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Tuesday, August 13, 1963
Sravana 22, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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Alphabetical List of Members

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E

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F

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H—contd.

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R—contd.

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 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
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 Roy, Dr. Saradish (Katwa).
 Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

S

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 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).
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 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chatrapur).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahana-bad).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).

S—contd.

Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta East).
 Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta North West).
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 Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).
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 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Shri Anant Prasad (Buxar).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasane-higat).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargabn).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandy).
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).
 Shrimati, Dr. K. L. (Bhilwara).
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Kai-pur).
 Shyamshah, Shri Lal (Chanda).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajhar).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamaraja-nagar).
 Sidheswar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).

S—contd.

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzafarpur).
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajganj).
 Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).
 Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Midnapore).
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narayan (Sundergarh).
 Singhi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).
 Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr).
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh (Natavarinh (Kaira).
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).
 Subharaman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Surindra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).
 Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongole).
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).
 Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).
 Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swll, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Thengondar, Shri Gopalsamy (Nagapattinam).
 Thevar, Shri U. Muthuramalinga (Aruppukottai).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Chatampur).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdoi).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittor-garh).
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvalla).
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).

V—contd.

Verma, Shri Krishna Kunwar (Sultapur).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshiarpur).
 Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar (Visakhapatnam).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).

W—contd.

Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Samarhi).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
 Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).
 Yusuf, Shri Mohammad (Siwan).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy

Shri Thirumala Rao

Shri R. K. Khadilkar

Dr. Sarojani Mahishi.

Secretary

Shri M. N. Kaul, Barrister-at-Law

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6. Shri Priya Gupta
7. Shri Kapur Singh
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9. Shri Maheswar Naik
10. Shri Ananda Nambiar
11. Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel
12. Shri Shivram Rango Rane
13. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
14. Shri Sinhasan Singh
15. Shri N. M. R. Subbaraman.

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8. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai
9. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur
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11. Shri Maheswar Naik
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13. Shri Asoke K. Sen
14. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
15. Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik.

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3. Shri Bateshwar Singh
4. Shri Onkarlal Berwa
5. Shri Tulshidas Jadhav
6. Shri Yogendra Jha

7. Shrimati Subhadra Joshi
8. Shri L. D. Kotoki
9. Shri P. Kunhan
10. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
11. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena
12. Shri Man Singh P. Patel
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15. Shri T. Abdul Wahid.

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11. Shri Yogendra Jha
12. Shri Anand Chandra Joshi
13. Shri M. Malaichami
14. Shri Manabendra Shah
15. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
16. Shri K. L. More
17. Shri Shankarrao Shantaram More
18. Shri D. J. Naik
19. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair
20. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
21. Shri Tika Ram Paliwal
22. Shri Naval Prabhakar
23. Shri K. Rajaram
- 24.
25. Shri Bishwanath Roy
26. Shri Rameshwar Sahu
27. Shri Diwan Chand Sharma
28. Shri Hari Charan Soy
29. Shri Tekur Subramanyam
30. Shri N. M. Wadiwa.

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3. Shri Buta Singh
4. Shrimati Zohraben Akbarbhai Chavda
5. Shri R. Mathu Gounder
6. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta
7. Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai
8. Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy
9. Shri Sadhu Ram
10. Shri H. Siddananjappa
11. Shri Ajit Pratap Singh
12. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha
13. Shri Sumat Prasad
14. Shri Sivamurthi Swami
15. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka

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4. Shri Chuni Lal
5. Shrimati Gayatri Devi
6. Shri J. N. Hazarika
7. Shri Narayan Sadova Kajrolkar
8. Shri P. Muthiah
9. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
10. Shri S. B. Patil
11. Shri Rameshwaranand
12. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
13. Shri Hari Charan Soy
14. Shri Ram Sahai Tiwary.
15. Shri Bhishma Prasad Yadava

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5. Shri Ansar Harvani
6. Shri Hem Raj
7. Shri Tulshidas Jadhav
8. Dr. P. Mandal
9. Shri P. Muthiah
10. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey
11. Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai
12. Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
13. Shri Pravinsinh Natvarsinh Solanki

14. Shri R. Umanath
15. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav

Committee on Public Accounts (1963-64)

Lok Sabha

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4. Shri Bhakt Darshan
5. Shri F. P. Gaekwad
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7. Sardar Kapur Singh
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9. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
10. Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra
11. Dr. Ranen Sen
12. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
13. Shri Ravindra Varma
14. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah
15. Shri Vishram Prasad

Rajya Sabha

16. Shrimati K. Bharathi
- 17
18. Shrimati Maya Devi Chetry
19. Shri B. D. Khobragade
20. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
21. Shri S. D. Patil
22. Shri Sadiq Ali.

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7. Shri Harish Chandra Heda
8. Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar
9. Shri R. R. Morarka
10. Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy
11. Shri H. Siddananjappa
12. Dr. L. M. Singhvi
13. Shri M. P. Swamy
14. Shri Mahavir Tyagi
15. Shri N. M. Wadiwa.

House Committee

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2. Shri Panna Lal Barupal
3. Shri Bhakt Darshan
4. Shri S. Hansda
5. Shri Lahri Singh
6. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
7. Shri Mohan Swarup
8. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair
9. Shri S. K. Paramasivan
10. Shri Rajeshwar Patel
11. Shrimati Renuka Ray
12. Shri Pravinsinh Natavarsinh Solanki

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3. Shri M. L. Dwivedi
4. Shri N. R. Ghosh
5. Shri P. K. Ghosh
6. Shri M. M. Haq
7. Shri Harish Chandra Heda
8. Shri Paresh Nath Kayal
9. Shri Jaswantraj Mehta
10. Shri Yuveraj Dutta Singh

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri G. Rajagopalan
12. Shri Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
13. Shri Hira Vallabha Tripathi
14. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy
15. Shri Lokenath Misra.

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2. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
3. Shri P. K. Ghosh
4. Shri S. Hansda
5. Shri Ananda Nambiar
6. Shri D. D. Puri
7. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao
8. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
9. Shri Sinhasan Singh
10. Shri N. M. Wadiwa

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri S. M. Ghose
12. Shri A. D. Mani
13. Shri M. Govinda Reddy
14. Shri S. Channa Reddy
15. Kumari Shanta Vasishth

Rules Committee

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3. Shri Ramchandra Vithal Bade
4. Shri Laxmi Narayan Bhanja Deo
5. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty
6. Shri Govind Hari Deshpande
7. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath
8. Shri Karni Singhji
9. Shri F. H. Mohsin
10. Dr. Rajendra Kohar
11. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi
12. Shri K. C. Sharma
13. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha
14. Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar
15. Shri Radhelal Vyas.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Finance—Shri Morarji R. Desai.

Minister of Transport and Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Planning and Labour & Employment—Shri Gulerilal Nanda.

Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Railways—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri S. K. Patil.

Minister of Law—Shri Asoke K. Sen.

Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

Minister of Information & Broadcasting—Dr. B. Gopala Reddi.

Minister of Steel & Heavy Industries—Shri C. Subramaniam.

Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs—Shri Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of Works, Housing & Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna

Minister of International Trade—Shri Manubhai Shah.

Minister of Industry—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport & Communications—
Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri S. K. Dey.

Minister of Health—Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination—
Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.

Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence—Shri K. Raghuramaiah.

Minister of Mines & Fuel—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.

Minister of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs—Dr. M. M. Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Shri A. M. Thomas.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance—Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation—Shri P. S. Naskar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shrimati Soundaram Rama-chandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health—Dr. D. S. Raju.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri Bibudhendra Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport & Communications—Shri B. Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries—Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment—Shri R. K. Malaviya.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Shinde.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri D. Ering.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri S. C. Jamir.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri S. A. Mehdhi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel—Shri Dodda Thimmaiah.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education—Shri M. R. Krishna.

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 13, 1963/Sravana 22,
1885 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBERS SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the names of the Members who have come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution and then the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may introduce the Members to the House.

Secretary: Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi who has been returned from the Raipur constituency of Madhya Pradesh in the vacancy caused by the death of Shrimati Kesar Kumari Devi.

Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi (Raipur).

Secretary: Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shri J. B. Kripalani who has been returned from the Amroha constituency of Uttar Pradesh in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Hifzur Rahman.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha)

Secretary: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who has been returned from the Farrukhabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Mulchand Dube.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शपथ लेने से पहले आप मुझे तीन वाक्य कह लेने दीजिये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक आप शपथ न ले तब तक आप इस हाउस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। पहले शपथ ले।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शपथ तो मैं ले लेता हूँ। लेकिन मेरे मन में जो रुकावट है वह मुझ को आप बता लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुकावट का सवाल नहीं है। शपथ जो प्रेस्क्राइब्ड शब्दों में है, जो लिखी हुई है, इसको आप लेने को तैयार हैं। जब आप इसको ले लेंगे और दस्तखत कर देंगे तब आप एक मैम्बर समझे जायेंगे। उस बहत आपको हक पैदा होगा कि जो चाहें कहें।

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (Farrukhabad).

Secretary: Shri Rajdeo Singh.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House, Shri Rajdeo Singh who has been returned from Jaunpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Brahmjeet Singh.

Shri Rajdeo Singh (Jaunpur)

Secretary: Shri M. R. Masani.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House Shri M. R. Masani who has been returned from the Rajkot constituency of Gujarat in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri U. N. Dhebar.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugar

+

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Maniyaganadan:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Koya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sideshwar Prasad:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Bade:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

*1.

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

(a) whether a statement showing the latest position with regard to

stocks of sugar with the mills, its availability in various parts of the country and the price position at different places will be laid on the Table;

(b) whether it is a fact that prices in different parts of the country rose very high during the last three months;

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(d) how far the steps taken by the Centre and the States proved effective?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Position of stocks and availability of sugar with factories in different parts of the country on 31st July, 1963 and the price position at different places are given in two Statements which are laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

State	Quantity (Tonns)
Uttar Pradesh	3,32,866
Bihar	80,764
Assam	1,708
West Bengal	6,013
Punjab	18,850
Orissa	1,652
Rajasthan	4,314
Madhya Pradesh	11,913
Maharashtra	1,45,062
Gujarat	10,177
Pondicherry	2,150
Madras	23,122
Kerala	3,632
Mysore	40,691
Andhra Pradesh	56,785
All India	7,40,279*

*This includes about one lakh tonnes needed for export.

STATEMENT II

Retail Prices of Sugar in Important Markets

(Rs. *nP.* per kilogram)June-July
1963

Delhi .	1.18
Jallundur	1.18
Kanpur	1.16
Indore	1.17
Patna]	1.22
Calcutta	1.22
Bombay .	1.19
Madras .	1.16
Nagpur .	1.24
Bangalore	1.18
Hyderabad	1.18
Ahmedabad	1.24

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Price and distribution of Sugar have been regulated since 17th April, 1963 and the steps taken have mostly proved quite effective in securing an equitable distribution of Sugar throughout the country and controlling the prices.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether in the months of May and June reports were received by the Government that in several parts of the country sugar was not available, or was being sold at very high prices and, if so, from where or from which places these reports were received?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): As my hon. colleague has stated, control was introduced on the 17th April, 1963. Naturally, it took some time for the fresh stock to reach the various destinations. However, there was more than one lakh tons of sugar in the market which could certainly be utilized for the immediate consumption purposes. It is true that there have been some reports of non-availability of sugar in certain places. Whenever difficulties

have been pointed out to us we have made immediate arrangements in the matter of movement of sugar by train etc.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Government have suggested to the various State Governments the adoption of suitable schemes so that such conditions may not arise in future?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question of distribution has been left mostly to the State Government. All the same, we have given general indications as to how the distribution should be effected. Now in most of the States retail distribution is being done by identity cards, especially in urban areas. So, now the distribution machinery is functioning more or less satisfactorily.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that while every effort is being made for the proper supply and distribution of sugar in big cities and towns, no adequate arrangements have been made in the villages with the result that a large number of village people have either to go without sugar or they have to pay higher price for it in the black market....

Mr. Speaker: No inferences or arguments need be imported into the supplementaries. Questions should be straight, short and simple.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I will straightaway put the question. What steps are being taken by the Central Government to remove the disparity between the rural and urban areas in the matter of supply and distribution of sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The quotas that are being allocated to the various areas are based on the quotas that were given in the latter part of the previous control period, i.e., September 1961 and the previous months. It is true that some distinction is being made by some State Governments between urban areas and mofussil

areas because, naturally, in the urban areas the consumption of sugar is more. Whatever it is, it is a matter for the State Government to decide within the quotas we have allocated to them. The quotas we have now allocated are quite adequate and we hope that they will meet the requirements.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In spite of the action taken by Government, sugar is either not available or is available with difficulty. Therefore, what measures are still under the contemplation of Government to make sugar available to all in the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I may take the House into confidence in this matter. According to the statement that we have laid on the Table of the House, for the next three months we have a stock of about 7.40 lakh tons. Then, within the next two months, with the short duration crop in the South we will be producing another 60,000 to 65,000 tons. So, in all, we would be having about 8 lakhs tons out of which we will have to export about one lakh tons. So, we have 7 lakh tons left with us for the three months of August, September and October, or more than 2 lakh tons per month. I think it will take care of the normal requirements and also the festival months.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am in the hands of the House. They can decide what they want. Since this issue is coming up before the House in some form or other by way of discussion, we need not take much time now. Further, it will not be possible for me to exhaust all the names, forty or so for one question during the question hour. Therefore, every hon. Member should not insist on having an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The present situation was not before the House when we gave notice of these questions.

Mr. Speaker: What I am saying is that it is likely to come before the House for discussion. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों में प्रोड्यूसर के लिए आधा किलो चीनी तय की गई है और कंज्यूमर के लिए एक किलो चीनी तय की गई है? यदि हाँ तो क्या यह उत्पादक के साथ अन्याय नहीं है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In regard to U.P. the quota is 20,000 tons and that was the quota in September.....

Mr. Speaker: He is asking for an opinion.

श्री सरजु पाण्डेय: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बात की प्रार्थना की है कि चीनी का दाम बढ़ा दिया जाय? यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या हुई?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the increasing of ex-factory prices, I may say that in regard to East U.P., North Bihar and South Bihar, we have made a general increase of Re. 1 per maund; that is, ex-factory prices have been increasing to that extent.

Shri Warior: I want to know what are the States which have asked for more quota and whether the Government is prepared to give more quota to them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In southern States, the situation is satisfactory and they are satisfied with the quota given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the Government is likely to appoint a commission to go into the sugar scandal and, if not, the reasons for the same.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I do not

think there is a scandal and there is no commission to be appointed.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: कृषि मंत्री के इस दृढ़ निश्चय की, जो कि उन्होंने खाद्यान्नों पर कंट्रोल न लगाने के सम्बन्ध में किया है, हृदय से सराना करते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ....

* **प्रध्यक्ष महोदय:** इस कमेन्ट की क्या जरूरत है? आप मवाल पूछिये।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी के सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री महोदय आज संसद के द्वारा यह बतलाने की स्थिति में है कि निकट भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति हो जायेगी जब चीनी के ऊपर से कंट्रोल समाप्त हो जायेगा? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और इस के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल): कंट्रोल तो केवल एक्स फैक्ट्री प्राइस पर है। और चीजों पर कंट्रोल नहीं है। रेगुलेशन वर्गरह हीगा क्योंकि जो बटवारा है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के द्वारा होता है। आइन्दा इस प्रकार का इत्तजाम हो रहा है क्योंकि पूरी चीनी हमारे लिये रहेगी। पांच लाख टन तो हम एक्स्पोर्ट करेंगे क्योंकि चीनी का अच्छा दाम आता है। करीब २ लाख टन का स्टाक हमारे पास रहेगा जिस से कि दो तीन बर्षों में स्टाक पांच लाख टन तक बढ़ जाये ताकि प्राइस ऊपर न चढ़ सके।

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know whether the system of distribution in all the States is the same and whether the Central Government is exercising any control over the system of distribution?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as the question of distribution of any food-stuffs is concerned, it is impossible for the Government of India to take any responsibility of it because these things have got to be distributed to millions of people. We have got to

use the machinery of the State and we give general instructions. Within the framework of those instructions, it is the duty of the State Governments to do it.

Fertilizer Distribution Corporation

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*	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Shri Bishanchander Seth:
	Shri Yashpal Singh:
	Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
	Shri Basumatari:

*	Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
	Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether any scheme for the formation of a fertilizer distribution corporation has been accepted in principle; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Fertilizer Marketing Corporation is under consideration. The main features of the scheme will be known only after the scheme is finalised.

श्री राम सुभग सिंह: जब फॉटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन पहले से है तो फिर नया फॉटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: फॉटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन पहले से नहीं है। जो फॉटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन है वह उस के उत्पादन की देख रेख करता है। दूसरे एक है खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में सेंट्रल फॉटिलाइजर पूल। इस सेंट्रल फॉटिलाइजर पूल के द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के फॉटिलाइजर की खरीद होती है और उस का वितरण होता है।

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया: क्या यह ठीक है कि आज देश में जो फॉटिलाइजर का उत्पादन होता है वह आवश्यकता से कम है? अगर

हाँ, तो जो फटिलाइजर का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होगा वह किस प्रकार से किया जायेगा जिसमें प्रागे चल कर शिकायत न हो।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में अभी भी फटिलाइजर के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा फटिलाइजर का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के द्वारा किया जाता है, और राज्यों में सहकारी समितियां अधिकांश रूप से उस का वितरण करती हैं। सन् १९६५-६६ तक नाइट्रोजन के टर्म्स में द लाख टन फटिलाइजर पैदा किया जाने वाला था, लेकिन अभी जो स्थिति है उस में केवल पांच लाख टन पैदा किये जाने की उम्मीद है। इस के बावजूद भी उस के वितरण में कोई शिकायत नहीं है जिस की माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what has motivated the Government to form this Corporation and how long it will take to finalise all the primary things?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are not in a hurry to set up the Corporation because we shall have to examine so many aspects before taking any final decision. But the main thing that has caused this type of thinking is that we are producing different types of fertilisers and even this year we imported fertiliser worth Rs. 25 crores and next year there is a plan to import fertiliser worth about Rs. 35 crores. So, when we are going to handle a commodity which is a very vital one and which is going to be of great value, it is necessary that some commercial aspects of the matter should also be considered. We are thinking in those terms. But we shall have to consult the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry, etc. for arriving at a final conclusion.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना का सूत्रपात्र किसने किया था, मंत्रालय ने या किसी और

संस्था ने? यदि किसी और संस्था ने किया था तो उस में क्या सुझाव दिये गये थे?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : सुझाव यह था कि एक कमेटी बने और वह फटिलाइजर के वितरण के बारे में देख रेख करे कि क्या स्थिति है। तो उस ने जो रिपोर्ट दी वह खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी। उस ने रिपोर्ट दी कि बहुत होता यदि एक कारपोरेशन बनाया जाता जो कि कामर्शल डंग से इस के वितरण को कर सकता। मगर बनाने के पहले भी काफी सोच विचार हम लोग कर रहे हैं। इस के पहले कि वह बन जाये, इस डिपार्टमेंट को भी काफी एकिवाइज किया गया है और इसका एक्सटेंशन कर के इस के वितरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस फटिलाइजर के वितरण से पहले स्वायेल टेस्टिंग डिपार्टमेंट से कोई सलाह ली गई थी। यदि नहीं तो किन्हीं स्टेट्स में तो दैर लग गये और किन्हीं में स्केर्पर्सटी रह गई, इस की क्या वजह है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्वायेल टेस्टिंग का काम बहुत तेजी से चलाने का विचार है। अब भी २४ स्वायेल टेस्टिंग लेबोरेटरीज कायम की गई है। जितने कृषि कालेज या यूनिवर्सिटीज बढ़ती जायेंगी उतनी ही ज्यादा स्वायेल टेस्टिंग लेबोरेटरीज बढ़ेंगी। और स्वायेलइजर के अलग अलग प्रकार के बारे में जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इससे पहले क्या किया तो मैं कि ना चाहता हूँ कि वह भी किया गया। सारे भारत की जमीन जो है उस की देख रेख की गई है कि किस प्रकार के फटिलाइजर की किस हूँके में जरूरत है। लेकिन आप जानते ही हैं कि वैज्ञानिक बातों के बारे के लिये हर कोई की टेस्टिंग की जरूरत होगी। उस को बल्कि बड़े पैमाने पर अभी नहीं कर सकते हैं पर आगे करना पड़ेगा।

श्री कक्षवायः मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कितनी पूँजी लगाई जायेगी और इसके मुख्य मुख्य स्थान किन किन राज्यों में होंगे?

डॉ. राम सुभग सिंहः मध्य प्रदेश में जहां से कि माननीय सदस्य आते हैं एक फॉटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री बनाने की वात है। लेकिन पूँजी का वितरण किस प्रकार होगा यह मैं आर्भी नहीं दे गूँगा।

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether, as a result of the proposed formation of the Fertiliser distribution corporation, the prices of fertilisers would be increased and whether it will be kept in mind that the need for reducing price is necessary rather than seeing this rise in the price of fertilisers?

Mr. Speaker: The first part is a question and the second part is a suggestion.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the price of fertiliser, we are not proposing to increase because that is a commodity which is very much needed for increasing our agricultural production. In fact, last year, we reduced the price of Calcium ammonium nitrate to Rs. 278 per tonne and there is a margin of Rs. 52 between the pool price of Calcium Ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know whether, before finally deciding upon the Government controlled marketing Board, any consideration was given to the setting up of a National co-operative federation of farmers for this distribution since it is our policy to encourage co-operation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): So far as control is concerned, it cannot be handed over to anybody else.

Shri D. P. Deshmukh: Not control, I referred to distribution only.

Shri S. K. Patil: Government would do it. Surely, if such a federation comes into being they can have preferential treatment over others.

Scarcity of Rice

Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Warior:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Heda:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the large scale scarcity of rice in the rice eating areas of Assam, West Bengal and other adjoining areas in May this year;

(b) whether Government have gone into the causes of this scarcity, and if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle and improve the situation and the latest position obtaining?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The

market availabilities of rice in Assam, West Bengal and other adjoining areas after the first quarter of this year started getting less. This was due to a short-fall in the production of rice in these States during the 1962-63 season.

(c) The distribution of foodgrains (both rice and wheat) at subsidized rates through fair price shops has been liberalized and the number of fair price shops has been increased where necessary. The State Governments have also been advised to take suitable action against foodgrains dealers found profiteering or hoarding stocks. There have been indications during the last several weeks of a stabilising or declining trend in prices of foodgrains in this area.

Shri P. C. Borooh: What amount of rice was asked for by the Government of Assam from the Central Government and is it a fact that more than 50 per cent of the demand remains as yet unsatisfied; if so, what action do Government propose to take to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The assumption of the hon. Member is not correct. We have so far supplied 40,300 tons of rice to Assam. On the 2nd August, that is, last week, an assessment of the requirements of Assam was made. They had said that they would require a further quantity of 54,000 tons and if it becomes necessary that the entire quantity is to be made available, we will make it available.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether in view of the widespread scarcity of rice in the country the Planning Commission proposes to have a PL agreement for rice instead of for wheat as has been asked for by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture? Has Government come to any decision about that?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The general situation of rice is that in two of our

surplus States, namely, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there has been a shortfall of a million and half tons and that shortfall cannot be made good by any magic. Therefore there is bound to be some type of a toughness during the next one or two months until the new crop comes. Therefore along with rice sometimes we give wheat because there should not be conditions in which a famine can occur. But until the new crop comes, nothing better can be done.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि चावल का बफर स्टॉक टाइम पर नहीं आ सका इसलिए स्कारसिटी हुई?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was no question of a buffer stock of rice so far. This idea came and it was to establish that buffer stock of 2 million tons of rice that I had been going to certain countries and trying to have it until we are able to have it by our internal procurement which would take a long time. But the difficulty is immediate and it has got to be met by immediate measures. But that stock has not yet come.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government have taken any effective steps towards the modification of the food habits of the people of the rice-consuming areas by popularising wheat and some other grains?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is being popularised. For example, the State of West Bengal may be consuming about a million tons this year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the reaction of the hon. Food Minister to the building up of a buffer stock for rice from the stocks which are available within the market and is it true that there is a conflict of opinion between the Planning Commission and himself?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know what is the Planning Commission and the Ministry. I am responsible for the action of my Ministry. So far as the

building up of the buffer stock from internal procurement is concerned, it will take time. As I have said again and again, when there is a scarcity, you do not build a buffer stock or something out of nothing. Therefore in order to obviate the immediate danger, we have got to do it by taking it from outside. But rice is not in abundance anywhere in the world. It is not like wheat; it is a commodity that is scarce everywhere. Therefore this has got to be done so that we are not caught napping until we build up a buffer stock from our internal procurement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the gap between the production of rice in the country and the needs of the country and how is the hon. Minister trying to fill up that gap?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a larger question. I will answer it in the debate some time. It will take another ten years even to know what the consumption of a particular commodity in this country is because our consumption pattern is fast changing. People are changing their habits. They are eating more and nicer type of stuff....(Interruption). It will take time.

श्री प्रिय गुप्ता : आधा पेट खाते हैं

It is an objectionable statement.

Shri S. K. Patil: When I say 'nicer stuff' I mean that from coarse grains we are positively changing to rice etc. which is a good sign.

Shri Priya Gupta: I take objection to it.....(interruption).

श्री प्रिय गुप्ता : क्या बात कर रहे हैं !
दस साल लगेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Will he continue interrupting in this manner?

Shri Priya Gupta: Why is he giving replies that way? He says that people eat good quality stuff.

Mr. Speaker: Would he not sit down?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am sitting....(Interruption). The hon. Minister is taking a cloak for his failure. It is a serious matter.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is very objectionable that the hon. Member continues to talk even after he has sat down.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the act that coarse rice is selling at Rs. 35 per maund and fine rice at 85 per maund in Assam and West Bengal, may I know whether Government have imposed any price ceiling or propose to impose any, and if they have imposed a price ceiling, may I know the results thereof?

Shri S. K. Patil: In a situation like this, Government can only be responsible—because it is in their power—to open fair price shops through which they are selling the rice, the price at these fair price shops being uniform throughout the country. The number of fair price shops has risen from somewhere about 10,000 or 12,000 to somewhere about 53,000 to 54,000 in the country. I have been telling the States that even if they want to open a thousand fair price shops more, I shall give them rice, which I am giving. But, surely, so far as the markets are concerned, in a situation like this, when that commodity does not exist, then surely I cannot be responsible for anything until the new crops come.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Priya Gupta should be relieved of his burden first. Now, Shri Priya Gupta.

Shri Priya Gupta: Why is he giving replies that way? He says that people eat good quality stuff.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now, the hon. Member is entering into an argument.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am putting the question. Kindly allow me to put the question. It is perplexing. His replies are perplexing to me. I represent labour, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help him there; if the replies are perplexing to him, he might put his question which might be clear to me.

Shri Priya Gupta: Would the hon. Minister kindly say whether the rice supplied in the fair price shops is edible at all? And why he supposes that this scarcity is the cause of high price and.....

Mr. Speaker: Now, he is arguing the case. He is entering into an argument. He might only put his supplementary question. I have called him only to put his supplementary question.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am putting the supplementary question. I want to know whether the rice supplied is inedible or not?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is very much edible, and nobody has lost his health on account of that.

Shri Priya Gupta: I would like to give a sample to him.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be no second supplementary question.

Shri Priya Gupta: Will the hon. Minister take a sample of it?

Shri S. K. Patil: Why a sample? The whole of it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Government could not possibly regulate prices, if they rose beyond certain limits. May I know if in view of what has happened in this House over and over again, when Ministers have given assurances regarding holding the price-line, if this statement, this statement is correct?

Mr. Speaker: He is entering into an argument now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: No, Sir. He made a statement which reflected definitely upon the Government's determination not to hold the price-line. Is that in accordance with Government's policy?

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that that reply of the hon. Minister was to my question? I feel that the hon. Minister has pleaded inability to hold the price-line.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: My submission is this. He has pleaded inability.

Mr. Speaker: Can we discuss that inability to hold the price-line in the course of a supplementary question?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: When a Minister of Government and a Cabinet Minister at that, on the first day of the opening of Parliament, makes a statement that Government are unable to hold the price-line in regard to rice, does it not give rise to the right of the Members to hold the Government to its words committed before this House over and over again. And the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister should do some thing about it.

Shri S. K. Patil: I think I have never said....

Mr. Speaker: I have not asked the hon. Minister to reply.

Certainly, if any statement is made by Ministers which is not consistent with the policy that has been laid down or pursued by Government, the Members can hold them responsible. But there are steps that can be taken regularly for that purpose and they are being taken. We are coming to that. So, why should we be in a hurry?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the unsatisfactory progress in internal procurement is due to the unremunerative prices that are being given to the farmers, and if so, what steps Government propose to take to give remunerative prices to the farmers?

Shri S. K. Patil: Procurement has no meaning or very little meaning when we have got a shortfall. Therefore, what little we procure is being added on to the other stock that we have got. Therefore, for another five or six weeks, we are opening more and more fair price shops both in the urban and in the rural areas, and as I said....

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am asking about rice....

Shri Prabhat Kar: In the fair price shops they say that there are no stocks. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mohammad Elias: He makes contradictory statements. Last session, he said that there were adequate stocks. Now he says that there is no such thing....

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members to exercise some restraint. Of course, there are moments for excitement. There may be differences of opinion; also the answer might not be satisfactory. But then proper methods should be adopted, and when supplementaries are asked, it should be in an orderly manner.

Shri Kapur Singh: They have been irritated.

Mr. Speaker: They ought not to be. Politicians have to be thick-skinned.

Shri Daji: In view of the condition mentioned by the hon. Minister, are Government aware that in the surplus State of Madhya Pradesh there is abundance of rice with mill-owners and even the 10 per cent. levy has not been collected? What steps have been taken to collect it and save the rice from going into the black-market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. The levy with regard to the Madhya Pradesh mills is 25 per cent and we have been able to collect most of that. But the production in Madhya Pradesh has fallen down by more than a million tons and we cannot expect that procurement will be more.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Have Government obtained firm estimates of the shortfall in different States, particularly West Bengal? Also have they considered the desirability of advising the State Governments not to come out with different estimates at different times thus creating a psychology of scarcity in the market which affects the availability in the market?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is, in a way, true. I am glad the hon. Member has brought forth this point. In fact, unnecessary scare is also being caused even by these questions. As far as West Bengal is concerned, there has been a fall to the extent of 3-4 lakh tons, but we have been able to make adequate supplies through fair price shops of which there are 11,000 in West Bengal. As far as that State is concerned, the peak level of prices was reached in the second week of July. Now it is two points less and it is the reverse trend, because prices during this peak season tend to rise.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद प्रधान मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्रियों ने कितनी बार—कब कब और किस किस तारीख को—इस बात की घोषणा की है कि खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में देश आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जिस प्रकार की घोषणायें पिछले बर्षों में करते रहे हैं, क्या यह घोषणा भी उसी तरह की होगी।

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० रामसुभग सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने प्रधान मंत्री और खाद्य

मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के इस निश्चय की जो चर्चा की है कि देश खाद्यान्न के विषय में आत्म निभार हो जायेगा, उस के सम्बन्ध में तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना का एक लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है कि दस करोड़ टन खाद्यान्न पैदा किया जाये। उस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की ओर हम लोग बढ़ रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Orissa is said to be a surplus State. May I know what are the reasons for its being in the grip of a difficult situation now. Is it because of the wrong system of procurement or some other reason?

Shri S. K. Patil: Last year Orissa did not remain surplus. It comes once in five or ten years, when the elements are against us. Orissa did suffer as part of it. Therefore, it has not remained a surplus State for that year only. It will be followed by a better year in the next year.

Shri Basumatari: What steps have Government taken to induce people in the rice scarcity areas to take to wheat? There are some areas....

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing. He has already put the question. He need not explain it.

Shri S. K. Patil: We have said that wherever there is a shortfall in rice, we are going to give wheat instead so that there may be a little diversion. But surely nothing would be done which would affect health.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is likelihood of shortage in Madras State, particularly in Tanjore District where only 20,000 acres of Kuruvai crop has been sown whereas over 2 lakh acres are normally sown, and if so, whether Government will take steps to increase its supply to meet the shortage that is expected out of Kuruvai crop?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have no information with regard to shortage of the Kuruvai crop. The monsoon has been delayed a bit in Madras, but I do not think the over-all position has been affected.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The hon. Minister stated that the price of rice has gone down by 2.5 per cent or something, I could not hear. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the retail price has not come down, and it is still at the high level of Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 a maund?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have got figures with me indicating that the wholesale prices are either maintaining a steady trend or showing a decline.

Shri Mohammad Elias: What about retail prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In West Bengal taken as a whole, there has been a reduction of about two points in the last two weeks. For two points per 100 to be reflected in the retail prices would take some time. It cannot be very material.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My question is about retail prices. The consumer is buying at high prices. There has been no reduction. What is the use of quoting to me wholesale prices when the profiteers are eating up that amount?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as West Bengal is concerned, the entire vulnerable population of West Bengal is taken care of. They are being supplied 1 Kilo rice and 1 Kilo wheat every week, and that is sufficient for their requirement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is a completely wrong statement. Cheap rice is not available.

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member is asking what is to be done to see that the lowering of prices in the wholesale market is reflected in the

retail market. The only answer to that now, tomorrow and the day after would be the same, namely opening more fair price shops. There is no other answer.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Cheap rice is not available in the fair price shops.

• **Shri S. K. Patil:** It is available. We are satisfied, and we have no complaint from the State Government that rice is not available in the fair price shop.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले साल बंगाल बिहार, उड़ीसा और आसाम में एक जैसा पानी हुआ और एक जैसा धान हुआ और क्या यह सही है कि बंगाल उड़ीसा और आसाम में चावल ट्रेड बालों ने छिपा कर रखा है, जिस से स्कैसिटी पैदा हो गई है?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to hoarding by the trade, having regard to the returns that we get from the licensed wholesale dealers and the reports of market arrivals, there has not been any undue hoarding on the part of the traders. There are reports that at the producers level some hoarding is being done.

Shri Ranga: Let us get into the proper perspective. Is it not a fact that in most of the other States, barring these two States of Assam and Bengal, which are also very important, the situation is not so unsatisfactory?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am told that in the Southern States the price has not risen at all. It is only a question of some of the States where there has been shortfall, and adjoining States, like Bengal, in this lean season. When the new crops arrive in five or six weeks, this question would not arise.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बहुत ज़रूरी था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य माफ़ करें। मैं उन को अगली बार मौका देंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बीस दफा खड़ा हुआ था।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Questions 4 and 11 are on co-operative farming. If you permit, I will read both the answers.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer both.

Co-operative Farming Societies

*4. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether study teams of M.P.s. have recently gone into the working of the Co-operative Farming Societies;

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations; and

(c) what action is being initiated to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the observations of the Study Teams is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1368/63].

(c) The recommendations have been brought to the notice of the state governments for appropriate action.

Co-operative Farming

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*11. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to organise pilot projects for encouraging co-operative farming; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For demonstrating the advantages of cooperative farming to cultivators under their own conditions a pilot project will be launched in every district by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Cooperative farming necessarily involves pooling of land and joint cultivation. For providing fuller employment to members and their families, agro industries can also be combined. Suitable financial assistance and technical guidance is provided by the Government to these societies.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन टीम्स में कांग्रेस अर्थात् रूलिंग पार्टी के अलावा और किस किस पार्टी को रिप्रेजेनेटेशन दिया गया था?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज तथा सहकार भवनालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इयामधर मिश्र) : इन टीम्स में करीब करीब सभी दल वालों को बुलाया गया था। जो हमारी इनकारमल कंसलेटिव कोटी के एम०पी० मैम्बर्स हैं जिनकी कि तादाद ३८ है, उनमें करीब करीब सभी पार्टीज के सदस्य हैं। उन की लिस्ट एनेक्सर-१ में दी हुई है जोकि एक स्टेटमेंट के साथ हाउस की टेब्ल पर रखबा गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उस में स्वतंत्र पार्टी और जनसंघ को क्या प्रतिनिधित्य दिया गया था?

श्री इयामधर मिश्र : कोई पार्टीवाइज रिप्रेजेनेटेशन नहीं दिया गया था। सब को इनवाइट किया गया था और उसमें ३८ मैम्बर्स लिये गये जोकि स्टडी टूर पर जाना चाहते थे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह भी सही है कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग से जो पैदावार

हुई है वह प्राइवेट इंटरप्राइज के मुकाबले में बहुत कम है।

श्री इयामधर मिश्र : यह सही नहीं है बल्कि सही तो यह है कि जो कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग अच्छे तरीके से चल रही है उस में काफी कामयाबी हुई है और हो रही है। उस में २५ से ३० फीसदी तक पैदावार बढ़ गयी है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितनी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज चल रही हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the study teams have said that lack of consolidation of land holdings is also one of the impediments for the satisfactory progress of co-operative farming and if so whether Government propose to make further allotments for consolidation of land holdings in the States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: These teams did recommend that consolidation should be there before co-operative farms are organised but it is not such a rigid condition that without it co-operative farming cannot succeed. We are however trying that also. They have also said that Government land should be allotted for co-operative farming.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether these teams have made any assessment of the percentage of co-operative farms run at a profit and those run at a loss?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There were eight teams and they say about 60 societies and their findings are contained in the report laid on the Table of the House. In Punjab and Maharashtra according to their assessment these societies were successful while in Mysore and U.P. only about 50-60 per cent of the societies were good.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: What kind of difficulties were faced by the States in implementing this programme on a large scale and what

steps do the Central Government take to help the State Governments in this?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Difficulties are of many types: financial, organisational and even political.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: How many pilot projects had been organised in India State-wise?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I have a list. 994 pilot societies and 949 non-pilot societies have been organised. Statewise figures are before me.

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the basic objective of co-operative farming is to achieve upsurge in agricultural production or to achieve a social revolution in the country?

Mr. Speaker: That type of question cannot be put....(Interruptions.)

Shri Kapur Singh: What do they aim at? I want to know that.

Mr. Speaker: He should put that question in that form.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is their basic aim to achieve upsurge in agricultural production or to achieve a social revolution in the country?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): If I may say so, it is both.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जिन देशों में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज चलती हैं और क्लाइबेशन कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज के जरिए करने की पढ़ति है वह फेल हो गई है और वे देश जिस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में पहले से प्राइवेट तौर पर खेतीबाड़ी होती आई है, उसको अपने यहां चालू कर रहे हैं?

श्री यामरार मिश्र : यह कहना कि कोआप रेटिव फार्मिंग सोसाइटीज फेल हुई 755 (Ai) LSD—3.

हैं मही नहीं है। वे फेल नहीं हुई हैं लेकिन यह भी मही नहीं होगा कि एकदम मधी सफल रही हैं। उनके नाकामयाव रहने के कारण जैसु मैंने बतलाया बहुत से हैं। उस नाकामयावी में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज का भी एक कंट्रीव्यूशन है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब दो भाई, भाई की खेती सम्मिलित नहीं होती, वाप बेटे की खेती सम्मिलित नहीं होती तो सारे गांव का मिल कर सहकारी ढंग पर खेती करना कैसे सम्भव हो सकेगा?

(कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया)

Shri Ranga: How much do the Government propose to spend on these pilot co-operative schemes and at what rate per acre?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have put in all Rs. 12 crores in the third Plan for assistance to co-operative farming societies. Besides this, the central co-operative banks, apex banks, land mortgage banks and other institutions connected with farming will also assist.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न पूछा है उसका उत्तर आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आँडर, आँडर।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आँडर मैंने आप का मान लिया। लेकिन मैं आपने प्रश्न का उत्तर जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुश्किल मेरी यह है स्वामी जी, कि कैसला मैंने करना है कि आया सवाल जिस शब्द में रखा गया है उस का कोई उत्तर आना चाहिए या नहीं और चूंकि मैं आगे चला गया था उसका मतलब यह था कि इस का कोई उत्तर देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अब यहां हम लोग जो जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं तो वह भी तो ध्यान में रखना

चाहिए। अब यह क्या बात है कि जो आप के जी में आयेगा उसका जबाब दे दिया जायेगा और बाकी को इस तरह से बर्गेर जबाब के छोड़ दिया जायेगा।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: आडंडर आडंडर।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये।

जब भाई भाई की खेती सम्मिलित नहीं होती, पिता, पूत्र की सम्मिलित खेती नहीं होती तो फिर सारागांव कैस सहकारी पद्धति से मिल कर खेती कर सकेगा? क्या देश इस से भूखा नहीं मरेगा? मेरा जो प्रश्न है उसको जरा ग़राई से समझा जाय।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I respectfully submit, with your permission that, what Swami Rameshwaranand really wants to know is that—

Mr. Speaker: I will not have any interpretation about Swami Rameshwaranand's point. I have heard him and I can also follow him. What I understand, I have interpreted. It is not a supplementary question that I can allow.

Shri Firodia: What is the extent of the progress of co-operative farming in gramdan villages?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There are about 4,733 gramdan villages where there are 299 societies, out of which about 100 are farming and about 200 are service co-operatives. Wherever co-operative farming has been started, it is generally successful.

Fish Production

***5. Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for fish production in 6,000 selected community development blocks in the country has been prepared; and

(b) if so, the outline of the scheme and the progress in its work so far achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) A scheme for intensification of fish production in 600 selected C.D. Blocks was circulated to the State Governments in February, 1963.

(b) A brief outline of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. The scheme has been accepted by 5 States and 5 Union Territories with local modifications. It is too early to indicate actual progress of implementation.

STATEMENT

Coverage:

(a) 50 Hilly Blocks in the border States/Union Territories of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, NEFA and Nagaland.

(b) 450 general Blocks in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, and Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) 100 coastal Blocks in the maritime States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, and West Bengal, and Goa and Pondicherry.

Programme:

(a) Improvement and stocking of 50 acres of water area per hilly block at the rate of 1,000 fingerlings per acre and assistance to about 50 fishermen for procuring fishery requisites.

(b) Improvement and stocking of 100 acres of water area per general Block at the rate of 1,000 fingerlings per acre and assistance to about 100 fishermen for procuring fishery requisites.

(c) Supply of fishing equipment like boats, improved nets, etc., to about 100 fishermen in the selected coastal Blocks, setting up facilities for fish curing, and supply of salt and other processing accessories.

(d) Making necessary technical guidance and supervision available in the selected Blocks.

Finances:

The cost of the scheme (except expenditure on additional staff provided, if any) is to be met from Block funds supplemented by existing Departmental funds and schemes.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what is the present fish production in the country, and, as and when this scheme materialises, what will be the increase in production?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like to have notice for this question.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Apart from sea water, what are the other sources from where fish is tapped, such as inland water, lakes, etc.?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Inland water, especially rivers.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether this scheme for the development of fisheries also includes the development of pisciculture and rice cultivation together on the same piece of land together, as has been advised by some technicians?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This deals only with the intensification of fish culture.

P.L. 480 Agreement

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✓ **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
✓ **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
✓ **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
✓ **Shri Warior:**
✓ **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
✓ **Shri M. N. Swamy:**

*6.

✓ **Shri Mantri:**
✓ **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
✓ **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
✓ **Shri Kapur Singh:**
✓ **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
✓ **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
✓ **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
✓ **Shri Balmiki:**
✓ **Shri Heda:**
✓ **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
✓ **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
✓ **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
✓ **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
✓ **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
✓ **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent trip to the U.S.A., he made a formal request to the U.S. Government to extend the P.L. 480 agreement by one year more;

(b) if so, what was the U.S. Government's reaction to the proposal; and

(c) what is the effect of this extension on import of wheat and rice from U.S.A.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) A request was made to the U.S. Government to extend the period of shipment of wheat under the current P.L. 480 agreement by one year as it was expected that the shipment of the entire quantity of 16 million tons of wheat could not be completed by June 1964. Shipments of rice are, however, expected to be completed by this date.

(b) The reaction of the U.S. Government is awaited.

(c) It has no effect on the total quantity to be imported. It will merely permit shipments of the total quantity of about 16 million tons of wheat to be purchased under the current P.L. 480 agreement to be completed one year later i.e. by June 1965.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The hon. Minister just stated that India has not

been able to maintain the rate of off-take as contemplated in the PL-480 agreement and the actual import of food grains has been very much less than what it should have been. May I know the reasons for that?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): According to the Public Law 480 Agreement 16 million tons of wheat should have been brought in four years—that means on an average 4 million tons per year. One point to be noted here is that this also includes an element of buffer-stock of 4 million tons. The buffer-stock can be kept only in modern store houses. Therefore it took a little time, because we did not want to have that buffer-stock to rot in not adequately, or in the modern way, equipped storage houses. That was one reason. Another reason was we thought if we could do with less quantity why should we hurry in having more. That was in the mind of the Parliament also. Therefore, whereas within three years we should have brought 12 million tons, we brought only 8 million tons. 4 million tons, therefore, still remains and it will spill over after four years and there is no harm in it.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has any assessment been made by the Government to find out, apart from whether the prices of foodgrains have been stabilised, whether this PL 480 Agreement has helped us to achieve our main aim of self-sufficiency in agricultural production?

Shri S. K. Patil: Apart from self-sufficiency, in times of emergency buffer-stocks are very useful, and I think it has been demonstrated beyond doubt that but for this buffer-stock in difficult times during this year and last year we could not have tided over the difficulty.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this request was made only for the spill-over or whether the Government also requested for some additional quantity under PL 480?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question of having additional quantity under PL 480 will arise only after one year because this agreement has to run until June, 1964. Therefore, that question does not arise. But I have made arrangements to build up a stock of rice, about two million tons; that was discussed and it has been promised. It will come.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister just now stated that he wanted to try whether he could manage with less than 16 million tons. Now that he has asked for the whole quantity of 16 million tons are we to understand that he could not produce enough in this country and that is why he is asking for it?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member heard only half of my answer. I am merely saying that what remains we will spill over in another year. That does not mean that we are not having enough, but we are not having it with that much speed with which it was expected to come.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know what is the prospect before the country? Are we going to have PL 480 imports for a larger number of years; if so, may I know for how many more years we are going to have these imports?

Shri S. K. Patil: That depends upon various elements—nature, ourselves and the conditions of farming (Interruption).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why do we have planning then? What is the use of having planning?

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government have considered a sudden cessation of the PL 480 facilities; if so, what plan they have kept in view to meet such an eventuality?

Shri S. K. Patil: What we are thinking—only 'thinking' I am saying—is that this has got to taper off. It is nothing like "you had it" and "you stop it". If we had it, we will have

less and less until it disappears and we produce it from our own resources.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how much of these 16 million tons which has been contracted for is in wheat and how much is in rice? May I also know whether in view of the existing scarcity of rice the Food Minister in his recent talks in America has tried to get the composition of a total 16 million tons changed somewhat in favour of rice?

Shri S. K. Patil: These 16 million tons are wheat. I did not mention about rice. Rice was only the additional 1 million tons and it is yet to come. The hon. Member will be pleased to know that we have expedited the shipment of that of which the beneficiary has been the State from which the hon. Member comes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: हम अमरीका के ऊपर निर्भर न रहें, इसके लिए कितनी सबसिडी हिन्दुस्तान के काश्तकार को दी गई है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल: सबसिडी की बात नहीं है। हम जो प्राइस दे रहे हैं, वह आप को मालूम ही है। गेंडे की चौदह रुपये और चावल की सोलह रुपये मिनिमम प्राइस हम ने रखी है। यह पहले नहीं था। अभी गवर्नर-मेंट ने किया है ताकि काश्तकार ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस करने की कोशिश करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: पी० एल० ४८० के किस बरस तक का अनाज अभी तक सरकारी गोदामों में पड़ा है और किस बरस तक का बेचा गया है?

Shri S. K. Patil: I would require notice.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: एक सवाल पूरे कर लूं, अगर आप इजाजत ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: सप्लीमेंटरी एक ही सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने नोटिस मांगा है, इसलिए क्या आगे इस पर वहस हो सकती?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तब देखा जाएगा।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the price agreed upon will be less or higher than the world market price?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It will be the world market price.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if any final decision has been taken to import rice under PL 480 for the purpose of buffer stock which we want in this country?

Shri S. K. Patil: No final agreement or decision has been reached because, as I said in the beginning, rice is rarely a surplus commodity in any country, because the total surplus of rice in the whole world may not go over 5 million tons, while the surplus of wheat may be five or six times that much. Therefore, it is rather difficult to get it, because it always depends upon the crop in that particular country. I am hoping that in two or three years' time I shall be able to build a stock of 2 million to 3 million tons of rice.

Shri Basappa: As the Planning Commission has stated that dependence on PL 480 should be reduced to the minimum, what action has been taken in that regard?

Shri S. K. Patil: It has been our anxiety too, more so than anybody else. But, then, the time should come and it should be as early as possible. Then, there should not be any danger or difficulty as we have witnessed during this year. That is why these buffer stocks have become all the more necessary.

Shri P. R. Patel: I want to know whether PL 480 has helped in lowering the local price of foodgrains,

thereby affecting the production in the country?

Shri S. K. Patil: Not at all. We sell more or less at the subsidised price, and that is in our fair price shops. So far as the minimum prices of foodstuffs like rice, wheat and jowar are concerned, we have been able to fix them, and we consider that they are, if not remunerative, sufficient enough to enable them to meet both ends.

श्री विभूति मिश्रः मानवीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि विदेशों पर अब के मामले में हमारी जी डिपेंडेंस है, वह खत्म हो जाए और हमें बाहर से मंगाना न पड़े। मगर हम मंगाते ही जाते हैं। क्या नरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है कि बाहर से या अन्दर से कर्जे ले कर अपने यहां सिवाई और बाद का इंतजाम कर दिया जाए जिससे हम से कृ-सफियेसी प्राप्त कर सकें? इसके लिए क्या कोई टारगेट मुकर्रर किया गया है?

श्री स० का० पाटिलः यह चीज बार बार सदन के तामने आ चुकी है।

Indo-Pakistan-U.K. Continent Shipping Conference

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*7. {	Shri Bishanchander Seth: Shri Yashpal Singh: Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Morarka: Shri Ravindra Varma: Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Mohan Swarup: Shri P. C. Borooah:
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Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Indo-Pakistan-U.K. Continent Shipping Conference discussed the question of increase in freights with the Government of India;

(b) the main points urged by the Conference; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Conference held discussions not with the Government of India but with the Maritime Freight Commission of India.

(b) In support of their proposal to increase freight rates on westbound cargoes by 15 per cent the Conference urged the following points:—

(i) The freight rates were last revised in 1957.

(ii) The cost of operation has increased considerably since then.

(iii) Freight rates on Eastbound cargo have already been increased.

(iv) A large number of Conferences have increased their rates.

(c) The final decision does not lie with the Government but they accepted the recommendations of the Commission that the increase should be restricted to 7½ per cent subject to certain sensitive commodities being exempted. This was duly communicated to the Conference who thereupon decided to increase the freights by 12½ per cent as against 15 per cent originally contemplated by them.

श्री विश्वनाथन सेठः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश को वित्ती लास हर माल केट में होने की सम्भावना है?

श्री राज बहादुरः यह अंदाजा लगाया गया है कि लगभग १ करोड़ ५० लाख या उससे ऊँचे रकम केट रेट्स दब जायेंगी और देश को इससंबंधित मुद्रा में एक करोड़ रुपये के लगभग नकद घाटा होंगा। लेकिन अभी ये आंकड़े स्टडी किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथन सेठः क्या गवर्नरेट ऐसा सोच रही है कि हम खुद इसका प्रबन्ध कर लें ताकि एकस्ट्रा केट खर्च न करना पड़े?

श्री राज बहादुरः हमारे देश को भिन्न भिन्न कार्रोज के लिए अलग अलग तरह के

जहांजों पर निभर रहना पड़ता है और जो कानकेंस हैं, उसमें भी काम लेना पड़ता है : हमारी कोशिश यह है कि किसी भी हालत में हमारा जो एक्स्पोर्ट है, उसको हानि न पहुंचे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : केट रेट्स साड़े जारह परसेट बहुने से हम को एक्स्पोर्ट ट्रेड में किनारा ज्यादा या नुकसान होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो कमोडिटीज एक्स्पोर्ट होती है, उनका ज्यादा भाड़ा देना पड़ेगा । इसका असर उसपर पड़ेगा । इसमें नुकसान की सम्भावना है, यह तो स्पष्ट विदित है ।

श्री रथुनाथ सिंह : जो सेसेटिव कारगों हैं, इसको भेजने की क्या कोई योजना आपके पास है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सेसेटिव कारगों को भेजने की योजना यही है कि अगर वे लोग अपने नियर्ति को बनाये रखने के या बढ़ाने के लिए चाटर वर्गरह की मुश्विदा मार्गेंगे तो हम लंग कोशिश करेंगे । बहरहाल जैसा मैंने कहा है, किसी हालत में हमारी एक्स्पोर्ट को नुकसान पहुंचे, ऐसी बात न होने देंगे ।

Shri Morarka: Maritimes Freight Commission appointed by the Government recommended only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase and this Conference has actually increased it by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Therefore what action do the Government propose to take to reduce this $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have already mentioned, the Conferences are autonomous bodies. They take their own decisions with regard to their tariffs. We have to take certain measures in order to protect our export trade and particularly to ensure that the export promotion programme is not thwarted in any way. That is what we propose to do by taking various measures.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether any of these proposed measures which the hon. Minister has indicated will be announced by the Government in view of the fact that a very harmful effect is going to be had on the export trade of this country. Is there any proposal to pursue this matter further with the Government of the United Kingdom for instance?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already submitted that we are really concerned about this freight increase. So far as the measures are concerned they are at present under study. We cannot all of a sudden take them. The Conference also has got its disadvantages but I am sure that the Conference after all serves a purpose of utility for our trade. However it is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. If a utility service outlives an end. If a utility service outlives what steps can be taken to protect our trade.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is it not a fact that the grounds advanced by the Conference for suggesting an increase in rates are more or less offset by the quicker turnaround of the liners?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are many factors which have to be taken into account, namely, the increase in the volume of trade, the prevalent charter rates, quicker turnaround of ships and others. It was on the basis of these factors that the Maritime Freights Commission did hold that an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent would meet the requirements of the situation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

I.A.C. Fares

*8.	Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
	Shrimati Vimla Devi:
	Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
	Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether I.A.C. has raised its fares on domestic routes; and

(b) if so, by what percentage?

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

(b) The increase was about 7½ per cent on trunk routes and 5 per cent on the regional routes over the existing fares. No increase was made in the fare of the austerity service Calcutta/Agartala/Khowa/Kamalpur/Kailashahr.

West Coast Road

*9. { Shri Imbichibava:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) the progress made so far in widening the West Coast Road in Kerala;

(b) the expenditure incurred in this respect so far; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The widening of the road has been completed in a length of 155 miles out of a total length of 198 miles of the road in the Kerala State.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs. 174 lakhs has been incurred up to 31-3-63. This covers not only widening but also black-topping and the construction of bridges and culverts.

(c) Works estimated to cost about Rs. 3 crores out of the revised estimate of Rs. 5.69 crores for the portion of the road in Kerala, are expected to be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period and the balance will be carried forward to the Fourth Plan.

Second Shipyard

*10. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. C. Boroosh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether the report of the Japanese Team on the Second Shipbuilding Yard has been received;

(b) if so, the substance of the report; and

(c) when the work is expected to commence?

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

(a) to (c). The team of experts sent by M/s. Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd., Japan submitted their report on the Second Shipyard in April, 1963. The salient features of the report are the following:

Capacity of the Ship- yard	1,20,000 or 89,000	DWT GRT per annum.
Cost.	Rs. 16 crores.	
Foreign Exchange Component	Rs. 4.33 crores.	
Period of Construc- tion	Nine Years, in four stages.	
Commencement of Production.	During the third year of construc- tion.	
Type of vessels pro- posed to be construc- ted.	15,000 ton d/s cargo ships for tramp trade and 30,000 ton bulk carriers/ tankers.	

No. of ships to be constructed per annum. Six 15,000 tonners and one 30,000 tonner.

No. of berths/docks. 5 including a repair dock.

Maximum size of the ship that would be constructed at the Yard. 50,000 DWT.

Area of land required for the project. 150 acres (including 30 acres for future expansion).

Length of water front. 1700 Metres.

No. of workers/staff propose to be employed ultimately. 3410

Achievement of full production. In the 11th year of commencement of construction.

Additional works to be undertaken by the shipyard. Ship repair and manufacture of structural steel products.

The report was based on certain basic assumptions regarding the requirements of Indian Shipping during the next decade or so, the production plans of existing shipyards, local conditions in Cochin, availability of space both on land and the Ernakulam Channel, etc.

The team again came to this country in May, 1963 and stayed for a period of about six weeks with a view to check up the assumptions made in their first report. They visited New Delhi, Bombay, Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam and had discussions with the officers of the Govt. of India, the Government of Kerala, the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and some shipowners. As a result of these discussions, the report of the team is being revised and a final report from them is awaited.

The Japanese team informed the Government that their firm is interested in equity participation in the project. As desired by them, they have been informed of the broad terms on which equity participation in the project by a foreign firm could be considered by Government. Their proposals for financial and technical collaboration in the project based on these terms along with their final report are awaited.

The work will commence after an agreement for financial and technical collaboration in the project is concluded.

State Trading in Foodgrains

*12. { Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarthy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to set up an organization for state trading in Foodgrains;

(b) whether it is a fact that the machinery will be evolved jointly by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; and

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

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

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

Tuticorin Port

*13. { Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Sezhiyan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tuticorin Port development project is not progressing satisfactorily;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have expressed their anxiety over it; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Tuticorin Port project is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Stagnation in Agricultural Production

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Shri Maniyangadan:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:

Shri Warior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

*14. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri P. R. Patel:

Shri Bade:

Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the recommendations made by the Central teams which visited different States to enquire into the causes of stagnation in agricultural production; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement summing up the important recommendations of the Central Teams which visited different States is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1369/63].

(b) The more important recommendations of the Central Teams, on which action could be taken by the State Governments during the current kharif season itself, were communicated to them in the months of May

and June for their consideration and implementation. The full reports of the Central Teams have been sent to the Chief Secretaries of the State Government during July, 1963. It has been suggested to the State Governments that these reports be considered by their Administrative Co-ordination Committees at the Cabinet and Secretariat levels and urgent action taken on them.

Special Road Transport Organisation for Assam

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

(a) whether the special Road Transport Organisation for supply of essential commodities to Assam has started functioning;

(b) whether it has been able to place on road a fleet of 100 trucks for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Organisation started functioning with effect from the 23rd November, 1962.

(b) Orders have been placed for 100 vehicles. The organisation has, however, acquired only 69 trucks so far. Ten of these are being exclusively utilised in road construction work in Bihar and the remaining 59 are engaged in movements in Assam.

(c) Since it was considered desirable to fit the remaining 31 chassis with some additional equipment and this additional equipment was not readily available, there has been some delay in putting them on the road. It has, however, been decided to acquire vehicles immediately without the equipment and necessary instructions have already been issued to the suppliers.

खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों के राजस्व सम्बन्धी
कार्य

*१६. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री द्वारका दास मन्त्री :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वह यह नच है कि सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों ने राजस्व का काम ले कर किसी दूसरी एजेंसी को सौंप जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय पर कब अमल किया जायेगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० स० म०ति) (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य शायद विहार के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं जहां राजस्व और विकास कार्य के इन खण्ड विकास अधिकारी को सौंपे हुए हैं। राज्य सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप से इन्हें अलग अलग करना स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस जल्दी से कार्य रूप देने के लिए राज्य सरकार स्वतंत्र विवरण तैयार कर रही है।

AVRO-748 for I.A.C.

*17. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2532 on the 30th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been arrived at regarding the number of AVRO-748 aircraft to be purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation from the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot at Kanpur; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Special Export Trains

*18. Shri Shamial Saraf: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand being made by the Export Trade Organisations for running Special Export trains up to the Ports, where the goods are being shipped; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken, or are under contemplation, to meet this demand of the Exporters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Railways receive indents from Export Trade Organisations as well as other traders for movement of their goods in Block rakes or in wagon loads for export. All such demands are met in higher priority or on programmed basis, and are normally exempted from quota limitations and operational restrictions.

Inland Letters and Aerogrammes

*19. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to improve the quality and colour of the inland letters and aerogrammes;

(b) whether improved quality of paper furnished by the Indian Paper Mills has been tested at the Security Printing Press; and

(c) what further action has been taken in the matter and when the new design will be introduced?

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

(b) Some samples have been tested and some are still being tested.

(c) The whole question is under consideration and a final decision will take some time to be arrived at.

I.A.C. Dakota Crash

Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Hem Raji:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Kesar Lal:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Siddanjanappa:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

*20.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all 25 passengers and four members of the crew aboard an Indian Airlines Corporation dakota were killed when it crashed near Pathankot on 3rd June, 1963; and

(b) if so, the cause of the accident?

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

(b) The cause of accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry.

Working of Panchayati Raj

*21. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether teams had been sent to different States to study the working of Panchayati Raj;

(b) the main difficulties in the organisational functioning brought to light by these investigations; and

(c) the remedial measures suggested to the State Governments and how far these have been put into operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The following three Study Teams were set up to study specific aspects of Panchayati Raj:

- (i) Study Team on the Gram Sabha.
- (ii) Study Group on Budgeting and Accounting Procedure of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (iii) Study Team on Resources and Finances of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) and (c). The Study Team on Resources and Finances submitted its report only on 31-7-1963 and it is under examination.

The reports of the other two teams have been placed in the Library of the Parliament. They have been circulated to the State Governments and were also considered by the recent Annual Conference of Development Commissioners and State Ministers. The State representatives desired to have more time for the examination of the report of the Study Team on Gram Sabha but they generally endorsed the recommendations of the Study Team on Budgeting and Accounting Procedure. Summaries of the important recommendations of these two teams are being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No.].

कासरंज के निकट रेलगाड़ी में डकैती

*२२. श्री मोहन स्वरूप कदा रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मुच्च है कि १६ मई, १८८३ को प्रातःकाल कासरंज निटी और सारांस्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच पांच डकूमों के एक गिरोह ने संकिंच कलास के एक डिव्वे में घुन कर दो पुरुष और एक नव बवू, जो हाथरस से बरेली आ रहे थे, से घड़ियां, नकद रुपया तथा २५ तोले के आमूल्य छीन लिये;

(ख) क्या गाड़ी के साथ कोई पुलिस दल चल रहा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुलिस डकैतों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने में किन कारणों से अनकृत रही?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सै० बै० रामस्वामी) (क) और (ख) जी हां।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश रेलवे पुलिस के अभिस्टेन्ट इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल इस मामले की जांच कर रहे हैं।

Deep Sea Fishing Unit, West Bengal

*२३. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to take over the deep sea fishing unit of the West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, whether an indication can be given of the area over which the operations of the unit will henceforward be conducted; and

(c) the details of the scheme or plan drawn up in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Deep Sea Fishing Board of the West Bengal Government were operating five fish-

ing trawlers, consisting of three Japanese Bull Trawlers obtained under the T.C.M. (now U.S. A.I.D.) aid programme, and two Danish Trawlers procured by the State Government. It has decided that the three Bull Trawlers, along with the floating staff, should be taken over by the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation of the Government of India.

After necessary repairs for making them sea-worthy, the trawlers will be operated by the Government of India in accordance with the needs from time to time of its programme of exploratory and experimental fishing.

कृषि तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालयों का एकीकरण

*२४. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या ज्ञात तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि तथा सिंचाई मन्त्रालयों के एकीकरण का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय दृष्टा है; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों का भी परामर्श लिया गया था?

ज्ञात तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग तिहः) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न हीं नहीं होता :

Indian Airlines Fleet

*२५. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the position of Indian Air Lines fleet today; and

(b) how it is proposed to be reorganised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The present operating fleet of the Indian Airlines consists of:

Viscounts:	13
Skymasters:	3
Fokker Friend-ships:	10
Dakotas:	38 (including 9 freight-r Dakotas).

With the approval of the Central Government, the Corporation have placed an order with M/s. Sud Aviation of France, for 3 Caravelle Jet Aircraft which will become available for route operation from the beginning of January, 1964. When the Caravelles are received, 10 more Dakotas will become surplus to the requirements of the Corporation. With the augmented fleet, the Corporation hope to meet the present traffic demand, especially on the trunk routes.

Control of Rajasthan Desert

*26. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made by the Desert Research Scheme and the Scheme for Reclamation and Control of Rajasthan Desert administered by the Central Government in order to prevent spreading of the desert area in that State during 1962-63; and

(b) the names of the particular areas in which work was done?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1371/63].

(b) Gadra Road, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Jaisalmer, Beechwal, Pali, Ajmer, Sikar, Nagaur, Churu and Barmer.

Development of Inland Water Transport

*27. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop inland water transport during the Third Plan; and

(b) the amount so far spent by the Centre in this connection?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 6.8% crores have been included in this Ministry's Third Plan for the development of Inland Water Transport. Steps are being taken to implement these schemes.

(b) Rs. 7.36 lakhs.

Licensing of Dealers in Khandsari and Gur

*28. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:**
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have advised the State Governments to license wholesale dealers in Gur and Khandsari on the lines followed in respect of sugar;

(b) whether Government have examined the possible repercussions of these steps on the Gur and Khandsari Industry in general; and

(c) the reasons for the rise in the prices of Gur and Khandsari?

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

(c) The increase in the consumption of these commodities and the inadequacy of supplies as compared to the demand. This imbalance has in recent months been accentuated by the short-fall in sugar production.

Schematic Development of Community Development

*29. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) the results obtained from the Rajasthan innovation concerning the schematic development of Community Development; and

(b) in the light of these results, what is the nature of the advice tendered to other State Governments to readjust their programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The changes in the schematic budget and staffing pattern of community development blocks have been generally given effect to by the State Government from June, 1963. It is, therefore, too early to assess the results.

(b) Does not arise.

गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य

*30. { **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० ल० हिंदेदी :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प्रकाश वीर जात्री :
श्री अंकार लाल बैरवा :
श्री स० म० बनर्जी :
श्री सरूप पाण्डेय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मन्त्र में यह वृद्धि भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर भिन्न-भिन्न होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) (क) जी हां, यह निर्णय किया जा रहा है कि गन्ने के १.६२ रुपये प्रति मत न्यूनतम भाव का १६६२-६३ की फसल में ६.८ प्रतिशत चीनी की उपलब्धी से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने की बजाये १६६३-६४ की आने वाली फसल में ६.४ प्रतिशत चीनी की उपलब्धी से सम्बन्ध जोड़ा जाए। इससे गन्ने के भाव में ६ नये पैसे प्रतिमिन की आम बढ़ातरी हो जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग). आव कारबाने के अनुसार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और प्रत्येक कारबाने की भाव वृद्धि उसकी चीनी की उपलब्धी पर निर्भर करेगी। अलग अलग कारबानों द्वारा गन्ने के देश न्यूनतम भावों का हिसाब लगाया जा रहा है और गन्ना पैरने की फसल के आरम्भ होने से काफी समय पहले घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे।

Cultivation of Paddy in Orissa

1. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government had been advised by the Central Government to carry on Dalua paddy cultivation with the advice and guidance of the block staff on a large scale wherever it was possible to meet the food-shortage caused by severe draught in the State last year.

(b) if so, the total acreage brought under such cultivation and the blocks in the State that took keen interest in popularising the Dalua paddy cultivation; and

(c) the approximate expenditure incurred on it including that of the cultivation and the value of the total yield of the crops?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Central Team during its visit to Orissa State in April, 1963 observed that the State Government had undertaken a special drive during rabi season of 1962-63 aiming at extension of double cropping which included the cultivation of Dalua paddy. Since there was large scope for extending double cropping in canal irrigated areas of the State, the Central Team recommended to the State Government to further intensify this programme and achieve larger acreage under double cropping including Dalua paddy cultivation in the coming years.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha when received.

Railway Pensioners

2. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether dearness allowance to Railway pensioners is going to be increased; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Railway pensioners are not entitled to any Dearness Allowance.

(b) Does not arise.

Trivandrum-Tirunelveli Line

3. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engineering survey of the proposed Trivandrum-Tirunelveli line has begun; and

(b) whether the line would be constructed during the Third Plan period?

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

(b) The proposed line has not been included in Railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Plan period.

Development of Banana Cultivation

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

(a) whether there is a scheme to develop banana cultivation in South India through a plantation corporation including Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the possibility of exporting bananas has been fully explored?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes; while a survey of banana growing areas, undertaken recently has brought out the possibilities for large scale exports of "Poovan" variety from the South and "Basrai" variety from Maharashtra and Gujarat, a Banana Delegation is being sent to West Asian and European countries and the U.K. to explore markets for bananas.

Raxual Aerodrome

5. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Raxual aerodrome has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether it is ready for use?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) All major works, except the terminal building, have been completed.

(b) Yes, Sir, the runway is available for use.

Development of Horticulture

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

(a) the amount of money in the shape of loans and grants given to Orissa Government for horticulture during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount utilised by that State during the same period?

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

amounts of loans and grants were given to Orissa Government during 1962-63 for the horticultural Scheme noted below:

Schemes	Loan Rs.	Grant Rs.	Total Rs.
1. Training of gardeners	—	18,500	18,500
2. Establishment of progeny orchards and fruit nurseries	—	32,500	32,500
3. Establishment of garden colonies	50,000	5,500	55,500
TOTAL	50,000	56,500	1,06,500

(b)

The amounts utilised by the State Government during the same period are as under:

1. Training of gardeners	—	14,000	14,000
2. Establishment of progeny orchards and fruit nurseries	—	20,450	20,450
3. Establishment of garden colonies	—	3,200	3,200
TOTAL	—	37,650	37,650

Co-operative Movement in Orissa

tive Movement there during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes. The following assistance was given to the Orissa Government for implementing Plan schemes of co-operative development:

Year	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1958-59	4.250	3.405	7.655
1959-60	13.613	3.666	17.279
1960-61	0.940	7.383	8.323
1961-62	8.804	4.407	13.211
1962-63	10.680	7.350	18.030
TOTAL	38.287	26.231	64.498

Exploitation of Rare Herbs

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No such programme has been launched by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Automatic Telephones in Orissa

9. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of automatic telephones in Orissa at present; and

(b) the number of such telephones that will be installed during 1963-64 and the places in Orissa where they will be installed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1319.

(b) Number of telephones to be installed in 1963-1964 and names of places are given below:

(i) Balugaon	35
(ii) Sakhi Gopal	25
(iii) Nayagarh Itmati	10
(iv) Chandbali	25

Train Accident at Ponposh Station

10. **Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 27 on the 19th February, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has since examined the findings of the Committee of Senior Scale Officers regarding the accident to engine No. 502 Down Goods train at Ponposh Station (S.E. Railway) near Rourkela on the 17th December, 1962; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The accident was due to 'failure of railway staff'.

Potato Production

11. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the production of potatoes in the country during 1962-63;

(b) whether this production has declined in comparison to that of last year's production; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subbag Singh): (a) to (c). The All-India Final Estimate of Potato 1962-63 which will give the area and production during 1962-63 together with revised data for 1961-62 has not yet been available. According to the present indications, based on reports received from some of the States, it appears that the production of potatoes during 1962-63 will be higher than that for 1961-62, when it was 2.723 lakh tons.

Non-operating Expenditure in I.A.C.

12. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the total non-operating expenditure in Indian Airlines Corporation during 1962-63;

(b) whether this expenditure has increased than the previous year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such increase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The non-operating expenditure of Indian Airlines Corporation during 1962-63 was Rs. 45,71,122.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the non-operating expenditure for 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given below:

	1961-62	1962-63
1. Additional provision for obsolescence of spares	Rs. 10,49,361	—
2. Loss due to Devaluation of Pakistan Currency	2,85,561	5,71,122
3. Development Rebate Reserve	—	40,00,000
TOTAL	13,34,922	45,77,122

The increase in the non-operating expenditure during 1962-63 is due to the fact that the Corporation have, unlike in the previous year, made a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve during 1962-63.

Bookings of Air India

13. *Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:*

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

(a) the bookings of Air India Corporation from October, 1962 to date; and

(b) whether any increase in the bookings was registered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Air India carried a total of 78,569 passengers on its services during the period October 1962 to March, 1963.

(b) Yes Sir. The increase in the bookings was 16.4 per cent. as against the corresponding period of October 1961 to March 1962 when 67,469 passengers were carried.

Telephone Revenue in Orissa

14. *Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:*

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

(a) the total telephone revenue outstanding at present in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken by Government to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A sum of Rs. 2.52 lakhs was outstanding on 31-3-1963 in respect of bills issued upto 30-9-1962.

(b) The telephone revenue accounting office is being shifted from Calcutta to Cuttack. Special steps will also be taken to reduce outstandings on the transfer of the office.

Telephone System in Orissa

15. *Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:*

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places in Orissa where telephone system is going to be introduced during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Telephone exchanges and P.C.Os are proposed to be opened during 1963-64 and 1964-65 at the following places, subject to availability of stores:—

During 1963-64

Exchanges

1. Banpur; Balugaon.
2. Sore.
3. Betnati.
4. Chandbali.
5. Sakhigopal.
6. Joda.
7. Paradip.

P.C.Os.

1. Aul.
2. Joranda.
3. Rajkishorenagar.
4. Chhnedipada.
5. Raiheran.
6. Sarangi.
7. Boirani.
8. Ummarkot.

During 1964-65

Exchanges

1. Nayagarh, Itamati.
2. Kendrapara.
3. Kuchinda.
4. Rerakhola.
5. Sonepur.
6. Nwapara Tonwant.
7. Gunupur.
8. Bisra.
9. Brajrajnagar.
10. Rajgangpur.

P.C.Os.

1. Surada.
2. Kalapather.
3. Bagdia.
4. Jherpara.
5. Gondia.
6. Gobindpur.
7. Tigiria.
8. Baramba.
9. Narasingpur.
10. Rajkanika.
11. Telkoi.
12. Pattangi.

'जल राजेन्द्र' में अभिव्यक्ति

१६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जल-बाहक जहाज 'जल राजेन्द्र' में कुछ समय पहले आग लग गई थी ;

(ब) यदि हां तो किन परिस्थितियों में यह घटना हुई ;

(ग) इससे कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(च) क्या सारी बारों की जांच की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार अभियान व नोबहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहुमुर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). यह जहाज इस समय यू. के० में है। आग लगने का कारण और उससे हुई क्षति जहाज के भारत लौट आने पर प्रारम्भिक जांच के बाद ही मालूम होगी ।

गोसंवद्दन परिवद को अनुदान

१७. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या साथ तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय गोसंवद्दन परिवद को १९६१-६२ में कितना अनुदान दिया गया और उसमें से कितना रुपया किन मुक्य मदों में खंच किया गया ;

(ख) परिवद को १९६२-६३ में कितना अनुदान दिया गया और वह किन मदों में खंच किया गया ;

(ग) १९६३-६४ के लिए अनुदान की स्वीकृत राशि क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या परिवद के कार्यों का कमी मत्यांकन किया गया है ?

साथ तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपचलनी (श्री अ० म० बायर्ट) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखे गये हैं (पृष्ठ-कालय में रखा यथा, देखिये संलग्न LT-1372/63).

(घ) साथ और कृषि मन्त्रालय के बजट में ८,५०,००० रुपये की व्यवस्था कर ली गई है ; इसमें से ३,५०,००० रुपये अब तक परिवद को दे दिये गये हैं ।

(अ). १९६० में, बजट इसकी रचना तथा इसके कार्यों को विस्तृत करने का निर्जय किया यथा, सरकार ने परिवद के कार्यों का मुनिविलेक्षन किया था। परिवद के कार्यों का बंद में कम से कम ३ बार मुनिविलेक्षन कार्य समिति द्वारा दो कम से कम २ बार

साधारण सभा द्वारा किया जाता है, जिसमें कि पश्चात्तल विभाग से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मन्त्री तथा कृषि और वित्त मन्त्रालयों के सचिव या उन द्वारा मनोनीत व्यक्ति अथवा दूसरे सलाहकार और गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

रत्नगिरि में बारह मास लुप्त रहने वाला बन्दरगाह

१८. श्री सिंदुप्रबर प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई राज्य के रत्नगिरि जिले में एक ऐसा बन्दरगाह बनाया जाने वाला है जो हर मीसम में चालू रह सकेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बन्दरगाह किस स्थान पर, कितनी लात से और कब तक बनेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में नौवहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) प्रदेश सरकार का विचार मिरिया (रत्नगिरि) पर हर मीसम में चालू रहने वाला बन्दरगाह बनाने का है।

(ख) प्रदेश सरकार ने इस काम के लिये निम्नलिखित खर्चों का अनुमान लगाया है :—

(१) मुरक्षित लंगरगाह के लिए १.५ से २ करोड़ रुपये तक।

(२) पूरी योजना के लिए ६ से ७ करोड़ रुपये तक।

पूरी योजना के मंजूर होने के बाद इस में लगभग तीन वर्ष लगेंगे।

Telephone Exchange in Cuttack

१९. श्री Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received to open one more Telephone Exchange near "Malgodam" in Cuttack Town to give more facilities to the telephone subscribers and others; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government?

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

(b) A temporary exchange of 300 lines has been sanctioned to be opened in a rented building at an estimated cost of Rs. 83,600/- . This exchange along with the existing main exchange will be closed when the new auto exchange is commissioned.

Rice

२०. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total annual (i) requirements and (ii) production of rice at present in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): It is difficult to estimate precisely the consumption requirements of rice in India where a large number of consumers are producers themselves. However, on the basis of the average figure of production plus the average net distribution of rice for the triennium ending 1961-62, the average gross utilization of rice per annum is estimated to be 33,200,000 tons.

The average annual production of rice for the triennium ending 1961-62 was 32,744,000 tons.

Sugar and Wheat Supplied to Orissa

२१. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of sugar and wheat supplied to the State of Orissa during 1962-63 by the Union Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A quantity of 41.5 thousand metric tons of wheat was issued to the Fair Price Shops and the flour mill in Orissa from Central Government stocks during 1962-63 (April to March).

Sugar year is reckoned from 1st November to 31st October. The quantity of sugar despatched to destinations in Orissa by sugar factories during the period 1st November, 1962, to 22nd July, 1963, was 27.2 thousand metric tons.

Railway Line between Khurda Road and Nergundi

22. Shri Rama Chandra Mallik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the work on having a proposed double line between Khurda Road to Nergundi, (Orissa) which is being constructed by the D.B.K. Railway Project;

(b) when the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 40 per cent.

(b) June 1966.

(c) Rs. 803 lakhs.

Broad Gauge Lines

23. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Srimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken with regard to the doubling of Railway track and conversion of

metre gauge lines to broad gauge in the North Eastern Region; and

(b) the action taken towards the implementation thereof?

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

(a) and (b). It has since been decided to construct a new B.G. line from near Siliguri to Jogighopa in Assam. The work involves:—

(i) conversion of the existing M.G. line from Siliguri to Haldibari;

(ii) construction of a new B.G. line from Raninagar (on Siliguri-Haldibari branch) to Jogighopa in Assam.

Preliminary Engineering Survey and Final Location Survey for these works have been sanctioned and the surveys are well in progress. Preliminary arrangements for construction of the line are also in hand.

Collision of Madras-bound Howrah Express

24. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras-bound Howrah Express collided with the tractor at an unmanned crossing between Navabpalem and Tadepalligudem near Vijayawada on or about the 25th May, 1963;

(b) if so, the number of casualties involved in the accident; and

(c) the circumstances of the accident?

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

(a) Yes, on 25th May, 1963.

(b) One person died on the spot and three other occupants of the tractor sustained grievous injuries. Out of the three injured two died in the hospital. The third is progressing satisfactorily.

(c) On 25-5-1963 at about 02:32 hours while No. 37 Up Express ex-Howrah-Madras was running between Navebpalem and Tadepalligudem stations it collided with a tractor at the unmanned level crossing which came into the track unmindful of the engine whistles and the engine headlights.

Level Crossing Accidents

25. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of level crossing accidents that occurred during the past four months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): There were sixty six level crossing accidents during the period from March, 1963 to June, 1963.

Tourist Traffic

26. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanander Seth:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddanjanappa:

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

(a) whether the Tourist Department of India has enquired into the reasons for the decline in tourist traffic in India in spite of the wide appeal of India's distinctive and exclusive features for tourists; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An ad hoc Committee of senior officials has been set up to look into this matter and to recommend measures for increasing tourist traffic. The Report of the Committee is expected to be submitted shortly.

Purchase of Wheat

27. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Aad:
Shri Omkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 748 on the 6th April, 1963 and state:

(a) the quantity of wheat purchased by Government under the price support scheme and at what cost;

(b) whether similar schemes are proposed to be introduced in respect of other agricultural products also and if so which ones; and

(c) in respect of which agricultural products such price support schemes are already in force?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A quantity of 3,962 tonnes of wheat has been purchased by the Government under the Price Support Scheme this year at the floor prices ranging from Rs. 34.83 per Quintal to Rs. 40.19 per Quintal for different grades of wheat.

(b) and (c). In addition to wheat, the policy of support prices has been adopted in the case of rice, jowar and raw jute; in the case of sugarcane, minimum price has been fixed for cane delivered to Sugar Mills; in the case of raw cotton, floor and ceiling

prices are statutorily fixed from year to year for basic varieties. In respect of oilseeds, minimum support prices have not been fixed. In the case of commodities like tobacco, lac and cardamom, minimum export prices for these commodities have been fixed with a view to ensuring economic prices for them. In respect other agricultural commodities like coconut, arecanut, cashewnut, spices, etc., it is not proposed at present to apply this policy of price support.

Siliguri-Jogighopa Line

28. { Shri Basumatari:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any suggestions have been made to take up the proposed broad gauge line from Siliguri Joghoga through Cooch-Behar, Tufanganj, Baxirhat, Basbari, Khoksaghat, Hilasipara, Salkucha, Chapar and Kachu Dola, or through any other alternative routes; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) For technical reasons, it has been decided that the alignment of the proposed B.G. line between Siliguri and Jogighopa should be as follows:

- (i) from Siliguri to Cooch-Behar via Domohani and Falakata;
- (ii) from Cooch-Behar turn north to Alipurduar;
- (iii) between Alipurduar and邦加加奥 along side the existing M.G. alignment, to the south of it; and
- (iv) then turn south to Jogighopa.

This alignment will not only be cheaper but will also be more stable

than other alignments via the towns mentioned and can be constructed earlier.

Dialling System of Telephone

29. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Warior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Himatsignka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

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

(a) whether there is a scheme for connecting all the State capitals with New Delhi and other important cities by the subscriber dialling system of telephone by the end of the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether as a first step such link has already been established between Delhi and Agra and Lucknow and Kanpur; and

(c) whether work in relation to the establishment of such a link between any other cities is in hand at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is a scheme for connecting some of the State Capitals with New Delhi and other important cities by the Subscriber Dialling System during the Third Plan. Proposals for connecting up similarly the other State Capitals will be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Railway Training School at Chandausi

30. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the training courses for Railway

Employees at the Railway Training School at Chandausi do not include the changes which have been introduced in the working of Railway after reorganisation of Indian Railways; and

(b) If so, the action Government propose to take to make the courses up-to-date.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnaawaz Khan): (a) Changes which are introduced from time to time in the working of Railways after reorganisation of Indian Railways are included in the Training Courses at the Zonal Training School, Chandausi. In view of the reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

गेरुं का रक्षित भण्डार (बकर स्टाक)

३१. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या लाख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने गेरुं का ४० लाख टन का स्टाक संग्रह करने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) पी० एल० ४८० करार पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा?

लाख तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री घ० म० यामस) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). पी० एल० ४८० करारों के अधीन हमने जो अन्न आयात किए हैं उनसे हमारी वर्तमान उपभोग की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हुई हैं और कुछ मात्रा रक्षित भण्डार में भी रखी गयी है। आशा है कि वर्तमान पी० एल० ४८० करार के अधीन संपूर्ण राज्य अमेरिका से लगभग १६० लाख लाख टन गेरुं का आयात किया जाएगा। वर्तमान सकार की समाप्ति पर एक नया पी० एल० ४८० करार करने का प्रश्न भी इस समय विचाराधीन है। अनुमान है कि इन पी० एल०

४८० करारों के अधीन जो गेरुं आयात होगा उससे हम ४० लाख टन का रक्षित भण्डार बना पायेंगे।

Community Development Work

३२. *कृष्ण बिशन्धन सेठः*
श्री यशपाल सिंहः
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेयः

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have approved the scheme formulated by the Bharat Scouts to assist and supplement community development work in rural areas;

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

(c) the total amount to be spent by Government on this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir. A scheme for promotion of scouting in rural areas, prepared by the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association and proposed to be implemented in 3,000 Community Development Blocks jointly by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation was placed before the recent Annual Conference on Community Development and Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. The Conference recommended that the Ministry of Education and the Bharat Scouts and Guides Organisation might promote scouting in the rural areas with such assistance as the Panchayats may be able to offer. In the context of the present priorities, the Conference considered that the Block staff should not be burdened with any new responsibilities arising out of such programmes.

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

Wireless Equipment for NEFA

33. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that NEFA is not directly linked with the national telephone trunk net work;

(b) if so, whether it is contemplated to install a high power wireless equipment there for establishing the telephonic contact with the rest of the country; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the work?

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

(b) It is proposed to install transmitters of low power to provide radio telephone circuits between Divisional Headquarters in NEFA and Shillong. A proposal has also been approved to link Bomdilla and Ziro to the National Telephone Trunk Network through Tezpur and North Lakhimpur respectively.

(c) About two years.

बन श्रौर लकड़ी से राजस्व

३४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्देमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में राजस्व आय का मूल्य स्रोत बन और इमारती लकड़ी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आय वृद्धि के लिये तथा इमारती लकड़ी का नियांत बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यबाही करने वाली है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अन्देमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में राजस्व आय मुख्यतः इमारती लकड़ी के मूल्य भूमि को होने वाले नियांत पर निर्भर करती है। वर्तमान कार्य आयोजना के अनुसार दक्षिण तथा मध्य अन्देमान से अन्देमान बन विभाग पहले ही ५४,००० टम इमारती लकड़ी की अधिकतम मात्रा प्राप्त कर रहा है और इमारती लकड़ी की इस वार्षिक प्राप्ति को बढ़ाने का कोई दिचार नहीं है। जहां तक इमारती लकड़ी के नियांत का प्रश्न है, स्थानीय मांग को पूरा करने के पश्चात मुख्य भूमि को इसका नियांत करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इमारती लकड़ी के नियांत की अधिकतम सीमा तक पहुँचने के मार्ग में मूल्य कठिनाई शिपिंग को है। इस समय शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ. इंडिया ने जो शिपिंग टेनेज दिया हुआ है, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर एक लोडर (loader) लेकर उसे बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। सर्वश्री आर० सेन एण्ड कम्पनी, जिन्होंने कि हाल ही में मूल्य भूमि को अन्देमान की इमारती लकड़ी लाने के लिए एक लोडर प्राप्त किया है, से एक करार के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है। आशा है कि इस करार से शिपिंग की स्थिति कुछ हद तक सुधर जायेगी। इन व्यवस्थाओं के पूरा होने पर अन्देमान से मूल्य-भूमि को इमारती लकड़ी का नियांत बढ़ जायेगा और इसके अतिरिक्त राजस्व भी बढ़ जायेगा।

दक्षिण अन्देमान के रेवेन्यू एन्ज फोरिस्ट्स की ३,००० एकड़ भूमि के उन अति-परिविवाले दृक्षों से—जिन्हें अभी तक काम में नहीं लाया गया है—के विकाय के लिए टेंडर भांग कर अतिरिक्त राजस्व उपायन के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं। जहां तह सम्भव हो सके, अव्यापारिक इमारती लकड़ी से कुछ धन प्राप्त करने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

अन्देमान में मछली उद्योग

३५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्देमान में मछली उद्योग के अन्तर्गत वर्ष में कितने टन मछली पकड़ी जाती हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह वहां की आवश्यकता के लिए पर्याप्त है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० चामल) :

(क) वर्ष	परिणाम
१९५६.	. १२३ मीट्रिक टन
१९६०.	. १२६ "
१९६१.	. १३१ "
१९६२.	. १५५ "

(ख) नहीं।

अन्देमान में गाय भेंस

३६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्देमान में लोगों की दूध की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए क्या वहां गाय और भेंसों की संख्या बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या इसके लिए वहां कोई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना करने का विचार है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। एक ऐसी योजना तैयार की गई है जिसका उद्देश्य प्रजनन तथा दूध सम्भरण का विस्तार करने के लिए मुख्य भूमि से अच्छी नस्ल के दुधारू पशु खरीद कर जल्हरतमन्द व्यक्तियों को देना है। पशुओं का मूल्य तथा आकस्मिक खर्च एक मध्यावधि कृष्ण माना जायेगा। प्रति भेंस पर ७०० रुपये तथा प्रति गाय पर

४५० रुपये से अधिक होने वाला खर्च अनुग्रह-पूर्वक अनुदान माना जायेगा।

(ख) जी हां। पोर्टबलेयर में निकट-वर्ती ग्रामों की कुछ पोषक समितियों सहित एक दुध-संघ के संगठन का प्रस्ताव विचाराभिग्रह है।

अन्देमान में विकास कार्य

३७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) १४ नवम्बर, १९५७ के बाद से पश्चिमी अंदेमान के विकास खण्डों में विकास कार्य में हुई प्रगति का व्यौदा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस के वार्षिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० म० स०) : (क) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देलिए संख्या LT-1373/63]

(ख) विकास की कुछेक योजनाओं के लक्ष्य पूर्ण नहीं हुए थे।

(ग) वार्षिक लक्ष्यों में कमी के मुख्य कारण निम्न हैं :—

(१) प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की कमी; और

(२) कार्यक्रम में लोगों ने कोई अधिक उत्साहपूर्ण भाग नहीं लिया थे—कि इस विलड़े जीव में भी तक लोगों का यह रवैया है कि उनके लिए सब काम सरकार ही करे।

सन्देशान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में विकास
कार्य

३८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्देशान और निकोबार द्वीप-समूह के विकास खंडों में कितने गांव आते हैं; और

(ख) इन खंडों द्वारा किये जाने वाले विकास का स्वरूप क्या है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री(श्री डॉ सूरो मूर्ति): (क)

६८

(ख) कार्यक्रमों में उन्नत कृषि के तरीके जैसे उन्नत बीजों, उर्वरकों, कीठनाशक दवाओं और उन्नत शौजारों का प्रयोग, फल और सब्जियों की बुआई, लघु सिचाई, मुर्दापालन का विकास, डेरी कामिंग, ग्रामीण कलाएं, सहकारी समितियों का विकास, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और ग्राम सफाई की योजनाएं, प्रायमिक शिक्षा, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, युवक और महिला मण्डलों का गठन और सड़कों व पुलियों का निर्माण शामिल हैं।

Fishing Grounds around Andamans

39. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian team of specialists in oceanography has found out rich fishing grounds around Andamans; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the commercial exploitation of the fishing grounds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Indian oceanographers are at present participating in the International Indian Ocean Expedition and it is too early to say whether rich fishing grounds exist around the Andamans, but scientific observations of a preliminary nature point to this possibility.

Railway Line between Trivandrum and Cape Comorin

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to construct a railway line between Trivandrum and Cape Comorin; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

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

(b) The Kerala Government had included the Trivandrum-Cape Comorin link in their proposals for new lines in the Third Plan, according first priority to it. The proposal was not included in the Railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan. However, a preliminary engineering survey of a rail line connecting Tirumelveli and Trivandrum, with a branch line to Cape Comorin, has been sanctioned during the current year.

Third Telephone Factory

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to locate the proposed third telephone factory in the State; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Centre thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A request from the Government of Kerala to locate the second telephone factory in Kerala State has been received by the Government of India.

(b) The view of the Government of India is that it will be more advantageous to set up the manufacture of the new equipment in the existing telephone factory at Bangalore itself.

Production of Sea Fish

42. *Shri Imbichibava:*
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of sea fish during the Third Plan;

(b) whether as a result of these steps there has been any increase in production;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) the expenditure so far incurred in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Third Five Year Plan envisages a marine fish production target of 12 lakh tonnes to be achieved mainly by the addition of 4000 mechanised fishing craft and supply of modern fishing requisites such as synthetic fishing nets. However, because of the foreign exchange stringency, against the annual average requirement of 300 marine diesel engines, total imports during the first two years have been even less than 700. Assistance to fishermen and fishermen's cooperatives is provided in the shape of subsidy-cum-loan for acquiring mechanised boats as well as loans to cooperatives for fish production schemes.

(b) and (c). Marine fish production during the first two years of the Third Plan has not registered any significant increase because of the failure of the two major fisheries on the West Coast viz., Sardine and Mackerel, which are subject to cyclic variations.

(d) The figures of expenditure so far incurred on these particular schemes are not readily available as they are implemented by the various maritime States.

Storage Capacity

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

(a) the total grain storage capacity available in the country; and

(b) how much of it is being utilised at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The total storage capacity with Government is 30.55 lakh tons, of which 16.47 lakh tons is owned by Government and the rest is hired. Government also utilise warehouses of the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Warehousing Corporation for storage of grains as and when needed.

(b) At the end of June, 21.69 lakh tons of storage capacity was occupied by foodgrains, gift parcels, gunnies and other articles. Of the balance, some storage capacity has been reserved for fertilisers and for sugar, some is under repairs, some is required for operations and some which has just been completed is in the process of being taken over.

Road accidents in Delhi

44. *Shri D. C. Sharma:*
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) the number of accidents involving motor vehicles which took place in the Union Territory of Delhi during the first half of 1963 along with the number of dead and injured in the accidents;

(b) the figures as compared to the corresponding period in 1962; and

(c) the number of cases in which D.T.U. buses were involved?

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

3,320 accidents involving motor vehicles took place in Delhi during the period mentioned by the Hon'ble Members. 108 persons were killed and 1,401 persons received injuries in these accidents.

(b) 3,335, 94 and 1,248 respectively.

(c) According to the records maintained by the Delhi Police, 844 D.T.U. buses were involved in motor accidents during the first half of 1963. The figure for the corresponding period in 1962 was 900.

Consumers' Co-operative Stores

45. { Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether any special arrangements have been made by Government to ensure supplies of important consumer articles to consumers' co-operative stores in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to give preference to consumers' cooperatives in the allotment of fair price shops for foodgrains and sugar. It has recently been decided that all consumers' cooperatives should be allowed to act as distributors of foodgrains and sugar.

10 per cent of cotton cloth produced by textile mills in the country will be available to consumers' cooperatives and fair price shops at ex-mill rates plus 4 per cent. Efforts are being made to see that this cloth is supplied to the consumers' cooperatives at ex-mill rates only.

Certain quantities of cloves and camphor imported by the State Trading Corporation have been earmarked for distribution through consumers' cooperatives. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation has been permitted to import dates, dry fruits and asafoetida for distribution primarily to consumers' cooperatives.

It has recently been decided that all consumers commodities bought by consumers' cooperatives should have 'C' category priority for movement by rail.

The question of relaxing the conditions for allowing consumers' cooperatives to participate in the import trade relating to consumers' cooperatives is under examination.

Some of the leading firms manufacturing consumers articles and drugs and medicines have agreed to arrange regular supplies of their products to consumers' cooperatives at wholesale prices.

The question of ensuring regular supplies of consumers' goods manufactured by industrial undertakings in the public sector is also under active consideration. In case of salt produced by Hindustan Salts Ltd., the State Governments have been requested to appoint wholesale consumers' stores as their nominees for securing this salt in accordance with the rules of this company. Action has been taken to see that wholesale consumers' stores also work as sub-distributors of Kerosene of Indian Oil Company.

Fertilizer Demonstration Scheme

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

(a) whether the fertilizer demonstration scheme was continued in 1962-63 in all the States;

(b) if so, the total quantity of fertilizers supplied to different States free of cost for the purpose;

(c) whether these fertilizers were used in the Government demonstration farms or in the private lands; and

(d) whether the yield data from these fields have been collected?

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

(b) A total of 4552 metric tons of Fertilizers was allocated to the States and Union Territories, free of cost for Fertilizer Demonstrations during 1962-63.

(c) The fertilizers were allocated for use in demonstrations on private lands (cultivator's fields).

(d) The yield data of some of the demonstrations laid out during 1962-63 have been received from Madras and Orissa States. The data from other States are awaited.

Cooperative Farming

47. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestions put forward by the Centre to the States to step up the programme of cooperative farming to meet the food shortage have been followed by all the State Governments;

(b) if so, the number of farms set up on cooperative basis since the Emergency; and

(c) which States have taken lead in successful implementation of cooperative farms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Miesra): (a) Yes Sir, but the response and progress has not been uniform.

(b) 910 cooperative farms were set up since October, 1962.

(c) Although every state has launched pilot projects for cooperative farming, progress in Maharashtra,

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore is encouraging.

Life Insurance Premia

48. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experimental measure to collect premia on behalf of the Life Insurance Corporation of India through Post Offices has been introduced;

(b) if so, in which circles this was introduced;

(c) whether the experiment is popular; and

(d) if so, whether it will be introduced in all circles?

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

(b) Rajasthan Circle.

(c) Yes.

(d) This is being examined.

Postcard Vending Machine

49. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post-card vending machine manufactured in the Bombay telephone workshop has undergone field trials;

(b) the number of such machines put for trial and the result of such trials; and

(c) whether any progress has been made to simplify the process of vending machine?

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

(b) Besides the machine manufactured by the Bombay Telephone Workshops, two more machines manufactured elsewhere and simpler in

operation were put on trial with satisfactory results.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Safety of Life at Sea

50. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal to accept International Convention 1960 for safety of life at Sea?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The question of acceptance of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, is under consideration of Government.

Pollution of Sea by Oil

51. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to accept International Convention of 1954 for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The question of ratification of the International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of Sea by oil, 1954, has been under consideration of the Government of India since its adoption in London in 1954. The Convention could not, however, be ratified by India as the necessary facilities were not available either on the ships or on the ports. Accordingly, the major port authorities and the various shipping companies were requested to provide the necessary facilities. After taking into consideration the factual information received from the ports and shipping companies, it was decided that India should ratify the Convention after the Conference held in London in April, 1962, to revise the above Convention.

The amendments carried out in the Convention are now under consideration in consultation with the port authorities and shipping companies whose replies are still awaited.

Air Conditioned Wagons

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has submitted a report to the Railway Board on the feasibility of carrying perishable commodities in air-conditioned wagons to save them from rotting while in transit; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama-swamy): (a) and (b). Transport of perishables in an air-conditioned coach converted to carry parcels was tried as an experiment by the Railway with the assistance of Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore who conducted tests to determine the effect of the carriage of perishables in such vans. The tests confirmed that transport in such air-conditioned vans enabled perishables to arrive at destinations in a comparatively fresher condition and with less spoilage than in ordinary parcel vans.

Further experiments in parcel vans cooled with air-conditioning equipment as also with proper refrigerated vans are under contemplation.

नवयुक्तों में नेतृत्व की मात्रा

पृ. 3. श्री शास्त्रीको: क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंजी बहु बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शामील सेवों में नवयुक्तों में नेतृत्व की मात्रा पैदा करने के हेतु सरकार ने क्या-क्या सक्रिय कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) उनका क्या परिणाम रहा?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति): (क) देश भर में २०,००० युवक कार्यकर्ताओं, जिनमें दोनों लड़के और लड़कियां हैं, को ग्राम सेवकों और ग्राम सेविकाओं के प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में १२ दिनों के प्रशिक्षण शिविरों में प्रशिक्षित करने के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इन शिविरों में सामूहिक क्रियाओं द्वारा नेतृत्व के गुणों का विकास करने के लिए सैद्धान्तिक पृष्ठ भूमि और व्यावहारिक अवसर सुलभ किए जाने हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और संबंधितों से अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि २२४ शिविर लगाए गए जिनमें ५,६६४ युवक कार्यकर्ताओं ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया।

ग्राम सहायक प्रशिक्षण शिविर

५४. श्री बालमीणी: क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जुलाई १९६३ तक कितने ग्राम सहायक प्रशिक्षण शिविर देश में लगाये गये;

(ख) सब से अधिक किस राज्य में; और

(ग) इन शिविरों का ग्रामीण जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति): (क) ३१-३-१९६३ तक १,२७,५४६ १ अप्रैल से १२ जुलाई १९६३ तक की अवधि की जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश (४५२६२ शिविर)

(ग) १९६०-६१ के दौरान में इस कार्यक्रम के बारे में कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार, जिसकी प्रति लोक-

सभा के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है, ग्राम सहायक कार्यक्रम ने सुधरे तरीकों के अपनाये जाने के बारे में काफी सफलता पाई। इन तरीकों को न केवल उन व्यक्तियों ने ही अपनाया जिन्हें शिविरों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया था बल्कि दूसरे ग्रामीणों के समूहों ने भी अपनाया जिनसे उक्त व्यक्ति बाद में मिले थे। साधारणतः यह कार्यक्रम कृषि विस्तार कार्यक्रम के रूप में सफल रहा।

अनुभव के आधार पर अब ग्राम सहायकों, युवक कार्यकर्ताओं और महिला कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए ग्राम, खण्ड और जिला स्तरों पर इल्टियेटिड प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बनाने का विचार है।

Temporary Employees

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

(a) the total number of temporary employees who have been confirmed during 1962-63;

(b) the number of temporary employees who have put in service for more than three years; and

(c) the main reasons for not confirming them?

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

(a) 37,216.

(b) 51,934.

(c) Non-availability of permanent posts and unsuitability of the employees.

Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1963-64;

(b) the number actually opened out of the above by the end of July, 1963; and

(c) the amount spent so far during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 46, subject to the availability of stores.

(b) Two.

(c) In opening the Telegraph Offices as in (b), the Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,688.

Teleprinters

57. { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the manufacture of Teleprinters in Teleprinter Factory at Madras;

(b) the total amount spent so far on this project; and

(c) when it is likely to attain full capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1,159 Teleprinters have been produced in the Factory upto the end of July, 1963. The progress is considered satisfactory.

(b) The total amount spent so far by Government on this project is Rs. 110 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been invested in the share capital of the Company and an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs has been given to the Company in the form of loans.

(c) The full rated capacity of the assembly of Teleprinters is expected to be reached by the end of March, 1964 and the full rated capacity of indigenous production by December, 1964.

टेलीफोन कारखाना

५८. { **श्री भगवती दर्शन :**
श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २६ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रदर्शन संघर्ष ४६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टेलीफोन का दूसरा कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में और वर्त्या प्रगति हुई है और उस कारखाने के कब तक स्थापित कर दिये जाने की आशा है?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि जिन विदेशी जानकारों के सहयोग से क्रांति धार स्विचिंग उपस्कर (इक्विपमेंट) का निर्माण शुरू किया जा सकता है उन से बातचीत चल रही है। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि बंगलौर स्थित टेलीफोन कारखाने में ही नये उपस्कर का निर्माण आरम्भ करना अधिक लाभदायक होगा।

अन्तर्राजिक ठग गिरोह

५९. { **श्री भगवती दर्शन :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री ३० अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रदर्शन संघर्ष २५५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) रेलवे के अपराध विभाग ने जिस अन्तर्राजिक ठग-गिरोह का पता लगाया था उस से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करके दण्ड दिलाने में कहां तक सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) भगिय में रोकथाम के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज लां) : (क) जिन ४ अभियुक्तोंको पहले गिरफ्तार किया गया था, उनके अलावा एक अभियुक्त और गिरफ्तार किया गया है और इस तरह अबतक कुल ५ गिरफ्तारियां हो चुकी हैं। पुलिस अभी इम मामले की जांच कर रही है और सारे गिरोह का पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रही है।

(ख) जिस क्षेत्र में यह गिरोह काम करता था, वहां के यानात्तरण स्थानों (transhipment points) और गन्तव्य स्टेशनों (destination stations) पर कड़ी निगरानी रखने का आदेश दे दिया गया है। रेल-प्रशासनों से कहा गया है कि वे इस तरह की गतिविधियों के बारे में वाणिज्य विभाग के कर्मचारियों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को सतर्क कर दें और इनकी रोकथाम के लिए मिल-जूल कर उपाय करें।

रेगिस्तान में खेती

६०. डा० लक्ष्मीभट्ट तिथवी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेगिस्तान की कृषि सम्बन्धी समस्याओं के अनुशीलन और अनुसन्धान के लिये कौन-कौन सी संस्थाय केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कार्य कर रही हैं;

(ख) इन संस्थाओं के बीच सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिये क्या विधियां और प्रक्रियायें प्रयोग में लाई जाती हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस विषय में किसी नये प्रस्ताव का प्रारूप विचाराधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका विस्तृत विवरण क्या है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रेगिस्तानों

क्षेत्रों में कृषि की समस्याओं के संबंध में अनुसन्धान करने के लिए खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय ने जोधपुर में केन्द्रीय रक्ष क्षेत्र अनुसन्धान संस्थान की स्थापना की है।

इसके अतिरिक्त जांसी में एक घास-भूमि तथा चारा अनुसन्धान संस्थान की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर भी खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रहा है। रह संस्थान चास, चारा भूमि तथा चारा फसलों—जिनका सम्बन्ध पशु पोषक-नाट्य, भूमि उत्पादन फसल उत्पादन तथा भूमि और जल संरक्षण से है—के विषय में मौलिक तथा व्यवहारिक दोनों प्रकार का अनुसन्धान करेगा। यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के घास तथा चारे के सम्बन्ध में भी अनुसन्धान करेगा।

रेगिस्तानों में कृषि की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान करने के लिए किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने कोई अनुसन्धान संस्थान स्थापित नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय रेगिस्तानों में कृषि समस्याओं का अध्ययन तथा अनुसन्धान करने वाली केन्द्रीय रक्ष क्षेत्र अनुसन्धान संस्थान ही एक मात्र संस्था है। घास-भूमि तथा चारा अनुसन्धान संस्थान की स्थापना हो जाने पर आवश्यक समन्वय का कार्य मन्त्रालय के स्तर पर किया जायेगा।

Production of Millets

61. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand package programme techniques and facilities to any Western Rajasthani district in respect of augmenting production of millets; and

(b) if so, to what District, in what way and to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; apart from the I.A.D.P. Programme undertaken in collaboration with the Ford Foundation in Pali District, the

following two Districts have been selected in Western Rajasthan for Intensive Bajra Cultivation Programme sanctioned by the Government of India:—

(1) Jodhpur; and

(2) Jalore.

Techniques to be adopted for the implementation of the Programmes—

The State Government has been asked to use improved varieties, wherever possible, in addition to the adoption of dry farming practices. These practices, if adopted, are designed to bring about 10 per cent to 20 per cent increase in yield. The area proposed to be covered is 20 per cent in the first year, 40 per cent in the second year and 60 per cent in the third year.

Facilities provided:—

(i) Extension staff in the Blocks to be strengthened for Jowar, Bajra and Pulses; and

(ii) Subsidy of 25 per cent for agricultural implements to be wholly borne by the Central Government.

In addition to the above two incentives, subsidy of 25 per cent already available under the Third Plan for insecticides, sprayers and dusters and phosphatic fertilisers could also be availed of.

Railway Lines for the Development of Coal Fields

62. *Shri Heda:*
 \ *Shri D. C. Sharma:*

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the new railway lines already constructed and those under construction for the development of coal fields;

(b) how many miles have been doubled for the same purpose;

(c) the total link still remaining to be covered for the speedy movement of coal; and

(d) the total amount involved in the schemes under (a), (b) and (c) above?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):
 (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1374/63].

Major Ports in Andhra Pradesh

63. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed Brahmapatnam area in Andhra Pradesh with a view to developing major port;

(b) if not whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statements issued by the Planning and Communications Minister of Andhra Pradesh after their separate visits and survey of the area; and

(c) whether any communication has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communication (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The subject, ports other than major ports, is included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. The executive responsibility for their development vests in the State Government. It is understood from the Government of Andhra Pradesh that they have not surveyed Brahmapatnam area in detail. A preliminary investigation made by the State Government has revealed that there would be practical difficulties in maintaining a sea approach channel.

(b) and (c). No.

Summer Resorts

64. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to popularise exodus in hot weather to all the well known and well established hill stations in the country; and

(b) the part Central Government are playing in helping to retain the old attractions to these 'Summer Resorts' and how far the State Governments have been assisted in maintaining the said places in good trim?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Promotion of Tourist Traffic to Hill Stations is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments as foreign tourists do not visit more than a few hill stations. The foremost difficulty felt by the tourists is on account of the paucity of suitable and cheap accommodation at Hill Stations. With a view to popularising Tourist Traffic to Hill Stations, which is seasonal, the Central Government as well as some State Governments have undertaken to provide additional accommodation in the form of Tourist Bungalows, Holiday Homes etc. The schemes are to be financed from out of the allocations earmarked in the Plan for Tourism. While a few Bungalows known as Tourist Bungalows (Class I) such as at Kulu and Manali are being financed entirely from the Central Government resources, a number of Bungalows called Tourist Bungalows (Class II) are being constructed by the State Governments with 50 per cent subsidy from the Central Government. A number of Tourist Bungalows are also being constructed by the State Governments entirely from their own funds.

The Governments of Assam, Bihar, & K., Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan have also proposals for the improvement of various facilities e.g. improvement of Golf Courses, Boating facilities, construction of additional baths and public conveniences at Hill Stations in their respective

States. The above mentioned works are being financed either by the State Government with 50 per cent subsidy from Central Government or exclusively from their own funds available in the Plan.

The Government of J. & K. have comprehensive schemes in this regard; these consist of construction of additional huts and other accommodation, improvement of various parks, gardens, camping rounds, pony & labour sheds, and improvement of water & electricity supply etc. at important places such as Pahalgam, Mattan, Tang Marg, Chashma Shahi, Gulmarg etc.

2. Government have, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Tourist Development Council at its last two meetings held in 1961 and 1962, requested the State Governments to take steps in the following directions:

- (i) Staggering of holidays in the different neighbouring States so that the holiday season could be lengthened instead of being concentrated as it is at present during two or three months of the year;
- (ii) To set up an Accommodation Bureau to help visitors find accommodation of their choice; and
- (iii) Amendment of Municipal bye-laws, so that the House Tax is levied only for the period a building is in occupation.

These recommendations are being considered by the State Governments.

3. The Municipal Bodies and the other State Government authorities at various hill stations such as Mussorie, Naini Tal and Simla organise Festival Weeks at their respective hill stations with a view to attracting large number of tourists. These are generally organised after the peak season.

As an additional attraction during the Winter, the Government of Himachal Pradesh have taken steps to provide facilities for Skiing at Kufri (near Simla).

4. In order to publicise hill resorts in India, the Tourist Department have brought out posters, pamphlets and brochures and some of the State Governments have done the same, for distribution in India and abroad.

Cooperating Farming Societies

65. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the policy of financial assistance to co-operative farming societies has been revised recently by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any special amount has been earmarked for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As Central assistance for co-operative farming societies organised in non-pilot project areas was outside the State Plan ceiling, some of the States preferred organisation of non-pilot societies to those in the pilot areas. With a view to ensuring adequate progress in the pilot project areas the pattern of assistance has been modified and the distinction between the pilot and non-pilot societies has been done away with.

(c) A sum of rupees 10 crores already provided in the IIIrd Plan would be utilised for this purpose.

Aerodrome in Malabar Area

66. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:
 { Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether Government had recently decided to set up an aerodrome in the Malabar area of Kerala;

(b) whether any final selection of the site has been approved; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). A detailed survey to select a suitable site for an aerodrome in the Malabar area is being conducted and a decision to construct an aerodrome will be taken only after the survey has been completed.

Goods Trains between Madras and Cochin

67. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce diesel Locomotives to haul goods trains between Madras and Cochin; and

(b) the steps taken to solve the present traffic problem in this region?

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

(b) There is no traffic problem now between Madras and Cochin.

Electric Traction from Villipuram to Tiruchi

68. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 { Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to extend electric traction from Villipuram to Tiruchi; and

(b) if so, whether this scheme would be taken up during the Third Plan period?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Public Call Offices

69. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opening of public call offices in remote areas has been delayed on account of difficulties in the procurement of materials;

(b) the targets fixed for the year 1963-64 with reference to each State and steps taken to attain the target; and

(c) how far the demand from each postal circle has been met?

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

(b) and (c). P.C.Os. have been approved at 36 out-of-the-way places as given below. None of these have so far been opened. Action to procure and supply the requisite line stores has been taken.

Name of State.	*No. of PCOs proposed to be opened during 63-64 at remote places
1. Andhra	2
2. Assam	2
3. Bihar	1
4. Gujarat	3
5. J & K	Nil
6. Kerala	Nil
7. Madras	4
8. Madhya Pradesh	6
9. Maharashtra	4
10. Mysore	Nil
11. Orissa	Nil
12. Punjab	Nil
13. Rajasthan	9
14. U. P.	2
15. West Bengal	3
16. Himachal Pradesh	Nil
17. Manipur	Nil
18. Nagaland	Nil
19. NEFA	Nil
20. Tripura	Nil

*Subject to availability of Stores.

White Tigers

70. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Birendra Bahadur
Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether the terms and conditions of agreement for the upkeep of the 8 white tigers maintained by the Maharaja of Rewa at his palace have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are the specifications; and

(c) whether the Maharaja has been assured of export permits for selling some of the white tigers to foreign buyers?

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

(b) The specifications of the agreement are as under:

(i) Out of a stock of 8 white tigers, the Maharaja of Rewa has made an outright gift of 4 (two pairs) to the Delhi Zoological Park. He has also gifted two red tigresses.

(ii) One pair of the gifted tigers, will be maintained as a part of the Delhi Zoological Park at Rewa so as to benefit by the advice of the Maharaja in the matter of propagation of white tigers.

(iii) The other pair and two red ordinary tigresses will be maintained at the Delhi Zoological Park, New Delhi.

(iv) The litters of the two pairs gifted to the Delhi Zoological

Park will be shared equally between the Maharaja of Rewa and the Government of India, provided that the first female cub born will be included in Maharaja's share.

(v) The remaining 4 tigers will remain in the custody of the Maharaja of Rewa as his property and be maintained and fed by him till they are disposed of.

(c) The Government of India have undertaken to sponsor the request of the Maharaja of Rewa for the export of the 4 tigers which remained with him at the time of agreement, if sold to a Zoo outside India.

Cancellation of Seats

71. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Boroah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to revise the rules relating to refunds on cancellation of seats and berths in all classes;

(b) if so, in what form and from what date they are to be made effective; and

(c) under what circumstances a refund will be made after the departure of a train for which the ticket is valid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The rules relating to refunds on cancellation of tickets on which reservations have been made, have been revised with effect from 1-7-1963. The form in which these have been revised is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1375/63]. No refund will be allowed in respect of tickets surrendered after the booked time of departure of the train except under special circumstances only, when a

refund will be considered on application to the Head office of the Railway Administration concerned.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

72. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. K. Dee:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to London he made it known to the Government of the U.K. that India desired to join the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; and

(b) if so, what was the reaction of the British Government to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The U.K. Government expressed their inability to admit India to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at present, but would be prepared to consider the matter in 1966 when the Agreement is to be reviewed.

बांदा में रेलवे डाक सेवा

73. { श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री म० स० ल० द्विवेदी :

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

(क) बांदा में रेलवे डाक सेवा क्यों समाप्त कर दी गई है; और

(ख) इसे पुनः चालू करने में कितना समय लगेगा।

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री भगवती) (क) बांदा में रेल डाक सेवा समाप्त नहीं की गई है। केवल बांदा डाक कार्यालय के २ सेटों में एक सेट को इस कारण समाप्त कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि जांसी-बांदा रेल डाक सेवा बंड की गश्त को जांसी-

मानिकपुर तक बढ़ा देने के परिणामस्वरूप बांदा रेल टाक सेवा के सेट I का काम बाप्स से लिया गया है।

(क) समाप्त किये गये सेट को फिर से चालू करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि पहले जो काम उस सेट द्वारा किया जाता था वह बंदा-मानिकपुर के बीच काम करने वाली बंड-एक्स ६ की बढ़ी हुई गति में ही किया जा रहा है।

Sugarcane Seeds

74. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that farmers are finding it very difficult to get sugarcane seeds of high and good quality; and

(b) whether Government intend to chalk out some scheme to provide sugarcane seeds of high quality well-treated with various medicines?

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

(b) Schemes for raising seed nurseries for supply of good and healthy seeds of improved varieties of sugarcane are already working in the States. It has recently been decided to intensify this programme.

Minor Irrigation

75. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the main schemes which have been implemented with the help of F.A.O. for minor irrigation for nutrition and dietics in 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M.

Thomas): No scheme was implemented with the help of F.A.O. for minor irrigation in 1961-62.

However, during 1961-62, the F.A.O. assigned two experts to India and awarded one fellowship for training abroad in the field of nutrition and catering.

Gliding Clubs

76. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of members of gliding clubs throughout the country; and

(b) whether Government are giving any grants to these clubs at the basis of membership or on an ad hoc basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The total number of members of Gliding Clubs throughout the country, as on 31st May, 1963 was 2,319 as per details in the statement below.

(b) Government is giving grant to only three Clubs viz. Delhi Gliding Club, Birla Gliding Club and Deolali Gliding Club which have been included in the subsidy scheme. The grant is in the form of (i) a fixed annual subsidy of Rs. 15,000/- and (ii) a subvention at the rate of Rs. 3/- per launch. The grant-in-aid is not related to membership. The other Clubs will also become entitled to receive Government grant after they have fulfilled the conditions prescribed for their inclusion in the subsidy scheme.

STATEMENT

Departmental Gliding Centres—

1. Gliding Centre, Poona	541
2. Gliding Centre, Allahabad	200
3. Gliding Centre, Bangalore	283
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TOTAL	1,024
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Gliding Clubs—

1. Delhi Gliding Club	632
2. Birla Gliding Club	134
3. Deolali Gliding Club	45
4. Banasthali Vidyapith	239
5. Ahmedabad Gliding & Flying Club	82
6. Northern India Flying Club	60
7. Rajasthan Flying Club	103
TOTAL	1,295
GRAND TOTAL	2,319

Investment of Funds in Co-operatives

77. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state whether any action has been taken to suggest to the Municipal Committees, Local Bodies and Educational Institutions that the present restrictions on investment of their surplus funds in the co-operatives should be removed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Yes, Sir. The state governments were requested to review the existing position and take suitable action to remove the restrictions, if any, existing in regard to investments of surplus funds of municipalities, local bodies, educational institutions, corporations etc. in co-operatives. A note on the review made by the Government of Maharashtra has also been circulated to state governments for information and for undertaking similar reviews.

गन्धे की लेती

उद्द. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाष्ठेय :
श्री देव द० पुरी :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या लाल्य तथा कुवि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में सचन ग्रन्थाविकास योजना के अंतर्गत गन्धे की

उन्नतिशील खेती करने का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह किन किन राज्यों में कार्यान्वयित हो रहा है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना में क्या सहायता करेगी ?

लाल्य तथा कुवि मन्त्री में उपमन्त्री (श्री अम० म० यामस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में आरम्भ हो गयी है। ऐसी योजनाएं पंजाब और बिहार में भी शीघ्र ही आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार कुल व्यय का १/३ हिस्सा देगी और शेष खंच राज्य सरकार और हिताधिकारियों में बांटा जाएगा।

Transportation of Iron Ore

79. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iron Ore is found in sufficient quantity in Mohendragarh district of Punjab;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it cannot be transported due to lack of transport facilities of a broad gauge line; and

(c) if so, whether the Punjab and Rajasthan Governments have approached the Central Government for its construction and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The reserves of iron ore deposits at Chappra, Antri, Beharipur in Mohendragarh District of Punjab were estimated by Geological Survey of India during 1955 at 2.03 million tonnes and the reserves of the deposits at Dhanota and Dhancholi in the same district were estimated at 508,000 tonnes. The Geological Survey of India is carrying out drilling of the deposits at Antri-Beharipur

since 26-12-1962 for detailed estimation of the reserves.

(b) No, Sir. The ore is offered for despatch by rail at Nizampur, which is the nearest rail head on the metre gauge section of the Western Railway. The demands from this station are being met in full.

(c) Does not arise.

Dropping of Coal from Wagons

80. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news published in 'Jansabek' of Calcutta on the 24th May that on the 16th May at 3-30 p.m. a goods train proceeding from Ranaghat to Bongram station stopped at gate No. 23 and dropped about two lorry load coal from the coal loaded wagons;

(b) the large number of persons appeared at the place and picked up the coal;

(c) that this is a regular happening on this line and is done by arrangement; and

(d) whether there is any arrangement to check it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The correct facts are that some miscreants tried to steal coal from the open coal wagons of goods train No. 721 Up when it was detained at Bongaon Outer signal. Their attempt was, however, prevented by the prompt arrival of a police constable at the site. This police constable immediately contacted the local police who rushed to the site and arrested one of the culprits and recovered about 60 maunds of coal.

(b) No Sir. There were only a few.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Such thefts are not common at this station. But, as an occurrence of this nature has come to notice, suitable preventive measures have been taken.

Thiruvangoor Train Halt near Calicut

81. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Department have received representations to reopen the Thiruvangoor train halt near Calicut which was stopped after it was burnt during 1942 movement; and

(b) the decision of the Railway administration on this representation?

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

(b) proposal was examined but could not be accepted for want of adequate justification.

कृषि कालेज

— श्री सरजू पाष्ठेय :
दूर. श्री ज० ब० रिह० :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ३ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या २४६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में नये कृषि कालेजों की स्थापना की योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेशीय सरकार ने किसी नये कालेज की स्थापना के लिये केन्द्र से सलाह की है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री

(डा० राम सुभग रिह) : (क) उस समय महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल मद्रास तथा गुजरात राज्यों की सरकारें अपने अपने राज्यों में नये कृषि महाबिद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही थीं। इसके बाद महाराष्ट्र,

सरकार ने कोल्हापुर में एक नया महाविद्यालय बोला है।

(ब) जो नहीं।

पोस्टकार्ड

मृ. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री ओंकारसाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोस्टकार्ड पर एक नये पेसे का मूल्य बढ़ाये जाने के बाद अब नये ६ पेसे के कार्ड केवल बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और नई दिल्ली में ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ; और

(ब) देश के अन्य स्थानों पर कार्डों की उपलब्धि कब तक संभव हों सकेगी।

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) तथा (ब). शुभ-आत करने के लिए ६ न०पै० वाले इक०रे और १२ न०पै० वाले जबाबी नए पोस्टकार्डों की सप्लाई चार केन्द्रों, यथा बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा नई दिल्ली तक ही सीमित रखी गई थी। ज्योही और स्टाक उपलब्ध हुआ उन्ह समूचे भारत के अन्य केन्द्रों को भी भेज दिया गया। २७ मई को उन्हें पहली बार सप्लाई किया गया था और जुलाई के पहले सप्लाई तक उनकी सप्लाई देश भर में उपलब्ध करा दी गई। फिर भी अंतिरिम अवधि के दौरान १ न० पै० के अतिरिक्त टिकट के साथ ५ नये पेसे वाले पोस्टकार्ड उपलब्ध थे।

उत्पादकों को गश्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान

मृ. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न मिलों पर उत्पादकों के गश्ने के मूल्य के रूप में करोड़ों रुपये बकाया पड़े हैं ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो बकाया राशि का विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का इरादा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) और (ब). १६६२-६३ में चीनी कारखानों ने जो गश्न खरीदा था, १६ जुलाई, १६६३ को उसका बकाया भुगतान १.०४ करोड़ रुपये या उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी कारखानों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले कुल मूल्य १६.२४ करोड़ रुपये का लगभग ३ प्रतिशत देना था।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से कक्षा गया है कि बकाया राशि के शीघ्र भुगतान के लिये कार्यवाही करे।

पटना के निकट गाड़ी का पटरी से उत्तर जाना

मृ. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना से ५० मील पर पूर्व रेलवे के मोरे और मोकामा, स्टेशनों के बीच इंजन और कुछ डिब्बे १६ मई, १६६३ को पटरी से उत्तर गये थे ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसका विस्तृत विवरण ; और

(ग) घायलों की संख्या क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) केवल गाड़ी का इंजन पटरी से उत्तरा । *

(ब) १६-५-६३ की शाम को लगभग ७ बज कर ५५ मिनट पर, जब ३८४ डाउन दानापुर-मोकामा सवारी गाड़ी और मोकामा स्टेशनों के बीच ब्लाक सैक्सन

में जा रही थी, तो ड्राइवर ने देखा कि पांच भैंस पास के खेतों से निकल कर अचानक पटरी पर ग्रा गयी। भैंसों को पटरी पर से भगाने के लिए ड्राइवर ने सीटी बजायी और गाड़ी को रोकने की भी कोशिश की, लेकिन एकबएक करके भैंस गाड़ी के नीचे आ गयीं और इस तरह लाइन पर रुकावट हो गयी। भैंसों की लाशें इंजन के पहियों में फंस गयीं जिसकी बजह से इंजन के अगले दो पहिये (bissel wheels) पटरी से उतर गये।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

ग्राम रक्षा दल

श्री भोहन स्वरूप :
श्री कोला बंकर्या :
श्री अंगोकार लाल बरवा :
दृ. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री दें जैं नायक :
श्रीमती रेणुका बडकटकी :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्राम रक्षा दल में देश व्यापी स्तर पर राज्यवार कितने व्यक्ति सम्मिलित हो चुके हैं और उनमें महिलाओं की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) ग्राम रक्षा दल के कार्य की प्रगति क्या है; और

(ग) दल के सदस्यों, दलपतियों और उपदलपतियों के प्रशिक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय रक्षा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय रक्षा गया देखिये संख्या LT-1376/63]

Projects to Increase Farm Output

श्री R. Barua:
87. श्रीमती Vimla Devi:
श्री Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up targets for projects which can secure a rapid increase in farm output;

(b) if so, whether such proposals are being considered; and

(c) with what progress?

मिनिस्टर ऑफ फूड एंड एग्रिकल्चर (डॉ. राम सुभग सिंह): (a) to (c). The Agricultural programmes already under implementation have been re-oriented in the context of the present Emergency with special emphasis on those measures which could be formulated and completed quickly so as to result in rapid increases in agricultural production.

Recent experience of the implementation of Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) has shown that instead of dispersing efforts all over the country, in the interest of securing rapid increases in production, attention should be concentrated in the most promising and productive areas. The new programmes for increased production of rice, millets and pulses, cotton and oilseeds recently formulated by the Ministry are conceived on this package principle in carefully selected areas. The programme extends over 40 selected districts for rice, 100 districts for millets and pulses. In these districts 20 per cent of the total acreage is proposed to be covered in the first year, 40 per cent in the second year and 60 per cent in the third year. An additional production of 25 per cent is expected in the crops concerned by the end of the Third Plan period.

These programmes are in addition to the package programme started

earlier in 15 selected districts. This programme also covers wheat, rice, millets, pulses and various cash crops grown in the districts. A 50 per cent increase over the base year is envisaged in the production of the crops concerned. The results achieved so far reveal a definite trend towards increased production and based on this, it is expected that the target of additional production would be achieved.

Durgapur Express Highway

88. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved so far in implementing the projected construction of Durgapur Express Highway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to link the construction of the Durgapur Railway with the implementation of the Master Plan for Calcutta;

(c) whether the alignment and preliminary surveys for the Highway have been completed and the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) whether any negotiations have been going on with the International Development Agency for financing this project.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Durgapur Express Highway project is a State Scheme. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. The required information, which has been called for from the State Government, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Rice Production

89. { Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) the total rice production in the country during the last five years;

(b) the reason for such shortage of rice in the country this year;

(c) the steps Government have taken to supply adequate rice to the people; and

(d) whether Government will consider the constitution of high power Committee to go into the reasons of such short supply of rice and suggest remedies therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The total production of rice during the last five years has been as given below:

Year	Production (thousand tons).
1957-58	25,122
1958-59	30,541
1959-60	30,963
1960-61	33,658
1961-62	33,610
(Final Estimate).	

(b) Statistics relating to the production of rice in the country during 1962-63 have not yet become available but a decline in current year's production is indicated owing to insufficient and ill-distributed rains in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and to floods in Assam.

(c) The Government is distributing rice through the fair price shops at reasonable prices for the benefit of the vulnerable sections of the community. The issue of wheat has also been liberalized so that an alternative cereal may be available in sufficient quantity to the consumer.

(d) Certain recommendations have already been made by the Central Teams which visited the States and these recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments, who have been requested to implement them.

Price Support For Tapioca

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have made any representation to the Centre regarding fixing of support price for tapioca; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Khandsari

91. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Statesman on the 12th June, 1963 to the effect that curb on Khandsari production is likely to be imposed;

(b) if so, whether there is any such proposal under the consideration of Government; and

(c) how Government are planning to fulfil the needs of Khandsari users.

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

(b) and (c). Government are considering ways and means of regulating supply of sugarcane between sugar mills and khandsari sugar manufacturing units on an equitable basis keeping in view the target of sugar production. In doing so the needs of khandsari consumers will be fully borne in mind.

Robbery in Train

92. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed bandits robbed passengers of the 14 Down Agra-Lucknow Express train of the North-East Railway between Ganjdundwara and Patiali stations on or about 15th June, 1963;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been conducted into the incident, and if so, with what result; and

(c) the action taken to prevent recurrence of such happenings on that railway in particular and the Indian Railways in general?

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

(b) The case is under police investigation. Four accused persons have so far been arrested.

(c) The responsibility for checking crime in passenger trains rests with the State Government Police and they are taking all possible measures in co-operation with the Railway Administrations and the Railway Protection Force to eradicate the evil. Special police squads have been deputed to escort important night trains on the North Eastern Railway. The Railway Administrations have also taken the following measures:—

(i) safety devices have been provided in the carriages so that undesirable persons may not gain unauthorised entry into the compartments;

(ii) a new arrangement has recently been devised by which the pressing of a push button provided in the ladies-compartment will ring a bell in the Guard's lobby and the adjacent general compartment and will also switch on a red light outside the compartment to indicate that help is needed at once. This device

is provided in the ladies compartment of a few important trains;

- (iii) Conductor Guards and T.T.Es. have instructions to pay special attention to lady passengers, particularly when travelling alone;
- (iv) ladies travelling in higher class are allowed to take an attendant holding third class ticket with them during night time;
- (v) announcements are made through loud speakers and through notices warning the passengers to be alert and beware of pick-pockets and other anti-social elements;
- (vi) punishment for pulling unauthorisedly the alarm chain has been enhanced to Rs. 250/-;
- (vii) instructions have been issued that all night trains at starting stations should be checked by responsible officials with a view to examining that the upper class compartments, particularly those reserved for ladies, have nobody hidden within the lavatory or underneath the berths;
- (viii) the Intelligence Branch of the Railway Protection Force have instructions to keep close surveillance on the criminals operating on Railways and to pass intelligence collected to the Government Railway Police;
- (ix) Police and R.P.F. escort trains in vulnerable sections;
- (x) armed men from the R.P.F. have been provided for patrolling crime infected yards and railway tracks.

गते के मूल्य का भुगतान

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री रामचन्द्र उलांका :

श्री बुलेद्वर शीना :

श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या खात्ता तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६६०-६१, १६६१-६२ और १६६२-६३ में १६ जून, १६६३ तक किसानों ने विभिन्न चीनी मिलों को जो गन्ना सप्लाई किया उसका किसान भुगतान अभी बकाया है; और

(ख) सरकार ने किसानों को गते का मूल्य शीघ्र दिलवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है?

खात्ता तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रभ मंड यामस) : (क) देश में विभिन्न चीनी कारखानों ने १६६०-६१ और १६६१-६२ के वर्षों में और १६६२-६३ में १६ जून, १६६३ तक गन्ने के मूल्य का निम्न बकाया देना था :—

(लाख रुपये)

१६६०-६१	२.५५
१६६१-६२	२७.०६
१६६२-६३	३३६.५६
(१६ जून, १६६३ तक)	

१६६१-६२ के बकाया में से कुल ४.८० लाख रुपये और १६६२-६३ के बकाया में से १०७.०५ लाख रुपये का और भुगतान १५ जुलाई, १६६३ तक कर दिया गया है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि चीनी कारखानों से गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान करवाने का प्रबन्ध करें।

Cost of Sugar

94. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost of sugar for different regions as worked out by the Tariff Commission;
- (b) the increases in costs upto date for different regions; and
- (c) the prices fixed by statute?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The Tariff Commission has not worked out the cost of production of sugar for different regions. They had prepared four regional cost schedules with the help of which the cost of sugar can be worked out in different regions. These schedules have been published by the Tariff Commission in their 1959 Report on the Cost Structure of Sugar and Fair Price payable to the Sugar Industry. These were considered to hold good for four years—1958-59 to 1961-62. The schedule for the Northern region alone was used by Government for fixing the ex-factory price of sugar in Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(b) The increase in costs which have been allowed per maund of sugar in the four regions in 1962-63 over the Commission's schedules are given below:

	(Rs. nP.)
Northern region	1.09
Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan region	1.07
Bombay region	1.22
Southern region	1.19

The above increases relate to a recovery of 10 per cent and a duration of 120 days.

(c) The ex-factory prices fixed for Uttar Pradesh and North Bihar by statute in 1959-60 and 1960-61 were Rs. 37.85 per maund of sugar of ISS

D-29 grade. The prices in Punjab and South Bihar were Rs. 38.35 per maund of sugar.

The ex-factory prices now fixed for sugar factories in different areas are given as follows.

Region	Ex-factory price in Rupees nP per quintal in
West U.P.	108.50
East U.P.	111.20
North Bihar	111.20
South Bihar	112.50
Punjab	109.85
West Bengal	111.20
Assam	113.85
Orissa	110.50
Rajasthan	109.85
Madhya Pradesh	109.85
Maharashtra	109.85
Gujarat	112.50
Andhra Pradesh	109.85
Madras	111.20
Mysore	111.20
Kerala	111.20
Pondicherry	111.20

Cultivable Waste Land

95. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the area of cultivable waste-land brought under cultivation year-wise and, State-wise, from 1958 onwards?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Information regarding the areas covered by the land reclamation and land development schemes in the States is furnished in the statements placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1377/63]. Statistics specifically regarding the area of waste-lands brought under cultivation are not available.

भेड़ पालन

६६. **श्री तिदेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऊन की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये राजस्थान और मैसूर में बड़े चरागाह बना कर भेड़ पालने की योजना बनायी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बाबतें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम मुमग तिह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

सिक्किम से स्लीपर

६७. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम से भारत को रेलों के लिए स्लीपर देने के लिए समझौता हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह भारत को स्लीपर कब से भेजना शुरू करेगा ; और

(ग) किस शर्त पर ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सै० वै० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आशा है स्लीपरों की सप्लाई जल्द शुरू हो जायेगी ।

(ग) सिक्किम सरकार साल के १९६५० स्लीपर सप्लाई करेगी । अलग अलग मात्र के अनुसार इन स्लीपरों की दर ६ रु० ५० न० पै० से लेकर १० रु० २५ न० पै० प्रति घन फुट तक है । ठेके शनुस र सिक्किम

सरकार भारत के सिलीगुड़ी स्टेशन पर रेल तक निष्प्रभार स्लीपर पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेगी । ६० प्रतिशत रकम का भुगतान स्लीपर रवाना होने और रेलवे रसीद जारी होने पर किया जायेगा । बाकी रकम का भुगतान माल पाने वाले द्वारा माल की पावती देने पर या माल भेजने की तारीख से ६० दिन बाद (इनमें से जो भी पहले हो) किया जायेगा । सभी भुगतान भारतीय रूपयों में किये जायेंगे ।

Nagpur Airport

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

(a) whether the Nagpur airport is being expanded;

(b) if so, at what cost and for what purpose; and

(c) whether there has been any increase in the number of flights of I.A.C. planes to and from Nagpur?

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

(b) Nagpur is centrally situated and technically it has been found necessary to extend the runway.

The cost of the construction is not yet finally known.

(c) No, Sir.

Hotels for Foreign Tourists

99. **श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to build in collaboration with State Governments a chain of hotels in the country to cater to the needs of foreign tourists; and

(b) whether any State Government has so far agreed to such a proposal?

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

is no definite proposal that Government should build a chain of hotels in collaboration with State Governments but the question of increasing hotel accommodation to meet growing requirements is under active consideration of the Government. The possibility of building hotels in the public sector, is being examined in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

International Hotel at Bombay

100. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal to set up an international hotel in Bombay in which the Air India was to collaborate; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. There is a proposal from Messrs. East India Hotels Ltd., New Delhi to set up an international hotel in Bombay in which the Air-India has offered to collaborate.

(b) There has been no progress and this is due to the fact that Industrial Finance Corporation of India while sanctioning the loan for 3 hotels, viz., at New Delhi, Bombay and Agra, to be constructed by Messrs. East India Hotels Ltd. laid down a condition that the loan sanctioned for 2 hotels, i.e., at Bombay and Agra will be released only after the successful completion of the New Delhi hotel project. Since the New Delhi hotel project has not yet been completed and as Air-India is interested only in collaborating in the Bombay project, there has been no further progress. The other difficulty of Messrs. East India Hotels Ltd. is that they have not secured a suitable site for this purpose at Bombay.

Strike by Bombay Port Flotilla Crew

101. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Ports flotilla crew have recently gone on strike;

(b) if so, on what grounds; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring about the port into normal working order?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Bombay Port Trust flotilla crew were on strike from the mid-night of the 25th June to 7 p.m. on the 27th June, 1963.

(b) Last year some of the major Port Workers' Unions had represented to Government that there were certain anomalies in the pay scales fixed by the tripartite Categorisation and Classification Committee for major Port employees appointed by Government Resolution No. 23-PLA(91)/58, dated the 23rd August, 1958.

The Government had advised the Unions to list the alleged anomalies and discuss them at Port level in the first instance. The Unions were also informed that if there were a few genuine anomalies they could be looked into. Some discussions took place between the Bombay and Calcutta Port authorities and the Unions. A few cases were also settled. However, a very large number of items remained which the Unions wanted to be referred to arbitration or adjudication. Government examined each of these items and wrote to the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation on the 15th April, 1963 informing them that the items did not appear to justify reference to adjudication or arbitration. However, during the course of an interview at Bombay, the Minister of Shipping asked President and some other representatives of the constituent units of the Federation, to send their comments on the Govern-

ment's reply and if they so desired they could further discuss the pending matters at a meeting to be arranged later. On the 15th June, 1963, while the Federation's reply was being awaited, one of its constituent Unions, the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' Union, wrote to Government that it had decided to call a strike of the Bombay Port Trust Fire Brigade staff and the flotilla staff if the alleged anomalies in regard to pay scales were not immediately referred to adjudication. A few cases of delays in implementation of assurances and orders of a local nature were also alleged. The Union was immediately apprised of the fact that the Federation's reply to the letter of the 15th April was still awaited and that Government would take immediate action on receipt of their reply. The Port Trust Fire Brigade staff however went on strike from the 23rd June and the flotilla crew went on strike from the 25th June.

(c) The strike was called off as a result of the discussions held by the Minister of Shipping with the representatives of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation on the 27th June 1963. Since then the Bombay Port has been working normally.

Floods in Assam

102. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused to the railways during the floods which occurred in June in Assam; and

(b) the measures taken to restore normal services?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Due to floods in June 1963 in Assam area there have been some cases of bank erosion, over toppling of embankment, washaway of banks and flooding of colony. The cost of damage was assessed at approximately Rs. 1.33 lac.

(b) In most of the cases normal services were not interrupted and were maintained by taking immediate protective measures in the shape of boulder pitching, packing of track etc. Only in one case, train services had to be suspended for a period of 24 hours on Rangapara North-Tezpur Branch line on 28-6-1963.

मृत पश्चात्रों का मांस

१०३. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिस प्रकार जीवित पशु का वध करके उसका मांस भोजन के उपयोग में लाया जाता है क्या उसी प्रकार मृत पशु के मांस को भी वैज्ञानिकों ने अन्वेषण करके भोजन योग्य उपयुक्त समझा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इसकी कोई खोज कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपभोक्ता (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) मृत पश्चात्रों का मांस मानव-भोजन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं माना गया है और समस्त उन्नत देशों में मांस निरीक्षण-नियमों के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कारणों से इस पर रोक लगी हुई है :—

(१) एक ऐसे पशु के शव को जिसकी स्वास्थ्यावधि मृत्यु हुई हो जब खोला जाता है तो उससे खून नहीं निकलता जिसके फलस्वरूप मांस लाल और तरबतर दिखाई देता है जिसे देख कर धृणा हो जाती है और इसीलिए उपभोक्ता उसे पसन्द नहीं करते । खून के रुके रहने के कारण ऐसे पश्चात्रों को अधिक समय तक रखना भी नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि जीवाणुओं की

तीव्र वृद्धि के कारण उसमें दुर्घट्ट तुरन्त आ जाती है।

(२) जब किसी पशु की स्वास्थ्याविक मृत्यु हो जाती है तो उसकी मृत्यु का ठीक कारण जानना कठिन हो जाता है। कभी कभी पशु ऐसे रोगों के कारण मर जाते हैं जिनसे उनका मांस मानव भोजन के लिए खतरनाक बन जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अनुसन्धान कराना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

Local Train from Bellary Hospet to Gadag

104. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the people of Koppal, Hospet and Gadag to start one more local train from Bellary Hospet to Gadag; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnaiz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The census of passengers using train services on the section taken in November, 1962 had indicated that there is overcrowding on certain trains while available capacity on certain others was not fully utilised. There is, therefore, no traffic justification for introducing an additional pair of trains in the near future, and, moreover, additional locomotives required for the introduction are also not available at present. The question, however, will be considered again when necessary resources are available.

Quarters for Delhi Telephone District

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

(a) whether the Delhi Telephone District has got a separate pool of quarters;

(b) the number of quarters at present occupied in this pool by officers (designation-wise) working in the D. G. P. & T. and other offices which are included in the general pool of residences controlled by the Director of Estates; and

(c) whether it is a fact that all these residences are surplus to the needs of the Delhi Telephone District?

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

(b) Five quarters of the District Pool are occupied at present by two Asstt. Chief Engineers P. S. to Minister, A. G. C. R. and a P. & T. Board Member. On the other hand, five quarters of the Dte. and of the general pool of residence controlled by the Estate Officer are under occupation of officers of the Delhi Telephone District.

(c) Does not arise.

उज्जैन आगर लाइन

१०६. श्री बड़े : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मह सच है कि उज्जैन आगर नैरोगेज लाइन के बीच वाले सभी स्टेशनों पर संडास की व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक व्यवस्था की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त सभी स्टेशनों पर वर्षा ऋतु में यात्रियों के संरक्षण हेतु पर्याप्त स्थान नहीं है और जो

थोड़ा बहुत स्थान है भी उसमें यात्रियों के बचने हेतु आड़ नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था शीघ्र ही किये जाने हेतु बया किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इन स्टेशनों पर टटिट्यां और पेशाबधर बनाने का प्रस्ताव रेल उपयोक्ता सुविधा समिति के सामने रखा जायेगा, जो इस पर विचार करके इस काम को भविष्य में किये जाने वाले निर्माण-कार्यों में शामिल करेगी, बर्ताव इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । उज्जैन-आगर सेक्षण पर इस समय जितना यात्री यातायात होता है, उसकी चरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए उस सेक्षण पर प्रतीक्षालय की वर्तमान सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं । जाफरी की व्यवस्था आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Radar for I.A.C. Viscounts

107. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) how many Viscounts in operation with the I.A.C. have been fitted with radar equipment and how many still remain to be fitted with radar; and

(b) what action is being taken to provide the radarless Viscounts with such equipments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) All the 13 Viscounts in the fleet of the Indian Airlines Corporation are now fitted with Radar Equipment.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Fishplates

108. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have ordered for 12,500 tonnes of fishplates in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, on what terms and whether the supply has since been completed; and

(c) how far the Indian Railways depend upon imports for fish plates?

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

(b) On C. & F. basis, Price per M. Ton for different Indian Ports ranges from—

(i) \$202.53 to 204.47 for 105 lbs. fish plates.

(ii) \$214.61 to 216.55 for 90 lbs. fish plates.

(iii) \$222.86 to 224.88 for 60 lbs. fish plates.

Supplies have been completed.

(c) Development of indigenous capacity for making fish plates started since beginning of 1952-53. The present indigenous capacity for rolling fishplates from billets is adequate to meet our current requirements. If sufficient quantity of indigenous billets is not made available by the Steel Plates, import of billets or finished fishplates, as the case may be, will have to be arranged to the extent of anticipated shortfall.

Bomb Explosion on the Tezpur-Rangiya Section

109. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 788 on the 9th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry started into the bomb explosion on the Tez-

pur-Rangiya Section of the N.E.F. Railway has been concluded;

(b) if not, at what stage the enquiry is pending; and

(c) how many witnesses have been examined in this case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not yet.

(b) According to expert opinion of the Chemical Examiner of the Explosive department of Government of India, the bomb was a hand grenade No. 36. Its presence at the scene of occurrence and other relevant details are being investigated by the police who are of the opinion that this was a case of accident and not sabotage.

(c) Nine.

Tube Wells in Punjab

110. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube wells being drilled by the Central Tube Well Organisation in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab;

(b) how many tube wells are proposed to be drilled during 1963-64; and

(c) the number of wells that are in operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture carries out groundwater exploration in areas selected on the basis of proposals received from the State Government. The State Government of Punjab has not proposed any exploratory site in Hoshiarpur district during the current Plan period.

In the course of exploratory drilling, such of the exploratory bores as give adequate discharge of water are converted into production tubewells

and transferred to the State Governments concerned for the purpose of irrigation and related uses. One such tubewell constructed at Narula in Hoshiarpur district and handed over to Punjab Government in December 1960, is being used by the State Government for agricultural purposes.

Loss of Wheat Bags

111. { Shri Onkar Lal, Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at least 1000 bags of wheat had been lost recently from the Government Godowns at Naraina near Delhi.

(b) if so, whether an inquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(c) the result of the inquiry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Some stocks of imported wheat which had been unloaded from wagons and were in the process of being stacked inside the Godowns, were affected by sudden rain of 11th/12th June, 1963. The affected grain has been salvaged and that quantity which is rendered unfit for human consumption is being utilised as cattle/poultry feed etc.

(b) An enquiry has been conducted.

(c) The enquiry officer has reported that damage occurred due to inadequate supply of labour by the handling and transport Contractor and further action in this connection is in progress.

Railway Bridges

112. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked a Japanese firm to supply equipments for Railway bridges in India;

(b) if so, the location of the bridges; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. 17 Nos. 150' Span Bridge girders for replacement of existing weak girders on South-Eastern Railway.

(b) (i) Karo bridge between Goikera and Posoita stations; and

(ii) Seonath bridge No. 2 between Bilha and Nipania stations, on South-Eastern Railway.

Note: Regirdering has become urgent because the existing early steel girders are showing signs of distress.

(c) By March 1964.

राप्ती नदी पर पुल

११३. डा० महाबेद प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री २१ अप्रैल, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रस्तुत संख्या ६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या २८ के राप्ती के पुल के मेहराब गिर जाने के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए जो समिति नियुक्त की थी उसका कार्य पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका परिणाम क्या रहा?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में नोबहन मन्त्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं। अभी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) प्रस्तुत ही नहीं उठता है।

I.A.C. Base at Begumpet

114. Shri P. C. Deo Bhanji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation have taken

a decision to close down its base at Begumpet, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Hyderabad is an overhaul base for Dakotas while Calcutta is the base for Fokkers and Skymasters and Delhi for Viscounts. The Corporation have placed an order for the purchase of 3 Caravelles Jet aircraft which are due to be delivered in the Winter of 1963-64. On the recommendations made by a Committee appointed for the purpose, the Corporation have decided that the overhaul base for Caravelles should be established at Bombay.

With the progressive reduction in Dakota operations and the further reduction which will result on receipt of Caravelles the Dakota overhaul work is shrinking considerably resulting in a large number of the staff becoming surplus to the requirements of the Hyderabad base. In order to meet the requirements of staff for the Caravelle base at Bombay and simultaneously to absorb the surplus staff at Hyderabad the Corporation have decided to transfer about 250 persons from Hyderabad to Bombay. The remaining staff numbering about 375 would continue to be employed on Dakota overhauls at Hyderabad. The Corporation are also considering the question of centralising all overhaul work of Dakota instruments at Hyderabad. No decision has been taken to close down the Begumpet Workshop.

Shillong Aerodrome

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

(a) whether the plan to construct an aerodrome in Shillong has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the approximate date when the construction is likely to begin?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal was dropped on account of the high cost involved.

Self-Sufficiency in Food

116. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether he stated recently in the U.S.A. that within five years India would be self-sufficient in food; and

(b) if so, what steps, in the main, are contemplated in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) During his recent visit to Washington, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture stated that with the progress made in the field of agriculture in India, assistance can now begin to taper off so that in the next five to ten years, India would need no more food aid from the United States.

(b) The measures being taken to bring about rapid increase in food production are indicated below:—

I. Greater emphasis has been laid on

- (a) Minor Irrigation;
- (b) Fuller utilisation of irrigation potential;
- (c) Soil conservation;
- (d) Supply of fertilisers and manures;
- (e) Seed multiplication and distribution;
- (f) Popularisation of Plant protection and other improved agricultural practices and implements; and
- (g) Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

II. Intensive production programmes for rice, millets, pulses and subsidiary foods, have been introduced in selected districts. For this purpose, Extension machinery is proposed to be strengthened so as to provide one VIW for 4,000 acres of agricultural land and two Agricultural Extension Officers per Block.

III. Administrative arrangements for co-ordination of agricultural programmes are being strengthened. On the suggestion of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, State Governments are setting up two high level Committees—one at the Cabinet level and other at official level for ensuring co-ordination of thought and effort among the different departments dealing with agricultural programmes.

IV. Village Level Workers have been assigned only one set of task, namely, to organise agricultural extension and supplies and help village panchayats and co-operatives to draw up and implement village production plans in agriculture.

V. The Community Development budget has been reorientated so as to cater to the needs of agriculture to the maximum possible extent.

VI. Joint Central Teams comprising the representatives of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation visited all the States and reviewed the programmes of agricultural Development for 1963-64 and made important recommendations for improving the arrangements for Administrative Co-ordination at various levels and for removing the existing bottlenecks in the supplies of inputs and for augmenting credit.

VII. Arrangements have also been made for liaison with the States. Each of the Senior Officers of the Department of Agriculture and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has been assigned two States which he will visit periodically not

only to acquaint himself with the progress of the programmes, but also to assist the States in solving difficulties, if any, experienced by them.

उड़ीसा को चावल का सम्भरण

११७. श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या स्थायी तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में उड़ीसा में खाद्याभाव की पूर्ति के लिए अभी तक कितना चावल भेजा जा चुका है ;

(ख) यह परिमाण कब उड़ीसा पहुंचा है ; और

(ग) कितना भेजना बाकी है, और कब भेजा जायेगा ?

स्थायी तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपचन्द्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) से (ग) तक सामान्य वर्ष में उड़ीसा राज्य में चावल की उपज वहां की आवश्यकता से अधिक होती है और १९६१ तथा १९६२ के वर्षों में तीन लाख मीट्रिक टन से अधिक चावल और धान (चावल के बराबर) उड़ीसा से पश्चिमी बंगाल को व्यापारियों द्वारा भेजा गया। इस वर्ष उड़ीसा में चावल की उपज कुछ कम हुई है। इस वर्ष उड़ीसा से पश्चिमी बंगाल को चावल और धान का निर्यात पिछले वर्षों की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा काफी कम रहा है। १ जनवरी, १९६३ से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उड़ीसा सरकार को कुल ४२ हजार मीट्रिक टन चावल देना स्वीकार किया है। २१ जुलाई तक उनके पास लगभग ३६ हजार मीट्रिक टन पहुंच चुका था। वाकी मात्रा या तो भेजी जा रही है या मार्ग में है।

दिल्ली में यमुना पर नाव का पुल

११८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री २६ मार्च, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संबंध १९६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान रेलवे पुल के निकट नावों का जो अस्थायी पुल बनाया गया था बरसात में दूसरे तोड़े जाने के बाद यातायात के निकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या बरसात के बाद नावों के उस स्थायी पुल का फिर से निर्माण करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) सूखे भीसम में जब नदी में बाढ़ नहीं होती रेल और सड़क के मिले जुले पुल में यातायात की भीड़ कम करने के लिए अस्थायी व्यवस्था के रूप में नावों का पुल बनाया गया था। नावों के अस्थायी पुल को तोड़ने के बाद कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था सम्भव नहीं है। सारा यातायात मोर्जुदा रेल और सड़क के मिले जुले पुल द्वारा होता है।

(ख) जी, हां।

Typists in the Railways

119. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding merger of Typists with clerical category in Railways has been turned down by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the incentive given to them like Stenographers?

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

(b) It was decided to keep the Typists cadre separate for administrative reasons.

(c) No incentive is given to the Typists.

13 Aug 1963.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of four of our friends namely, Shri Debendra Nath Karjee, Dr. Raghu Vira, Shri J. K. Bhonsle and Kumari Annie Mascarene.

Shri Debendra Nath Karjee was a sitting Member of this House from Cooch Behar Constituency of West Bengal. He passed away at Cooch Behar on the 31st July, 1963 at the age of 59.

Dr. Raghu Vira was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1948 to 1950. He passed away at Kanpur on the 14th May, 1963 at the age of 61.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle was a Member of the First Lok Sabha and Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation during the years 1952 to 1957. He passed away at Sariska, Alwar, on the 14th May, 1963 at the age of 56.

Kumari Annie Mascarene was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1948 to 1950 and of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. She passed away at Trivandrum on the 19th July, 1963 at the age of 61.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I sure the House will join me in conveing our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

Members then stood in silence for a short while.

12.04 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Mr. Speaker: I have received a large number of notices for adjournment of the House on the Voice of America question from Shri Tridib

Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri A. K. Gopalan and many others on both sides of the House. Is the hon. Prime Minister going to make a statement?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): May I plead, Sir, that according to the rules the 'No confidence' motion about which we have given notice is to be taken up immediately after the questions?

Mr. Speaker: I will request her to consult the Directions of the Speaker. There the order is given in which it is to be taken up. I have consulted that.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. I propose to make a statement. I have to make a number of statements on various subjects. As it is normally done, one statement is made on a day. Today I am making one and in the course of the next two or three days, I propose to make a statement on that subject also.

Mr. Speaker: Soon? Can it be....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; soon. Tomorrow I am making a statement I believe on the border problem and Chinese concentration of troops. That is important.

Mr. Speaker: On the 16th it can be made?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, I think.

Mr. Speaker: I will hold it over to the 16th. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Some Hon. Members: On a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I might inform the House that the rules that are there have been interpreted and the Directions of the Speaker are there on the order in which this business has to be taken. I might read that if you so desire.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That would be better.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What about the adjournment motion on sugar? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Decision on that—some—I have not taken. That would be conveyed to hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Am I to take it that all other adjournment motions other than that on Voice of America are rejected?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He must kindly resume his seat. He knows that there are certain things that are coming up just now. After seeing the results of these, I will take a decision on others that are pending and then I will declare what I have rejected and what I mean to keep.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Knowing fully well that there are No-Confidence Motions coming, I have tabled this adjournment motion because I wanted to censure some of the Ministers that are there at present.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I know that. He should also know that if a discussion is expected to be had here in the House soon after, no adjournment motion can be allowed on that subject. Let me see what subject are being discussed here. Then I can decide whether anything else can be taken up.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव तो वायस आफ अमेरिका के संवंध में था और एक प्रस्ताव मैंने बम्बई के मजदूरों के

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आननेवल मेम्बर यहां इतने असें तक रहे और मैं भी बार बार बिनती करता रहा कि अगर किन्हीं मेम्बर साहब को किसी बात की शिकायत हो तो वे मेरे पास आ जायें, मूँझे समझा दें तो मैं उसे यहां लाने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मुझे इसकी कोई सूचना ही नहीं मिली।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को सूचना नहीं मिली तो मैं आप के पास सूचना पहुँचवा दूँगा। आप मेरे पास आ जायें, बैठ जायें। मुझे समझा दें। मगर इस वक्त मैं उसे नहीं ले सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद) : बम्बई में बड़ी विस्कोटक स्थिति हो गई है। बम्बई थम गई है, फट रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप तमारीफ रखें, मैंने आप से विनय की है।

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs the relative precedence of the classes of business before the House specified below shall be in the following order, namely:—

- (i) Oath or affirmation.
- (ii) Questions.
- (iii) Obituary references.
- (iv) Papers to be laid on the Table.
- (v) Communication of messages from the President.
- (vi) Communication of messages from the Council of States.

All these things are given. And then,

Motion for leave to make a motion of no confidence," that comes very late after that. This is considered to be a routine business: not exactly the day's business. This has to be disposed of first. Therefore I have taken up in pursuance of these Directions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Directive?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE
INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 673 dated the 20th April, 1963, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1348/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE
LAND ACQUISITION ACT

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Land Acquisition (Companies) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1073 dated the 24th June, 1963, under proviso to section 55 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1349/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE
MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to re-lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) Notification No. F. 12(208)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st March, 1963.

(b) Notification No. F. 12(213)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th April, 1963.

(c) Notification No. F. 12(176)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi

Gazette dated the 4th April, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1336/63].

(ii) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (Operation of Commercial Traffic between India and Contiguous Countries) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 1108 dated the 20th April, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1337/63].

(iii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 668 dated the 20th April, 1963 making certain further amendments to the rules to regulate the grant of certificates of competency to Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine published in Notification No. S. R. O. 1965 dated the 12th June, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1338/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT
SHIPPING ACT

(2) I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Shipping Office Forms) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 16th March, 1963.

(b) Notification No. G.S.R. 503 dated the 23rd March, 1963 containing corrigenda to the Sailing Vessels (Inspection) Rules, 1962.

(c) Notification No. G.S.R. 770 dated the 4th May, 1963 containing corrigenda to the Lifeboatmen's (Qualifications and Certificates) Rules, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1350/63].

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES
ACT, 1939

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of sections 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

- (a) Notification No. F.12/146/54-62/Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th March, 1963.
- (b) Notification No. F. 20/63PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd May, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1351/63].

(iii) a copy of Notification No. F.7 (6)-Trans/62 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 16th February, 1963 making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1352/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1962

(iv) a copy of Notification No. F.21 (1)/63-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th March, 1963, containing the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1353/63].

AUDIT REPORTS AND ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE AND INDIAN CENTRAL LAC CESS COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Or. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:—

- (i) Audit Report on the accounts of the Indian Central Jute Committee for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1354/63].

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Lac Cess Committee for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1355/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to re-lay on the Table:—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:
 - (a) G.S.R. No. 515 dated the 30th March, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
 - (b) G.S.R. No. 607 dated the 13th April, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1251/63].
- (ii) a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 578 dated the 6th April, 1963 under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See LT-1198/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INTER-STATE CORPORATION ACT, 1957, ARMS ACT, 1959 AND SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS ACT, 1952.

(2) (i) a copy each of the following Odredes under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporation Act, 1957:—

- (a) The Administrator General, Bombay (Reorganisation

Order, 1963, published in Notification No. S. O. 372 dated 23rd March, 1963.

(b) The Official Trustee, Bombay (Reorganisation) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 873 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

(ii) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959:—

(a) The Arms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 1283 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(b) The Arms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S. O. 1470 dated the 1st June, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1356/63].

(iii) a copy of the Ministers (Allowances, Medical Treatment and Other Privileges) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 885 dated the 21st May, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1357/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT AND STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLIES GIVEN TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 988 REGARDING MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Amendment Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. S. O. 1697 dated the 22nd June, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1359/63].

(ii) Statement correcting the replies given on the 23rd April,

1963 to supplementaries by Sarvashri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Mansingh P. Patel, P. R. Patel, H. V. Kamath and Gauri Shankar Kakkar on Starred Question No. 988 regarding Minor Irrigation Schemes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1360/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS ACT, 1947 AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT, 1959

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg:—

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulations (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 461 dated the 14th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1253/63].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 534 dated the 30th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1362/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (COMPULSORY NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES) ACT, 1959, PERSONAL INJURIES (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1962 AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg:—

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Employment Exchanges (Com-

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

pulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 450 dated the 16th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1363/63].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (a) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1322 dated the 11th May, 1963, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Personal Injuries Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962.
- (b) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1166 dated the 6th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1364/63].

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TAKAVI LOANS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Committee on Takavi Loans and Co-operative Credit. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1365/63).

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—
SUMMARY OF WORK**

Secretary: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary

Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 16th April, 1962 to 31st May, 1963.

12.10 hrs.

PRESIDENTS ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th May, 1963:—

- (1) The Super Profits Tax Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1963.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Bill, 1963.
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1963.
- (5) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1963.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 6th May, 1963:—

- (1) The Official Languages Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963.
- (3) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963.

12.11 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1963-64.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to present* a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1963-64.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. These Supplementary Demands for Grants are coming so soon after the Budget Session which concluded only three months ago. Is this a tribute to the capacity of the Government to frame their budget? What are we coming to?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can raise that point when we take up those Supplementary Demands.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1963-64.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): I beg to present* a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1963-64.

12.12 hrs.

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith.

EVIDENCE BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill to make provision

for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control, and management of such ports in such authorities, and for matters connected therewith.

12.13 hrs.

STATEMENT ON INDO-PAKISTAN TALKS

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister may make his statement now.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The statement which I propose to make is rather a long one. If you wish, shall read it out....

Mr. Speaker: If it is a long one, it might be laid on the Table of the House, and I shall try to see that copies are distributed to Members.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to lay on the Table a Statement on Indo-Pakistan talks.

Statement

On the 7th of May last I made a statement in this House in which I referred to the joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters between India and Pakistan which had then still not concluded.

These talks originated from a joint statement which the President of Pakistan and I issued on November 29, 1962, announcing our agreement to make a renewed effort to resolve the outstanding differences between India and Pakistan on Kashmir and other related matters, so as to enable the two countries to live side by side in peace and friendship. On the 30th November I made a statement in the

*Presented with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

House in regard to this joint statement and referred to the discussions which I had had with Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister for Commonwealth Relations of the U.K. and Mr. Averell Harriman, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

In pursuance of the joint statement our delegation led by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of Railways, participated in six rounds of talks. In all these six talks, spread over nearly five months, Pakistan showed no readiness to discuss anything apart from Kashmir.

As I have stated on many occasions previously, it has always been, and continues to be, India's policy to seek friendly and co-operative relations with Pakistan. The lack of such friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries would not only be unfortunate but would do violence to the long standing ties of geography, history and culture between the two countries. We are convinced that the only proper course for the two countries to adopt is to develop co-operative and friendly relations and live as good neighbours. In the larger interest of the two countries, we have been anxious to bring about a settlement of all Indo-Pakistan differences, including Kashmir, on a rational and realistic basis. It was in this spirit that we agreed to have joint talks but, as the House is aware, in spite of every effort made by Sardar Swaran Singh to arrive at an equitable and honourable settlement, these talks ended in failure.

From the very beginning, the Pakistan Government took various steps which came in the way of a settlement. On the eve of the first round of talks in Rawalpindi, Pakistan announced its so-called "agreement in principle" with China on Kashmir's border with Sinkiang. The timing of

this statement was apparently intended to provoke India to refuse to start the talks the next morning. We felt that this was a bad augury for the future of the talks. Nevertheless, because of our earnest desire to arrive at some settlement, we decided to continue with the talks.

During the first plenary meeting, the Pakistan representative expressed his disinclination to discuss any of the Indo-Pakistan differences other than the Kashmir question which, he insisted, must be settled first. Sardar Swaran Singh in his opening speech listed various subjects which required to be discussed. But Mr. Bhutto insisted on confining himself to Kashmir only. Even on Kashmir, because of Pakistan's insistence, considerable time was spent in friendly but futile discussions on the old idea of plebiscite which, chiefly because of Pakistan's own acts of obstruction and non-implementation of the U.N. Commission's resolutions, had already proved to be impracticable, particularly in the light of irreversibly changed conditions in the last fifteen years.

This was followed by the signing of the Sino-Pakistan agreement under which Pakistan gave away as much as about two thousand square miles of our territory to China. The fact that this was done in the course of our talks indicated how little importance Pakistan attached to our talks. It was extraordinary that while these talks were taking place, Pakistan was busy handing over a large part of our territory to China which had invaded our country. The object apparently was to present us with a *fait accompli* in one part of our territory of Jammu and Kashmir, while keeping her hands free to negotiate for the remaining part of the State. We might have been justified in not proceeding with the talks at this stage. Nevertheless, we

proceeded with them after recording our strong protest.

The Rawalpindi talks, despite Pakistan's preliminary agreement with China, had ended with the leaders of the two delegations issuing an appeal for moderation in mutual criticism. The joint appeal had hardly been made by the leaders of the two delegations in December when Pakistan launched an unprecedented campaign of vilification against India not only in Pakistan, but also in the capitals of Europe through their responsible officers. Thus, it appeared clearly from the beginning that Pakistan was interested not so much in a settlement of outstanding differences or even of the Kashmir problem, but only in making political capital out of the situation created by Chinese aggression against India.

When the Pakistan delegation shifted from a futile discussion of plebiscite to the consideration of a possible political settlement, they began to put forward astonishing proposals. Pakistan claimed the catchment areas and the water-sheds of the three Western rivers, the Chenab, the Jhelum and the Indus, in Jammu & Kashmir, on the ground that these rivers had been allotted to Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty. Our delegation pointed out that the Indus Waters Treaty protected Pakistan's interests fully and gave her no ground to claim any territory in Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the use and development of waters. If every lower riparian claimed the territory of the upper riparian on the pretext of its water requirements, the maps of many countries in the world would have to be drastically revised. By that argument, the lower riparian might even claim Tibet because the Indus and the Brahmaputra start in Tibet. No less absurd was another of Pakistan's claims to Jammu and Kashmir, namely, that they must have the State to protect their Grand Trunk Road and their railway line, the security of which, our delegation was told was essential to ensure, what

Pakistan called, its "defence in depth". Finally, Pakistan claimed Kashmir on the basis of its Muslim majority. This was a vicious communal approach repugnant to the entire spirit animating our national struggle for independence, and contrary to our Constitution and to our whole attitude to the problem of relationship between the State and the individual.

Pakistan's objective was obviously not a rational and realistic solution of the problem. They were just out to claim the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir, leaving to India, as it happened, in a forgotten moment of generosity, an insignificant area in the extreme south, roughly coinciding with the district of Kathua. Even more astonishing was the offer, obviously induced by their awareness of India's need for the defence of Ladakh against China, that Pakistan would be willing to agree to an interim arrangement in the Valley for a period of six months or a year, to enable India to deal with the Chinese. All that this could mean was that India might continue to commit its men and resources for the defence of Ladakh against the Chinese threat, but that once its effort and sacrifices had liberated Ladakh, India should abandon the State in favour of Pakistan. Another proposal was the so-called internationalisation of the Valley, again for a period of six months, followed by some method of ascertaining the wishes of the people. This was the old and discarded idea of a plebiscite, without Pakistan having to implement the conditions laid down in the UNCIP Resolutions.

Faced with this deadlock, when a breakdown of the talks seemed inevitable on the last day, our delegation again offered a No-War agreement, together with a practical and immediate disengagement of troops, thus hoping to reassure our neighbour that our efforts to strengthen our defence against the Chinese aggression constituted no threat to Pakistan. A

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

No-War agreement, we said, could include a specific undertaking that the two countries should continue to seek peaceful solutions of the problem, because we did not want the problem frozen. Such an agreement could be registered with the United Nations to give it an international backing. Pakistan rejected this offer. Their delegation also refused to agree to remit the matter to the two Governments for a review and for considering other appropriate steps towards a peaceful settlement. Thus, Pakistan achieved what it had aimed at from the very beginning, that is, a non-settlement and a deadlock on everything that should have been covered by the phrase "Kashmir and other related matters". This is where the Ministerial level talks with Pakistan ended.

In the early part of May, Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, and Mr. Duncan Sandys paid a visit to Delhi. In the course of discussions, the question of Kashmir came up again. We assured them of our earnest desire to have a settlement provided this was fair and equitable. As an earnest of this desire of ours, we said that we would be prepared to have the good offices of a mutually accepted personality, even through previously we had declined a similar proposal. Pakistan, however, continued to make quite impossible demands. In the first week of June, the President of Pakistan said at Sargodha that no useful purpose would be served by the adoption of such procedure. Other Pakistan spokesmen have been suggesting impossible terms of reference. They wanted a time-limit, suspension of arms supply to India during this period, etc.

We used to be told by many friends, even by leaders in Pakistan, that a settlement of the Kashmir issue was essential in the interest of joint defence of the two countries. At one time, Pakistan made a grievance of the fact that while she was offering joint

defence to us, we were not willing to accept it. That the proposal of joint defence was no more than a propaganda stunt, has now been made perfectly clear by the statements of Pakistan leaders. They have publicly declared that even if the Kashmir issue was settled amicably, Pakistan will not go either to the defence of India against China or change her friendly relations with Peking. On July 17th last, Mr. Bhutto is reported to have said in the Pakistan National Assembly that an "attack from India on Pakistan today is no longer confined to the security and territorial integrity of Pakistan", but "involves the territorial integrity and security of the largest State in Asia". He also said that if India were to turn her guns against Pakistan, the latter would not be alone in that conflict. He was obviously referring to China. The fact that India has no intention whatever of threatening the security of Pakistan or of turning any guns towards her, was ignored and the repeated offers of a No-War pact were forgotten. Pakistan today has only one object, and that is to malign India and to damage us in every way. They do not want to see us strong enough to stand up to China. They would like us to remain weak and helpless against the Chinese threat. They do not like to be told that the arms aid to India has nothing to do with Kashmir.

We have made it clear that while we are, and shall continue to be, anxious as ever on a settlement of our problems with Pakistan, based on rational and realistic considerations, there is no question of our considering any proposals for internationalising or division of the Valley, or joint control of Kashmir, and the like. If and when a settlement is arrived at, it must obviously be a peaceful one, not affecting the stability and progress already achieved, and must strengthen the friendship between the peoples of India and Pakistan. Without this, no settlement has any meaning.

During the talks, India not only exercised great patience and restraint, but also offered generous concessions, though in vain, in the hope of winning Pakistan's friendship and opening a new chapter of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. While we continue to cherish this hope there is little possibility of a settlement so long as Pakistan persists in its irrational animus against India. The concessions which we offered to Pakistan are no longer open, and they must be treated as withdrawn. We do not wish our generosity and sincere desire for friendly relations with our neighbour to be treated by its Government as a jumping off ground for further claims. While the break in the talks is a matter of deep regret, we have to accept the facts, and we must wait for a more opportune moment for a settlement of all our differences with Pakistan.

—
12.14 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha (Barsat): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964. Vice Dr. K. L. Rao ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of rule 254

read with sub-rule (1) of rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964, vice Dr. K. L. Rao ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister."

The motion was adopted.

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12.15 hrs.

WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have to submit one thing in regard to this Bill. This Bill is being introduced in order to shift the office of the Ware-housing Corporation from Delhi to some other place. I would like to know from Shri S. K. Patil, the Food Minister, whether he has verified from the Government of India that this office is one those offices which are likely to be shifted. Has the decision been taken by Government to shift the office, after which only this Bill is being introduced, or is it likely to be amended further?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I suppose the Food Ministry is part of Government.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): This is only an enabling

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, Section 2, dated 13-8-1963.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

measure authorising Government to shift the headquarters, if it becomes necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is an enabling measure. I quite agree, but . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed the hon. Member already to make a statement. If he wants to oppose it, he can oppose it. That is all that can be done at the introduction stage. That is all that he can do now.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962".

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. K. Patil: I introduce the Bill.

—
12.16 hrs.

MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received seven notices of motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, under rule 198.

The first notice has been given by Shri U. M. Trivedi and Shri Bade. Is Shri U. M. Trivedi going to move it?

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): No, I purpose to withdraw this motion of which I have given notice.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Very good.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The hon. Member may just wait.

Mr. Speaker: The second notice has been given by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri S. M. Banerjee. The

motion as slightly edited is as follows. I am going to read out that motion now . . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): But you did not read the earlier one.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Perhaps, they are withdrawing.

Mr. Speaker: If that is going to be withdrawn why should I read it?

Shri Priya Gupta: How can that be presumed beforehand?

Mr. Speaker: That was what I looked for. The hon. Member could not judge it, but I did.

Shri Bade (Khargone): You asked Shri U. M. Trivedi about withdrawal of the motion. But you have not asked me. We are withdrawing it as we are supporting the other motion to be moved by Shri Kripalani . . .

Mr. Speaker: I give recognition to organised Groups. If every Member in the same Group is to be allowed to make a different statement, is it possible?

Shri Bade: What I meant to say was that we are withdrawing it.

Mr. Speaker: The Mover has been asked and he has said that he is withdrawing it. If he does not withdraw, then Shri Bade can be asked.

Shri Bade: We are withdrawing it.

Mr. Speaker: The second notice is given by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri S. M. Banerjee, which is slightly edited. It reads:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

Certain reasons also have been given in that. Though earlier when the

notice came, the Speaker had ruled that there was no need to read it, I am going to read those reasons also which have been given.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): You read it out last time when Shri Ram Sewak Yadav moved it. That was the procedure adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The reasons are:

Agreement with the Voice of America; foreign air umbrella over India; failure to check rising prices . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is 'Joint air exercises'.

Mr. Speaker: "...to nationalise banks, foreign oil companies and export/import trade, to stop gold smuggling and to prevent concentration of wealth in the hands of a few; compulsory deposit scheme; and heavy taxation".

These are the reasons given, though they do not form part of the Motion. The Motion can be moved independently.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about the Chinese aggression? They have got nothing to say.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am reading the notice that I have received, not the mind of the hon. Member.

Now, I will ask the hon. Member to seek leave of the House to move the Motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): I beg leave of the House to move:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Should I make a speech?

Mr. Speaker: No. I shall read the Motion.

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Those who are in favour of leave being granted may kindly rise in their places. —36 hon. Members have risen in their places. The number is less than 50. Therefore, leave is not granted.

Mr. Speaker: The third notice is by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
एक प्रस्ताव कृपालानी जी का आ रहा है।
हम सब लोग उसका समर्थन करेंगे। इसलिये
मैं इसको प्रेस नहीं करना चाहता।

Mr. Speaker: Then there is another notice by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. That also is withdrawn?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Yes. We are going to support the Motion to be moved by Acharya Kripalani.

Mr. Speaker: Now I come to the last....

Shri Priya Gupta: Let the reasons be read out.

Mr. Speaker: When I know that it is going to be withdrawn, there is no reason to read out the reasons.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is the desire of the House that the reasons should be known.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मोशन श्री मनीराम बागड़ी जी ने भी दिया है। चूंकि मुझे उनका खास लिट्राज है, इसलिये उनसे अलाइटिंग मालूम करना चाहता हूँ....

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कारण पढ़ कर सुना दिये जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मूँब नहीं करते हैं तो कारण पढ़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : कृपालानी जी के प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करूँगा।

Mr. Speaker: Then I come to the sixth notice by Shri J. B. Kripalani which reads as follows....

Shri Tyagi: He is also withdrawing.

Mr. Speaker: We should be more serious now. It reads:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

There is another, seventh one, by Shri Bishen Chandra Seth. Is he going to move it?

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठ (एटा) : चूंकि कृपलानी जी मोरा, पेश कर रहे हैं इसलिये मैं अपना प्रेस नहीं करना चाहता। मैं उनका समर्थन करूँगा।

Mr. Speaker: I will request Shri Kripalani to seek the leave of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): May I rise on a point of order? I seek your guidance on a point of order.

Under rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure, it is explicitly laid down that if a Member wishes to table a motion of no confidence, he must give due notice of the same before the sitting of the House commences. In this case, the hon. Member in whose name this motion is tabled has taken the oath only after the commencement of the House. Until he takes the oath and signs the Register of Members, can he be entitled to table a motion before the House?

Mr. Speaker: Member he becomes, of course, when he takes his seat here, but that special privilege is allowed to a Member before taking the oath, of sending in notices of all kinds of motions, questions and other things.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is nowhere stated in the rules.

Mr. Speaker: It is stated. At least that has been the practice that I have

been seeing here. I will certainly find out the rule also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know which is the rule under which these facilities are given?

Shri Nath Pai: So far as we know, a Member becomes a Member for all purposes, the moment he is declared by the returning officer to be elected a Member; and he begins to exercise all his rights like filing of questions, giving notices etc., from that moment, and they cannot be taken away for the fact that he was not so named.

Mr. Speaker: That is right. He can only take his seat after he has taken the oath, but so far as the other privileges are concerned, certainly he gets them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Only this morning, when our good friend Dr. Lohia walked up he must have had something welling inside his breast; he wanted to make a clean breast of it, you stopped him. You made a very specific and authoritative statement regarding the inability of a Member to do anything before he takes the oath.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly I did, and the hon. Member knows very well the distinction. I do not know whether I should elaborate it now. Shri Kripalani.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr Speaker, Sir, under rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I hereby regretfully move the following....

Mr. Speaker: No, only the leave of the House.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I beg the leave of the House to move the following motion:

"That the House expresses its want of confidence in the present Council of Ministers."

Mr. Speaker: Those who support this motion, those who are in favour of giving this leave, may kindly stand in their places.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are 72 Members. As the number is more than 50, leave is granted to the Member.

Now, I will have to fix sometime. Can the Government give me any indication when it is convenient to the Government to have this matter discussed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not mind, Sir. As it pleases you and suits the convenience of the House, we can have it early next week.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I think, will consult the Opposition as well as know the mind of the Government and give me an indication.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Yes, Sir. I will.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of the importance of the motion, may I earnestly request that at least a whole week should be allotted for discussion of this motion? I mean five working days.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be decided here and now. We shall take up the next business.

श्री बाबाही : कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन चाहिये। पन्द्रह साल के बाद यह मौका मिला है।

—
12.28 hrs.

ALL INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up Bills for consideration and passing.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo Indians): How much time will we have for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: One hour, I am told.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the All India Services Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

As provided by article 312 of the Constitution, a Resolution was passed in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th December 1961 approving of the proposal to constitute three All India Services. One is the Indian Service of Engineers, (Irrigation, and Power, building and roads); the second, Indian Forest Service and the third, the Indian Medical and Health Service. This is sought to be done by amending section 2 of the All India Services Act by introducing the words "any other service specified in section 2A" after the words 'Indian Police Service' contained in section 2 of the All India Services Act. According to that Act, only two services were All India Services: namely, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. To this three other services are sought to be added by introducing section 2(A) which is as follows:

"With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf, there shall be constituted the following All-India Services and different dates may be appointed for different services, namely:—

1. The Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads);
2. The Indian Forest Service;
3. The Indian Medical and Health Service."

...[Shri Hajarnavis]

Coming back to the parent Act, the pattern of the new services will be the same for regulation and recruitment shall be provided by the rules, because section 3 will apply to the newly-constituted service, so that the recruitment and the conditions of service shall be regulated by the rules and regulations.

Under section 3 (2) all the rules, made under this section shall be laid before Parliament and shall be liable to be modified in accordance with the amendments made by Parliament. This is the simple structure of the Bill.

For the administration of these services considerable co-operation will be necessary from the State Governments. As a matter of fact, so far as the Indian Forest Service is concerned, almost all the cadres shall be the State cadres, but we will require a central cadre, a substantial central cadre, for the Indian Service of Engineers, because we have a large number of posts in the Central Government under the CPWD. Similarly we also will require a central cadre for the other services, also, namely, the Indian Medical Service and Health Service, but mostly, as in the case of the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service, there shall be provincial cadres to which recruitment, as usual in the case of the Indian Administrative Service or the Indian Police Service, shall be made by competitive examination and also from the State services. What the proportion should be is a matter of discussion and consultation with the State Governments. Various views have been expressed. One view is that it should be the same percentage as in the case of the Indian Administrative Service of the Indian Police Service, namely, 25 percent; the other view is, it should be a higher percentage. All these matters are being discussed with the State Governments, and after we obtain their concurrence, rules and regulations shall be framed,

and after they are completed, these services shall come into existence.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Have you in view the Indian Judicial Service as well?

Shri Hajarnavis: The position about the Indian Judicial Service is this: there was a decision taken in the Law Ministers' conference. The law Ministers generally disapproved of this proposal, But it has found favour with the Chief Justices' Conference.

Shri Tyagi: What is the progress going to be made? Are you going to build it up or is it given up?

Shri Hajarnavis: One thing at a time; generally the Government favour the constitution of all-India services. A service which we are considering and in which we have made a good deal of progress, but our efforts have not reached anywhere near the end, the fruition, is the All-India Educational Service. But there are certain States which still have certain objections.

This is a very short Bill and I commend it to the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Service Act, 1951 be taken into consideration."

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak very briefly on this Bill. Actually it is a long-overdue measure. Hon. Members of the House may recall that the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended specifically the constitution or reconstitution of these three services, that is, the Indian Service of Engineers, the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical and Health Service. The States Reorganisation Commission had underlined the need for these All-India ser-

vices because they felt the need for co-operation with regard to the important development projects, the need for having services with uniform conditions of service and a sense of unity that they would belong to important common cadres. Quite frankly, I was a little distressed at the rather uncertain approach of the Minister with regard to the conditions which will govern recruitment.

Now, Sir, I do not know how many Members of this House will recall that the States Reorganisation Commission had in recommending these services placed tremendous emphasis on certain conditions of service. They underlined the fact that in order to check what they referred to as "particularist trends" towards regional chauvinism it was necessary to lay down that at least 50 per cent of the new entrants—allowing for 25 per cent by promotion presumably from the State cadres—would be from outside the State.

Now, what I find is this typical vacillating, halting, weak attitude of the Central Government. My fear is this, that because of the pressures of regionalism from their own Congress Chief Ministers the whole integrating effect of these services is going to be stultified. My fear is that the intention of the States Reorganisation Commission is going to be completely emasculated. My fear is that this Bill in its implementation will be nothing more than a sham, that you will have, because of this regional pressure, in effect, State services under the misleading label of All-India services. That is why I say I am not reassured by the irresolute, halting approach of the Central Government.

I recognise the need for making every reasonable concession to State autonomy, but I have been one of those who have been completely unqualified in resisting concessions to State chauvinism. And, I say this, that today the greatest danger to integration of the country is regional, State chauvin-

ism. And the whole time the Centre keeps beating a retreat before this new form of communalism. I do not know how many Members of this House were present at the National Integration Conference. I was there. I was in the smaller body,—one of the Prime Minister's nominees—the National Integration Council. Before the National Integration Conference Dr. Zakir Hussain made a very lucid speech, and one sentence stuck in my memory. He said Indian history has shown one thing; while there has been a sense of Indianism, equally there has never been a sense of Indian State, never been a sense of a single Indian State, a single Indian nationality. That position I have canvassed. I canvassed it before the National Integration Conference, I canvassed it before the National Integration Council. I said if we are going to reverse this trend of Indian history, then your prior, supreme need is an All-India Educational Service. That is the first service. If you want to give any meaning to this question of integration, your first service is the All-India Educational Service.

What has happened? I read a news item that this was remitted to the State Chief Ministers. A vital matter like this was remitted to the State Chief Ministers. The result was a foregone conclusion. Obviously, they have scotched it. As I said, I just do not understand what the policy of the Central Government is. I do not understand what this is. How can there be any semblance of educational, from that emotional and from that cultural, integration unless you have first an All-India Educational Service?

What is happening today? I have not a little to do with education. There is absolute, utter, increasing chaos in education. There is not a semblance of a pattern in education. I recognise the need for having instructions through the regional media, and the State Governments will prescribe up to what level it should be. But how can there be any semblance of education or emotional integration without

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some way of communion at least in the highest reaches, some common link? Apart from that, there is no uniformity even in the formal pattern of education. I am chairman of two All-India educational boards. We are absolutely bogged down because of this utter chaos. In one State there is the ten-year secondary pattern and in other States the eleven-year higher secondary pattern. And the more dangerous manifestation is this, because education is falling increasingly into regional, into parochial patterns, because of that history is being given a dangerous regional slant. Regional communalism has become the bias in history books written under this pattern. And the more unfortunate thing is this taint of regionalism is projecting itself into the university pattern. There is corresponding chaos in university education. There is the pre-university course and three year course, there is the only three-year course and there is the old four-year course with the result that even today when you have still the link language, English, students, teachers and professors cannot cross from one regional border to another. This is an invitation to the balkanisation of the country. I say that what we are doing is, we are conniving at fragmentation educationally, that it is going to lead inevitably not only to educational, emotional and cultural fragmentation because the next inevitable stage is the balkanisation of the country.

And I say this to the Central Government. Surely, we want some purpose and direction. If we leave it to the States, nothing will happen; even when there is a single ruling party, nothing will happen. Later on, when there are splinter groups in the States, as represented by the opposition here on this side, there will be no semblance of even formal unity in the educational pattern.

I want the Minister to tell me about two things. Is he going to subscribe to the recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission that

at least 50 per cent of the new entrants must be from outside the State? If he compromises here, then I think the sooner he throws this Bill into the waste paper basket the better. What I want is not a sham, but a real implementation of the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission. And I want him to tell us what they are doing with regard to this All India Educational Service.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala-puzha): Sir, I am prepared to appreciate the good intentions of the speaker who preceded me, as well as that of Government which have brought this piece of legislation. But I am afraid, I cannot at all support the way and the method by which they hope to integrate the country, they hope to achieve national integration. I believe that this kind of a measure will not at all help in achieving the kind of integration that we all hope for.

For a long time we were feeling that the present government has given the go-by to the very idea and the very spirit of our Constitution. We all know that unless we earnestly try to preserve the idea of federalism in India, the spirit of the federal Constitution that we have got, we will not be able to achieve real integration of the country. One by one, the Government had been trying to take over the real powers of the State Governments and the authorities below. My complaint and my criticism about the Central Government is that they are on the look out for more of centralisation, instead of preserving provincial or State autonomy for which the Constitution has given definite guarantees.

I do not at all understand how All-India Services of engineers, or forest or health or medical services are really going to supply talents, real talents that we need for the various parts of the country. With the formation of these services what is going to happen is that eminent people in all these fields will be entrusted with the

task of looking into the files, with the task of administering the services, which is not what we need in this country today. If, for example, you can supply some of the best engineers in Bombay or Calcutta or Delhi to some States in the South or if you can supply some of the best doctors in the South to the North, that will be helpful to this country and to the people. But the creation of these all-India services which are more administrative in character will not at all help this objective. Instead, what they will be doing is to become prominent people in all these fields and entrust them with the routine task of administration. That is going to be the net result of these kinds of all-India services. So, one cannot advance that argument, namely, that by this method we are going to exchange the talent in our country so that the talent can be used in all the parts of India.

Another point on which I want to oppose this piece of legislation is that you are trying to create an upper class among the officials. Actually the result will be that you will be creating an aristocracy in the bureaucracy. Already people who know the Services are aware of the fact that these cadres in the all-India Services are considered to be the privileged class and you want to create more and more of such privileged classes in the Services. I know in many places—I do not want to quote the names of places or names—the relationship between the so-called unfortunates who are not in the All-India Services and the bosses or the aristocrats in the bureaucracy is not at all very good and the creating of more and more such services will not help integration—not national integration but even an integration in the services.

So, on these two counts, namely, that the creation of more and more all-India Services will be resulting in taking away the real powers of the States or in depriving the States of real power and, secondly, a new aristocracy

will be created among officialdom which will also create new problems, I believe that it is not at all advisable for the Government to go in for more and more all-India Services. They have already got two Services, namely, the Administrative and the Police Services. I believe, for the time being they should be content with that and they should at least take more time for pondering over this question and should not hasten with this measure.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, the speeches that have already been made on this Bill show that the balance of advantage rests with this Bill. Here was an hon. friend of mine who talked about regional chauvinism and there was another hon. friend of mine who said that by passing this Bill we would be curtailing the autonomy of the States. I think, the fear and the doubts of both these hon. friends are not justified. This Bill is not going to take away the powers of the States and this Bill is also not going to create that feeling of chauvinism to which my hon. friend referred.

The hon. Member who spoke first of all on this Bill, I think, did not understand democratic ways and procedures and methods of getting things implemented. The Central Government cannot wield a big stick with which it can beat the State Governments. It cannot bludgeon them into accepting whatever it wants. Democracy is the art of persuasion; it is the art of compromise and of getting on together. That is exactly what the Central Government has been doing even in the context of these all-India Services. They do not want to impose anything upon the State Governments; but they want that whatever objectives are in view should be attained with the least amount of friction and with the utmost amount of goodwill and friendliness. I think that this Bill is the result of a long series of negotiations which have been going on between the State Governments and the

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Central Government. This Bill is the result of so many kinds of weighing of the pros and cons of a measure such as this. This Bill is the result of taking note of all the factors that are inherent in the situation. I, therefore, think that it is a step in the right direction.

It may be a halting measure, but I do not think that there is any wavering about it. There is no vacillation about it. I think that from this Bill we come to know what the Government of India want to do with the help and active consent of the State Government.

It may be that we need more all-India services. I am one of those who would like that the Indian Educational Service should be put on the map of administration as early as possible. I am at one with the hon. Member who made that proposition. We do want that. But to think that these services are going to bring about the paradise of emotional integration in this country is to claim for them something which they cannot bring about. If the administrative services could have done that, then I would say that we had such a big integration in the sense of the English people, the Scotch people, the Welsh people and the Irish people and the Indian people working together in this country, and yet there was no emotional integration. This kind of integration can only be a step, and I think that it is a step in the right direction.

I would request the Central Government not to give up those democratic methods of consultation and negotiation which they have adopted so far. I would also like that they should not force anything on unwilling States. I would also like that they should try to see to it that whatever is done is done without any friction between the Centre and the States. The States should not think that this is something which is being enforced against their will.

I welcome this Bill, and I feel that it has been brought forward in this House in accordance with the democratic traditions which our country is practising, and in accordance with the democratic procedures which we have adopted. Of course, it may not go as far as some of my hon. friends want it to go, but it goes quite far.

There is also one other point to which I want to refer and it is this. An hon. Member asked: "Why are you creating all-India services? The all-India services are a badge of privilege. The all-India services are a kind of symbol of an upper class". If we adopt that point of view then I think that we shall have to abolish so many things in this country, which somebody can construe as a symbol of privilege. I think that human life as it is constituted all over the world does make room for things of this kind. I do not think that there is any privilege which attaches itself to a service. After all, the latest theory that India is practising about these services is this, that a public servant, whether he belongs to class IV or class III or class II or class I, has to look upon himself essentially as a public servant. This is the new angle that we are having upon the services. These services have ceased to be those preserves of privilege, of hereditary privilege, or of aristocratic privilege etc. which they used to be at one time. We have now abolished those privileges. After all, people come into these services by means of competitive examinations. They are subjected to all those kinds of tests and then they come into these services. Therefore, to think that these services are going to constitute some kind of class is, I think, wide of the mark. I myself do not like to have any classes, and I want to have as few classes as possible. But I believe that for the proper administration of our country, we must have different cadres and different categories of public servants. The best people should be in one

cadre. Those persons who have imagination, creative ability and dynamic power should be in one cadre. I believe that when recruitment for the all-India services takes place, it will be seen to that these persons are not the normal run of administrators that we have got, but that they show some exceptional merit, that they can tackle the problems of this country in a much better and in a more constructive manner than others can do. In other words, we want persons of better calibre so far as intellect, administrative ability, and qualities of character and personality are concerned.

I hope India is not wanting in talents of any kind. I am sure that here we will find an ample number of persons who can man these services. After all irrigation and power is now one subject. We are thinking of State grids; we are thinking of all-India grids. Power is becoming one single unified subject in this country. Irrigation may be a State subject, but it is also assuming such proportions as to enable it to become an all-India thing. We hear of the Krishna-Godavari waters dispute. We are hearing of the Rajasthan Canal. All these things are there. They are assuming not a regional character but an all-India character.

Coming to the forest services, I believe India has been rich in forests. But we have neglected these forests since the days of our freedom. We have not done our duty by these forests. Forests are the life-breath of India. They have given not only material wealth to us; they have also given a spiritual stimulus to my countrymen, as was shown by the great Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore.

I believe that in regard to forests, we should have one plan. Why should we import teak from Burma? Why should we import other kinds of wood from other countries? We are forced to do so only because we have not looked at the forest map from a single point of view. We can do that only

when we have an Indian Forest Service.

The same is the case with medical and health services. Medicine, of course, knows no barriers of country. Medicine is becoming one. I believe that for the eradication of malaria and leprosy and some other diseases which are coming into India—some diseases which are there in Africa now will one day travel to this country also—we want a correct perspective, a perspective which is national. I believe that the proposed Service will tackle these problems from the national perspective without sacrificing the regional demands of those States where they serve. After all, we have got to make a happy combination of both and I believe we will be able to do so.

To return to one thing which I touched in the beginning—Educational Service. I agree with my hon. friend that the educational map of my country is not as clear and firm as it should be. He is quite right when he asks: what are we doing so far as the higher secondary system of education is concerned? What are we doing so far as university education is concerned? What is the picture that we present? One State presents one picture and another State another picture. I do not say it is chaos; I do not say it is confusion; but I think regional considerations have taken precedence in the field of education in many ways over national considerations. People have tried to build up a fabric of education in the light of their resources, needs and necessities, but they have not tried to have an integrated outlook on education as it should be in a big country like India. I believe that there are many meetings held of Directors of Education of State Ministers of Education. There are other meetings also, but without much good. I must admit very humbly that our future generation will suffer from many handicaps if we do not set our house of education in order as early

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as possible. I do not bother about the language in which the student is taught. I think the regional language is there, and he should be taught in the mother tongue, but I think the student should also have some modicum of knowledge of Hindi. He should also know English. That is the three language formula, but while the formula is there, the practice differs from one State to another, and nobody knows where he stands. At the same time, we are living in such a state of flux that we do not know what is going to happen tomorrow or the day after.

13 hrs

Take the higher secondary school system. We changed from 10 to 11 years and now there are some educationists, very able educationists, very good friends of mine, who say that they do not want ten plus one, but ten plus two.

At the same time, take the case of universities. We are also not running our universities very properly. I would therefore say that this all-India educational service should also be there, so that a national perspective is evolved in this matter.

I remember I put a question to the Minister of Education some time back about this All India Educational Service, and he said that most of the States had agreed, so far as I remember. If most of the States do want this kind of thing, I do not know why they are being deprived of this thing. I believe that we should have this service as early as possible. Our experience of the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Statistical Service has been on balance to our advantage. I do not think the Indian Civil Service man goes about flaunting his cadre to the detriment of anybody else. I have found that the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service people are as good ser-

vants of the nation as the people who belong to the provincial cadres. I do not think they throw their weight about. I do not think they strut about in the dignity which the All India Service gives them. Since our experience of these services has been on balance very happy, I am sure our experience of these services will also be happy. But I would say that the Government should see to it that some other services which we need of an all-India character are brought into being as early as possible. I have referred to one of these services, the All India Educational Service. There are others also, and I hope that the day will not be far off when we will have an amending Bill which will bring into being these services.

With this hope I commend this Bill to the attention of the House, and I hope the House will support it.

■ श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं भूलता नहीं हूँ तो ६ सितम्बर १९६१ को चेट्टियार साहब का प्रेषण था और उस सवाल के जवाब में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इसके लिये हम एक अलग बिल ला रहे हैं। इससे हम लोग मुत्तमयिन ये कि कोई नया बिल आयेगा। लेकिन इस अमेंडमेंट को देख कर यह रुपाल हुआ कि वहाँ पुरानी जराब है जो नई बोतलों में भर दी गयी है। कोई अधिक फायदे का यह बिल नहीं आया है।

आजतक तो सरकार यह चिल्लाती रही है कि हम डिसेंटलाइजेशन करेंगे, विकेन्ड्री-करण करेंगे, और इस बिल से, जो कि सामने आया है, यह जाहिर होता है कि और ज्यादा सेटलाइजेशन किया जा रहा है। आज के बदलते हुये युग में, जनतंत्र के युग में पुराने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविस के जितने लोग थे, आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एस०, वे उपर्योगी सिद्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं। आई० पी० एस० तो नाकारा साबित हो चुके हैं इसलिये कि भारत की ६० फीसदी गरीब जनता की

आवाज उन तक नहीं पहुंचती। जो इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविस के लोग हैं, चाहे वे डिप्टी कमिश्नर हों, कलक्टर हों या ए० डी० एम० हों, उनका एक ही काम रह गया है। जब मिनिस्टर लोग पहुंचते हैं तो वे उनको रिसीव करने के लिये रेलवे स्टेशन पर पहुंच जाते हैं। कोई काम उनका नहीं रह गया है। अपनी जगह इंजिनियर काम करते हैं, अपनी जगह और वर सियर काम करते हैं, लेकिन इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविस का कोई आदमी सिवाय आराम तलबी के कोई काम नहीं करता। दो चार एक्सेप्यनस को छोड़ कर वे काम नहीं करते। मैंने इस चीज़ को खुद देखा है। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के ५२ जिलों का दौरा किया है और मैं लोगों से मिला हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि जितने ऊँची सरविसेज के आदमी हैं उतने ही वे ज्यादा आराम तलब हैं।

हमसे यह वायदा किया गया था कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविसेज को बहुत नहीं जायेगा बल्कि कर्टेल किया जायेगा। जब डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो रहा है तो हर राज्य में अपनी भाषा में काम होगा और हर राज्य की अपनी अलग रीजनल लेंगवेज है। मान लीजिये उत्तर प्रदेश का एक नवयुवक आंध्र प्रदेश में भेजा जाता है और आंध्र प्रदेश वाले उसकी भाषा को नहीं समझते और आंध्र प्रदेश वालों की भाषा को वह नहीं समझता। तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि वहाँ पर एक डिक्टेटरशिप कायम हो जायेगी। इसलिये ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविसेज को कम करके राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जायें। लेकिन यह तो उल्टा कम हो रहा है।

मुझे क्षमा किया जाय जब मैं यह कहूँ कि नेफा से हमारा एक सिपाही भाग कर नहीं आया, एक सूबदार भाग कर नहीं आया। लेकिन भाग कर आया तो कौन? वहाँ का डिप्टी कमिश्नर भाग कर आया। इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सरविस का एक आदमी जो

वहाँ इंतजाम के लिये था वह भाग कर आया तो ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जायें और खास तौर से एजूकेशन और फारेस्ट की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय हम से वायदा किया गया था कि हम देश को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देंगे लेकिन अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान की एक चौथाई आवादी को फ्री एजूकेशन नहीं मिली गयी है इसलिये ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस बिल को रोक कर राज्य सरकारों के हाथ मजबूत किय जायें।

मैं कहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को छोड़ कर—व्योंगि अवामुलनास उनकी शब्द से वाकिफ हैं—कैविनेट का कोई मिनिस्टर किसी डिप्टी कमिश्नर के यहाँ जाय और उसको पता न चले कि यह यूनियन गवर्नरमेंट के मिनिस्टर हैं, फिर देखिये उनके चपरासियों के नखरे और देखिये उन अफसरों की आराम तलबी का आलम। मैंने उसको अपनी आंखों से देखा है। एक बार देहात के हजारों लोग इकट्ठा हो कर डिप्टी कमिश्नर के दरवाजे पर गये और कहा कि चालीस भील में जो हमने फस्त बोयी थी वह आओले की बजह से मारी गयी है लेकिन डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब ने कहा कि तुम बिना एपाइंटमेंट किय हुय मेरे मकान पर आ गये हो और तुमने मेरे आराम में खलल डाला है, इसलिये मैं तुम सबको जेन में डलवा दूंगा यह नौकरशाही जनता का खन पीती रही है। इसको कम किया जाये। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस बिल को बत्तम किया जाये। यह नौकर शाही जनता को सरकार से दूर कर देगी। यह आज जनता और सरकार के बीच एक बहुत बड़ी खाई है।

मैंने जो अपनी आंखों देखा है वह बतलाता हूँ, अखबार की खबर पर राष्ट्र कायम नहीं करता। एक आई० सौ० एस० के आफिसर शिकार खेलने गये। मैंने उनको तीन दिन तक सौ० आई० डी० बन कर देखा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

क्योंकि यह मेरा कर्तव्य था। उन तीन दिन तक तमाम रास्ते बद कर दिय गये। गन्ना काटने वालों का आना जाना बन्द कर दिया, फसल बोने वालों और काटने वालों का आना-जाना बद कर दिया गया। सब लाइसेंसदारों को बुलाया गया कि साहब शिकार खेलेंगे। तीन दिन में ३७ हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ। जब डिप्टी कमिशनर साहब खड़े हुए तो वह हिलते थे उनको मुनाई भी कम देता था और दिखाई भी कम देता था। उनको सहारा देकर खड़ा किया गया। एक एस० डी० ओ० ने उनको बन्दूक को पकड़ा और उनके हिलने को रोका। तब उन्होंने बन्दूक से छर्रा चला कर एक तीतर को धायल किया। एक तीतर को जड़ी करने के लिय ३७ हजार रुपया खर्च किया गया। आज जल्दत इस बात की है कि अंग्रेजों के बक्त की इस नौकरशाही को खत्म किया जाय। आज जनता का राज है, जनता के बेटे आवें। आज जो आई० ए० एस० और दूसरी सर्विसेज में अफसर आते हैं व लखपति और करोड़ पतियों के लड़के होते हैं जो कि जनता की आवाज को नहीं समझते। मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस बिल को वापस लिय जाय और राज्य सरकारों के हाथों को मजबूत किया जाय और उन लोगों को सर्विसेज में लिया जाय जो कि जनता की बात को सुनें। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज सर्विसेज में दो चार एसे लोग हैं जो जनता की आवाज मुनाते हैं लेकिन उनमें से अधिकांश ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि जनता से बात करना पसन्द नहीं करते। इनको यह ट्रेनिंग दी गई है कि जनता से अपने को अलग रखो “नो” कहना सिखलाया गया है, जनता के लिये “यस” कहना सिखलाया ही नहीं गया है। उनको काले आदमी से बात न करने की ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। इन सर्विसेज में ऐसे लोग लिये जाने चाहियें जो जनता के साथ सच्चे दिल से मिल सकें। जो जनता के साथ मिल न सकें उनको इन में न लिया जाय। जो हंसते हुये चेहरे से जनता के साथ नहीं मिलते हैं वे इन नौकरियों के

लिये डिसक्वालिफाइड समझे जायें। मंसार की यह सबसे बड़ी डिसक्वालिफिकेशन है कि वे अशिष्टाचारी हैं, बदबुखलाक हैं और डिसक्टियस हैं।

“न हो जिसमें अदब और हो किताबों से लदा फिरता, “जकर” उस आदमी को हम तसव्वुर बैल करते हैं।”

अब यह सावित हो चुका है कि एड-मिनिस्ट्रीटिव सर्विस के लोग जनता के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिला कर चलना पसन्द नहीं करते इसलिये आपके द्वारा मेरी मंत्री जी से यह दरखास्त है कि इस बिल को खत्म करके स्टेट गवर्नरेंट्स के हाथ मजबूत किये जायें।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while welcoming this Bill I would make certain observations and express the feelings with regard to the services as they are obtaining till now. As far as the States are concerned, the two services have to some extent been integrated, namely, the persons who have been selected for the IAS and the persons who have been selected for the IPS. As far as the intentions for the starting of these new services are concerned, they are pious and are very welcome. But when we come to the functioning of these services, I feel—and I am sure that my hon. friend the Minister who has moved this Bill will also agree with me—that there is a lot of improvement needed in a number of directions which I will mention item-wise.

As far as the creating of integrated atmosphere in the country is concerned, I personally feel that a move like this will be welcome. Firstly, they have started with the administrative service and Police Services and now other services also. These proposed three services will also create a good atmosphere in the country.

There are two things which my hon. friend will kindly take note of. The persons who come through competitive examinations or for whatever reasons, have got opportunities of being admitted into the IAS or the IPS, and as far as the public servants belonging to those very cadres in the very States are concerned, they are what they are. The Government know it; the States know it; everybody should know it; that even today, the pay scales and the amenities that those in the States get are not the same as those in the Centre; and the scales and the amenities are not the same as between the States themselves.

I will mention with regard to the States from which I come, and I have equally to make some observations about some other States also. At a certain time, some officers are selected for the IAS and some for the IPS. Now, what I have found from a number of questions and from the speeches I have heard from some hon. friends and hon. Members from different parties of this House is that mostly people have been complaining that the Centre has not returned the officers who have been drawn to the IAS or the IPS. But our complaint is that, up to now, perhaps not a single person who has been brought into these two cadres has been brought over to the Centre or transferred to any of the States in the country. Therefore, it is a question that needs to be looked into. I request the hon. Minister to go into it very kindly and see what has happened. I would welcome senior, capable officers to continue in the State, but then it has created certain other problems. For instance, somehow, luckily, or due to some reasons—whatever they are—a few persons have been selected in the IAS; in that very service, there have been dozens of other servants also. But due to some reasons, whether they are senior or junior, those who are selected get a higher start in the higher services. But the others are still there. While persons who have been senior to them are there, drawing lesser pay and hav-

ing lesser importance than the others, the others get a higher pay. It has created a lot of heartburning in the States. That is the second point with regard to salaries and other amenities.

Thirdly, the purpose of creating these services is that the officers who are to run the administration in different branches should know the country's mind as a whole and should be aware of what is happening in the country all over. Naturally, therefore, it is important that the officers who are recruited to these all-India services should be given an opportunity to go round the States, to go to the Centre and vice versa. By doing so it will certainly help the purpose that is behind creating these services.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Frank Anthony referred to one aspect of education. My hon. friend Shri Sharma also referred to it. Till now the Government has not come to a decision as to whether they should include education also in the list of all-India services they are going to create and create an all-India educational service. I personally feel that it is of pressing importance that this should also be integrated in the same way as it is being done now in the case of other services. Though I do not agree with the other aspect which Shri Frank Anthony mentioned, as far as this aspect of the matter is concerned I think it is very important. In this very session I had tabled a question to which I got a written reply yesterday and perhaps it would not come up before the House. I had asked whether the Government is aware that there is an intense feeling growing all over the country that in the different universities the budgets that are being prepared are mostly lopsided; and, whether, because of this the people have a feeling that most of the money that is allotted for expenditure is either over administration or for construction of buildings

[Shri Sham Lai Saraf]

and services, and as far as the question of creating an academic fervour is concerned very little is being spent on that. There is such a feeling all over the country. I may tell you that only a few weeks back the students' Unions of almost all the universities had a meeting of their representatives somewhere and this was one of the feelings expressed in one of their resolutions where they have said that in almost all the universities in the country the budgets that are being prepared are mostly lopsided, more attention is being paid towards expenditure over administration, construction of buildings and other things and comparatively less attention is being paid to academic matters.

There are other reasons also why I say that this service also should be integrated. Some of our States are having top level educationists. Even within their own States where they have made proposals or submitted schemes, nobody seems to have cared for them. The time has come, therefore, for these services also to be integrated. By doing so it may be possible to pool the talent and expert advice in the country so that we may be able to make a concerted effort to solve our educational problems. Personally I feel, in spite of the fact that schools are coming up in greater numbers every year, for creating an educational fervour in the country many things are lacking. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to this matter and see that these services are also integrated.

My hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh has opposed this Bill as a matter of principle. I would submit that the move to create, for instance, these three all-India services through his Bill has a purpose behind it. Take the Forest Service, for instance. In spite of the fact that we have a National Forest Policy very well written, very well laid down, as far as its implementation is concerned I

should say the result is very very insignificant. Therefore, if these services are created, it will help all these matters that are of very great national importance to the country. Once these services are created with the idea that officers will be transferred from State to State, from State to Centre and Centre to State, I am absolutely sure that people will be able to derive much benefit out of our services.

Similar is the case with our engineering services. Today it is not possible for the States to exist individually. The States have to be connected through highways and other nodes of communication. Therefore, if our engineers and experts get an opportunity to work in the different States, I am absolutely sure it will benefit our people and help our cause in the best manner possible.

Coming to irrigation, one of the very great problems facing our country today is land erosion and soil conservation and floods. I had occasion to see the schemes prepared by different States. I have gone into the details of this question. Personally speaking, even today I am not satisfied that they are in a position to forge ahead and place integrated schemes before the country. Therefore, once these services are integrated I am absolutely sure, whether it is Assam, Punjab or Uttar Pradesh or any other State, our engineers will be in a position to pool their knowledge of the particular States and river basins and prepare integrated schemes which will serve the country as a whole.

Therefore, I give my full support to this Bill. I again draw the attention of the hon. Minister—I am glad that the Minister of Home Affairs is also here—to the fact that while there are complaints from different States that their officers have not been returned to the States, my complaint is that not a single officer from my State

has been transferred to any other State so that he may learn things and come back to my State. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly look into this aspect of the question. If that is done, the effects of this move will be more beneficial, more helpful and it will create a good psychological impression all over.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, this is a small Bill but it deals with an important aspect of Indian administration. It is well known to us and to everybody that recently—it is a matter of regret—a kind of regionalism is growing in the country. India is a federation consisting of autonomous States. The Constitution has laid down provisions by which the functions and powers of the States and the Centre have been well demarcated. But gradually we find that with the growing sense of autonomy of the States this feeling is growing among the provincial people as well as those who are appointed as administrators in such a way that they look at their provinces as if they were something independent of the whole nation. It is not very much talked of in the public, but generally we find whenever there is a dispute between two provinces those two provinces or States are unable to settle their dispute between themselves. What does it mean? It means that both the States are wanting in one common thing, namely the feeling that they both have to serve a common State and therefore there is the need for their understanding the common points of each other, coming to a compromise and evolving a formula. I do not want to name any particular State. In the last two years I have found that whenever any dispute between two States arise, due to economic reasons or due to any other reason, it has not been found possible for the two leaders of the two States and the administrative officers of the two States to come together, settle their differences and find out a way to evolve a formula. I feel this is one of the root causes for in present situation of which a serious view has to be

taken by the Central Government this time.

Secondly, it is very well-known to the people outside that a few days before the Chinese danger had come, almost all the people were agreed that we must do something to integrate, to have a sense of integration among the people and bring them together and various suggestions were made, conferences were held and so on. So, when we look at all these things, I want the Members of this House to bear in mind, we, as members of the Central Legislature, as part of the Union Government, have a duty not only to the constituencies which we represent but to the nation as a whole to put an end to this tendency of disintegration, which is a corroding and deteriorating process, and introduce some healthy process by which the forces of integration can gain moral support. One may legitimately ask how a small Bill like this can achieve this purpose. In spite of its smallness, I feel that by introducing a Bill and placing some services into the sphere of All-India Services, Central Services, we create a new nucleus through which the process of creating integration in the States can be materially and substantially carried out. That is how I look at it.

Secondly, we must also bear in mind that the conditions under which we framed our Constitution and the conditions under which we are working that Constitution today are somewhat different. The reason is this. When we framed the Constitution, we had no idea of having any such body as the national planning body, we had an idea of administering the country in a particular way, and we made arrangements for that. Since then, we thought it not only desirable but necessary to have a national Planning Commission, whose sphere of work has now so widened that almost all the important departments of the Government, whether they belong to the

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

State or the Union, their administration, expenditure all these matters are being considered by that commission, including scope for improvement, reforms. We have to carry out those reforms.

It has been very often stated in the speeches made by our friends in the opposition, as well as in the speeches of Ministers, that one of the difficulties or main reasons for not reaching our target, or not keeping up to the programmes is that we have not got the proper services to administer the laws to enthuse the people and make them co-operate with the administration, which alone can help to create this atmosphere. These are the lacunae which should be remedied, by looking at the problems from a broad national point of view in a very intelligent and careful way. Having taken into consideration these things, I believe in the need for creating at least some more All-India Services, which will help to enthuse the creation of a national outlook among those who administer the departments, which is absolutely necessary today. So, this is the first step that has been taken in that regard and I believe it is a step in the right direction.

For example, take the case of irrigation. Several schemes have been taken up and carried out which have created all kinds of difficulties which we have found it difficult to solve. If there had been All-India Services of that kind, the heads of those departments would have discussed those questions from the national point of view so that the interest of none of the States will suffer. They will always prepare and carry out the schemes from that point of view and spirit. We find it lacking today. Suppose there is an irrigation project in Bombay State. The representatives of the Bombay Government and the officers of the irrigation department of that Government will bring in only

those arguments and reasons which are in favour of that State, saying that no injustice has been done to any other State. At the same time, the representatives of a neighbouring State, which feels as being adversely affected by that scheme, will put forward only those arguments which are favourable to that particular State. So, there will be no common ground for agreement or compromise. Such a contingency will not arise if there is a service which is brought up with the high ideals of nationalism and one nation and it is called upon to work in that particular spirit.

So far as the present services are concerned, they feel it their duty only to look to their Chief Minister and other Ministers and carry out their orders or instructions: nothing more than that. So far as the Chief Ministers are concerned, while I do not want to say anything which is disparageable to them, they have got a particular kind of narrow outlook limited to the interests of their own States, feeling at the same time that their conscience is clear because they are serving their States. Unfortunately, very few Chief Ministers are really imbued with a national outlook and are really qualified to look at questions from that point of view. In such a situation it is the duty of the Union Government to step in and give guidance to the officers in the States. They have to try to take a bold step without infringing on the rights of the States so that they can have a service which will not only carry out what is contained in the Constitution but will infuse into the working of the Constitution that national outlook without which no progress can be made.

I look at this Bill from that point of view. I would have added many more remarks but I am sorry I have not enough strength to make a long speech. Though this is a small Bill, it is very important. There should

be not only two or three services, but I can mention several others also, like educational service, which should be made all-India Services and added to the list as soon as possible. There is every need for that.

The absence of common standards of morality, common standards of public service, common standards of national integration are some of the reasons why we find so many complaints are being made so frequently of corruption of an intolerable nature. All these things can be treated only if we can have a national spirit through which these common standards can be made to filter down into the actual work of administration of the country. If you fail in that, then nothing can help you. Therefore, without making a long speech, I give my whole-hearted support to the measure brought forward by the Home Minister.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It has come none too soon. None too soon because we have all come to recognise the value of national integration and the urgency of national integration. This Bill is going to help, among other things, our aim of national integration. I also compliment the Minister for the patience with which he has worked for this Bill. We know that this Bill has come after it has been considered by the other House, the Rajya Sabha by way of resolution. Under article 312 the Rajya Sabha has to declare the constitution of the new services expedient and necessary in the national interest. We know that it has not been a very easy task for the Home Ministry, but we are glad to see that only that part of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha has been successfully gone through but also the consent of the States has also been secured for the creation of these new Services.

Actually I think, the Ministry has done good and quick work because,

as we see it, it was on the 6th December 1961 that the Rajya Sabha made its declaration and passed the Resolution and on the 19th November, that is, within almost eleven months, the Bill had been introduced in this House. I say again that it was really commendably quick work done.

I am glad to see that there has been a consensus of opinion in this House in favour of the proposal contained in this Bill, namely, the proposal for constituting or providing these three new all-India Services, that is, the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads), the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical and Health Service. Although at present we are dealing only with these three Services that are to be brought within the category of all-India Services, I know that it was not possible in the case of any other services. These three Services could be immediately considered because the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission had confined themselves to these three Services only and at that time they did not think that it would be possible for the Central Government to accept recommendations for including any other service in it. We all know that one of the first services, after these three had been constituted, that should be considered for inclusion in the all-India list should be the Education Service. Its importance has been duly emphasized by Professor Sharma and others who have spoken before me.

The constitution of these three all-India services does not involve any new principles, but it does raise certain questions which we have to answer. For instance, there are questions like the question of States' rights or autonomy, the question of decentralisation and our attitude towards decentralisation, the question whether this kind of a constitution of an all-India service would help or hinder the process of integration and,

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

finally, whether there are any intangible gains to be had by the presence of outsiders, like of members of these Services. They would be coming from outside the State in which they would be serving. These are rather very important questions and I shall try to deal with some of them.

Here in this House it need not be repeated that we have made a deep commitment and a deep allegiance to the principle of the States' rights and autonomy. We should also remember here that the States are very sensitive on this point of their autonomy and their rights. Our Constitution is so framed, as we know, that we have almost taken this as a kind of a philosophy for us that we shall work with our States as independent in the fields in which their rights have been reserved for them. Actually the behaviour of the Central Government towards the States can be appreciated when we see that very often when there has been a conflict of views between, let us say, the view held by the Union Public Service Commission on certain staff questions or staff matters and the view held by the States, the experience of all of us has been for several years that the Centre has been inclined to accept the view of the States. When we give such a large amount of consideration to the autonomy and rights of the States, we should also remind the States that what we are trying to do by way of constituting these three new all-India Services is not intended to take away any of their powers. Actually when we constitute an all-India service with regard to any particular subject, that should not mean that that subject is transferred from the State List to the Central List. The State can still retain control on questions of policy. Also, the State can still have full operational control over the particular cadres serving in the State.

Now, before I pass on to another

subject, I would passingly say that the words with which one hon. Member, Mr. Frank Antony, expressed himself here were really not called for. As I have said, the States are very jealous and sensitive about their own rights and autonomy and this kind of expression of views in this House does not help. Expressions like chauvinism and balkanization, I suppose, are unduly harsh. I do not think that there is anything communal in our States wanting to guard their rights given to them under the Constitution. Once again, I will say, this whole philosophy of our Constitution and our faith in decentralisation and all these things, if they indicate any thing, they indicate that we are genuine in our desire to have a decentralised autonomous functioning of States.

I need not elaborate the point of advantages that we can get by the way the Constitution of these three new services will help integration. There are, of course, other advantages in the proposal, such as, that there can be common recruitment, common conditions of service and there can be a provision for rotation between the Centre and the States and all that. In the long run, all this is bound to reflect in higher efficiency of our services.

One word before I close. It is about the advantage that we expect to arise from these members of All-India Services being present in the various States as members of their cadres. We know something of the very unfortunate happenings that can and do take place in the States and it has been the experience of all of us that the presence at the time of such outsiders like the members of these Services in certain very delicate situations in the State is very helpful. These outsiders can handle some of these situations more passionately and it has been the experience that they have handled them more successfully than members of the staff belonging to particular States.

With these words, I commend the Bill for acceptance by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour was the time allotted for this Bill. We have already exceeded 25 minutes. So, I would allow 5 minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, the amendment of the All-India Services Act, 1951 is before the House. Unfortunately, if I am not misconstrued by the hon. Minister for Home Affairs, I may say that I always get a scent other than what he has expressed as the object of such amendments. They give something as a reason, as a pretext, for bringing an amendment and there might be something else in their minds. Unfortunately, that is what I feel.

Now, in the Financial Memorandum, there is a remark as under:

"As the details of the cadre strengths of the various State Governments and the Central deputation quota are still being worked out, it is not possible to give an estimate of the expenditure involved at this stage".

So, my submission is that there must be some extra expenditure involved and I want to know whether it is worthwhile at least at this stage of our national emergency to incur this extra expenditure. If this Bill had come a few years ago—this Government did not say that there was Chinese aggression then, but our party said so—even then this was not necessary to bring this Bill then. I would like to know whether this is at all necessary in the perspective of national emergency when there is a cry for cut short expenditure.

Another point that I would like to say is this. Much prior to the introduction of this Bill, some of these services, the Indian Medical Service, the Indian Foreign Service and the like

were just given up by the Government of India itself. Why was it given up? That has got to be looked into. And it was given up by one of the most competent Governments, the British Government. They were foreigners, but at least there are some things to learn from them, i.e., how to run the administration. Why did they give up? That point has also to be gone into.

Then, there is another thing. There are three services which the hon. Minister proposes to bring in under the purview of the All-India Services Act, 1951. They are: the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads); the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Medical and Health Service. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify as to qualifications and the eligibility of this combined service, the Indian Medical and Health Service. Is it the same MBBS qualification, or are there additional subjects to be studied in All-India public health institutions and the like? What are the demarcations? About the first one, the Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads), there is the combination of civil electrical and mechanical engineering. I want to know what shall be the criteria of competition and the syllabi for all these subjects. How will they be demarcated? What will be the demarcation between the mechanical side electrical side and the civil side? How will you determine the seniority and other things? How they are to be recast? That is also a point.

Now, the existing cadres in the States and at the Centre, at some stage or the other, are going to be tagged on to these three services. I want to know what will be the position of the existing people working in these cadres against any of these All-India Services. What protection of pay and seniority will be given to the existing people when they are interpolated together?

[Shri Priya Gupta]

I would like to point out another substantial point there are direct recruitment posts. In the medical line—it is not like IAS—people require experience after passing MBBS. The departmental quota for promotion to the All-India Service be increased. We have seen it in the Railways. There are Class II officers, they are rotting. Class III Officer is promoted to Class II post but he does the work on par with those of Class I officer. Class II Officers should be treated on par with Class I Officers. Class II posts should be abolished. I would submit that all these are very salient features which have to be noted, and that the quota for departmental promotion to Class I should be increased, and all protection should be given to the departmental staff in respect of promotion.

A point has been made that emotional integration will be increased if these all-India services are constituted. I do not agree to that. After all, whether these services are there or not, integration is some fundamental element which has to be there among the forty-five crores of Indian people. Whether you call them all-India services or provincial or State services or any other, that fundamental element has to come from the Indian people. So, integration, and other things are to be inculcated in the people, and revitalised and brought about by the behaviour of the people who are at the top of Government and not by creating any cadres. It is not by the creation of any new services or cadres that integration can be improved.

I would not like to exceed the five minutes' time that has been allotted to me. So, in conclusion, I would again submit only three things. Firstly, I would like to know whether the objects specified by the hon. Minister in the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been correctly given or there is something else in the back-

ground which he has kept in his mind. Secondly, I would like to know whether in the perspective of this emergency, this Bill should be allowed to be passed now or it should be kept pending. Thirdly, regarding the protection to the departmental employees, I would like to submit this; if by a majority Government pass this Bill, then there should be protection in respect of departmental promotion to the people who will be debarred from promotion to the existing cadre which will dwindle as a result of this. I would like this Bill to be judged from this point of view also, namely in the past also we had these all-India services, and they were given up afterwards. I would like to know why they are being revived again now. The need for this Bill should be seen in the context of that also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I rise to welcome this Bill which is under discussion this afternoon. I do so because I feel that this would streamline the efficiency and strengthen the considerations of merit in the selection of personnel and in the constitution of these services. A perceptive analysis has been made by one of the speakers who preceded me, of the reasons for and the consequences of a Bill such as this, and I should like to endorse his remarks by and large.

I think that this Bill is a measure of the far-reaching transformation which our federal structure is undergoing. Whether we like it or not, we must concede that these institutions and these institutional innovations are, as a matter of fact, an expression of a deeper urge to create greater unification in our national institutions including the services, and I think that the unifying impact of a Bill such as this is bound to be very substantial indeed.

I should like however, to express my sense of regret and disappointment at the fact that this Bill does not go far enough in including some

of the other services also under the purview of all-India services. I should name in particular the need for Indian Educational Service. We would have been very glad to see the emergence and the creation of an All India Educational Service. We would have been very glad to witness the creation of something like an All India Extension Service and an all-India Business Management Service. The creation of these services would go a long way in streamlining the procedures of management and of extension work which have fallen in a bad way in some of the States of the Union. It is with a deep sense of regret that we witness the deterioration of the standards of management and of execution of works under the various State Governments, and it is no secret today that the efficiency in the execution of works is very low under the State Governments than it is under the Union Government.

If the conditions of service are uniform, merit would get greater recognition in the all-India services. I feel, however, that by creating these services only and not going ahead with the constitution of the other services in the field of education, extension and business management, Government have shown a remarkable failure to appreciate the exigencies of our situation. I feel that Government should review this matter, and instead of adopting an *ad hoc* approach to the federalisation of these services, they should come forward with a more comprehensive Bill so that it would also bring about the emergence of services in the field of education, extension and business management, to name only three.

I feel that the cry that is raised by some in the name of State rights is entirely illusory. Our federal structure has come to have a very visible unitary bias, and I, for one, think that it is all for the good. Not only is it good for the institutional pre-conditions for creating greater integration or greater unification, but also, as I have said earlier, it would

be conducive to efficiency and recognition of merit. There is no doubt that the State rights have suffered a steady and sizable diminution, and that insistence on State rights and autonomy of State institutions have fallen into what may be approximated to disrepute, partly because they are not as efficient as the Union Services are and partly because the control of various State legislatures is perhaps not as effective as it is here.

I was very sorry to find that the financial memorandum appended to this Bill was very inadequate and gave the go-by, if I may say so, to the requirements of the Constitution and of legislative process in this House. The financial memorandum is, as usual, very casual, very perfunctory and very inadequate. My hon. friend Shri Priya Gupta referred to paragraph 2 of the financial memorandum, and without reciting it before the House, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that in November, 1962, it was averred that the details of the cadre strength of the various State Governments and the Central deputation quota were still being worked out, and, therefore, that was used as a defence for not giving a proper estimate of the expenditure involved as a result of the creation of these services. Something like ten months have elapsed already. The details must have been worked out, and we would expect this House to be fully taken into confidence as to the extent of expenditure that is likely to be incurred as a consequence of the creation of these services. In these matters I think that Government have to be a little more careful and a little more responsive in meeting the demands for giving adequate information regarding the financial consequences of Bills. This has been uniformly ignored and neglected, and I hope that Government would see to it that this information is uniformly and invariably given in all Bills brought before this House, because this has been an important privilege of this House and I know that the House, as one, without any

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

party lines and differences, would not like to suffer any abatement of the requirement in the exercise of these privileges.

With these words, I commend this Bill and express the hope that Government would proceed to create all-India services in the field of education, extension and business management also.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अखिल भारतीय सेवा संशोधन विधेयक १९६२ आज हमारे सामने है। उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य तीन नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं का निर्माण करना है।

जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमने जब संविधान बनाया और अपने देश में संघीय शासन, संघात्मक शासन का निर्माण किया तो विभिन्न राज्यों के संवैधानिक अधिकार निर्धारित कर दिये गये। केंद्रीय सरकार के अधिकार व कार्यक्षेत्र और विभिन्न राज्यों के कार्यों की सीमाएं निर्धारित कर दी गईं।

जिस समय हमने अपना संविधान बनाया उस समय दो अखिल भारतवर्षीय सेवायें थीं, इंडियन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस। अब संविधान बनाने वालों ने यह सोचा कि एक समय आ सकता है जब और भी अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं का निर्माण जरूरी हो जायगा इसीलिए उन्होंने संविधान में इस बात का भी निर्णय कर दिया कि जब कभी इस बात की ज़रूरत हो तो इसकी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। राज्य सरकारों का तो खास कर निर्णय नहीं है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों की जो प्रतिनिधि राज्य सभा है, उसमें जब बहुमत से अर्यात् दो तिहाई से अधिक सदस्यों द्वारा इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास किया जायगा तब नई सेवाओं का निर्माण हो सकता है। जैसा कि अभी कई माननीय मेंदस्यों ने कहा है कि अभी देश की आवश्यकता है और देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए कई आल इंडिया

सर्विसेज़ के निर्माण करने की आवश्यकता है, इसीलिए तो राज्य सभा, जो विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में केंद्रीय व्यवस्थापिका में निर्भीत है, उसने यह करीब करीब बहुमत से ही इस बात को पास किया है कि तीन नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाएं बनाई जायें। वे तीन सेवाएं हैं :—

1. The Indian Service of Engineers (Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Roads),
2. The Indian Forest Service, and
3. The Indian Medical and Health Services.

जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं सरकार के तीन मुख्य अंगों में एक मुख्य अंग एकजीक्यूटिव है। प्रजातन्त्र में यद्यपि व्यवस्थापिका का बहुत ज्यादा महत्व है फिर भी जिस तरीके के डेमोक्रेटी का संचालन हम कर रहे हैं उसमें हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी कानून बनाते हैं, उन कानूनों के बनाने में भी अन्तिम तौर पर तो हमारा अधिकार है लेकिन आरम्भिक तौर पर ये सारे का मार्ग अधिकार हमारी एकजीक्यूटिव के हाथ में है। एकजीक्यूटिव जिस रूप में हमारे सामने रखती है उसमें थोड़ा बहुत संशोधन करके उसको आगे पास करती है लेकिन जितने भी हम कानून बनाते हैं उन कानूनों के बनाने में कम हाथ हमारी एकजीक्यूटिव का नहीं रहता है। प्रजातन्त्र की सफलता के लिए जरूरी है कि एकजीक्यूटिव सक्षम हो, शासन योग्य हो और वह शासन को अच्छे पैमाने पर चलाये जिससे प्रजातन्त्र का जो जनता के अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखने का मकसद होता है वह पूरा हो सके। जनता के हित के लिए, जनता की भलाई के लिए काम हो सके। यह बीज ज्यादातर एकजीक्यूटिव पर निर्भर करती है। जुडिशियरी और लेजिस्लेटिव का भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लेकिन जुडिशियरी और लेजिस्लेचर के मुकाबले में मैं समझता हूँ कि एकजीक्यूटिव का अधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। एकजीक्यूटिव जैसी सक्षम हांगी जैसी बलिकाइड हांगी

वैसे ही हमारा प्रजातन्त्र अन्ते तरीके से चलेगा ।

इस बात को मदेनजर रखने हुए और इस बात का भी ध्याल करने हुए कि हमने जो संविधान बनाया वह सधात्मक संविधान है, हमने विभिन्न राज्यों को अधिकार दिये हैं और उनके अधिकारों में हम हस्तक्षेप नहीं करने जा रहे हैं और जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया राज्य सभा ने इस प्रस्ताव को बहुमत से पाया और सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों की राय ले ली तब जाकर इन तीन नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं का निर्माण किया जा रहा है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । इसकी आवश्यकता पहले चाहे न भी रही हो लेकिन इसकी आवश्यकता अब है । लेकिन जैसा कि अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि ऐसा मान लेना कि इन आल इंडिया सर्विसेज के निर्माण करने से ही राष्ट्रीय एकता को दम अपन समक्ष एक मूर्त रूप सकंगे, यीक न ह.गा । आल इंडिया प्रेडिमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस अभी भी है, इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस अभी भी है तो इस बात पर जोर देना कि आल इंडिया सर्विसेज के हो जाने से ही हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता कायम हो जायगी, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत फार फैच्ड जीज है । यह एक ऐसी कल्पना है जिसमें कोई सार नहीं है । अलबत्ता सार इस बात का है जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कि सिचाई, बिजली सड़क निर्माण या बन विभाग यह सब विषय ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कि हमें एक प्लांड तरीके से एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आगे बढ़ाना है । ऐसी हालत में इन विषयों की अगर प्रान्तीय सेवाएँ हों तो हमारी प्रान्तीय सेवाओं में जो काम करने वाले अधिकारी होंगे वे इन कामों को बड़े राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कर सकेंगे । इसलिए इस तरह का कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता महमूस की गई है । सरकार ने जो कदम उठाया है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अभिनन्दन करने और स्वागत करने योग्य है ।

जसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य की ओड़ कर सबने इस कदम का स्वागत किया, हातांकि मैं इससे इकार नहीं करता कि उनके कथन में कुछ सार नहीं है । कुछ सार अवश्य है लेकिन देश की वर्तमान आवश्यकता को देखत हुए अब इस बात से कोई ईकार नहीं कर सकता है कि इस तरह का कदम उठाना नहीं चाहिए । विभिन्न राज्यों के जो प्रतिनिधि हमारी राज्य सभा ने बैठे हुए हैं उनकी नहमत से राय इस तरह की अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के निर्माण की है । उनकी राय है कि अगर म अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं का अधिक से अधिक निर्माण करें तो हमारे देश का प्रशासन सक्षम होगा, हमारे देश का प्रशासन योग्य होगा और वह अच्छी तरह से चलेगा ।

यद्य प जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया कि शिक्षा के लिए भी अखिल भारतीय सेवा का निर्माण होना चाहिए । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, डा० सिंघबी ने कहा है, देश में एक आल इंडिया इकानोमिक सर्विस का निर्माण करने का भा० बहुत आवश्यकता । इस के बारे में कई वर्ष पहले मे वातचान बल्ता० रड़ो० है । हम देखते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक कामों को अपने या में लेती जा रही हैं और हमने अपने देश के औद्योगिकरण का निर्णय कर लिया है । ऐसी हालत में देश में एक आल-इंडिया इकानोमिक सर्विस बनाना बहुत जल्दी है, जिसमें विजिभेस मैनेजमेंट वरीरह भी आते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे और यदि राज्य सरकारें राजी न भी हों, तो भी वह स्वयं आल इंडिया इकानोमिक सर्विस का निर्माण करे ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान में राज्यों को जो अधिकार दिये हुए हैं, उनका परिपालन करते हुए और उनकी राय से हम धीरे-धीरे सब महत्वपूर्ण विषयों के संचालन और प्रशासन के लिए अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं का

[धृति नारायण दास]

निमिण करें, ताकि इस देश के विकास और प्रगति में सहायता मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Hajarnavis: I express my profound gratitude to hon. Members who have extended their support to this measure. They have said all that could be said in support of the principle underlying this Bill.

There are, however, a few questions asked and I must answer them. First of all, Shri Frank Anthony asked whether the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission about allotting 50 per cent of the officers from outside is being implemented. I assure him it is being implemented to the full in the case of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service. As far as our present thinking goes, we want to maintain the same proportion in the other services which will be Constituted when this Bill comes into operation, unless of course some compelling reason has been adduced as to why it should not be done. So far we have not heard any.

Then he found fault with us for not coming out with a proposal to form an all-Indian educational service. That was also the wish expressed by other hon. Members. The matter is under constant discussion between the representatives of the State and Central Governments. We are also keen that together with the other services, an all-Indian educational service should also, if possible, be set up without delay. But there are formidable difficulties to be overcome. I think Shri Anthony was minimising those difficulties.

First of all, in the educational departments, there are two wings, the organisational wing and the teaching branch. It is difficult to adjust the rights between the organisational or

administrative branch and the teaching branch. In some States, there is a constant interchange between the two whereas in others a person starts on the administrative side of the education department goes right up to the highest administrative post in the department. But the real difficulty is in the case of universities. All of us who have anything to do with education know how jealous the universities are of preserving their autonomy. We in Government are also anxious that this autonomy should be preserved. If more and more universities are undertaking post-graduate education, then the question of fitting those teachers in the post-graduate department into the all-India educational service will also have to be considered. Will they be left out? If so, will the all-India educational service merely embrace the administrative side?

These are all difficult questions to which we are addressing ourselves. It does appear that we are nearing an agreement between all the States—a solution appears to be in sight. I must make it clear that whatever is done will be done with the willing consent of the States. There is no desire on the part of the Central Government to make any inroad into provincial autonomy.

Shri Priya Gupta said that because the British Government was very competent, we should follow their example. He mentioned that between 1920 and 1935 the existing all-India services were dismantled, and he asked: if the British Government dismantled them, why is it that we are trying to erect them again? I do not know the mind of the Government then, but I do know that between 1920 and 1935 what was aimed at was that there should be as much provincial autonomy as possible, and at that time it was not thought that a democratic set-up at the Centre was within practical possibility, but that there should be as much measure of

democratic control by the provinces as possible. That being so, the State Governments were anxious that the all-India services should operate in such a way that they were still subject to central control, and one way of doing that was to dismantle or discontinue the all-India services.

But now, since 1946, I would say almost unanimously opinion has been expressed in all responsible quarters that in as many branches as possible we ought to have all-India services.

When we have all-India services, it does not mean that there is any kind of centralisation. The main control is vested in the State Governments. It is only in respect of major punishments and hearing of the appeals that the Central Government shares that authority with an independent and competent body, the Union Public Service Commission. It is rarely that the Central Government declines to accept the advice of the Union Public Service Commission.

It will be found that these services which are constituted are mostly technical services. If good, competent technical advice is necessary, it is necessary that the services should have a certain amount of independence and security. If they profess to give technical and professional opinion, they ought not to be deterred from giving that opinion merely because they feel that their chances of promotion etc., will be jeopardised by the Government which they serve.

Then, there is the added advantage that with the constant interchange of service between one State and another, between the Centre and the States, there will be constant pooling of information, pooling of experience and constant exchange of information which will lead firstly to uniformity of standards and secondly enrichment of experience. All these points have already been mentioned. I need not repeat them.

Shri Priya Gupta asked certain questions about qualifications to enter the service, how the present staff is to be accommodated within the service

etc. This again is a matter of consultation between the States. As I said earlier in moving the Bill, the proposal is that 25 per cent of the posts should be reserved for the people from the State services, and there is also a proposal that this should be increased to about 50 per cent. We may have to agree to something between the two. As regards the qualifications, how they are to enter the service etc., all these have to be settled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission who will bear the main burden of recruitment.

As regards the Financial Memorandum, I can only say that we gave anxious thought to it as to what information we could give to the House. The matter, if at all, is governed by article 117(3) which says that any measure involving expenditure from the consolidated revenue must receive the assent of the President, which we obtained, and that attracts also rule 69 which says that the Financial Memorandum should follow. I entirely agree that as far as possible, accurate estimate of the expenditure should be given. That is our obligation. But, giving our best thought to it we could not estimate what expenditure would be incurred if this Bill became an Act. This Bill by itself does not involve any expenditure as Dr. Singhvi, distinguished lawyer that he is, will see. It is merely an enabling measure. It is only when the posts are created that the expenditure will fall to be met, and when that is to be met, that will be included in the Budget. I entirely agree with him that Government ought not to expend any money unless it has received the sanction of the legislature. I thought about this objection, because it is a very serious objection, that no executive ought to draw any money from the Consolidated Fund unless it has the imprimatur of the legislature. I entirely agree that is our obligation, but if this becomes law, it by itself does not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. How many posts

[Shri Hajarnavis]

will be created, how many persons of the State services we are going to recruit to the all-India service, what will be their pay and increments, all this will be worked out only when the details are settled and they shall form part of the Budget either of the State or of the Centre, and then that question will come before the legislature.

Thanking the Members again for their almost unanimous support, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the All-India Service Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1962" substitute "1963".

(Shri Hajarnavis)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,

for "Thirteenth Year" substitute "Fourteenth Year".

(Shri Hajarnavis).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Hajarnavis: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.25 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

This is a Bill which proposes to add to the four higher institutions of technology which already exist in the country by upgrading the present Delhi College of Engineering and Technology.

The need for increasing and improving the facilities for technical education in the country does not require any special pleading before this House because this House has again and again stressed that we must both expand and improve these facilities.

In 1945, the Sarkar Committee had suggested the establishment of four higher institutions of technology, and accordingly four institutions have been established. The Kharagpur Institute was established in 1950, the Bombay Institute in 1958, the Madras Institute in 1959 and the Kanpur Institute in 1960, and they have already made considerable progress. We have in the Kharagpur Institute today over 2,000 students studying in the under-graduate, post-graduate and research faculties. In the Bombay Institute, the member is almost 1,600. In Madras it is about 850 and in Kanpur the number is approaching 550.

There has in fact been considerable expansion in the fields of technical education. About five or six years ago, nearly 6,000 admissions were made per year in the engineering colleges. The number this year is about 18,000. There were then hardly any facilities for students undertaking research in engineering or technology. Today that number is approaching 500. It was in this situation that the Delhi College of Engineering Technology was established in 1961 and it was intended to be one of the Regional Colleges. Very soon we received support from the U.K. Government and industry who wanted to co-operate in the expansion and improvement of technical education in the country. They offered substantial help, £ 250,000 and ten British members of staff. They also offered to train ten Indian teachers.

Later the British Government and the British industries took even keener interest and offered additional help if this institution were developed on the same lines as the four higher technological institutes. They have actually committed themselves to assist us to the order of £ 650,000 and 15 members of the teaching staff. They have also increased the facilities for the training of Indian staff in the United Kingdom. We felt that it would be desirable to take advantage of this offer and have another higher

755 (Ai) LSD—9.

institute of technology in the country.

This also gives us a very advantageous position so far as the country is concerned in the matter of technical education. Kharagpur has been developed primarily through Indian effort with the co-operation of a number of teachers from many countries of the world lent by UNESCO. The Bombay Institute has been developed primarily with the assistance of the Soviet Union through teachers loaned to us, again through UNESCO. Madras is being developed with the co-operation and assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany and Kanpur Institute has secured generous help from the United States Government. So, when the U.K. Government offered to help us in the development of Delhi Engineering College into a higher institution, we welcomed the proposal. We shall thus be having these five institutions which will be developed with the help of different countries. In this way we can take advantage of the most advanced methods in these advanced countries and we have in India a kind of a meeting of these different traditions and different technologies which will be to the advantage of our students and of Indian industries and Indian technology. I am sure the House will welcome this simple measure and adopt it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Institutes of Technology Act 1961 be taken into consideration."

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपायक महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और माननीय मन्त्री जी को इसके लिए बधाइ देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना सुन्दर बिल इस लाउस के सामने रखा है।

मैं उनके सामने कुछ सजीवन ही रखना चाहता हूँ। मेरा परामर्श यह है कि दिली के अन्दर कोई भी एडमिशन बर्गर कमटाइशन के नहीं होना चाहिये। यहाँ पर मैरिट की बात

[श्री यशपालसिंह]

कही जाती है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि एक साल पहले जिस स्टूडेंट ने थड़ डिवीजन में पास किया था वह आज भी थड़ डिवीजनर ही रहे। एक साल में उसका माइंड डिवेलप हो सकता है, एक साल के अन्दर उसकी प्रतिभा भी बढ़ सकती है। इनिहेस में हमें इस तरह के कई उदाहरण देखने को मिलते हैं। भारत के सब से बड़े आदमी महात्मा गांधी जी ने अपनी आटोबायो-ग्राफी में लिखा है कि वही कुछ समय बाद मूसिफ के सामने, उसकी कोटं में एक केस को प्लीड नहीं कर सके थे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वह संसार के सबसे बड़े स्पीहर और थिकर सायित हुए हैं। यह जरूरी नहीं कि एक भाल पहले जिस लड़के ने ३३ परसेंट मार्क्स हसिल किए थे वह आज भी ३३ परसेंट मार्क्स ही हसिल करे। फेवर फॉल्ड एंड नो फेवर के सिद्धान्त को माना जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एडमिशन ओपन कम्पीटीशन के इरिये होना चाहिये।

जिस तरह से अमरीका में है उसी तरह से मारे यां भी एज का कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं होना चाहिये। इंजीनियर्स देश को बनाते हैं, देश का निर्माण करते हैं। उत्तराध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ताल्लुक हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं बल्कि इंडिया की सबसे बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ है। वह यूनिवर्सिटी है, रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी। मेरी राय यह है कि कि रुड़की यूनिवर्सिटी के जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उनको बुला कर उनसे इस मम्बन्ध में राय ली जाए। मने जो इंजीनियर्स नदा किये हैं, अगर वे इंजीनियर्स न पैदा करते तो हमारा संगीत सूख जाता, हमारा सब शिल्प बंदहर हो जाता। हमारी सनत व हिर्फत मिट जाती। यहाँ पर सनत व हिर्फत का नाम न रहता अगर; मैं इन इंजीनियर्स को पैदा न करते। उन्होंने मारे देश का

निर्माण किया है। अगर हमारे देश में इंजीनियर्स न होते तो इस दिल्ली शहर को ५८ दूर से खड़ा होकर देखा करते। इसलिये मेरी दरखवास्त है कि यहाँ से एज रेस्ट्रिक्शन नियम लाया जाय। जब हम कहते हैं कि कास्टिंट्रूयन में ईक्वल अपार्चुनिटीज हैं तो किरण कारण है कि मैं इंजीनियरिंग इंस्ट्रूट्यूट के कम्पीटीशन में नहीं बैठ सकता? हमारी जमीदारियों का गवर्नरेट ने छीन लिया। मारे पास जीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है। है। इस सोशलिस्टिक स्टेट में जो २५ बीघे का किसान था उसे जालिम जमीदार कह कर मिटा दिया गया और टाटा भाज्व को इजाजत दी गई कि वह चार लाख रुपये बैंक में जमा करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझको भी इजाजत दी जाय कि मैं इंजीनियरिंग कम्पीटीशन में बैठ सकूँ। हर एक को इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये जो कि उसमें बैठ सकता है। बास्तव में चालीस साल के बाद आदमी में प्रतिभा सम्पन्न होती है। चालीस साल बाद आदमी की अपनी मेमोरी जगती है। हमारे गांधी जी ने भी कहा है इस बात को। “अशीति वयो यवा” बात्यायन का मत है कि मनुष्य अस्ती साल का जवान होता है। कम से कम चालीस साल बाद मनुष्य की प्रतिभा सम्पन्न होती है। आप देख लें भ्राता हमिल्कन चालीस साल की उम्र के बाद प्रेजिडेंट हुए। मारे सम्पूर्णानन्द जी यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। चालीस साल की आयु के बाद उनकी प्रतिभा जगी। मैं खुद अपने अनुभव से कहता हूँ कि २० साल पहले जितनी मेरी मैमोरी थी अब उससे चार गुप्ती ज्यादा है। हमारे मिनिस्टर सा व कोई सबक मुझे दे दें मैं उसको दस मिनट में याद करके दिखला दूँगा। इसलिये मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि अगर औवर एज हो जाने के कारण लोग कम्पीटीशन में नहीं बैठेंगे तो इससे देश की हानि होगी क्योंकि इंजीनियर्स पैदा नहीं होंगे।

मैं दो तीन सलाहें सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग के लिए

के एक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर, वां के बाइस चांसलर श्री जी० एन० पाण्डे आज इंटर नेशनल पैम के मालिक हैं, उनको बुला कर और उनके माध्य दूसरे एक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर इन चीजों को चलाया जाय। एज रेस्ट्रिशन हटाया जाय। दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई एडमीशन किया जाय तो वह बिना कम्पिटीशन न हो। जो थड़ डिवीजन लड़के थे उनको भी मौका दिया जाय। आज सरकार बहुमत को मानती है। चूंकि वह मैजारिटी की बात करती है तो मैजारिटी तो थड़ डिवीजनस की है। सरकार उन्हें क्यों नहीं बुलाती? उन्हें भी मौका दिया जाना चाहिए कि वे आपके कम्पिटीशन में बैठें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill that has been introduced. Today it is the demand of the country to have more and more institutions of this kind. Those who have some connection with this kind of institution know the difficulties of admission. I am connected with some institutions and I know what difficulties the boys experience in getting admission. Where only 425 could be admitted, 12,000 persons applied. Another had similar number of applications. Maybe, some have applied to two or three institutions. Still, the number is so large one institution in Delhi or four institutions all over India are not sufficient. In Bihar and other places some colleges have been added but the place of setting up of such engineering institutions should be increased so that more boys may get admission and be in a position to serve in industries and in the technological development. We should try to discourage the growth of ordinary arts colleges and try to help the science colleges and technical schools which will train students and which will make it easy for them to get employment and make them useful members of the society.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support it, and I hope that the institutions which are existing will also be expanded so that they can admit more students. Only 18,000 students are admitted at present. The number has certainly increased compared to what it was before the Third Plan was started; I think the number to be admitted was 14,000 and so there has been an increase of 4,000. But it ought to be doubled every year so that the boys may get admissions easily.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I also wish to welcome this measure and congratulate the Delhi College of Engineering on having risen to this stature all of a sudden from 1961 to 1963, although it is with the help of the U.K. Government that this institute has become one of the five major institutes of technology in this country.

At the same time I would also like to join with the earlier speakers and emphasise that these institutes are not enough in number when we consider the population and the extent of our country. For instance, the demand for higher technological personnel and cadres in our industries and in our public undertakings is increasing by leaps and bounds, and in order to meet that we are now straining our entire resources in trained manpower. But there are many complaints coming. We have also noted from the public undertakings that we are compelled to employ sub-standard students or sub-standard trainees in order to fill up certain gaps in our public undertakings. There had been cases also of grave mishaps and dangers to those persons because of their sub-standard training; they could not fill the jobs for which they were employed. There were certain cases like that. Not only that. Some of these people, after employment, had been sent to foreign countries for further training and specialisation, and I understand from certain quarters that some of these people thus sent out had to be returned because of the sub-standard training that they

[Shri Himatsingka]

had already received in India. This sort of anomalous position must be rectified.

Further, I should also like to take this opportunity of requesting the Minister to see whether sufficient progress has been made in all the diverse specialisations. For instance, in other countries the various aspects of development are taken together, and instead of having one polytechnique or poly-college or poly-institute they have specialised institutes as for instance for metallurgy or for mining or for some other purpose or for marinology or some other specialised subject like that, so that region-wise the necessities and the importance of the regions can be considered and whatever technological development is required for that particular region or State may also be taken into consideration when the technological institutes are allowed in those States. This sort of specialisation will go to a great extent in having more institutes, and in more regions. Instead of having them all concentrated in a few places where they have already developed, like Bombay or Kanpur or Calcutta or, for that matter, Kharagpur, we could have these institutes of higher technological training, and even for research work, in various places if they are only specialised for certain particular aspects of our development.

Another aspect of the question I have come across is about the equipment. The Delhi University or, for that matter, the Delhi Institute or other institutes are lucky in having collaboration with other countries in the matter of supply of equipment and teaching staff. So they have up-to-date knowhow of all these things. But the other institutes are starved at the same time. I have come across certain engineering colleges which had asked the Commerce Ministry in Delhi for equipment. The Commerce Ministry always advises them to try this list and that list so that it can be

procured indigenously. But after all these trials they find that it is not procurable and not manufactured even in India. Even the foreign exchange required is not released for them or permits issued in time, so that these engineering colleges without equipment are more or less blackboard institutes. This is one thing. There is just the opposite of this also. Some colleges or institutes have got import licence for all these things, and they have imported all this equipment. But in some of the cases at least—I do not say 'most', I say in some—because they do not possess the knowhow, because they do not have those trained teachers to handle those instruments, even the boxes are not opened. I do not wish to say which institute is like that, because the Ministry itself has got reports about these, I know. So, these two things are there: one is dearth of equipment, the other is superfluous equipment or equipment which cannot be utilised.

Then again, the third aspect is paucity of trained teachers. Trained teachers in the technological field are still, compared to our demands—compared to the existing demand itself—much short of the number required. Not only that. There is also the spectacle of those who can impart the knowledge on technological matters being employed in fields other than training of the next generation. Capable engineers who have originality and who have had training for teaching, do not seek a teachership. From the report of the Ministry itself we can see that the recommendation about the teachers' pay-scale is implemented only in very few States, and I do not know whether in those States mentioned in the report all of the institutes get it or not. Because of the disparity in the teacher's salary, emoluments and other things and even the respect that is given to the teacher in the public life of the country, many of these people do not seek teachership, and they go elsewhere. They seek some other job

which will be more lucrative and more honoured and which will also give them more status in society. So this aspect must be looked into. A starving teacher cannot impart rich knowledge; only a teacher who is sufficiently paid, who has a better footing in life can teach properly our next generation.

Then there are other things also. As far as the private institutes are concerned, the Government is well advised in giving some encouragement to the private institutes to grow from private initiative and private capital. But I am sorry to remark that many of these institutes have only the permission of the Government in their hands and nothing more. It is just like getting a licence for some commercial or industrial enterprise and keeping it in one's pocket and searching for capital in Dalal Street. These people, without any such resources, seek the permission of the Government and get the permission to start an institute, so that they can turn these higher seats of knowledge into something like their commercial enterprises. It is more a commercial proposition now; it is more a proposition for profit now that without proper equipment, without properly recruiting sufficient number of professors, without even having a good library, and without adequate building space they start their colleges. I know of very many institutions in my State at least. A medical college was given permission in a place, and they started the college somewhere else where there had been a college already, and some night classes were given to the first-year students. They do not have even a building. They had a room just as office of the medical college. I do not know how these things can happen in our country.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): How will that be possible?

Shri Warior: It is quite possible. More things are possible. We all know that. Shri Sham Lal Saraf knows it; he had been the Health Minister of

Jammu and Kashmir State for sometime, I think, and he knows how these things are going on. Healthy traditions are not created in all these things! These things must be looked into and proper care must be taken to prevent such things, and to see that private managements or private institutions of this sort are not permitted to function like that.

Some hon. Members who have preceded me have already mentioned about the competitive entrance into these institutions. It is a very wide empire now, an empire of corruption. I do not want to go deep into that matter. Suppose we restrict students with a certain qualifying mark, even those qualifying marks are manipulated in such a way that the best-merited students will find it difficult to enter any of these higher educational institutions. Professors are caught hold of. The Government and the educational department are employing many protective measures. They are taking such measures as to protect the meritorious boys being given real consideration as far as admission is concerned. But, at the same time, I do not know what sort of measures they are resorting to because meritorious students never get really first-class marks. There has been a crying necessity for reform in all these things, so as to see that proper students come in. The meritorious students must get admission without looking into the face or favour of anybody so that in the competitive spirit, the best interests of our country will be served. Otherwise, sub-standard people will always get to the top of the ladder and it will topple down to the discredit not only of the country but also of the institutions which we wish to nourish for the betterment of posterity.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming this Bill, I have to emphasise, as others have done, the important role of science and technology in the modern civilisation and the importance of the various institutions that are in the

[Shri Basappa]

country. We are sending so many people outside also. These are institutions not only of national importance but also of international importance. So, it should be our aim to see that our institutions which are upgraded now not only become institutions of national importance but also aim at international importance.

From that point of view, the students who are admitted will have to take to their work more devotedly and contribute original things which will raise the status of these institutions. The hon. Minister has already stated the need to increase the number of such institutions all over India. Five are not sufficient. More should come forward. The hon. Member who spoke before I rose, drew our attention to the handicaps of some of the privately managed institutions. In these circumstances, with the aid of foreign people and also with the Government aid, we must be able to start institutions of this kind which will produce wonderful people in the field of science and technology. Our own Minister, being conscious of these things, has done wonderful work in the Ministry. 25 national laboratories have already been set up and research centres are established everywhere in the country. They are looking forward to his guidance to have more of these institutions.

Of course, there are handicaps which these institutions are suffering from. Now, the benefit of these institutions and the functioning of these institutions have to be co-ordinated. When we see all these institutions working, we sometimes find a lack of co-ordination in their functioning, and even from the practical utility point of view, they do certain researches which are of theoretical importance. So, we should have a commercial, utility point of view. From a practical point of view, these institutions should be developed. Even the salaries of these teachers who work there must be fair enough; their service conditions have to be improved if they

have to remain permanently at their work.

So far as admissions are concerned, things have to be improved. I have instances of my own. I do not know whether it is right for me to mention an instance. But I may be permitted to say for the benefit of the House that while admitting these students sometimes care is not taken. A person who had obtained 341 marks in the PUC in one of the colleges here was not admitted. Apart from being a little personal I am not very much interested because he has already got a seat in the Bangalore engineering college. But I want to point out that admissions were not properly made here; the person could not sit for the examination till very late. I do not know how things were misplaced. His identity card was not there though I had taken care to see that everything was complete. So, I have a suspicion regarding the admission and also about the giving of marks. Hence, greater care should be taken by the Minister to see that these things are done properly and effectively.

More colleges are necessary and proper equipment must be there. I am not for the moment speaking about the upgraded institutions. Even in other institutions, we find poor equipment. I myself have pleaded for starting more engineering colleges, with the Minister and the Secretaries of this Ministry. I know the handicaps. I know how donations are collected. So, a great hold is necessary. Certain institutions come forward with laudable objectives and they do it very well, but there are certain others who make it a mere commercial concern and want to start these things on a commercial scale. So, greater care will have to be exercised in these matters.

As a result of the achievement of Independence, greater importance has been given to this kind of education. A high quality education in engineering is very necessary for our scientific development. When we see the development of our Plans, we find the

lack of technical personnel. There is a lot of cry about these things. In order to produce scientific personnel, and make up for the deficiency, our own institutions should be developed. From that point of view, I welcomed in 1961 itself the upgrading of the four institutions of technology, and now the Delhi College is being upgraded. The Minister has already given the reasons why this is going to be upgraded. The U.K. Government is giving up help and a number of professors are working there, and their number is going to be increased to 15, and they are going to increase the gift and aid also. So, it is but natural that that understanding has come about between the Government of India and those authorities, namely, that this should be made an independent body with a high status of its own so that the professors and the Government could work on that level.

From that point of view also, I would plead with the Minister that a similar college now existing at Suratkal near Mangalore may also be upgraded. It is a regional engineering college. My hon. friend the Minister knows about it; the others are also fully aware of it. The Minister said that this Delhi College started as a regional engineering college. Similarly, that college was also started as a regional engineering college, with good equipment and is very ably assisted by staff members there. The Minister has been able to secure a lot of help from the Canadian Government and with a little assistance from him,—it is possible to get more assistance—that college could be upgraded also. On this occasion, it will not be out of place for me to plead with him that along with the upgrading of the Delhi College, this college also could be included. In fact, the Mysore Government, particularly the Chief Minister, Shri Nijalingappa, has also written to him about it in these matters. Only the other day, while inaugurating the Malnad engineering college in Hasan, in Mysore State, the Minister has seen it exhibited what kind of education

should be there and we all have appreciated it. I think that you, Sir, coming from that part of India, could add your weight—perhaps not from that Chair but by other ways—and impress upon the Minister to see that the Suratkal engineering college is also included in this scheme. It has also got a similar aid from Canada and it could be upgraded if only the Minister makes up his mind. Now that this Bill is on the anvil, I thought I should bring these points to his kind notice.

I have nothing more to say. The hon. Minister has given an elaborate description as to how these institutions have to work and about the Visitor, the Senate, the Councils and all those things. With all these things I am sure men of great intelligence, men of technology and men of scientific knowledge will come out from these institutions who will certainly do great work in this country and earn a name not only in our country but also bring a good reputation for our country in the international field.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar—

श्री कच्छवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there is quorum. Do you want me to take a count?

Shri Kachhavaiya: I think there is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—I think there is quorum now. Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar may proceed now.

श्री कच्छवाय : हमसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि क्या हाउस में माननीय सदस्यों को सोने की आज्ञा है? करीब पौन घण्टे से बहु माननीय सदस्य सो रहे हैं।

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support this amending Bill. It is, of course, a great pleasure that our Delhi institution is going to become a national institution. But I have to say certain things.

While bringing this amending Bill, the hon. Minister should recall the entire working of these technical institutions preparing students in the course of engineering. Generally, it is our experience that when the students actually go for admission to these institutions they have to face much more difficulties than what they would have to face in taking the IAS or PCS examination. It is on account of this fact that we are not succeeding in producing adequate number of engineers required for the implementation of our Plan.

My suggestion is that there should be an attempt at creating such institutions at the infancy stage, say after matriculation, and let those institutions be affiliated to the technical colleges so that the students who want to study in those institutions which are affiliated to these technical institutes may get admission by virtue of the usual annual promotion. My suggestion is that in the science course for matriculation there should be two separate divisions. Those students who are preparing for engineering must have a separate course so that they may get easy admission to all these institutions. It would not be difficult, Sir, if all these technical institutions have some other institutions affiliated to them, some other institutions which are actually working as feeder institutions. If that is done, the hard competition for admission to these institutions will not be there and admissions will become easy.

I have got one more suggestion and that is with regard to private institutions. They should be scrutinised by a Board. If they are found to be working successfully and if they have sufficient capacity, they should also be

affiliated. In that way we would be able to get a good number of trained engineers. At present we are short of engineers. With only four or five such institutions it would not be possible for us to have adequate number of engineers unless these private institutions are also given encouragement.

With these two suggestions, that there should be institutions preparing students for admission to these national institutions in order to avoid the hard competition just like the competition in the IAS or PCS examinations, and, secondly, that the private institutions which are seriously attempting to prepare students in these courses should also be affiliated to these institutions after proper examination so that they may stand on an equal footing and there will be no distinction or discrimination in the matter of Degree awarded by the private institutions and the Degree awarded by the institutions covered by this Bill, I support this Bill.

15 hrs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, while supporting this Bill I would like to make a few observations which I feel are necessary after I have heard my hon. friend Shri Warior.

Firstly, I must congratulate the Ministry and the Minister for helping the country in increasing the number of these technological institutions very rapidly. I think that is a great achievement and should receive appreciation from all.

I have been observing two things. It is all right that the institutions are increasing in number every year. But the quality of teaching staff is not being equally improved. The number of quality teaching staff is not increasing. It may be, firstly, because we may not have as many people available within the country. Secondly, the equipment which is very necessary to train our engineers and technologists is equally lacking. We are

lacking in both. In this particular case I am very happy that our Government has been able to collaborate with the Government of Great Britain and we have been able to get technicians, professors and also the equipment required for these institutions. (*Interruption*). I may tell my hon. friend that keeping money alone is not enough. Budget allotment alone is not enough. Placing orders alone is not enough. We have to get the quality of equipment that we require. Then alone our institutions will be able to train our students to the desired extent.

Another point is, as far as post-graduate engineering courses and higher engineering courses are concerned, let us try to confine our activities in setting up such institutions for providing such opportunities for our intelligent and promising engineers and technologists in the country. I feel that very little opportunity is available to our engineers today. The other day when four or five of our Members of Parliament were sitting together we happened to meet a promising engineer, a first-class engineering graduate. One of us asked him: "What would be your future?" He said: "I would become an engineer". We told him that in view of his qualifications and merit he should go in for a teaching profession. What he said was "We have little respect while we work as teachers". He said that he was not worried about his emoluments, but he would get respect if he goes as an engineer. Even though people say a number of things about engineers—I would not like to use the expression he used—he said he would get respect as an engineer whereas if he goes as a professor nobody would care for him. Therefore, what is needed is, as is our tradition and our culture, we should see that the teacher has his right place in the country. The first place in the society, in money, power, respect, in fact in everything, should be given to the teacher. Therefore, the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural

Affairs and his Ministry should try to improve the position of the teacher. That will create a tremendous psychological influence upon the teacher and the taught and, I think, on the country as a whole.

Secondly, the quality of teachers is very very important. I have a few submissions to make on that also. I had occasion to go round some of these institutions. Permit me, Sir, to mention here that in certain places I have found that the men on the top have succeeded, somehow or other, to keep a few men of their choice, or of their own liking in all the important posts. That alone is telling very much upon the fame, upon the very working of some such institutions. We have to be very careful and cautious about such things so that these may not happen in the future as they might have happened in the past.

Then, we have to restore the position of the teachers by giving them better and improved emoluments. At the present stage of development of our country, we cannot do anything substantial unless we get the active support of our teachers, technologists and scientists which we can get only if we give them proper emoluments. Without our engineers, scientists and technologists we will not be able to do much for the country. Therefore, our effort should be to restore their position and give them proper emoluments and other facilities.

Coming to the question of admissions, about which my hon. friend has said certain things, as far as backward areas or classes are concerned, no doubt we have to give them some preference under the Constitution. But I can say from my personal experience that under the garb of protection or reservation talent is not at all being encouraged. I had occasion to discuss this subject with my hon friend, the Minister, a few years back when he said, quite rightly and correctly—I still remember it—that a fixed percentage of seats in all colleges in the country, be they technical, tech-

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

nological or scientific, be given to the meritorious students. With regard to reservation, since we cannot do away with it now, there should be a specific period after which it should not be there.

This is not the time to speak in detail about the number of experiences that I have had during the past few years while going round institutions like that, about the difficulties they had to face or surmount in the matters of admission, promotion, appointment and so on and so forth. So, I particularly welcome the setting up of this institution and the bringing in of this Bill in this Parliament, firstly, because it is located in a central place in the country, in Delhi, and it is a unique institution. Secondly, a common difficulty which any institution has to face after it is set up is to get good teachers and proper equipment. I am happy to hear that this institution has solved both those difficulties. I wish this institution well and I wish also the Ministry well.

At the time of the last budget, while we were discussing the demands relating to this Ministry, a suggestion was made that efforts should be made to get back some of our engineers, technologists and scientists who have gone abroad. While replying to the debate, I hope the Minister will drop some hints as to how far he has succeeded in that. That was a concerted appeal on the part of all of us, members belonging to all parties, when the budget was discussed last time. So, I am sure, some reply would be given on that point. With these words, I support the Bill.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, with the growth of industry and technology in the country, there is a greater need for technical personnel and so the number of institutions imparting instruction in technology and engineering has also to be adequately increased. But at one end, we find that degree-

holders are appointed as overseers because of the glut in the supply as there are a large number of institutions in that area while, at another end, for want of qualified people, sometimes overseers are promoted as engineers. Therefore, there is no balance as regards the number of institutions imparting instruction and the number of qualified persons coming out of the institutions. Now that we have passed a Bill to have an All-India Service of engineers for road, irrigation and power, I am happy that there will be some balance maintained in matters of appointment, recruitment to service, promotion etc.

It is quite a commendable thing that the Delhi Institute of Engineering and Technology is going to be upgraded as a national institution. But, at the same time, I wish to know one thing. This institution, which was working as a voluntary organisation, which admitted the first batch of students in the year 1931, which was registered under the Indian Societies Act, 1860, is now going to be upgraded as a national institution. Formerly, it was getting financial assistance from the Central Government. Now, is it going to be considered as a voluntary organisation getting grants-in-aid? I am asking this question because it has been stated in the Financial Memorandum:

"The total outlay on the scheme is, however, expected to be of the order of Rs. 5.65 crores (excluding the cost of equipment to be received from the U.K.) and ultimate recurring grant from Government will be of the order of Rs. 65 lakhs per annum."

Is it right that an engineering institution which formerly was getting full financial aid should now be considered as a body getting only grants-in-aid? I hope the hon. Minister will kindly explain this.

Secondly, as regards admission to the colleges of engineering and techno-

logy, there is a greater restriction and different State Governments have made different rules. The rules are not uniform because they depend upon the conditions prevailing in those States. Admitting all these things, may I say that full justice is not being done to merit in some of the States? Because encouragement has to be given to students belonging to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, students having merit and students who have obtained good marks in the examinations are not admitted to these institutions. I do not say that the students belonging to the backward classes or Scheduled Castes or Tribes should not be encouraged. They must be encouraged and given full facilities and amenities for their education. But, at the same time, there should be no concession given to students who have obtained less number of marks. Certainly, no one would like to die at the hands of an inefficient doctor merely because he happens to belong to a backward class. Similarly, no one would like to allow or permit a particular project to suffer on account of the inefficiency of an engineer merely because he belongs to the backward class or Scheduled Caste or Tribe. So, I would plead let merit be taken into consideration and let students be admitted only on merit. While proper amenities and facilities should be given to the students of backward communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for continuing or furthering their education, no concession should be given to them at the time of admission. Such a step will help to increase the efficiency, to give proper training and to execute one's duty as an engineer or as an expert in technology.

We are very happy that the Delhi Institute is being upgraded and the U.K. Government is taking greater interest in it and the services of ten professors under the Colombo Plan are being made available to the Institute. We are also happy to learn that Indian professors can be sent abroad for further study and in course of time this institution will assume an

international importance. But, at the same time, as one of my hon. friends on this side has suggested, let such institutions be spread all over the country. I think five institutions will not be adequate to meet the growing demands of training in technology and engineering in the country. Therefore, I hope the Minister will consider the schemes of other States also for upgrading institutions, because without the fostering care of the Central Government no institution started in the private sector will be able to thrive. Especially now when private institutions are not able to come up and thrive, it is quite essential that the Central Government should come to the aid of private institutions. At the same time, we should see that private institutions are not reduced to the position of commercial concerns, reserving seats ten or fifteen years ahead on receipt of money because then only a fortunate few would be able to get admission. In that case, even if the students have merit, unless they are born with a silver spoon in their mouth, they will not get admission to these institutions. It is upto the hon. Minister to see that admissions into all the institutions in the country are properly regulated, that adequate number of institutions are also started, that private institutions are given full aid and encouragement and that such of the private institutions as have some standing are upgraded as institutions of national importance.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, while offering my heartfelt congratulations on the attempt to upgrade institutions of training in India and for conferring on this Institute at Delhi the status of the Institute of Technology, I request the hon. Minister to take note of a few observations of mine.

There are different periods of time for holding examinations after passing which a student becomes eligible for admission to such courses. Since it is an all-India institute and since it can take students from all over the country, there must be a specific system of

[*Shri Priya Gupta*]

calling for applications for admission so that boys who have just appeared at an examination the result of which is not out and, therefore, have hesitation in their minds whether they should apply for admission or not are not prevented from taking the chance.

Secondly, since there is no bar in respect of age in most of the universities or Higher Secondary School Examination Boards as to when one should pass Matriculation, School Final, Higher Secondary or any other such examination, there should be no minimum age fixed for admission into this College.

Thirdly, we have been talking in this House about the prestige of school teachers. For example, during the debate on the Bill just preceding this many more things regarding integrity and other things were being talked. These things could be inculcated only through the forum of teachers. Unfortunately, the Government of India is apathetic to two things, namely, education and medical aid, because these are non-earning departments. In the Railways we have seen that the Commercial Department earns the money and the Engineering Department spends it, and Emergency Department Cadres, *viz.*, gangmen are neglected. But since these departments do not fetch any money, the Government seems to be callous to them though in the Constitution of India we have vouchsafed so much for imparting education and for giving medical aid. So, I would submit that at least the Government of India should care to give a status to the teaching staff. I am a son of a teacher and I have seen my father working round the clock but still not getting on the same footing as an ordinary *burra babu* or a *chhota babu* earning money in a court because the criterion has changed. Formerly in our country there were four classes, the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Sudras. Now, unfortunately, all the aristocracy is made up of one class,

that is, of those who have got money. If that will be the criterion for popularity in society, the Ministry of Education or Scientific Research, or the Government of India should think about what is to be done. You can talk whatsoever or give lectures about social equality, integrity, honesty and all these things, but these things can never happen in this country unless the lot of the teaching staff is improved. I cannot show the way for that. Shri Humayun Kabir is a professor and he was also the President of the B.A. Railway Employees' Association of which I was a member. From that point of view he is senior to me and he can show us the path. I appeal to him that he should try to do whatever he can do for finding out a place for the teaching staff in the society.

Fourthly, we in this House have sanctioned many engineering colleges. We have heard about the Silchar Engineering College having been sanctioned. I do not know whether it has started functioning or not. There are many colleges, as Shri Warner and others have pointed out, without any material for the classes. Even the minimum requirements for the first-year or second-year classes are not supplied in the practical classes: but it is a full-fledged college! So, that should be looked into.

Lastly, it should be considered as to whom the overall management of the College should be entrusted or in which direction there should be an attempt made for a change for the better running of the institution so that redtapism or pressure, directly or indirectly, of certain high quarters or of some vested interests may not influence the correct running of the institution by the staff. By this I do not mean that a long rope be given to the man in charge of the institution. I pray and submit to the hon. Minister, since he is a professor, to look into this and see that at least today when we are crying so much for a better out-turn of students, not

only of the stamp required, the teaching forums are honestly doing their jobs and that they can take inspiration from somewhere for dedicating their lives to teaching. We have seen Professor Satyen Bose etc, who, once when they entered the laboratory with their students were busy for the whole night. There was something which was goading them and was giving them inspiration. Our Government should create such inspiration so as to attract people to the teaching profession. Recently, when I came by air from Cooch Behar, one professor from the Government College came with me to find out some service in a commercial firm since he was a science scholar. I told him that even if he got less money he should not give up the post of a professor. When can the country create that condition when all will choose this profession? The Ministry should try to create that.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Sir, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. This Bill had been introduced at an appropriate time. Without technological and scientific institutes we cannot build up our nation. Since the inception of this institution, the number of students has increased, but the seats in the polytechnics and other schools are not sufficient. I do not know about other States but as regards my State I can say that. So, we have a dearth of technical institutions and it is a right step taken by the Government to upgrade the Delhi College of Engineering and Technology.

If we want to build up the national strength, we must increase the number of technical schools and science colleges. But what is it that we find in the country? There is a tendency among the people to have more and more colleges for arts and more and more schools for just general education. If you compare it with other countries, you will find that there it is quite different. In other countries it will be more difficult to get admission into arts institutions

but it is easy to get admission into technological schools or science colleges. So, there it is quite the reverse.

The hon. lady Member who just now spoke said that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students had been given consideration because of which the standard is going to deteriorate. She had the apprehension that standards will deteriorate. I do not find any logic in that. Not only in technical schools or institutes but everywhere there should be reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in pursuance of the Constitutional guarantee for them. But she spoke contrary to the Constitutional guarantee for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As regards my State, we have found that whereas students belonging to other classes and obtaining first and second divisions are admitted, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students even though they have passed in the third division are admitted. Not a single scheduled caste student and scheduled tribe student who got admitted got plucked, rather they passed with credit. I can assure you that. What I want to say is that scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students were not getting any facilities in those days. So, they kept away from other sections of the people. They could not get any facilities during the British period. Now they have come to light. They are equally good, rather they are best. For example, I come to my own State. In my own State there are 17 direct recruited IAS Officers and you will be surprised to know that out of these 17 IAS Officers 13 Officers belong to Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They have come out of competition. They have competed and passed, not by anybody's grace. As you know, there is no question of grace with regard to IAS cadre. Therefore, where is the question of deterioration of standards? I cannot understand this. Why should there be such an apprehension? We should bring them

[Shri Basumatari]

to the same level. I do not see any apprehension about deterioration of standards which would retard the development of the country. So, I hope the Minister concerned will bear in mind not to listen to those who stand against the guarantees provided in the Constitution. (Interruption). We have not reached the stage what Mahatma Gandhi said that we should bring them to the same level within a specific period of time. We have not done that. I am surprised to see when the members are elected and they come to Parliament with a freedom of speech, they go against what Mahatma Gandhi stood for. Therefore, I appeal to the House not to listen to those who could not realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi to build up the nation and to bring all backward people to the same level.

With these words, I commend the Bill.

Dr. Molkote (Hyderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the Chairman in-charge of a polytechnic for eight years, let me make a few observations.

First of all, I would like to make an observation with regard to the admission of students. I would like to say that the Ministry should call for data from all the colleges regarding the number of students that were admitted with their marks and find out how many of these students who obtained less than 50 per cent marks at the time of entrance have been able to get through their examinations—first, second, third and fourth years. If you look at it, you will find, whether it is a backward class or a scheduled caste or a forward class, that students who had obtained less than 50 per cent marks have not been able to, in the majority of cases, pass through the examination. Many of these scheduled caste students that get admitted have been obtaining less than 50 per cent marks. You

will find that many of these students get themselves admitted in the lure of becoming engineers and often-times they continue because of the lure of scholarships. Otherwise, they have been complete failures. So, firstly, I feel that the Ministry, while fixing the percentage of seats that should be made available to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, should equally say that students who obtain less than 45 per cent or 50 per cent should not be admitted. I am not fighting with regard to the percentage. But I am fighting to see that many of those students who get admitted do not become a waste and that everybody should be able to pass.

Secondly, I also find that there are a number of colleges wherein students are admitted who obtain more than 60 per cent or 62 per cent marks—that is the minimum. That means they are all first-class students and in many of these colleges again there have been failures. Either the students are inattentive or the parents do not pay sufficient attention to their wards. Or, the teaching is very bad. The stuff that we are getting is extremely low. One should find out the cause as to why there are failures in these colleges. This is absolutely necessary in order that the money that we spend on these colleges is spent properly and we get the maximum results. Even today we find that in many of these technical schools and colleges students do not pass—more than about 50 per cent do not get through. The reasons have got to be found out and what is to be done must be done.

Thirdly, some hon. Members have remarked that it is a question of money. I entirely agree that money is absolutely necessary. But we do not get the proper type of technical men. They might have passed. They are unable to express themselves before the students and many of such teachers are found in many of these

colleges. That is exactly one of the reasons why they are failures. We are finding it exceedingly difficult to get good men. I congratulate the Ministry for increasing the salary of many of the teachers. But even so, we are not getting the proper men for these colleges. The increase in the tempo of admissions, the increase in the number of colleges, the increase in the salary of teachers—all these things are there. But unless we improve the standard of teaching, the results cannot be achieved. That can only be done by getting experts, proper men, into the teaching line. It is exceedingly difficult. How is it sought to be done? Whether more pay has got to be given or we have got to pick and choose is a matter which the Ministry should look into.

15.32 hrs.

[**SHRI KHADILKAR** in the Chair.]

Fourthly, this is the point that I would like to make. As it is, we are only opening colleges in three lines: civil, mechanical and electrical and nothing more. We find that most of the civil engineers coming from the colleges are already not being employed in a number of cases. Some of them have got to wait for six months or a year, possibly even longer. Many of them are rushing to get training either on the mechanical side or on the electrical side—more on the mechanical side. The tempo of intake of students in these colleges has increased. Therefore, facilities to be made available in these colleges have got to be altered. Quite apart from that, engineering skill is also necessary. I feel that the Ministry should, instead of developing more and more colleges, diversify all these courses. In many of these colleges, teachers are not getting sufficient number of hours to teach. There is a wastage. If we diversify the courses, then more teachers will be able to teach and we will be able to economise in the expenditure as well.

These are the various means which the Ministry should attend to. I welcome the Bill that the hon. Minister has presented before the House. I congratulate him for doing so.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussions for the very kind remarks they have made about the Ministry and its work. It is very gratifying indeed to find that friends who are sometimes inclined to disagree on many political issues, nevertheless recognise the identity of our interests and try to develop a common outlook so far as the industrial and technical development of the country is concerned. I shall try to deal with the points raised by different hon. Members and then make one or two general remarks.

My hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh is a great admirer of Roorkee and I admire his loyalty to his mother institution. He said, he was associated with it. But then I did not understand why he should want to enter into one of the institutes or colleges that we are starting if he is already a product of Roorkee.

Am Hon. Member: He is interested in education.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, but so far as he is concerned, the question of admission, the question of age would not now arise. He has cited himself as an example of one who wanted to enter the Delhi Institute of Technology.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): He wants to be an engineer now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: He raised the question of admissions and wanted that the admissions to the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, as the institution will now be called, should be on the basis of competition. I would like to inform him that this is already the case. All the admissions

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this year were on the basis of a competitive examination as is the case with the other Institutes of Technology. So, his suggestion has already been given effect to.

Then, he talked about consulting Roorkee. We shall certainly consult not only Roorkee but also other such institutions. I have great admiration for Roorkee, but I hope my hon. friend will forgive me if I say that all wisdom is not concentrated in Roorkee alone. There are a number of other institutions also in this country which have equally high prestige, and some of them have acquired an international reputation. So, we shall consult all of them and also experts from outside India, wherever necessary.

The only point where I differ from him is about age restriction. I think that there should be an age restriction. For those who want to enter into the engineering profession after the normal period, there are several avenues already open. We have the part time courses of the diploma, and we have the examinations of the Indian Institute of Engineers. Anyone, without any regard for age can take these examinations and these courses and qualify to become an expert engineer without competing with young students. These educational institutions are intended primarily for the coming generations, and, therefore, some kind of an age restriction both as a maximum and as a minimum is necessary.

My hon. friend Shri Himatsingka referred to the difficulties of admission and wanted that because there are difficulties of admission, therefore, the institutions should be multiplied. I am sure that this will not be the view of this House. We want expansion, and as I told the House earlier, we have expanded threefold during the last five years; from 6,000 admissions a year we have gone up to

18,000 admissions a year, and we shall surpass the target for the Third Plan next year. Instead of in 1966, in 1964 itself, we shall have gone beyond the target for the Third Plan. I think that this is a sufficiently high and fast rate of progress, and any further acceleration may lead to deterioration of standards which I am sure nobody wants.

Also, it is not enough to say that simply because a student wants admission to an engineering college, therefore, an engineering college should be established. We have to look to his competence. We have to look to the requirements of the country. We have increased the number of engineers in this country in the last ten years by more than four times. From the figures that I collected, I find that there were roughly 60,000 engineers in India in 1950, but in the year 1960 the number of engineers in India was 250,000. I compared those figures with those of China. It may be of some interest to hon. friends here to know that China had gone up to 210,000 engineers in 1960, so that we were still considerably in advance of China up to 1960, though China is making a very great effort to catch up with us. But we do not want to have any fall in quality. Unfortunately, in China, there has been a fall in quality. When one of the Ministers from China came here and discussed with the late Dr. B. C. Roy, one of our greatest physicians and also a great educationist, and suggested that they would turn out doctors after training them for a year or a year and a half, Dr. B. C. Roy in his characteristic way said that they would not turn out doctors but licensed murderers. Certainly, we do not want to turn out licensed murderers whether it is in the field of engineering or in the field of medicine. Therefore, while we want expansion, we shall have to look to the requirements of the country, we shall have to look also to the availability of the teaching personnel and the availability of equipment. There-

fore, I am sorry that I cannot accept the suggestion of Shri Himatsingka that just because there are students who want to get admitted, therefore, new institutions should be started indiscriminately. Shri Himatsingka spoke as if these five higher technological institutes were the only places where engineering is taught. They have forgotten that there are today in India more than a hundred engineering colleges. We have increased the number considerably in the last five years, and as I said, the admissions are over 18,000 per year, and will be some 20,000 next year.

My hon. friend Shri Warior raised a number of interesting points. He quite rightly emphasised the quality of training, and he pointed out that unless the training was improved, we might very often get sub-standard candidates. In a way, his speech was a reply to the speech which was made by my hon. friend Shri Himatsingka and a few other Members who wanted expansion at a very rapid rate. I would only inform him that we are making every effort to improve standards in a number of ways.

First of all, we are trying to attract a better type as teachers in the engineering and technological institutions. There has been considerable improvement though I am not fully satisfied. I would like conditions to be improved still further. But, nevertheless, to offer a starting salary of Rs. 410 to a young man of 23 or 24 with the prospect of going up to about Rs. 2,500 if he is fit is not too bad, considering the conditions in our country. Today, an engineering teacher in an engineering college can start at Rs. 410, and if he is good enough, and can become the principal of a post-graduate engineering college or a director of one of the higher institutes of technology, he can go up to Rs. 2,500 or even Rs. 3,000. Therefore, the scales are not so bad as they are sometimes represented to be though I agree that we should try to improve them still further and get more and more qualified people and

people of a high ability into the teaching profession.

The second thing that we have done in this matter is the introduction of training facilities. We have sent people for training abroad. We have also developed training centres inside the country itself, and very generous scholarships are offered to engineering graduates, if they accept these training programmes; the only undertaking that they have to give is that they will continue as teachers for a stipulated number of years. I think that as a result of these measures, to some extent, the difficulty has been overcome, not entirely, but to some extent.

The third suggestion that we have made is that retired engineers of experience may also be given facilities and may also be given the opportunity to serve as part-time teachers. Some of these retired engineers may not have much academic standing, but many of them have a great deal of experience, and as part-time teachers, they can certainly help. We are also trying to draw upon industry, and by some kind of an arrangement, if they will depute occasionally some of their more qualified and expert personnel, this would certainly improve the quality of engineering teaching in this country.

Then, Shri Warior and a number of other friends raised the question of diversification of engineering teaching. A number of hon. Members spoke as if there were only three departments in this country, namely civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. Again, I have to point out that this is not the case. In a place like Kharagpur, there are already fifteen departments, that is, separate departments, and a number of other departments are being developed. In fact, the general pattern today is that in all engineering colleges, that is, new engineering colleges, wherever there are suitable facilities and the opportunities, we try to have other courses in addition to the three. But these three are basic, and these three will remain, but even

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there, a very interesting change is taking place today. Even five years ago, the largest number of admissions were to civil engineering. Today, that pattern has already changed, and in some of the higher institutes of technology and in some of the new institutions, a larger proportion of students are going into mechanical engineering, into electrical engineering, into metallurgy, into telecommunication, into agricultural engineering and other departments than those taking to civil engineering. At one stage, practically half the population in the engineering college was civil engineering population. Today, I do not think that the civil engineering quota will be more than 25 per cent in many of the new colleges, and in some colleges, the quota may be even less. So, the diversification has started.

But, Shri Warior's other suggestion that we should immediately start specialised institutions is one which I think is not quite suitable for our country as yet. When we were thinking of establishing this great institution, namely the Indian Institute of Technology at Bombay, we had very elaborate discussions with the Soviet authorities and Soviet experts who believe in specialised institutions of this type. After discussion, they also agreed that in the conditions of our country, it would be better to have the type of institution which we have actually developed at Bombay rather than have specialised institutions which they have been trying to develop in their country. I think that the experience of the Soviet teachers in Bombay is now paying certain dividends inside the Soviet Union. During my last visit there, I heard that some of the teachers are inclined to think that the pattern which was developed at Bombay has certain advantages, and at least some of the Soviet institutions will move in that direction, so that the experience they gain here and our experience will be of advantage to them. Therefore, this suggestion of Shri Warior is, I think,

premature, and we do not think that it would be desirable for the country at this stage.

Then, Shri Warior and a number of other friends referred to the shortage of equipment and the question of foreign exchange in that connection. I think it was another hon. Member who said that on the one hand there was shortage of equipment and on the other there were a few institutions which had a surplus of equipment. Both are equally undesirable. Shortage of equipment is generally due to the difficulty of foreign exchange, and we have taken up this question recently. I hope that within a fairly short period, this will largely be overcome.

I would also like to point out in this connection another effort we are making. We want as much of the equipment as possible to be manufactured within the country itself. Today I think it is true to say that so far as polytechnics are concerned, over 80 per cent of the equipment is locally available. So far as engineering colleges are concerned, I think over 60 per cent. can be made within the country. We are trying to see that the balance also is manufactured within the country as early as possible.

Shri Warior referred to shortage of trained teachers and disparity of salaries. I have already dealt with these points. He passed on to another point which is very interesting: the private institutions and their resources. He probably is not aware that so far as engineering colleges are concerned, no new college can be started with our approval, unless there is a minimum guarantee of a certain amount, and that guarantee from the private agency is countersigned and reassured by the State Government concerned. He himself may know that in one college in his part of the country somewhere in the extreme south, where a private institution had in this way given a guarantee and later on were not able to fulfil it, we held the State

Government to their under-writing. So the State Government came into the picture and took it over to develop it as a State institution with the necessary financial resources.

The difficulty arises only where colleges are started without anybody's permission or knowledge. I know in the last year or two a number of colleges like that have developed, unfortunately—mainly in one State. This is a malady which, fortunately, has not spread to any other State. But unfortunately for that State, it has become almost endemic there. I had the opportunity of discussing this with the Chief Minister of the State very recently and we have come to certain agreements. He has wholeheartedly approved of suggestions which, I am sure, will stop this kind of development in future. In future, these colleges will also be required to deposit a substantial amount with the university or State Government concerned....

Shri Basumatari: Which is that State?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not wish to mention the name of the State. Those who belong to that State know which State I am speaking of. If I have to praise, I will mention the State; if I have to 'dispraise', I will not mention it.

We have come to an agreement, and I believe, this state of affairs will be a matter of the past and we will be able to deal even with the colleges which have started in this way in the last year or two.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I hope no effort will be made to prevent that kind of enterprise from growing so long, of course, as the local government help the sponosors to collect the minimum required sum and build up those institutions, because we want more and more of them. We want that kind of effort and initiative to be encouraged.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend wil remember that he was in the House when I announced about five years ago an opendoor policy by which we gave an open offer to any private agency which could establish a college provided it fulfilled certain stipulated conditions. It was under that policy that a very large amount of expansion took place during the Second Plan. That policy still continues, though with certain modifications, we have tightened the conditions a little because we do not want expansion to be unplanned and unbalanced. But the offer is there and any college satisfying those conditions will be most welcome.

Shri Warior also referred to the question of competition and the conditions for entry into the higher technological institutes. That already exists. Therefore, it is not necessary to go into something which is already there.

Shri Basappa referred to the question of standards of some of these private institutions. I agree with him that there should be improvement of the standards, and the measures we have suggested, those we have adopted and those we propose to adopt will, I hope, go a long way in removing this difficulty.

He also expressed a wish that our higher institutions should have international standards. I am happy to say that they have already attained that standard. Already we have had students from outside India, sometimes even from very advanced countries, coming to some of these higher technological institutes for study and research. Their students compare, I should say, favourably with students from anywhere else in the world. I am sure they will see that this standard is maintained and they will achieve reputation for themselves and for the country.

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Shri Basappa also referred to the question of commercialisation of training in some of these institutions. I have already dealt with that. Then he referred to the necessity of making the training such that the students can be immediately absorbed in commercial and industrial undertakings. That is one of the main objectives of technical education, and the period of apprenticeship and practical training ensures that by and large. More than one speaker mentioned the fact that our young engineers are upholding the great industrial expansion of this country and doing things which ten years ago could not be imagined. That proves that, by and large, the quality of our engineers is quite high.

Shri Basappa said that admissions should be properly regulated in these institutions. They are. It is because they are proper that sometimes all cannot get into them. It is because admission tests are very rigid. In fact, nobody outside knows who the examiners are and no examiner knows who the candidates are. All the papers are sent to the examiners in an anonymous manner and the result is that no one can approach the examiners and the examiners cannot do any favour to any students. This examination is held throughout India in about—I forget the exact number—80 centres—it may be 75.20,000 students have been examined last year, which shows that the students themselves have confidence in this examination. We have not heard any large-scale complaints about it.

Shri Basappa: I did not doubt the efficiency; I was referring to some irregularities.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As regards those irregularities, we can only advise the State institutions or private institutions. We cannot introduce our system there. I may tell the House that this point has been under discussion with State Governments. A

number of them are now accepting the desirability of some kind of common admission to all the institutions within the State.

Shri Basappa referred to equipment, which I have already dealt with. He raised one interesting point about a college located in his part of the country. I think he will remember that in the Second Plan, we decided to establish 8 regional engineering colleges; later Parliament approved that instead of 8 there may be 15, in the 15 States of India. These regional engineering colleges have also an all-India character and there have been a number of admissions from outside the State. That is one of their attractive features.

15.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like that to be extended to the other important State colleges. I have been in touch with Chief Ministers and Ministers of Education in States suggesting that whatever be the proportion, they should take some percentage of students in each college from outside their States. It is good for the college, good for the State and good for India as a whole. In any case, so far as regional engineering colleges are concerned, that is already the practice.

We have also been able to secure through the UN Special Fund certain promises for developing these regional engineering colleges. We have taken as the first in our list Warrangal because that happens to be the first which was established. As far as I remember, Suratkal is No. 2 in the list. As soon as the full development of Warrangal is completed, we shall take up Suratkal. The programme is to take all the 15 colleges, one after another, and to develop them into superior institutions in course of time—not tomorrow, not the next year, not perhaps in five years, but after some time each of these regional colleges may develop into an

institute of higher technology like the five we have already established.

Again, we have to look to the requirements of the country. As I mentioned earlier, five years ago there were hardly any students carrying on research or higher studies in engineering or technology. Today we are reaching the number of 500. If all the 15 institutions became institutions of higher technology, the number would be 5,000, and I do not think we can at the moment do that, certainly not in the next two or three years, may be after five or ten years. The aim is to double the number of research workers in all fields of science and technology in the course of the next five years, but we cannot increase ten-fold in five years because if we did so, would probably affect quality. I can assure him that the interests not only of Suratkal College but of every regional engineering college in the country would be fully kept in mind.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar referred to the difficulties of admission, but I have already dealt with the point. I think that the rate at which we are expanding is fairly rapid, and we should not accelerate too much. We can have a little more acceleration perhaps; perhaps we may have 30,000 engineering graduates in three or four years time, but we certainly cannot expand very much farther than that because it would affect quality, and ultimately be against the interests of the country.

He made two very interesting suggestions which, I am afraid, I could not quite follow. His first suggestion was that schools should be affiliated to higher technical institutions, so that if a student came from a particular school, he should be taken into the higher institute as a matter of course like a class promotion, without entering into competition with students from elsewhere. That would defeat the very purpose of these institutions. These are all-India institutions where students will come from all over India on the basis of an open

competition. If a number of schools or even a number of technical institutions are affiliated to these higher technical institutions, that purpose would be defeated. If the training is good, there is no reason why the products of these schools or technical institutes should not compete on equal terms with students from elsewhere. And, as the number of these higher institutions grows, this difficulty would be partially overcome.

He also seems to be under the mistaken idea that there are only four or five engineering colleges in India. The number as I said is considerably more than 100.

My friend Shri Saraf referred to the quality of teaching staff. I have given some idea of the way in which we are trying to improve the quality, but again it will take time. Unfortunately, people are attracted to other professions because of a little more money.

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The difference is not very great, and I think my friend Shri Ranga will also agree that engineering colleges may not be able to pay the salaries which industry pays. That would be very difficult. Therefore, a certain amount of idealism is also necessary. I am not one of those who believes in empty idealism. You cannot have idealism on an empty stomach, but you certainly ought to have idealism when the requirements of life have been met and when there is also some provision for comfort, but, not for luxuries. As I said earlier, the scale of Rs. 410 to Rs. 2500 is not inconsiderable.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Attraction otherwise should also be created.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As for other attractions, the hon. Members of this House probably know that we have been trying to offer certain other inducements, but it takes a little time, and at the moment, the demand in

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industry and in various projects of the public sector and private sector is so great that quite a large proportion of engineers is attracted away. Very recently the Government of India have introduced another innovation which I think will help. Loan scholarships have been introduced from this year, and it has been laid down that those who take to the teaching profession after they have completed their training will have ten per cent of the loan written off for every year of teaching. This will be a very strong inducement to a large number of able people to come to the teaching profession, and I hope it will attract some of the better students.

Shri Ranga: May we have some idea of the percentage of the lecturers leaving the engineering colleges within the first three or four years just because salaries are much too low and very unattractive?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have given the salary scales. I would say that Rs. 410 is not very unattractive in Indian conditions for a young man of 23 or 24. The proportion of leavers I cannot give you. If you like, I can have it collected and place before the House some other time, but in the first year there is some loss. Generally we find that those who have stayed in the profession for three or four years do not leave. We are getting today a fair proportion, especially at the level of Assistant Professors and Professors of very able people. Some are even coming back from industry, but their number is very small.

Shri Saraf, as also Shrimati Mahishi, Shri Basumatari and Dr. Melkote, referred to the question of reservation. So far as technical institutions are concerned, the All-India Council for Technical Education after very careful examination laid down a policy about three years ago which I think is the right policy for our country. That policy is that no one shall go into a technical institution unless he has a certain minimum mark, but in

order to cater to the requirements of the less developed sections of the community, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and the backward classes, a concession has been given to them of about if I remember aright, ten per cent. This ten per cent concession will be maintained for five years, and from the sixth year it will be reduced by one per cent every year, so that at the end of about 15 or 16 years there will be no concession at all. For five years full protection will be given, but even then admission requires a fairly high standard. Generally the minimum mark for admission in the higher technical institute is of the order of 60 per cent or more, which means that the students of the backward communities come into these institutions if they get about 50 per cent.

I am happy to say that once they get in, their results are not very different, as Shri Basumatari pointed out. In Kharagpur I had a special study made. Kharagpur is the oldest of the higher technological institutions, and in some ways the most developed. In any case, it is one of the finest institutions we have in India, or I would say in Asia. The experience of Kharagpur shows that these students who came with a smaller mark were able, after two years, to compete more or less on equal terms with the other students with higher marks. Of course, at Kharagpur they took some special steps. For these students in the first year they have some special coaching classes and special attention paid to particular subjects in which they may be weak. As a result of this attention, from the third year onwards they are able to compete with others and cope with the work, and some of them have had first classes in their final examinations. This experience only confirms what I have held, which Shri Basumatari also mentioned, that very often what we regard as a disability is not an intrinsic or inherent disability but only inequality of opportunity. When opportunities are equalised, very soon we find that these

seeming inequalities disappear. Individual differences there will always be. You will get the most brilliant people from what you may regard the most backward of communities.

To go back to a very old example, Ekalavya came from a community which was not very remarkable for its ability or progress and yet even according to the Maha Bharata he was perhaps the greatest archer of his age. Ability is always individual, differences are individual. We are trying to deal with the situation by the method I have suggested—certain protection and reservation for a stipulated period which must automatically disappear, because unless these preferences disappear, the communities will also not make an effort. It must be always prescribed from the beginning, so that the community knows that in 15 or 20 years it must make up the deficiency and be on a par with the others. I think it is the experience throughout the world that it takes one full generation to wipe out deficiencies of this type. 15 to 20 years is the period required for this kind of development.

Shri Saraf also referred to the question of return of scientists. We have examined this question and very recently at a conference of scientists held here I mentioned that the actual loss of scientists in this country is not yet large. Roughly about two per cent of those who return are dissatisfied and go away from India, which is less than in many of the European countries. In the present international status of science, I think we must be prepared to lose a small percentage of that type. Just as we want people from other countries to come and work here, we must allow a small proportion of our people to go and work in other countries. We have only to ensure that it is a two-way traffic and that we do not lose more than we gain. If we gain more, we shall welcome it; but the only country that is gaining is America at the moment. All the other countries are losing a little more and we are not too badly off.

Shrimati Mahishi said that in some cases engineers are employed as overseers. There is thus under-employment of engineers. If we increase the number of engineers indiscriminately, that danger may become even greater. I agree when she says that there should be a survey in the country because the imbalance differs from area to area. Sometimes there is over-employment of people not fully qualified. She referred also to need for set rules for admission and the backward classes. I have replied to both the points.

Shri Gupta says that examinations are held by different universities at different times and results are published at different times and so the students may be deprived of opportunities of higher technical education. That risk does not exist for the industries because anyone can sit for the selection examination even if the results are not published. If they pass in the selection examination, they are admitted subject to their passing the university examination; their admissions are then confirmed. If they fail in the university examination, the Institute says: sorry. The students are thus not debarred from sitting in the entrance examination. Shri Gupta also referred to the age bar. There is a minimum age before which people should not come to the universities and therefore, I am sorry I cannot accept his suggestion that the minimum age should be abolished. He talked about the apathetic attitude of the Government of India towards education. I do not know wherefrom he got this idea. All of us want more to be done, but I do not think that the progress of scientific and technical education that has taken place in the country in the last 10—15 years, especially in the last five years, is less than in any other country. We have advanced at a pretty rapid rate. This is no sign of apathy. At the same time I welcome every support from every section of the House for additional provision for scientific, technical and general education. Shri Gupta also referred to the question of pres-

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tige of teachers. I hope that the whole House will co-operate in devising methods by which the prestige of teachers can be improved. About the autonomy of the institutions, if he had read the Act well he would have found that these institutions have complete autonomy in all internal affairs. We have some provision for co-ordination of the different institutions. There is a general council in which all these five institutions are represented.

Dr. Melkote wanted to know how many students fail in the first year. I regret to say that the largest number of failures are in the first year. But that is so not only in our country; that is true of every country in the world because when people come from general school education to technical education, they are often not aware of their own aptitudes and capacities. There is some wastage there but it is not very great in the better institutions. In some of the less successful institutions it may be so but in some of the better institutions, the wastage is very small. After the first year, the wastage is still less. He mentioned that in certain cases students with 60 per cent admission marks failed and asked why. It is an interesting suggestion which I shall ask the All India Council to examine. The distribution of institutions among the different States which was referred to by him has been dealt with already. His last point was somewhat curious as he said that in certain institutions teachers were idle. I wish I knew those institutions. Our experience generally is that there is shortage of teachers and they have to work more than the normal allotment of work.

Dr. Melkote: I think that information is not correct. In many of these institutions teachers do not get adequate hours of work.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know of such institutions and I shall be grateful if he sends details of these to me. I shall have them examined.

I have dealt with all the points raised. As I said earlier, the Bill is for giving a higher status to the Delhi College of Engineering but discussion developed into a kind of a general debate on technical education. I welcome all the comments that have been made and thank the hon. Members for their very constructive suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Institutes of Technology Act 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 7, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL
BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen. I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the

office and duties of Administrator-General, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to implement the recommendations of the Law Commission in its 19th report. I dealt with main recommendations and the main part of the Bill while speaking on the motion for reference to Select Committee and so it is not my purpose to repeat them. Broadly, I would say this. The provisions of this Bill had a historical origin and the office of the Administrator-General when it was created was mainly intended to cater to the interest of the British mercantile and trading communities that came under the East India Company. As you read the Act of 1930 you will find that for the purposes of this Act, persons are divided into two categories—"exempted" and "non-exempted" persons. The exempted persons are the Hindus, Sikhs, Mohammedans, Buddhists and the non-exempted persons are the Europeans. If a European, as non-exempted person dies leaving assets anywhere in India worth more than Rs. 2000 or more, the Administrator-General can take steps to protect the properties. But if an Indian and exempted person dies leaving an asset of over Rs. 2,000 then the Administrator-General can only take steps for the protection of the said assets provided they are situated in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Therefore it will be seen that if an Indian dies anywhere else, in some mofussil town, besides these presidency towns, then the Administrator-General, under the provisions of the law, is not competent to take proceedings in regard to protection if the value exceeds Rs. 2,000. Therefore, it has been proposed by the Law Commission that since this is a very necessary office that gives protection to the property of a deceased where immediately nobody appears to claim the property, to save the property from deteriorating or being wasted, it is necessary that the office should be maintained, but, at the same

time, the distinction made in the Act itself between exempted and non-exempted persons as well as the distinction made between the places where the property is situated should be abolished as it is also inconsistent with our Constitutional provisions.

This is the main principle behind this Bill and the recommendations of the Law Commission only seek to make the office of the Administrator-General a desirable office in the interests of the protection of the property of a deceased person where nobody immediately comes forward to claim it in a court of law.

So far as the property, the value of which is less than Rs. 2,000 is concerned, the provision was that the Administrator-General could grant a certificate instead of going through the complicated process of applying for letters of administration. That process of granting a certificate by the Administrator-General has been made simpler and it has been proposed in this Bill to raise it from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. Therefore, if a deceased person leaves property whose value is less than Rs. 5,000, the party can take recourse to the simpler process of law. The party can get a certificate from the Administrator-General instead of going through the complicated process of getting a letter of administration. In the eye of the law, the certificate and the letter of administration have the same value.

I need not go into the incidental recommendations which have been incorporated in the Bill such as the qualification of the Administrator-General, the Deputy Administrator-General, their duties, the fees to be paid, etc. This was referred to the Select Committee and the Select Committee, as will be seen, has suggested only a change in the word court; wherever the word 'court' occurs, in order to make the intention clear, it wanted that the word 'court' should be replaced by the words 'high court', since the high court is the

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competent authority to grant a letter of administration. You will find that no other change has been suggested by the Select Committee. With these words, I move that this Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrators-General, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Nobody is rising. I shall put the motion to the vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 64 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 64 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment to the Enacting Formula by the hon. Minister.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 1, for "Thirteenth" substitute "Fourteenth".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 1, for "Thirteenth" substitute "Fourteenth".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.20 hrs.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration".

When the motion for reference of this Bill to the Committee was made, I had dealt with the recommendations of the Law Commission which went into the question. It will be remembered that I said that all the recommendations of the Law Commission on the Specific Relief Bill were accepted by the Government except one, that is, a suggestion to amend section 42 of the Specific Relief Act. Section 42 of the Specific Relief Act deals with declaratory suits only and the Law Commission, first of all, recommended that the proviso should be deleted. The provision to section 42 reads as follows:

"That no court shall make any such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so."

In point of fact, it would mean that if this recommendation is accepted, the plaintiff would be entitled, even if he can claim further relief, not to claim the further relief and can only claim a mere declaration. This would mean that if he has any further relief he has to file a fresh suit for it and then there will be a multiplicity of proceedings. This again will be contrary to the provisions of rule 3, Order II of the Civil Procedure Code which says that a suit will fail where the plaintiff, when he is able to seek further relief, does not do so. Therefore, in view of this, the recommendation of the Law Commission was not accepted by the Government.

Further, so far as section 42 is concerned, the Law Commission recommended that in the place of any right to property, all rights should be included. That means a declaratory suit can be obtained for any right and not only to right to property. This also was not accepted on the ground that any person can go to a court of law under article 226, if any of his rights is infringed and therefore it is not desirable that the same should be incorporated in section 42 of the Specific Relief Act.

Moreover, it has to be remembered also that section 42 deals with declaratory suits only and it does not prevent the defeated party from going to a court of law for filing a suit even if the other party gets a declaration. That was the only recommendation which was not accepted by the Government in the original Bill when it was presented before the House. The Joint Committee has agreed with that view, and therefore, the recommendation of the Law Commission as regards the amendment of section 42 of the Specific Relief Act has not been accepted.

So far as section 9 of the Specific Relief Act is concerned, that is, a suit by a person dispossessed of immovable property, a suit for possession, it was suggested by the Law Commission that this section should be

omitted, on the ground that first of all it only puts the person in possession. Any person who is dispossessed can only sue for possession. Therefore, the defeated party has a right to go to a court of law on the basis of title, even if he does not get relief under section 9. Then they held that the result would be that if the dispute is not set at rest and if the defeated person goes to a court of law on the basis of title, even if he loses here, it will result in a multiplicity of proceedings. They also said that even while deciding the question of possession, the court has to go into the question of title. For all these reasons the Law Commission recommended—the majority opinion of the Law Commission—that this section should be omitted.

But, Sir, this was very keenly debated and thought over by members of the Joint Committee and the Joint Committee felt, firstly, that there was no material before the Law Commission to come to the conclusion that in operation section 9 results in a multiplicity of proceedings. Then, the Joint Committee also felt that it is a summary remedy that is available to the party. If a party is dispossessed he gets a summary remedy by going to a court of law and getting possession. Therefore, if the other party wants to contest on the basis of title, the onus will be on him and he should be the plaintiff. Why should a person who was actually in possession of property be deprived of that right? In view of that the Joint Committee recommended that section 9 should be restored. Therefore, you will find that section 9 has been restored. But the language in the Bill itself is somewhat different than the language given in section 9 of the Act. The reason is that article 3 of schedule I of the Limitation Act applies to section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. It will be seen, when the Limitation Bill comes into this House, that article 3 of Schedule I of the Limitation Act has been omitted therefrom and it

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has been put in the body of section 9 of the Specific Relief Act. That is why there is a change in the language.

So, Sir, these are, in short, the two sections, sections 9 and 42, about which the recommendations of the Law Commission have not been accepted; otherwise, the entire recommendations of the Law Commission have been accepted in this Bill.

With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I felt that the language in clause 21 was not very happy.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Meaningless. There have been some correction slips issued. The hon. Member might not have seen them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The corrections have been made.

Shri Himatsingka: Not in all the copies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The words: "but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the" have been substituted by the words "but that there is a contract between".

Shri Himatsingka: I felt that the language in sub-clause 3 of clause 21 was very unhappy. There it is said:

"If, in any such suit, the court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case...."

Shri A. K. Sen: That is the original language of the Act.

Shri Himatsingka: I think we always find that there is not adequate justice or some such thing to satisfy the justice of the case.

Definitely, Sir, this Bill is an important one. Large number of powers have been given for specific relief and we welcome this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 44 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 1.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1962" substitute "1963".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1962" substitute "1953".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirteenth" substitute "Fourteenth".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirteenth" substitute "Fourteenth".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.32 hrs.

TEXTILES COMMITTEE BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Textiles Committee Bill to be moved by Shri Manubhai Shah.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): We have sent for him. We did not expect that the other two Bills will collapse in such a short time. In the mean time, with your permission, I will move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he might move it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala-puzha): Why not take it up tomorrow?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is non-controversial. We can take it up and finish it today itself.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Committee for ensuring the quality of textiles and textile machinery and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944 provides for the establishment of a cotton textiles fund and the constitution of a Committee to administer the Fund. This Fund was originally created from the proceeds of the levy of a duty of customs at 3 per cent on the ex-mill price of cloth and yarn exported, and later on, the Central Government used to make contributions to the Fund. The Cotton Textiles Fund Committee has been doing useful work and the inspection scheme of the Committee has found increasing popularity and authenticity in trade circles, both in India and abroad.

In recent years, however, conditions in the textiles industry have

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changed. Indian cloth is facing ever-increasing competition in the international markets from other exporting countries like Japan, China, etc. The Millowners' Association and the manufacturers of textile machinery in India have been stressing the necessity of an independent Inspectorate for indigenous textile machinery. In order to meet their needs, the Tariff Commission recommended in 1960 that adequate arrangements should be made for an impartial investigation of all complaints from the consuming industries about the quality of indigenous products and for keeping a continuous watch over the progress of the textile machinery as a whole. Under the existing Ordinance, the powers of the Committee have not been clearly defined and they are also restricted in scope.

It is, therefore, considered necessary that in the interests of textile industry the Committee should be reconstituted and its functions should be enlarged. It is accordingly proposed to establish a Committee which shall be a body corporate and it should be vested with enlarged statutory powers. Under the existing Ordinance, the functions of the Committee were restricted to cloth and yarn only. It is proposed to empower the Committee to ensure the quality of all textiles, whether made wholly or partly of cotton, wool, silk, artificial silk or fibre. It is further considered that the work of inspection of indigenous textile machinery and stores should also be entrusted to the Committee. The functions of the Committee should generally be to ensure standard qualities of textiles for internal marketing and export purposes and the manufacture and use of standard type of textile machinery.

The present Bill seeks to achieve the above objects and to replace the existing Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance, 1944.

It will be appreciated that export trade today depends not merely on the cheapness of the products. There is greater emphasis today on certainty of supply and superiority in quality in every market.

Even Japan which used to bank largely before the war on marketing its goods solely on the basis of cheap prices charged has now found that it is much more important that the goods exported conform to the standard quality and that in the export markets where they market their goods people come to know of products by their quality and identify them so that the habit of purchase becomes firmly established. We have found that ever since Japan entered the field of textile markets all the world over where Indian textile products had a fairly good sale, we had been gradually pushed out largely because of the rigorous quality control that the Japanese have imposed not only on their textile fabrics but on all their exports. It is, therefore, now a rule in every country that before goods are allowed to be exported there is a check on quality so that their goods do not suffer in the outside market from bad reputation which unfortunately did occur in so many cases particularly after the war when unscrupulous manufacturers had sent goods out in markets where Indian goods more or less had a monopoly upto the war and it was found later on that the buyers were faced with sub-standard quality or quality not according to specifications.

We found on examination that many of the necessary powers which we require for the purpose of establishing a regular quality control were wanting in the existing Ordinance under which this Fund was working. We have, therefore, prepared this Bill setting up a statutory committee with enlarged powers. This particular Bill is concerned with textile goods and I

am sure we will follow the same policy in respect of other goods. Presently we are concerned with textile goods and to see that they conform to an invariable standard in quality. That is the purpose of this Bill. I, therefore, commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Committee for ensuring the quality of textiles and textile machinery and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. As has been explained by the hon. Mover, it is absolutely necessary that the goods that we export to other countries are properly inspected and goods of quality or goods as mentioned in the order or invoice are supplied. That is to say, it should be seen that what is being supplied is upto the standard that is intended to be sent. As a matter of fact, our goods have been ousted from many countries because goods of quality or as ordered had not been sent. There has been a lot of improvement from what the position was before and now there are much fewer complaints than before. If proper inspection is carried out, I have no doubt that the quality will improve and our goods will be able to stand competition in foreign countries. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that some body should be created whose function it will be to give attention to the quality of goods and to see that sub-standard goods are not sent to foreign countries or are not marketed even here.

I find that this Bill is also intended to apply to textile machinery. That is welcome because after all our textile machinery is now being exported and it has made very great

headway. As a matter of fact, complete textile mills can be supplied by India to anyone who wants them. Of course, the delivery time is a little more because the internal demand has very much increased. Complete mill machinery can be manufactured and is being manufactured in the country and if attention be given to the quality of machinery, that will also improve the position.

As regards one or two clauses, I feel that the discretion of the court is intended to be fettered. I feel that that should not be so. In clause 8, sub-clause (2), it provides that the Standing Committees shall consist exclusively of members of the Committee. I feel, the Standing Committees should also be made a little more elastic so that a person who may be of use or of help to the Standing Committee may be co-opted or taken on the Committee and he will be in a position to help the Committee in the object that it has.

Then there is an *ad hoc* committee provided in sub-clause 3 where a provision of outsiders has been made. But I feel that with regard to the Standing Committee also the same position should be made.

Similarly, I feel that in clause 17, the magistrate's discretion is intended to be restricted. I do not think that there should be any definite direction in the law itself as to what punishment the magistrate should inflict. As a matter of fact, what happens is, in a case like this, when there is a specific provision like that, the court finds that the offence is not very serious but it is some technical offence, they will be inclined to let go the accused rather than inflict the punishment which is being made obligatory. Therefore, I feel that that provision need not be made so drastic.

[Shri Himaksingka]

Then, I find, in clause 17, reference is made to Sea Customs Act, 1878. I think, the 1878 Act is no longer in vogue and it has been replaced by another Act in 1962. Therefore, the reference to the Sea Customs Act, 1878 needs to be replaced by the new Act whereever it exists.

Then, in clause 18, where an offence by companies etc. is mentioned, it is provided that 'director', in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm. I feel that when it is an offence by the firm, a firm in itself means all the partners. The firm is not a legal entity as such. Therefore, anybody who is interested in a firm is a partner and will be liable to punishment if the firm has committed some offence which comes within the definition of the offences made punishable by this Bill.

Similarly, I feel that the sub-clause (b) of clause 2 may be deleted. It is unnecessary.

As I said in the beginning, this Bill will certainly improve the competitive position of our goods that are being exported after they are subjected to a certain kind of regular inspection as regards quality etc. It is very necessary that proper arrangements should be made to check the quality of goods that are intended to be exported.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I once read a play which was written by an Indian dramatist, a play in English. The title of that play was very good. It was called 'The Sleeper Awakened.' I feel when I look at this Bill that this Bill can have that title very properly, namely 'The Sleeper Awakened.' For, our Government have been deaf to all those complaints

which have been made regarding the ever-increasing deterioration in the quality of the cloth that we have been supplying. Our Government have also been blind to the various weaknesses and defects which have crept into the textile industry. We have been taking everything for granted, and we have been thinking that everything is rosy in our garden. But what has happened is this that we are now having a great deal of competition with so many countries of the world, especially with Japan. Now, Japan has swamped the market, not only the market which is to be found in the far eastern countries of Asia but also in the middle eastern countries of Asia. It is also invading now some of the countries of Europe and America. Japan is going ahead, so far as the textile manufactures are concerned, and she is displacing us.

I knew that the hon. Minister of International Trade has sometimes drawn our attention to it, and he has also said that some time he will be able to find out ways and means to overcome this disability which our textiles are suffering from in the markets of the world.

Therefore, I think that this Bill is a step in the right direction. But I want to ask one thing. How can we recover the lost markets? Perhaps, it may be said that we have not lost many markets. But, as you know, the per capita consumption of cloth is increasing all over the world. I feel that this is happening in India as indeed in all parts of the world. So, the exports of our cloth, in terms of the increased consumption of cloth all along the line, should have increased. But so far as I know, they have not increased; perhaps they are at a standstill, or perhaps they are much worse than before. Therefore, this measure, though belated, may be able to stop the rot which has crept into the textile industry of our country. I hope it will fulfil the objects which are set forth for it.

It is thought that when the textile committee would be established, it would be a kind of cure-all for all the evils from which our textile industry is suffering and from which all our textile machinery is suffering. But will it be a cure-all? Will it be able to stop that kind of deterioration in quality and the diminution of our markets, from which we have been suffering all these days? I do not think so, because I find that this committee will be more or less a committee dominated by officials. Our officials are very good persons; I have nothing to say against them. But I think so far as trade is concerned, so far as merchandise is concerned, we require a sense of adventure, a sense of imagination, some kind of risk-taking. I think our officials' mind is so constituted that it cannot think of those risks which entrepreneurs take.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): You have a Minister like that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Minister is in a different category. I am talking of the officials; the Minister is not an official.

Now, what account has the Textile Commissioner given of his job all these years?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): If the hon. Member sees clause 3.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have seen that.

Shri Manubhai Shah:he will find that the number of officials is limited to only 2.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know the nomination will be in your hands.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They will be from the trade.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know the pressure that the officials exercise on our Ministries and departments. Therefore, even though some non-officials may be nominated, they will all be those persons whom the officials approve. Hence, this Committee will consist of officials' and semi-officials' nominees.

I want to ask: what has the Textile Commissioner been doing all these

years to our country? It is a very big name, a very big office; he is a very big functionary. He has not been able to give a very good account of himself all these years. But he is going to be an *ex-officio* member of this body; he is going to be the Vice-Chairman. Perhaps the Chairman will be a person who will not be able to devote much time to this work. He will be a person who will be nominated and who will have other things to do. So the whole burden will fall on the Textile Commissioner. So far as I know, the Textile Commissioner is just a cog in the official machinery. He has to look up to so many persons before he gives orders, that the improvements that the Hon. Minister intends will not fructify.

Then there will be a Joint Secretary of the Government of India to be appointed by the Central Government. Then 'such other members as the Central Government may think fit'. I do not know who those persons will be. Of course, it is said that they will be persons who are interested in the textile industry, who are also interested in the manufacture of textile machinery.

So, what I mean to say is that this Committee will be a Committee consisting of officials, of those persons who are nominated by officials and some representatives of big business. Therefore, you can understand what kind of committee we will have to promote for our foreign trade in textiles.

What are the functions of the Committee? If you look at the textile map of the world, one of the great things being done all over the world is that every country is specialising in designs. A lot of research in designs is going on. Even a country like the Soviet Union has so many cells which are trying to design new kinds of things so that they can cater for the needs of the consuming public. Designing is one of the big things

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

being done in the textile industry today. What will this Committee do? 'Scientific, technological and economic research'—all vague words, all general terms. It has not been said that this Committee will have also something to do with research in designs.

I was reading the other day a book on the Soviet Union. There it was given how they are trying to have new designs so that the inhabitants of that country do not suffer from any kind of inferiority complex in the matter of clothes and other things. They have so many cells for having these things, and sometimes it so happens that the designers are not able to catch up with the needs of the consuming public. I think it should have been laid down in this Bill that they will try to have a separate department dealing with designs, which would know what kinds of designs are liked by people in the Far East, by people in the Middle East, by people in Europe and America, because we sometimes send textiles to these countries also. All these things are to be there, but it is only said in this Bill that it will undertake, assist and encourage scientific, technological and economic research. Economic research may mean research for lowering the cost of production.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It includes designs also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You can have your say afterwards. I know you can talk very glibly. I also can talk very glibly, but you can have your say after I have finished.

The omission of this thing from the functions of the Committee, I think, invalidates the whole work of this committee. I believe in what you call laboratory work testing etc. and I know that these things are going to be there, but the most important thing which will concern the consumer does not find a place where the functions of this committee are concerned.

Clause 6 reads:

"For the purpose of enabling the Committee to discharge its functions under this Act, the Central Government may after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Committee in each financial year such sums of money as that Government considers necessary by way of grant, loan or otherwise."

I welcome the provision. I think we have to find the money for this kind of work, but I would ask the hon. Minister one question. In every progressive country in the world, every mill has a laboratory of its own. I do not know how many in our country have laboratories of their own. Some may have. Research is thought to be one of the great things in which industries invest in progressive countries. Here, our Government will give money. Why do you not make it compulsory for these mill owners to set apart a part of their earnings for research work? I think this should become compulsory for them, and they should be made to foot this bill partly if not wholly. It is not enough that they only sell these things, but they should also try to have this kind of research done at their own expense. The Government should not take upon itself the whole onus of this research. I think Government should become a partner with the persons who are running the textile industry.

Shri Himatsingka: That is exactly what is mentioned here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have spoken already, but you will not let me speak.

Shri Himatsingka: I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that this is expressly provided for in sub-clause 2(a).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have also read it, and I also know English, but it is not specifically mentioned there. Of

course, big business understands it in one way, and a small man like me understands it in another way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member require more time

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he can continue tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEVENTEENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 14th August, 1963/Sravana 23, 1885 (Saka).

[Tuesday, August 13, 1963/Sravana 22, 1885 (Saka)]

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OBITUARY REFERENCES

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Debendra Nath Karjee who was a sitting member of Lok

Sabha, Dr. Raghu Vira who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, Shri J. K. Bholse who was a member of the First Lok Sabha and Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation during the years 1952 to 1957 and Kumari Annie Mascarene who was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the First Lok Sabha.

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 149-55

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 673 dated the 20th April, 1963, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(2) A copy of the Land Acquisition (Companies) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1073 dated the 24th June, 1963 under proviso to section 55 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :—

(a) Notification No. F. 12 (208)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st March, 1963.

(b) Notification No. F. 12(213)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th April, 1963.

(c) Notification No. F. 12(176)/62-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th April, 1963.

(4) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (Operation of Commercial Traffic between India and Contiguous Countries) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 1108 dated the 20th

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April, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 668 dated the 20th April, 1963 making certain further amendments to the rules to regulate the grant of certificates of competency to Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine published in Notification No. S.R.O. 1965 dated the 12th June, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Shipping Office Forms) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 16th March, 1963.

(b) Notification No. G.S.R. 503 dated the 23rd March, 1963 containing corrigenda to the Sailing Vessels (Inspection) Rules, 1962.

(c) Notification No. G.S.R. 770 dated the 4th May, 1963 containing corrigenda to the Life-boatmen's (Qualifications and Certificates) Rules, 1963.

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :—

(a) Notification No. F. 12/146 54-62/Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th March, 1963

(b) Notification No. F. 20(2)/ 63 PR (T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd May, 1963.

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(8) A copy of Notification No. F. 7(6)-Trans/62 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 16th February, 1963, making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(9) A copy of Notification No. F. 21(1)/63-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th March, 1963, containing the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962.

(10) A copy each of the following Reports :—

(i) Audit Report on the accounts of the Indian Central Jute Committee for the year 1961-62.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Lac Cess Committee for the year 1961-62.

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 515 dated the 30th March, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(b) G.S.R. No. 607 dated the 13th April, 1963 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

(12) A copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 578 dated the 6th April, 1963, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution.

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(13) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957:—

(a) The Administrator General, Bombay (Re-organisation) Order, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 872 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

(b) The Official Trustee, Bombay (Reorganisation) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 873 dated the 23rd March, 1963.

(14) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959 :—

(a) The Arms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 1283 dated the 11th May, 1963.

(b) The Arms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 1470 dated the 1st June, 1963.

(15) A copy of the Ministers/ (Allowances, Medical Treatment and Other Privileges) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 885 dated the 21st May, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952.

(16) A copy each of the following papers :—

(i) The Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Amendment Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. S.O. 1997 dated the 22nd June, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

(ii) Statement correcting the replies given on the 23rd April, 1963 to supplementaries by Sarvashri P. Venkatasubbaiah,

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Mansinh P. Patel, P. R. Patel, H. V. Kamath and Gauri Shanker Kakkar on Starred Question No. 988 regarding Minor Irrigation Schemes.

(17) A Copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 461 dated the 14th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

(18) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 534 dated the 30th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(19) A copy of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450 dated the 16th March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

(20) A copy each of the following Notifications:—

(a) The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 1322 dated the 11th May, 1963, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962.

(b) The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in notification No. G.S.R. 1166 dated the 6th July, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(21) A copy of Report of the Committee on Takavi Loans and Co-operative Credit.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES — SUMMARY OF WORK—LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary laid on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 16th April, 1962 to 31st May, 1963.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

(i) Secretary laid on the Table following Bills passed during the last session and assented to by the President:—

- (1) The Super Profits Tax Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Delhi (Amendment) Bill, 1963.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1963.
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1963.
- (5) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1963.

(ii) Secretary also laid on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following Bills passed during the last session and assented to by the President :

- (1) The Official Languages Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963.
- (3) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963.

(iii) Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao laid on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Major Port Trusts Bill, 1962.

STATEMENT RE. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR 1963-64

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) presented a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1963-64.

COLUMNS

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STATEMENT RE: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) FOR 1963-64

COLUMNS

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The Minister of Railways (Sardar Swaran Singh) presented a statement showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1963-64.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE PRESENTED

157-58

The Report of the Select Committee on the Major Port Trusts Bill, 1962 was presented.

STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

157 65

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) laid on the Table a statement on Indo-Pakistan talks.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

165-66

Shri A.C. Guha moved for election of one Member from among the Members of the House to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964, *vice* Dr. K.L. Rao. The motion was adopted.

BILL INTRODUCED

166-67

The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

167-73

(i) Shrimati Renu Chakravarty asked for leave of the House to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Speaker asked those members who were in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. As less than fifty members rose, the Speaker declared that the member did not have the leave of the House.

(ii) Shri J.B. Kripalani asked for leave of the House to make a motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. The Speaker asked those members who were in favour of leave being granted to rise in

MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

their places. As not less than fifty members rose, the Speaker declared that leave was granted and that the date for the discussion of the motion would be fixed by him.

BILLS PASSED . . . 173—277

- (i) The Minister of States in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri R.M. Hajarnavis) moved for the consideration of the All India Services (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended.
- (ii) The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for the consideration of the Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed.
- (iii) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra) moved for consideration of the Administrators-General Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. The motion was adopted.

After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended.

- (iv) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Misra) moved for the consideration of the Specific Relief Bill, 1962, as reported by the Joint Committee. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . .

278—89

The Minister of Law (Shri Asoke K. Sen) moved for the consideration of the Textiles Committee Bill. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . .

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Seventeenth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1963/ SRAVANA 23, 1885 (SAKA)

Further discussion and passing of the Textiles Committee Bill. Consideration and passing of the Limitation Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.