यह संख्या केवल ३ लाख ७०५४५ रह जाती है ।

अब अगर यह संख्या वृद्धि मजदूरी आसानी से मिलने के कारण बतलाई जाती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असम राज्य में कुछ स्वयं इतनी ईश की कृपा है कि भारत के बाहर के मजदूरों के लिय वहां पर कोई खपत की गुंजाइश ही नहीं है । लेकिन अगर मिस्टर फखरुद्दीन अहमद की बात को मान भी लिया जाये और मैं इस बात को बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर कहूं तो भी पिछले दस वर्षों में ५०००० से अधिक मजदूर असम राज्य में बाहर से नहीं आ सकते । इन सब आंकड़ों को जोड़ लिया जाय तो हम इस तथ्य पर पहुंचते हैं कि १९५१ की जनगणना के आधार पर वहां की जनसंख्या ८८ लाख ३०७३२ थी । इस में २१ प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि हुई है उस को मिला कर यह संख्या १८ लाख ५४४४७ होती है । इसके बाद के सन् ५१ में जो परिवार वहां से उजड़ कर चले गये थे और लौट आये उन की संख्या ३ लाख ७०५४५ है और ५०००० मजदूर बाहर से आ कर मजदूरी में लग गये । इस तरह से कुल को अगर मिला लिया जाय तो यह तादाद जा कर १ करोड़, ११ लाख ५७२४ बैठती है लेकिन सन् १९६१ जो में असम में जनगणना हुई है उस में यह सारे आंकड़े जो १ करोड़ १८ लाख ६००५९ बैठते हैं तो अब प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि यह जो बाकी ७ लाख ५४३३५ व्यक्ति रह जाते हैं यह असम के अन्दर आ कर कौन बसे हैं, यही एक समस्या है जोकि सारे देश के सामने प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह बन कर खड़ी है ? यही वह बात है जिस पर इस संसद् को गम्भीरता के साथ निर्णय करना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात को संक्षेप की ओर ले जाते हुए बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह युक्तियां जो असम राज्य के वित्त मंत्री मि० फखरुद्दीन अहमद ने दी हैं वह विधान सभा में दी हों सो बात नहीं है, सामान्य निर्वाचनों में स्थान-स्थान पर भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने यह बात कही हो, सो बात भी नहीं है बल्कि अभी तीन, चार दिन पहले जब वे दिल्ली आये थे तो यहां आ कर भी उन्हों ने इन्हीं तथ्यो और युक्तियों को कानों-कानों तक पहुंचाने का यत्न किया कि आसाम में इस प्रकार की कोई समस्या

नहीं है। जहां तक मैं समझ सका हूं, पाकिस्तान बनाते समय असम और बंगाल के सम्बन्ध में मिस्टर जिन्ना की जो योजना थी, उसी को पूर्ण करने के लिये यह योजनाबद्ध कार्य किया जा रहा है।

इस सदन में त्रिपुरा के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया कि वहां पर पचास हजार पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं, जिस को हमारे गृह मंत्री ने स्वीकार भी किया। जब उन लोगों को वहां से हटाने की चर्चा आई, तो गृह मंत्री ने कहा, "एक साथ पचास हजार आदमियों को भला कैसे निकाला जा सकता है ? थोड़ा मानवीय सहानुभूति से भी सोचना पड़ेगा।" मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि अगर किसी के घर में डाकू आ कर बस जायें और उन की संख्या अधिक हो, तो उस समय क्या परिवार वाले लोग उन डाकुओं को निकालने के सम्बन्ध में मानवीय सहानुभूति की बात सोचेंगे, या यह सोचेंगे कि अपने परिवार की रक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति इस दृष्टिकोण को ले कर आये हैं, जिन के कारण भारत की सुरक्षा खतरे में पड़ गई है, उन के सम्बन्ध में हम को दृढ़ता से कुछ निर्णय लेना चाहिए।

मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर देते समय बतायें कि जब पचास हजार पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को त्रिपुरा से पाकिस्तान भेजने की बात हुई थी और पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिश्नर मिस्टर हिलाली, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री से आ कर मिले, तो उस समय प्रधान मंत्री और मिस्टर हिलाली के बीच में क्या एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, जिस के बाद यह मानवीय सहानुभूति का नारा लगाया गया था।

मैं एक और बात असम राज्य के कृषि मंत्री के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात को जरा स्पष्ट भाषा में सदन को बतायें कि क्या इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति असम राज्य के मंत्रि-मंडल में हैं, जो मिस्टर जिन्ना के सेक्रेटरी रह चुके थे। क्या इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति असम राज्य के मंत्रि-मंडल में हैं, जो १९५७ से पहले मुस्लिम लीग में थे ? क्या वहां पर इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति हैं, जिन पर देश-विरोधी कार्यवाही करने पर केस चलाया गया था ? अगर हैं, तो मुझे आप इन शब्दों को कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि असम के सम्बन्ध में हम आज वही भूल कर रहे हैं, जो शेख अब्दुल्ला को शरण दे कर हम ने काश्मीर में की थी।

आज उसी का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि १९६२ के पिछले सामान्य चुनावों में असम प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के सामने उन्हीं लोगों की ओर से इस प्रकार की मांग की गई कि हम को हमारी संख्या के आधार पर २८ सीट दी जायें। उसी का परिणाम है कि धुबरी सबडिविजन, बारापेटा सबडिविजन और ग्वालपाड़ा में १९५७ में उतने पाकिस्तानी मनोवृत्ति के मुसलमान विजयी हो कर नहीं आये, जितने कि अब आये हैं।

सुझाव के रूप में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। असम राज्य भारत का एक सीमावर्ती राज्य है, जो कि एक प्रकार से भारत का मस्तक कहा जा सकता है। अगर उसको बचाना है, तो मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि एक तो असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल और त्रिपुरा की सीमा को केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथों में ले लेना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध, वे सरकारी हों या अर्द्ध-सरकारी, यह भयंकर देश-द्रोह का आरोप साबित हो जाता है कि इस में उन का हाथ है, तो फिर सरकार नजाकत से इस विषय में कोई निर्णय न ले कि उन को अपने पद से हटाया जा रहा है, उन को पदमुक्त किया जा रहा है, बल्कि उन को वही दंड दिया जाना चाहिए, जो कि एक भयंकर देश-द्रोही को दिया जाता है, जिस से दूसरे लोगों की भी आंखें खुलें। इस के अतिरिक्त जनगणना में या मतदाता-सूची में जिन लोगों

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के नाम दर्ज हो गये हैं, उन को वहां से हटाया जाये । अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी, तो मेरा अनुमान है कि वह अपने देश के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय करेगी ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that a batch of 200 Pakistani nationals were detected having no valied documents and when they were asked to back to Pakistan, the Pakistan Government did not agree to it? If so, what steps are Government taking in the matter?

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May I know what measures Government has taken to control the flow of infiltration of Pakistanis, whether they have introduced a system of identity cards to control it and whether the number of Muslim infiltrants has been found out in the 1961 census?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government is drawn to the threat very recently held out by Pakistan that if these illegal infiltrators into Assam are sent back or if India wants to get rid of them, Pakistan would effect a corresponding exodus of the minority community in Pakistan, and if so, is it one of the reasons why these infiltrators are allowed to live in Assam till now and not sent back?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I remember aright, in the last session, the Home Minister—his senior colleargue—declared unambiguously and unequivocally that the illegal immigrants from Pakistan into Assam would be expelled and firm action would be taken. Subsequently, after that decision, there was a report in the papers that the Prime Minister, on account of representations bordering on threats from Pakistan . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should put his question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not making a speech. I only want to make my question clear. There was a report in the papers that the Prime Minister succumbed to the pressure from Pakistan and changed the policy. Is the hon. Minister aware—this is my question—that an unfortunate impression has been created in Assam and elsewhere in the country, that the Government has out of fear succumbed to pressure from Pakistan and that in that part of India—Assam and Tripura—it is the writ of Pakistan Government that runs and not the writ of the Government of India.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Shri Bade: Sir, may I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. Only those who have given advance notice are allowed to put questions.

Shri Basumatari: May I ask another question?

Mr. Speakar: No.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that only those who have given advance notice are allowed to put questions.

Shri Bade: I do not want to put any question. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in the *Hindusthan Standard* dated the 27th.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to make a speech?

Shri Bade: No, Sir. I only want to point out.....

Mr. Speaker: He does not want to make a speech nor does he want to put a question. What is he going to do then?

Shri Bade: Shri Motiram Bora, who was the Revenue Minister, alleges that some ministers are calling meetings of Mullas and Moulvis in Assam. That is the allegation made in the *Hindusthan Standard* of the 27th.

Mr. Speaker: He may put his question.

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना यह है कि १७ जून के हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड में उन आरोपों की मांग की गई थी,जो कि डा०मोतीराम बोरा ने लगाये थे । डा० मोतीराम बोरा असम के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं । उन्होंने कहा था कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति सरकार के जिम्मेदार पदों पर आगये हैं, जो कि दिन को तो कांग्रेसी रहते हैं और रात को मुल्लाओं और मौलवियों की सीक्रेट मीटिंग्ज में जाते हैं और असम में आने वाले लोगों की मदद करते हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शासन ने उन एलीगेशन्ज की तरफ़ लक्ष्य किया है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member there may also put a question.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know from the Government what steps have been taken so that Indian Muslims may not be harassed in the name of infiltration into Assam?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members of this House and the other House are keenly interested in this question, and rightly so.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : माननीय मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य हिन्दी में होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को कैसे कह सकता हूं ?

श्री बड़े : कुछ सदस्यों की समझ में नहीं आता है ।

श्री बागड़ी : साथ-साथ उस को ट्रांस्लेट करते जाना चाहिए ।

Shri Datar: It is clear from the fact that during the last month or so during this Season in both the Houses of Parliament about 12 or more questions, Starred and nstarred, have been asked and answered by Government in this respect. Therefore, I am prepared to place certain material before the hon. House with a view to ease their misgivings.

In the first place, before I deal with the various points, I should like to point out to the hon. Mover of this discussion that he need not have brought in certain names, especially of the Ministers in the Assam Ministry. It is a very delicate question, and when such allegations are made....

Mr. Speaker: In the case of one he was referring to the statements that he had made on the floor of the House, and therefore, I did not object.

Shri Datar: I can have no objection provided statements are referred to and statements are criticised.

Shri Hem Barua: Ministers are not impersonal beings.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are not officers of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Ministers also should not be referred to, but because he was referring to certain statements I did not stop him.

Shri Datar: May I point out in this connection, without dealing with it at great length, that this question was discussed in the Assam Legislative Assembly, if I mistake not, for full there days, and all the points were answered by the Chief Minister of Assam. Therein he has clearly pointed out that they are aware of the position created by this large-scale infiltration and that they are taking proper and vigorous steps for doing what is essential in this respect. Therefore, before I further deal with the points raised by my hon. friends, I would assure this House that the Government of India is also interested in seeing to it that such illegal infiltration.

[Shri Datar]

does not occur at all. It has been checked to a certain extent during the last few years.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To what extent?

Shri Datar: Illegal infiltration has been arrested to a certain extent during the last few years. I have not got the figures so far as the years are concerned, but I may point out that the Government of India are actually helping the State Government of Assam for tightening the border. Assam has a total border of over 600 miles. A number of check-posts and out-posts have already been established. In addition to this long border, we should also understand that there are dense forests and, therefore, sometimes it becomes difficult to find out exactly when a person enters India in an illegal manner.

Shri Hem Barua: He does not enter through the forests, he enters through villages.

Shri Datar: Therefore, the Government of India have been helping the State Government financially with a view to increasing the number of check-posts, with a view to seeing that detection is effective and with a view also to remove or expel all those persons.

So far as the actual figure is concerned, I would point out the present position. The population of Assam in 1951, according to the census then held, was 88,30,732. Now, in the 1961 census, the figure is—it has yet to be finally verified—1,18,60,059. That is to say, so far as Assam is concerned, the total increase is 34·42 per cent.

Shri Hem Barua: Highest in India.

Shri Datar: The Hindu population has increased by 33·94 per cent while the Muslim population has increased by 38·56 per cent. Therefore, the total increase in the population of Muslims was about seven lakhs and odd. Certain usual causes for increase in population were taken into account, and some, of them have been referred to by the hon. Member. Taking 25 per cent as the normal increase in respect of the population within the course of a decade, it is found that after taking into account . . .

Mr. Speaker: Assam is growing faster than the other States.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is very prosperous. It is sign of prosperity.

Shri Datar: The population during the various decades was taken into account. Therefore, it was held there was an above-the-naormal increase in population, and a number of causes were considered. When this question was brought to our notice by some hon. Members, also independently, we requested the State Government to go into the whole question as carefully as possible. Here I might also point out that there are certain legitimate reasons for the increase in population. Assam, as my hon. friend, is aware, is gradually rising industrially also, very big things are being done there and the tea gardens are also there . . .

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very convenient plea.

Shri Vishram Prasad: At the same time, floods also.

Shri Datar:.... and, to a certain extent, there has been some immigration from other parts of India. After looking into all these circumstances, Government felt that at least with regard to the figure between 2,50,000 and 3,00,000 none of these causes could be considered as constituting a reasonable rate of increase. That is the reason why, after the enquiry was made by the Assam Government, the Government of India have tentatively come to the conclusion, in concurrence with the State Govern-

ment, that the population of 2,50,000 to 3,00,000 is due to illegal infiltration during the period of the last ten years. Therefore, this population has to be taken into account. These are the various circumstances that the Government took into account. Therefore, Government are anxious that this population goes out as early as possible.

Apart from this figure of 2,50,000 to 3,00,000 as constituting the total illegal infiltration, Government also have been taking certain vigorous steps under the various Acts, like the Foreigners Act. According to this, as the figures which I gave in this House will show, 30,000 people have been proceeded against, convicted and then expelled from India. That also should be noted. 33,000 is the figure. Legal action was taken against them and ultimately they were expelled from India.

Shri Basumatari: From the whole of India or only from Assam?

Shri Datar: I am speaking only of Assam. There are three or four areas of the eastern States for which also the figures have been given by us. But I am speaking only with respect to Assam and am trying to point out to the hon. Member that the Government have been taking certain action.

The question that arises is whether this population of 2,50,000 or so should immediately be expelled. That was the question which arose before Government. Who exactly these persons are has also to be found out. The courts have to be satisfied if prosecutions were to be launched against them. Therefore what Government thought was that they would lay down a programme of action according to which those who have recently come to India in an illegal manner ought to be expelled immediately. Therefore I would assure the House that the Government have a phased programme of getting rid of this large class of illegal infiltrants as early as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister said 'phased programme'. Spread over how many years?

Shri Datar: Not a number of years; only extending over a few months or a year or so, in the immediate future.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why did the hon. Prime Minister change the policy announced by the hon. Home Minister in the last session?

Shri Datar: I myself raised this question on human grounds and not out of any sense of fear or on account of any threat by Pakistan Government or by others. The Government came to the conclusion that these illegal infiltrants should be expelled as early as possible but, as I stated, according to a phased programme in the immediate future.

Shri Hem Barua: But the hon. Prime Minister did not say like that.. (*Interruption*). The hon. Prime Minister said that he wanted to resolve tension..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the hon. Home Minister explain when he is here in the House. Why should he hide behind the junior Minister?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister who is in charge is giving the answer.

Shri Datar: In this House we answered the question. But it has certain human aspects also which have to be taken into consideration. Therefore it was felt that it would be inhuman to drive out all these people immediately. The first step that is to be taken is to find out who these people are that form the population of illegal infiltrants of 2,50,000 to 3,00,000. Then, Government are aware of what necessary action has to be taken in this respect.

May I point out one more point in this connection?

श्री बागड़ी : हक चौधरी जो है, उसके खिलाफ भी कुछ एक्शन ले रहे हैं क्या ?

Shri Datar: I have given figures to show that in Assam in the month of July a large number of people were actually prosecuted, got convicted and expelled. Therefore it would not be proper to say that Government are bowing to a policy of fear or threat at the instance of some other nation. That is not the policy that the Government are following. But Government are anxious, as an hon. Member here rightly pointed out, that while we are anxious to expel those who have illegally entered into India and are staying here, we must also be careful to see to it that the indigenous Muslim population is not harassed at all.

Shri Basumatari: If there is no identity card, how can you identify them?

Shri Datar: Therefore Government are considering what steps exactly should be taken in this respect. They would do so in consultation with the Assam Government.

श्री बागड़ी : पाकिस्तानी जासूसों के बारे में भी तो कुछ कहिये ।

Shri Datar: The Assam Government are fully seized of this problem. The hon. Member raised a number of points and I might say that the Government of Assam are taking all necessary steps in as vigorous a manner as possible and the Government of India are also helping them financially. Therefore, there is no need for this House to have any misgiving on this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to permit the Home Minister to add something to the statement of the Junior Minister?

Mr. Speaker: I am going to add, on account of human consideration that we have been here so long, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

13·31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday September 6, 1962/Bhadra 15, 1884 (Saka).

[*Wednesday, September 5, 1962/Bhadra 14, 1884 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

MEMBERS SWORN 6003

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6003—40

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
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792	Vaccination	6007—10
793	Association of workers' representatives with enquiries into Railway accidents	6010—13
793-A	Standard size of plots for loading goods on Northern Railway	6013—14
794	Foreign exchange for purchase of ships	6014—18
797	Non-selling of tickets at Mahendrughat	6018—20
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799	Milk purchased from Rajasthan	6022—26
800	Posting of policemen at level-crossings	6027—33
801	Supply of Railway equipment by British firm	6033—34
802	Supply of electric locomotives by Japanese firm	6034—37
803	Construction of new vessels	6037—38
804	Community Development	6038—40

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6040—6141

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795	Agricultural cess	6040—42
796	Printing of Air India brochure in Japan	6041—42
804-A	Japanese style gardens in New Delhi	6042
805	Effect of foreign travel on Air India	6042—43
806	Export of raw sugar	6043
807	Export of sugar to Nepal	6043—44
808	Kosi Dam works	6044—45
809	Fall in Jamuna water level at Delhi	6045—46
810	P. & T. Board	6046—47
811	P. & T. Adivisory Committee	6047
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

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813	Radio licences	6048
814	Export of rice	6048—49
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816	Bhakra generating capacity	6049—50
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819	Tele-communication between Calcutta and Delhi	6051

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2262	Godown in Calcutta	6052
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2264	Level-crossings in Lucknow division	6053
2265	Rigs purchased by Andhra Pradesh	6053—54
2266	Additional trains for Andhra Pradesh	6054
2267	National Highways in Andhra Pradesh	6054—55
2268	Madras-Calcutta road	6055—56
2269	Roads of Inter-State and economic importance in Andhra	6056
2270	P. and T. quarters	6056—57
2271	Sites for P. and T. buildings	6057
2272	P. and T. buildings	6058
2273	Telephone Exchange at Pulivendala	6058—59
2274	Mental health in Punjab	6059
2275	Tube wells in Punjab	6060
2276	Construction of a bridge near Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi	6060—61
2277	Wagon breaking cases on Railways	6061—62
2278	Research-*cum*-Testing Centres for agricultural implements	6062
2279	Central Institute of Pedology and Soil Mechanics	6062—63
2280	Fellowship for Post-matric studies in agriculture	6063

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2281	Agricultral instructional Films	6063–64
2282	Rural electrification in Orissa	6064
2283	Irrigation in Orissa	6064–65
2284	Model and Vital Statistical Unit, Nagpur	6065
2285	Branch Post Office in Bikrampur	6065–66
2286	Flood control in Madras State	6066
2287	Irrigation and Power Schemes in Madras	6067
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2290	Class IV P. and T. employees	6068
2291	Road between Narnaul and Singhane	6069
2292	Target of agricultural schemes	6069–70
2293	Excavation of Lower Damodar river n West Bengal	6070
2294	Soil conservation	6070—72
2295	Power production in Orissa	6072
2296	Transplantation of dog's eye into blingd man	6072–73
2297	Spurious drugs	6073—76
2298	Measures to increase agricultural production	6076—78
2299	Demurrage charges for parcels at Bareilly junction	6078
2300	Misappropriation of cement bags in Supervisor's workshop at Kotah	6078–79
2301	Development of areas around the capital	6079–80
2302	Sale of milk powder in Manipur	6080–81
2303	Sheep breeding centres in U.P.	6081–82
2304	Drug addicts in Calcutta	6081–83
2305	Sharing of river waters	6083
2306	Tehsil Cooperatives in Himachal Pradesh	6083–84
2307	Construction of roads in Himachal Pradesh	6084
2308	Earthquake in U. P.	6085
2309	Commemoration stamps	6085–86
2310	Avenues of promotion for Class IV Railway employees	6086
2311	Cartage charges by City Booking Agent, Subzimandi. Delhi.	6086–87
2312	Appointment of Scheduled Castes in Northern Railway	6087
2313	Publication of Railway Service Commission notices in Oriya Newspapers	6087–88
2314	Railway subsidised hostel at Cuttack	6088
2315	Food poisining cases in Assam	6088–89
2316	Adsali plantation	6089–90
2317	Production of sugarcane in U.P and Bihar.	6091
2318	Timings of C. H. S. dispensaries	6092
2319	Industrial Units for manufacturing Vanaspati	6092–93
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2324	Damage to cultivable lands by dams	6095–96
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2330	Hyderabad Vijayawada Highway	6101
2331	Saraswati Irrigation Scheme	6101–02
2332	Floods in Yamuna at Delhi	6102
2333	Promotion of S. Cs. and S. Ts. in Railways	6103
2334	Zund-Kandla Railway line	6104
2335	Signal post within Mehamdabad Railway yard	6104

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
2336	Reducing of time for wagon clearance	6104–05
2337	Doctors and hospitals in Delhi	6105
2338	Electricity generation in the country	6106
2339	Air traffic	6106
2340	Thermal Units in private sector	6107
2341	P. and T. Offices in Himachal Pradesh	6107—09
2342	Import of diesel locos	6109
2343	Bridge over Sutlej in Himachal Pradesh	6109
2344	New Railway lines for export of iron ores	6110
2345	Loss of insured parcels	6111
2346	Messages lost in Overseas Communications	6111–12
2347	Flood relief in Assam and Bihar	6112–13
2348	P. and T. buildings	6113
2349	Concrete sleepers	6113–14
2350	Kandla Port	6114–15
2351	Engineering Supervisors in Posts and Telegraphs	6115–16
2352	Goods traffic	6116
2353	Railway lines in U.P. in Third Plan	6161–17
2354	Meeting of anti-malaria authorities	6117—25
2355	Supervision of new signal cabins by porters	6125
2356	Freight on empty tins	6125-26
2357	Sub-letting of Canteens on S.E. Railway	6126
2358	Air India	6126–27
2359	Grant to Indian Society of Agricultural Economics Bombay	6127–28
2360	Night Air Mail Service	6128–29
2361	Floods in Maharashtra	6129
2362	Production of Kuth	6129–30
2363	Central Dairy College, Karnal	6130
2364	Damage to Railways due to floods in Assam	6130
2365	Bogus Money Orders	6131
2366	Katakhal Hailakandi Railway line	6131–32
2368	Medical colleges	6632–33
2369	M.B.B.S. Course	6133–34
2370	Telephone Exchange, Mysore	6134
2371	Badagara Pier in Kerala	6134–35
2371-A	Association for moral and social hygience in India	6135
2371-B	Paradip Port	6135–36
2371-C	School Health Services	6136
2371-D	Central Medico-legal Institute	6136–37
2371-E	Cow Breeding Centres in Delhi	6137–38
2371-F	Delhi Traffic Signals	6138–39
2371-G	Street Light on Ring Road	6139–40
2371-H	Radio sets	6140
2371-I	Vibrator machine	6140–41
2371-J	Minor irrigation in Maharashtra State	6141

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . 6142

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Assam Rifles (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . 6142

Eighth Report was presented

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER

Shri B. N. Mandal was suspended from the service of the House for the remaining period of the session.

BILLS PASSED . . . 6146—6227

(1) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. (Shri Hajarnavis) moved for the consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.

(2) The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy) moved fo

COLUMNS

BILLS PASSED—*contd*

consideration of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

MOTION *RE* CONCURRENCE IN THE RECOMMENDATION OF RAJYA SABHA ADOPTED . . 6227—33

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra moved for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Limitation Bill to a Joint Committee of the Houses. The motion was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . . . 6234—6312

Shri Mani Ram Bagri raised a discussion on the situation arising out of floods in Assam Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 27th August, 1962. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

INTIMATION *RE* ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER . . . 6313

The Speaker informed the House that he had received intimation from the Magistrate, First Class, Purulia, that Shri Bhajahari Mahato Member Lok Sabha, was taken into custody on the 30th July, 1962, under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and was released on bail on the 4th August, 1962.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . . 6313—30

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 13th August, 1962 to Starred Question No. 232 regarding Pakistani infiltration in Assam Shri B. N. Datar replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1962/ BHADRA 15, 1884 (*SAKA*)

Discussion on motion *re* Report of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission.

GMGIPND—LS II—1761 (Ai) LS—25-9-62—900.