

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume III, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[May 12 to 25, 1962/Vaisakha 22 to Jyaistha 4, 1844 (Saka)]



FIRST SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA

Friday, the 25th May, 1962/Jyaistha
4, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public Call Offices in West Bengal

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*1038. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to
shortage of new lines and wire mat-
erials, Public Telephone Call Offices
could not be installed in many places
in West Bengal;

(b) if so, what steps Government
are taking to meet the shortage; and

(c) how long will it take to meet
the shortage?

The Minister of Transport and Com-
munications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) to (c). 19 Public Call Offices have
been sanctioned and are pending in-
stallation. Some delay in the supply
of materials to works is occurring, as
the demand is increasing rapidly and
resources are limited. Orders have
been placed for Post and Wire mat-
erials for these offices.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the
present shortage of stores of these tele-
phone materials?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The present posi-
tion is very difficult, but efforts are
being made to place advance orders.

718(Ai) LSD-1.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon.
Minister says that effort is being made
to get all these stores. May I know
whether these stores will be imported
from outside or they will be manu-
factured here?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Efforts are be-
ing made on both sides, to acquire
as much as we can from internal re-
sources as also to import.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact
that the hon. Minister called a con-
ference of P.M.Gs. in December last
and instructed them to open public
call offices as "Election Urgent"?
What steps have they taken in this
respect?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, some
might have been opened. As I said,
it has been decided to open these 19
public call offices. But due to difficul-
ties in getting the stores and material
it could not be expedited.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I
know whether there is any plan for a
public call office at each district, sub-
divisional and thana headquarters?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The scheme is
to have a telephone exchange at dis-
trict headquarters and at least public
call offices at all tehsil or sub-divis-
ional headquarters. Most of the
district and tehsil headquarters have
already been covered. It is only a
few that remains. And out of these
nineteen also, there are only two or
three which come under the scheme;
the others are at other places.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जो ब्लाक आफिसेज
हैं उनमें काल आफिसेज देने की जरूरत है ।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके लिए
सरकार के पास कोई योजना है और उसको
कितने दिनों में पूरा किया जा सकेगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : सभी ब्लॉक आफिसेज में न तो काल आफिसेज की मांग होगी और न सब में काल आफिसेज देना आवश्यक होगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि स्टोर्स की कमी केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल में ही नहीं है बल्कि सारे देश में है, और यह स्थिति कई वर्षों से चली आ रही है ? अतः इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम इस बीच में उठाये गये या उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अभाव का जब जिक्र किया जाता है तो किसी खास हल्के के लिए नहीं किया जाता बल्कि सारे देश के लिए किया जाता है । अभाव तो है । इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि कुछ चीजें अपने मूलक में नहीं बनती हैं और दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि जितना धन हमको मिलना चाहिए उतनी धनराशि हमको नहीं मिलती । तो इस अभाव को दूर करने के लिए यही कदम उठाया जा सकता है कि कुछ चीजें अपने मूलक में बनायी जायें और बाहर से मंगाने के लिए अधिक धनराशि मुहकमे को मिले ।

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether there is any annual programme for opening public call offices and, if so, how many will be opened during this year, that is 1962-63?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is an annual programme, and if the hon. Member will look to the Annual Report of the Department he will find that progress is being made.

Shri B. K. Das: I want to know how many will be opened in West Bengal.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

Bridges on National Highway No. 47
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*1039. { **Shri Warior:**
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted a full list of major

bridges on National Highway No. 47 to be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, which are they; and

(c) which of them will be taken up for construction during the Budget year?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Only one bridge across the Karipuzha Canal will be taken up for construction during this Budget year.

STATEMENT

List of Major bridges on National Highway No. 47 in Kerala State recommended for being taken up during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

- (1) Needakara bridge.
- (2) Bridge across Karipuzha Canal.
- (3) Chalakudy Bridge.
- (4) Bridge at Mile 152/4 of M.C. Road.
- (5) Bridge at M. 13/2 of Palghat Cochin Frontier Road.
- (6) Bridge at M. 6/2 of Palghat Cochin Frontier Road.

Shri Warior: What is the reason for this particular bridge on that canal being given priority, while other bridges are also of equal importance? Is it according to the request of the State Governments or according to the selection made by the Transport Ministry?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, it is on the suggestion of the State Government.

Shri Warior: May I know what is the total amount allotted for the construction of this bridge and whether there are any other bridges which can be taken up at least, if not completed, in the Third Plan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Efforts will be made in consultation with the State

Government to take up other bridges. For this Bridge, the estimated cost is Rs. 2.21 lakhs.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the Government has any proposal to include the Neendakara bridge in the Third Plan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes. That would be included in the Third Plan list.

Shipping in Hooghly

*1040. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have urged Central Government to bear the expenses for improvement of shipping conditions in the Hooghly river; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion is being examined.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार ने किन किन खास बातों की डिमांड मेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से की थी जिन के करने से कि हुगली की हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह बहुत बड़ा उत्तर होगा । बात यह है कि उन के जितने सुझाव आये हैं उन की जांच की जा रही है और जांच करने के बाद शायद कुछ बतलाया जा सके ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: There are so many important aspects.

Mr. Speaker: The question who will bear the expenses is the most material thing—the Central Government should bear.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Not only the question of bearing expenses.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In this connection I would like to know whether the Government is considering that the Hooghly river should be treated from the point of view of national economic importance as a national highway because it is a sea-way along which 2 million tons of coal and several million tons of other cargo have to move.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question of treating any waterway as a national waterway depends on the declaration of that waterway as such, provided further that the waterway passes through more than one State. Waterways generally are in the State list. A decision has not been taken to treat the Hooghly as a national waterway. It will require consultation with the State Government. I do not know what the reaction of the State Government will be.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as difficulty in shipping is concerned, it is a long standing grievance and things are worsening every day. How long will it take for the Central Government to decide exactly what steps have to be taken to expedite implementation of the scheme?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not intend to minimise the importance of the Hooghly river not only for the economy of West Bengal but for the economy of a large area of hinterland. A proposal has recently been received. It will be examined from that aspect. It is not only of West Bengal importance, but it is of importance more than to West Bengal.

Erosion by River Hooghly

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*1042. { **Dr. Saradish Roy:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that serious erosion of the banks of the River Hooghly near Calcutta is

endangering the safety of the industrial suburbs and its inhabitants;

(b) whether there is any scheme for checking such erosions;

(c) if so, its details; and

(d) whether the West Bengal Government have approached Central Government for financial assistance for construction of protective embankments or other anti-erosion measures?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) No report of serious erosion of the banks of the River Hooghly near Calcutta has been received from the State Government. There are, however, cases of erosion at some places.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the details of the schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 16].

(d) Yes, Sir.

Dr. Saradish Roy: From the statement it is found that most of the schemes are under scrutiny or examination. When are these schemes likely to be finalised?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: There are a number of schemes. The number is about 27 or so. Some of them have been taken up. The rest will be taken up in the Third Plan and even later. In the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 17.87 lakhs has been made.

Dr. Saradish Roy: May I know whether this money is contributed by the Central Government or shared by the Central Government and the West Bengal Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): These moneys are advanced as loans to the State Government on certain terms.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was stated that no serious case of erosion had come to light. May I know whether

Government have paid particular attention to the Grand Trunk Road which runs parallel to the river on the western bank of it for several miles, within a few yards of the river bank because the slightest erosion may put the whole Grand Trunk Road into danger?

Shri Alagesan: That may be so. We have not got any detailed information from the State Government, but it is for the State Government to take up this question, and prepare proper estimates, and when the cost of these projects is less than Rs. 1 crore, they can themselves go ahead with them, and we have made enough financial provision for the same.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether in the report of the Jha Commission of Enquiry on Chandernagore it was suggested that the Central Government should immediately take steps to stop erosion in Chandernagore? May I also know whether in spite of the request of the Chandernagore Corporation nothing has been done up till now by the Central Government?

Shri Alagesan: I have said that it is for the State Government to take up these questions first.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I have referred to the Jha Commission's report where it has been stated that it is the function of the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that the State Government should take it up and send it on to the Central Government, and then it can be taken up.

Shri Prabhat Kar: At the time of the Chandernagore Merger Bill, it was stated in the Lok Sabha that it was the function or the responsibility of the Central Government to implement all those recommendations. So, the hon. Minister should refer to that and not say that it is for the State Government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since erosion separate notice of that.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since erosion is taking place in almost all the rivers

in the country, are Government contemplating training up rivers as has been successfully done elsewhere in the world, in order to stop erosion?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question. The whole question of erosion cannot be taken up in this particular question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My submission is that the training of rivers can be the right reply to this. I want to know whether Government have considered this question of training up of the rivers?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो इरोजन हो रहा है यह कितनी लम्बाई में हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि कहीं कहीं है। बहुत मेजर नहीं है

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are sand bars in the Hooghly, and Hooghly pilotage is one of the most difficult in the world, may I know what Government have done in this regard, and whether Government have taken any steps to improve the situation?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered already, I think.

Shri Alagesan: During the First Five Year Plan, a loan of Rs. 160 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government. During the second Plan, a larger amount has been given. During the Third Plan also, the State Government propose to undertake five anti-erosion schemes.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I find from the statement that item No. 11 is estimated to cost about Rs. 4,80,700. May I know whether Government are aware that many of the houses have gone to the bed of the river, and the main road from Chandernagore to Chinsura had to be diverted because of the erosion? The hon. Minister says that no serious erosion has taken place. But may I know whether Government are aware of this?

Mr. Speaker: Could not this question be put to the State Government that they should take it up very seriously?

Japanese Assistance for Agricultural Farm

***1043. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Agricultural farm was established with assistance of the Japanese Government at Saharanpur;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance received; and

(c) the extent of success of the farm?

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

STATEMENT

(a) No. However, four Japanese farmers took up cultivation in 1959 on a 3 acre piece of land taken by them on lease from a private cultivator in village Sarona, Saharanpur district.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As against only one crop of paddy normally raised by the local cultivators in a year, the Japanese farmers were able to raise two crops of paddy and one crop of wheat in a year on the land where no paddy crop had been cultivated earlier. By adoption of modern cultivation techniques and proper soil and water management, they obtained during the year 1960-61 as much as 51.9 maunds of paddy per acre with a net profit of Rs. 410 per acre in the first season and 49.5 maunds of paddy per acre in the second season with a net profit of Rs. 667.50 per acre. The average yield obtained by local farmers, however, was only 20 maunds per acre.

Shri Rishang Keishing: From the statement, I find that the Japanese farmers obtained during the year 1960-61 as much as 51.9 maunds of paddy per acre with a net profit of Rs. 410 per acre in the first season and 49.5 maunds of paddy per acre in the second season with a net profit of Rs. 667.50 per acre, whereas the local farmers were getting only 20 maunds of paddy per acre.

Mr. Speaker: What is the hon. Member's question?

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the great success obtained by the Japanese farmers, may I know whether the Government have made any arrangements for the local or the Indian farmers to adopt the same technique of cultivation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is now open to the farmers of the neighbouring villages of Sarona to accept that culture. Besides, those Japanese farmers are now going to be employed on four government training-cum-demonstration farms in West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat and Orissa. This is being done with a view to propagating their improved method of cultivation.

Shri P. B. Patel: May I know whether this agriculture is intensive or extensive?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is very intensive.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: UP has large areas under paddy. Why has it not been included for establishment of demonstration farms?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Saharanpur is in UP.

Mr. Speaker: Probably the hon. Member does not know that!

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I meant eastern U. P.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Gujarat came forward to establish demonstration farms. The

moment the Government of U.P. comes forward with a proposal, a demonstration farm can be opened there also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What will be the Centre's share in the establishment of these farms, how many people will be getting training, and when these farms are going to be finally established?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, this agreement was entered into on 23rd April 1962. The Government of Japan is going to supply four full sets of agricultural implements. The remaining share will be borne by the State Governments concerned.

Shri Tyagi: Was this farm at Saharanpur established by the Japanese on behalf of the Government or in their individual capacity? Also was it giving any profit?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, it was the Government of Bihar which invited those Japanese farmers first. After they worked with the Bihar Government officers for 2½ years, they themselves went to U.P. There they purchased a 3-acre piece of land and established their own farm.

Shri Tyagi: Was it paying?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It was very paying. It was established in 1959. In 1959-60, they raised three crops, the first two paddy and the third wheat. In 1960-61 also three crops were raised. In the first year, the yield was: first crop 33 mds. 9 seers, second crop 40 mds. 23 seers, all per acre.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जापानियों की मदद से की जाने वाली खेती से पैदावार ज्यादा हो रही है, तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि जो पिछड़े हुए एरियाज हैं, जहाँ पैदावार कम हो रही है,—चूँकि प्रश्न में सहारनपुर का जिक्र किया गया है, इन लिए मैं ख़ास तौर पर यू० पी० के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ—उन में इस तरह के फ़ार्म खोलने जायें ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार की कोई योजना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में आयगी, तो उस पर विचार किया जायगा ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस फार्म के ऊपर जापान सरकार ने कितना रुखा लगाया है और यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने कितना ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में सहारनपुर के सरौना गांव में जापानियों ने जिस फार्म की स्थापना की थी, उस पर केवल उन्हीं का खर्च हुआ, सरकार का नहीं । वह तीन एकड़ का फार्म उन का था । फर्टिलाइजर पर कुछ रुपया खर्च हुआ, लेकिन और किसी चीज पर नहीं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अखबारों के पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि जो जन्तर-मन्तर जापानी खेती में जरूरी है, उस तरह का जन्तर-मन्तर हमारे यहां का किसान नहीं कर सकता । इसलिए इस बारे में सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है, उस का फायदा बड़े बड़े फार्म ही उठावेंगे या छोटे छोटे किसान भी उस का कुछ फायदा उठा सकेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता को विदित है कि भारत में भी बहुतेरे छोटे छोटे किसान हैं जो इस प्रकार के जन्तर-मन्तर के प्रयोग से इतना उत्पादन कर लेते हैं और रुपये की मात्रा में कहीं कहीं इससे ज्यादा भी आय की जाती है ।

Power Projects

***1045. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of difficulties and bottle-necks referred in the implementation of Power Projects the matter has been got examined by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to strengthen the Power Wing in the Ministry more particularly in view of large number of projects and allocation in the Third Five Year Plan?

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

(b) State Governments have been requested to entrust the evaluation of the progress of the execution of power projects to an independent agency, not connected with the execution of the projects and to review the progress periodically. Steps have also been taken to deal with cases for the release of foreign exchange and import licenses expeditiously.

(c) An additional post of Member has already been sanctioned in the Power Wing of the Central Water & Power Commission and the question of strengthening the Ministry and the Central Water and Power Commission further is under examination.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether, in the implementation of these projects, there were various difficulties and bottle-necks which have been resolved at the Central level? If so, what were they?

Shri Alagesan: A team of officers drawn from the Planning Commission, the Ministry and the CWPC visited the various States and discussed with them the various difficulties facing them, with regard to the execution of their projects. They came to certain conclusions and action was taken on those.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been attracted to the two editorials which appeared just after the Demands were discussed, one in the *Hindustan Times* and the other in the *Times of India*, and whether he realises the urgent need for certain steps to be taken at the Central level?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, I went through those editorials. But, even before those editorials were written, we realised the need and we placed facts squarely before Parliament; and we said that we have to go faster, and as more foreign exchange will be needed we will not be able to fulfil the targets of the Plan unless certain steps were taken. We are fully seized of the matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was mentioned by the hon. Minister that the States have been advised to undertake an independent evaluation of these power projects. May I know what is the nature of that independent evaluation and what does 'independent' imply?

Shri Alagesan: That is, some agency outside the project will undertake the evaluation and point out the difficulties and how to progress faster etc.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the Government have sanctioned or have the intention to sanction senior posts like the Chief Engineer and Director without which no responsible designs can be prepared by the lower staff?

Shri Alagesan: That is very much under our consideration.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether since the taking over of these power projects by an independent agency, the railway administration have closed down their power houses or reduced their installed capacities and, at present, there is lack of power supply on account of which people are suffering in different places like Sardiha and Katihar and other places?

Mr. Speaker: At railway stations there is scarcity of power because it has been cut down.

Shri Priya Gupta: There is scarcity either due to the winding up of the railway power houses or due to the reduction in their installed capaci-

ties after these projects were taken over.

Shri Tyagi: Is it for the Railway Minister to answer or for this Minister?

Shri Priya Gupta: It is for this Minister because it has caused paucity of supply.

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say off-hand.

Shri R. Barua: How many licences have been issued to private units so far for getting their own generators?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the licences issued to private persons.

Shri R. Barua: Licences to obtain generators from outside the country and the extent of foreign exchange released for that.

Shri Alagesan: The licences are issued by the States.

Shri R. Barua: What is the amount of foreign exchange released for such purposes?

Mr. Speaker: That might be put to the Finance Minister.

Shri Daji: What is the quantum of additional foreign exchange that has now been secured for these power projects?

Shri Alagesan: Foreign exchange allotment is there. During the discussion on the Demands, I told the House that most of it has been tied up. Credits for the various projects have been arranged. Most of it has been taken up. The total that has so far been arranged or has to be arranged comes to nearly Rs. 280 crores.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is great shortage of imported equipment for the power projects? What action is intended to be taken by the Government to increase supply and meet the shortage?

Shri Alagesan: That is part of the scheme.

Wheat Pact

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- *1047. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
 { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
 { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to join new wheat agreement evolved at Geneva in March;

(b) what are the special features of this agreement; and

(c) the nature of repercussions that would have on our purchases in future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) India has joined the International Wheat Agreement. The Agreement has been signed on behalf of India on 14th May, 1962.

(b) The Agreement follows broadly the previous Agreement of 1959, except for an increase of 12½ cents per bushel in the maximum and the minimum prices.

(c) It is not likely to have any significant effect on our purchases.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the obligations that India has agreed to fulfil by joining this?

Shri Shinde: No new obligations have been entered into in the agreement. It is on the same pattern of the last four wheat agreements that India had entered into formerly.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the advantages that India will gain?

Shri Shinde: Whenever India is in need of making commercial purchases, India can purchase wheat from these countries. That is one of the main advantages which we get from this deal.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कल माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो भाषण दिया उस से पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गल्ले की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन अमरीका के साथ हमारा कंट्रैक्ट जितने गल्ले का हुश्रा है उतना हम मंगाते हैं। तब फिर इस ऐग्रीमेन्ट की क्या जरूरत थी ?

Shri Shinde: Under the new agreement it is not incumbent upon us to purchase wheat in any particular year from any particular country.

Power Supply to Rajasthan from Satpura Thermal Station

*1048. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested to Madhya Pradesh Government to put up some additional power generating units as adjuncts to the Satpura Thermal Station for supply of power to Rajasthan;

(b) what are the details of the project;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have since given their concurrence; and

(d) if so, what arrangements are being made towards that end?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Third Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh provides for the installation of a thermal station at Satpura with three generating sets of 50/62.5 MW each. The Rajasthan Plan also provides for the installation of one thermal set of 50/62.5 MW, and one of 30 MW. For convenience of operation, consideration of economy, and for avoiding long distance coal transport, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have agreed to jointly

install five units of 50/62.5 MW each at Satpura. Three of these units will be to the account of Madhya Pradesh and two to the account of Rajasthan. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 30.38 crores. The expenditure will be borne by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 60:40.

(d) The project report is under preparation.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: By whom is the project report prepared and by what time will it be prepared?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is difficult to say that at this stage because it is in the investigation stage. But it is expected shortly.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: By whom is the report prepared—M. P. Government or Rajasthan Government or the Central Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): The M. P. State electricity board has been requested by the CWPC to prepare the project report.

Shri A. S. Saigal: The M. P. Government will instal three thermal power plants and the Rajasthan Government, two. What is the ratio of expenditure?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The ratio will be 60 : 40, according to the number of plants.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: When the Central Government takes so much interest in this scheme, what would be its share?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): There is no question of the Central Government sharing the expenditure. It is being constructed for the benefit of the two States. Instead of having two stations, their purpose will be served by having one station

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया गया है कि प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार की

जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी।

श्री स० अ० मेहदी : जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तैयार कर रही हैं। उम्मीद है कि जल्दी यह रिपोर्ट तैयार हो कर दाखिल हो जायेगी। लेकिन तारीख अभी नहीं बतलाई जा सकती।

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the Government has studied the relative economics of transport of power versus transport of coal from the various coal fields in the country? If they have not done it do they intend to do that?

Shri Alagesan: I do not know whether this arises from this question directly. But the combination of this particular project is expected to bring in quite a big saving. The saving in capital outlay will be to the tune of Rs. 3 crores and the savings in the annual recurring expenditure will be to the tune of Rs. 44 lakhs to Rajasthan.

टिमुआ रेलवे स्टेशन पर डकैती

*१०४६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ डकैतों ने टिमुआ रेलवे स्टेशन (बरेली-लखनऊ लाइन—उत्तर रेलवे) पर ३० अप्रैल की रात में हमला किया या;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कितना सामान लूटा;

(ग) रेलव पुलिस ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(घ) इस संबंध में कितनी गिरफ्तारियां की गईं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हां। लेकिन घटना २८ और २९ अप्रैल, १९६२ के दरम्यानी रात में हुई।

(ख) डाकुओं ने जो सामान लूटा उसमें २१ रुपये ४५ नये पैसे नक़्द, २ घड़ियाँ, एक जोड़ा धूपी चश्मा, २ साड़ियाँ, एक जोड़ा पायल और पहनने के कुछ कपड़े थे। इन सब की कीमत कुल ३७१ रुपये ४५ नये पैसे है।

(ग) और (घ). बरेली की रेलवे पुलिस ने मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और अभी उसकी जांच हो रही है।

वि विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह की घटनाएँ हुआ करती हैं उनसे मुसाफ़िरो की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या रेलवे विभाग अपनी प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स के द्वारा कुछ काम करना चाहती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : रेलवे स्टेशनों और मुसाफिर गाड़ियों के बीच में अमन और सुरक्षा रखने की जिम्मेवारी स्टेट पुलिस की है। जहाँ कोई ऐसी घटना हो जाती है तो गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस उसकी उसकी जांच पड़ताल करती है और जो मुलजिम होते हैं उनको गिरफ्तार करने की कोशिश करती है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पिछले आठ दस साल से देखा जाता है कि अक्सर रेल में लूटमार हो जाती है। रेलवे सरकार का कमडियल डिपार्टमेंट है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई योजना बनाये कि जिससे जो मुसाफिर जाते हैं उनका पूरी तरह से प्रोटेक्शन हो सके।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इस मामले पर कई बार विचार किया गया है। हमारे रेलवे मंत्री साहब ने इस बारे में राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स से बातचीत की है और राज्यों के इंस्पेक्टर्स जनरल आफ पुलिस से भी मंत्राविरा किया है और जो भी मुनासिब और मुमकिन इन्तिजामात हैं वे किये जा रहे हैं।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : Just now, the hon. Minister mentioned that whatever is possible is being done. I would like to know the steps that

have been taken in this connection, keeping in view the increasing number of dacoities and loots that are prevalent in the railways.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi : How many such events took place last year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : I shall require separate notice.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जब यह प्रश्न किया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि मुसाफ़िरो की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार की है। आपने बतलाया कि तमाम राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और आई० जी० पुलिस से इस बारे में वार्तालाप हुआ। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वार्तालाप के फलस्वरूप कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी गयी है जिससे मुसाफ़िरो की सुरक्षा हो सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जो हाँ। राज्य सरकारें इन्तिजाम कर रही हैं और मुझे माननीय सदस्य को यह बताने में खुशी है कि जो ये बहुत सारी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं इनके मुजरिमों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और उम्मीद है कि उनको कड़ी सजाये मिलेंगी।

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh : How is the co-ordination between the railway protection force and the State police force arrived at in conducting such cases or arresting such people?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : If the railway protection force have any information, they pass it on to the Government Railway Police. The main duty of the railway protection force is to look after the railway property entrusted to their care. The responsibility of looking after the safety of passengers is that of the Government Railway Police.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, आम तौर पर इस तरह का जो घटनाएँ होती हैं वे चलती हुई रेलगाड़ी में होती हैं, पर यह घटना स्टेशन पर हुई है। अतः क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आगे से कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि रेलवे के

कर्मचारियों की और जो मुसाफिर स्टेशनों पर आते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बार बार पूछा जा रहा है ।

श्री ब० बि० मेहरोत्रा : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय वताने को कृपा करेंगे कि यह रेलों में लूटमार और डकैती में लोगों का माल चला जाता है क्या उसका कोई कम्पेन्सेशन देने को भी योजना है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उस माल को तलाश करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो माल रेलवे द्वारा भेजा जाता है अगर वह गुम हो जाता है तो उसके लिए रेलवे कम्पेन्सेशन देती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलों में जो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप लोगों का माल चला जाता है उसके लिए रेलवे जिम्मेवार है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कानूनी बात है ।

Shri Priya Gupta : May I know whether any attempt is made to get the power of the Railway Protection Force increased to the extent that the powers of the State Police may be conferred on them, failing which it should be wound up and there should be only one force? This hackneyed subject of transferring cases to the State police is not necessary.

Mr. Speaker : That is too wide a question. (Interruption).

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई जा रही है कि रेलवे पुलिस के साथ ट्रेन में यह जो डिटेक्टिव्स आपन दिली और कलकत्ते में रखे हैं, इन डिटेक्टिव्स का कोई ग्रुप भी उनसे साथ जोड़ना चाहते हैं ताकि ऐसे जो वाक्यात हों उन को जांच कर सकें और उन का पता लगा सकें ताकि सरकार उन पर कोई ऐक्शन ले ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : प्लेन क्लोद्स सी० आई० डी० अभी भी जिस तरीके से माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, उसी तरीके से काम कर रहा है । माननीय सदस्य ने इस में कोई नया मुझाव नहीं दिया है । काम उसी तरीके से हो रहा है ।

Sanctioning of Railway crossings

*1050. **Shri Koya :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveniences and hardships caused to the public because of delay on the part of the Railway authorities in sanctioning new Railway crossings; and

(b) whether Government are considering simplification of the procedure in view of the fact that a large number of new roads are being constructed in the villages and their work is retarded due to this delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) & (b). With a view to minimise delays in providing new level crossings where required, a simplified procedure was evolved in 1956 and all State Governments advised. There is no delay on the part of the Railways in carrying out the work, where the State Governments comply with the procedure and accept the financial liability.

Delays in most cases, have been due to the State Governments or road authorities concerned not readily accepting the financial liabilities for such new level crossings as required under the extant rules.

Shri Koya : Does the Government intend to decentralise this matter and give powers to the officers there in the districts?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : The procedure is this. Whenever the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department of the State Government thinks that there should be a level-

crossing in a particular area, he need only write to the Divisional Superintendent of the area and deposit Rs. 2,000 for having the estimated and the plans made ready. Thereafter the Divisional Superintendent or the Engineer concerned would forward the estimates and plans to the administration and the administration will, in its turn, correspond with the Secretary of the Public Works Department of the State concerned. And, if they accept the liability, the matter will be proceeded with immediately.

Shri Heda: Where the trains pass through the towns, what is the arrangement for the overbridge for the passengers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That also has been laid down. The liability of the railways is only over the railway property. The task is laid upon either the Ministry of Transport and Communications if it is a National Highway or the State Government if it is a State Highway, to build up the approach roads. Linking up the approach roads by a bridge over the railway track is the duty of the railways.

Shri Heda: I am not referring to the vehicular overbridge; I was talking of the overbridge for the passengers.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The passenger foot-overbridge is the liability of the railways.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह जो आये दिन लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं तो क्या रेल मंत्रालय अपना यह कर्तव्य नहीं समझता कि राज्य सरकारों को लिख कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था वहां पर कराई जाय ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is not advisable to write to the State Governments that they should make arrangements for these approach roads?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have written to them.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Railway Ministry have intimated the Transport and Communications Ministry, as far as the construction of overbridges on the National Highways is concerned and that Ministry's aid is also sought in this matter?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In fact, the circular is issued by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, who have the responsibility of the National Highways.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that in many cases, in spite of the request made by the people of the locality for railway crossing, it has not been attended to, even though, as already stated by the hon. Minister, it is the responsibility of the railway authorities, so far as foot overbridges are concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Foot overbridges in the railway premises will be put up as and when necessary, if it is felt that the request of the public is reasonable. As regards overbridges outside, I have already stated the position.

Cauvery Water to Madras City

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*1052. { **Dr. P. Srinivasan:**
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri Rajaram:
Shri Manoharan:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration before Government to take Cauvery waters to Madras city to meet the acute shortage of drinking water supply there;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme and when it is going to be implemented;

(c) whether there are any other proposals besides the above under consideration; and

(d) if so, their nature, scope and extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Has the Madras Government sent any proposals regarding this scheme?

Mr. Speaker: The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House. Next question.

Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas

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*1053. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 { **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in India where there are no facilities for drinking water;

(b) the number of villages in different States where people are suffering due to water not being potable;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to solve this problem during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) whether Government propose to give top priority to this problem?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). Complete information in the matter is not available as no assessment of the rural water supply position in the entire country has so far been made.

(c) and (d). Very high priority has been given to the rural water supply problem during the Third Plan. Provision for this purpose has been made under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, the Local Development Works Programme, the Community Development Programme and the Programme for the Welfare of

Depressed Classes. The total expenditure for rural water supplies during the Third Plan is likely to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores, including the contribution from the State and the villagers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Deputy Minister says that full information is not available in respect of parts (a) and (b). But what is the information available with them? Have not at least some States made them available the information?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir. We have got information from four States, viz., Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. There are four schemes under operation. Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, it is estimated that 15,000 villages and 14 million people would be benefited. In the Second scheme, under the Community Development Works Programme, about 5 lakh wells have been renovated or dug. In the Third scheme of Local Development Works, about 1,32,000 wells have been dug or renovated. Under the Programme for the Welfare of Backward Classes, 20,000 wells have been dug or renovated.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether we can take it that at least in those villages where there is absolutely no water supply at present and where the villagers are prepared to come forward with their own contribution, the hon. Minister is in a position to give an assurance that at least for lack of funds the water supply schemes of those villages will not be permitted to suffer and that they will be taken up?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The hon. Member may rest assured that, as the Deputy Minister stated, rural water supply has the highest priority and there are no schemes that have been received so far by this Ministry and considered feasible by the technical people that have been refused.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि चार राज्यों से सूचनायें प्राप्त हुई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन राज्यों में अलग अलग कितने गांव हैं, जहां पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If the hon. Member wants detailed information, he can come to us or he could seek that information, when we will get it for him.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता है कि साउथ एवेन्यू में, जहां ला-मेकर्स रहते हैं, सिर्फ पचास परसेंट—जरूरत का आधा पानी मिलता है ?

Shri Warior: May I know whether the necessary information has been received from other State Governments and there is delay only in the case of some State Governments in supplying the information?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Yes, Sir; we have sought for the information but the detailed survey and assessment has not been made by all the States so far.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether a limit has been placed on the expenditure on each individual scheme and a high percentage of contribution is demanded from the local people which is preventing its extension to different villages?

Dr. D. S. Raju: For the rural water supply scheme the Central Ministry is giving about 50 per cent as grant-in-aid and the rest of the 50 per cent is supposed to be collected from the villages and the States.

श्री ब० बि० मेहरोत्रा : बहुत से गांवों में जहां कुओं का पानी खारी होता जा रहा है, वहां परीक्षण करके कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि मीठा पानी मिल सके ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट्स ये स्कीम्स बनाती हैं रूरल वाटर सप्लाई की और जहां के कुओं का पानी खारी है, वहां

वहां के लिए कोई दूसरी योजना बना कर जब स्टेट्स भेजती हैं तो सेंटर से उसके लिये उपयुक्त सहायता जैसे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा, मिल सकती है।

श्री बड़े : रूरल वाटर सप्लाई को यदि गांवों में स्टेट्स में बढ़ाना है, तो क्या इस काम को पंचायतों को दे दिया गया है और पंचायतें जब पैसा डिपॉजिट करती हैं तो ही वहां कुएं खोदे जाते हैं ? यदि नहीं तो कुएं नहीं खोदे जाते।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो कुएं खोदने का काम है यह अधिकतर तो कम्युनिटी डिवेलप-मेंट मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत है या लोकल वर्क्स के नीचे होता है और उनकी कुएं खोदने के लिये पैसा देने की अलग अलग स्कीम्स हैं जो माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं।

श्री बड़े : पैसे डिपॉजिट करने का नियम है या नहीं है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने अर्थ किया है कि जो नियम हैं पैसा देने के या डिपॉजिट करने के, ये कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने और लोकल वर्क्स को जो देखते हैं, उन लोगों ने बनाये हुए हैं। हैलथ मिनिस्ट्री के तहत यह कुएं खोदने का काम नहीं आता है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Rajasthan Government has prepared a blueprint, particularly regarding its arid zone, and has completed the assessment of its rural water supply requirement. Any number of copies of the report are available with the hon. Minister. Requests have been made. What part of the funds have been made available to them so that they can complete this programme and meet their requirement during the Third Plan?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The hon. Member has been informed as to what help is available with the Government of India. The total provision with the Government of India for help for rural water supply is to the tune of Rs. 16 crores.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that it has been said that these wells be dug, do these wells include tubewells as well because in certain places the water is found so deep that you have to get it from the bowels of the earth? Does it include tubewells as well?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far the Health Ministry has come in where some kind of special engineering skill or pipe water supply has been necessary. Deep tubewells, I presume, will fall within that category.

Shri Tyagi: I understand that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have not yet submitted any list or data about their requirements of water supply for the rural areas. I want to know whether on account of this lapse on the part of the U.P. Government the people will suffer for want of water or whether their requirements will also be looked into.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: All State Government including the U.P. Government have sent certain specific schemes for which assistance has been sanctioned to them. What several States have not done is the total assessment of the problem.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri D. C. Sharma.**

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to ask a question about my State.

Mr. Speaker: I have called **Shri D. C. Sharma** for asking the next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: 1054.

An Hon. Member: Is it the number of his State?

Joint Pool of Power for Punjab, Delhi and U.P.

***1054. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a joint pool of power for

Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to meet any emergency in these areas;

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

(c) the steps taken in this direction?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

(c) A sub-committee consisting of the representatives of the Punjab and the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Boards, the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and the Central Water and Power Commission has been set up to study the possible inter-connections of the three systems, and the associated problems.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any meeting of this Sub-Committee has been held so far?

Shri Mehdi: No, not yet. A meeting will be held shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are the special problems which have been referred to this sub-committee? Have any terms of reference been given to this committee, or something general has been referred to them?

Shri Mehdi: The sub-committee is expected to make a detailed analysis and study of the Bhakra net work and its power capacity. Until the report prepared by them is fully examined, it would not be possible to give any detailed information.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली के वितरण के बारे में जो यह पूल बनाया जा रहा है उसमें सारे उत्तर प्रदेश को शामिल किया जा रहा है या केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों को लिया जा रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Is the whole of Uttar Pradesh intended to be included in

this pool or only the western parts of Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Mehdi: The whole of U.P. will be included in this.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: In view of the long discussions going on between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, will Madhya Pradesh also be taken in this pool?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो केवल पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये है, इसमें मध्य प्रदेश कहाँ से आ गया ?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir are purchasing power from the Punjab, will it also be included in this pool?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): The possibilities of benefits which would accrue are being examined. If it is possible, then it may be included; if it is not, it may not be included. Besides, I may tell the House that this sort of grids are being created for the whole of India.

Kothagudam Thermal Station

***1055. Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the statement made in the House on the 30th April, 1962 regarding shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) the nature of inquiries made by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development regarding Kothagudam Thermal Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that the officials and experts of the Bank have recently visited Kothagudam and stated that there is a possibility of installing there a 10 lakh K.W. power station; and

(c) if so, whether Government have examined the findings of the experts of the Bank?

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

made by the Bank related to the size of the units, their location, and the question of integration of Ramagundam unit with Kothagudam Thermal Plant and other technical details. The officials and experts of the Bank had recently visited the site for an on-the-spot study of the technical aspects of the project. The experts, however, have not specifically stated about the possibility of installing a 10 lakh K.W. power station at Kothagudam, even though it is recognised that this possibility exists.

(c) The findings of the experts of the Bank will be submitted to the Bank and are as yet not known to us.

Shri Heda: What are the requirements of power of the collieries and industries round about Kothagudam?

Shri Alagesan: That has been assessed as 45 mega-watt power, and it is proposed to instal two units of 50-60 mega-watts at Kothagudam.

Fire in Timber Depot at Dhilwan

***1056. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 657 on the 7th December, 1961 and state the findings of the investigation into the causes of fire which broke out in a Depot of timber at Dhilwan near Jullundur?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The Police investigation has concluded and according to their findings it was an accidental fire.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the approximate amount or the exact amount of the loss has been estimated?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is Rs. 1.37 crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the police report is at variance with the report which was made by the Railway authorities; and, if that is so, in view of the divergence bet-

ween the two reports, should the matter not be referred to a judicial enquiry?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is true that there is a slight difference of opinion between the two. The Railway high-powered Committee suspected some sort of sabotage in it, whereas the Police enquiry said that it is just an accidental thing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In the enquiry report that has been submitted by the Railway authorities, is there any indication that the inferior quality of timber that had been passed on and accepted at Pathankot may have been one of the reasons for the fire?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No such suggestion has been made.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know how many persons have been interrogated in this respect, and the results thereof?

Mr. Speaker: How would it benefit us to know the number of persons?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The enquiry was conducted by the Police. So I cannot say.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह टिम्बर इन्श्योर की गयी थी या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : कोई इन्श्योलरेंस नहीं किया गया था ।

Transfer of Open Line Staff of Calcutta to Bilaspur

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*1058. { **Shri Priya Gupta:**
 Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that open line staff at Calcutta has been transferred to Bilaspur for construction work;

(b) whether the consent of these employees was obtained before the

transfer or any option was given to them;

(c) whether Government have made any arrangement for their accommodation at Bilaspur and the payment of the construction allowance; and

(d) if not, what arrangements have been made by Government to accommodate these employees and the payment of the construction allowance?

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

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

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know whether this staff are employed in construction work and whether the construction allowance would be given to them? This has not been clarified by the hon. Minister. I wanted to know whether they have been sent to this work by force or after taking their option. That is a clear question, because the staff of the Northern Railway cannot be transferred to Eastern Railway or somewhere else.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Member is arguing.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, he has given an evasive reply.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to put a question, he might put it now.

Shri Priya Gupta: I shall put it again. May I know whether the staff who are now working at Bilaspur have been transferred from other places where they were originally working, and whether any option had been obtained from them before such transfer? That is number one. Then..

Mr. Speaker: One by one.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The position is this. Some have a lien at the headquarters. Others have no lien there and have to work in district centres. We have transferred only those who have no lien in the headquarters. Some of them are working in the headquarters pending the construction work. After the expiry of

the work they are bound to leave Calcutta in any case. We have transferred only in such cases. Of the total number of 48, 36 do not have a lien at the Garden Reach headquarters. Five of the staff had volunteered to go to Bilaspur, and seven have been re-employed. This question does not arise at all.

Shri Priya Gupta: Have the staff been sent as per seniority or on the basis of pick-and-choose when the cadre comes in?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That will be duly considered.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

दिल्ली में पानी की दरें बढ़ाना

S.N.Q. ११. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताएंगे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने १ जून, १९६२ से पानी की दरों में बढ़ातरी करे का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान दरों में कहाँ तक बढ़ातरी की जा रही है; और

(ग) इस बढ़ातरी का क्या कारण है ?

Some Hon. Members: In English.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken by New Delhi Municipal Committee to enhance the water rates with effect from 1st June, 1962;

(b) if so, the extent of increase being effected in the present rates; and

(c) the reasons for the increase?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to enhance the rate of water supplied for domestic purposes from 50 nP. per thousand gallons to 75 nP per thousand gallons with effect from 1st June, 1962.

(c) The reasons for the increase are that the Bulk rate of water supplied by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been increasing every year and the cost of distribution and line losses have also gone up with the result that the Committee is sustaining heavy losses for the past several years.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मन्त्रिणी जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि नई दिल्ली में अभी भी पानी की इस कदर कमी है जैसा कि मेरे एक मित्र ने अभी बतलाया था कि साउथ एवेन्यू में नल टूटने रहने हैं और ऊपर की मंजिल में पानी नहीं पहुँचता ? ऐसी दशा में क्या यह न्यायपूर्ण होगा कि जब तक उसमें सुधार न हो तब तक इसका रेट बढ़ा दिया जाय ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : श्रीमन्, पानी की मिकदार बढ़ाने का सवाल एक अलहिदा सवाल है और वह सवाल तो लिया नहीं जा रहा है। कई बार यहाँ पर इस का जवाब दिया जा चुका है। अब सवाल यह है कि यह जो पानी की दर ८ आन या ५० नये पैसे पर तय हुई थी यह सन् १९४०-४१ में तय हुई थी। उस वक्त बल्कि सप्लाई का दाम १.९३ आना पर थाउजैंड गैलन था। आज ४४.८३ नया पैसा पर थाउजैंड गैलन उस की दर है, करीब करीब ८ आना आज उसकी बल्कि सप्लाई की दर है। इस चीज को देखते हुए और उसके साथ ही साथ यह देखते हुए कि इन्फ्लेशन की कोस्ट भी बहुत बढ़ गयी है म्युनिसिपैलिटी को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। जो दर म्युनिसिपैलिटी ने बढ़ायी है उससे कोई १०, १२ लाख रुपये की ज्यादा आमदनी होगी लेकिन घाटा सब का सब पूरा इससे भी नहीं होगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, जैसा कि माननीय मन्त्रिणी जी ने स्वयं अपने उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि दर में इस बढ़ातरी के बाद भी घाटा पूरा नहीं होगा, तब जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार से उन्हें अनुदान लेना ही है तो क्यों

नहीं इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की कृपा की जाय ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, लाखों लाख का घाटा पूरा करने की एक बात होती है और थोड़ा सा घाटा पूरा करने की दूसरी बात होती है। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि एक अमुक धनराशि है जिससे कि इस हिन्दुस्तान की सभी जगह की जो वाटर सप्लाई स्कीम्स आयेंगी उनको अनुदान देना है। अब अगर यहां दिल्ली में ज्यादा दे दिया जायगा तो दूसरी जगह के लिये कम रह जायगा।

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it a fact that with the increase in water rates in Delhi, the pressure in the water pumps is decreasing?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथूर : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह दरें इतनी कम क्यों बढ़ायी गयी हैं और ज्यादा क्यों नहीं बढ़ायी जा रही हैं जबकि कम्पैरेटिवली दूसरे शहरों में दिल्ली से पानी की बहुत ज्यादा दरें हैं ? कम रेट रख कर नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपैलिटी नुकसान क्यों सफर कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो आप आगु-मेंट देने लग गये।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथूर : आखिर कोई रीजन्स तो होंगे। जब पानी की दर बढ़ाने के रीजन्स हैं तो यह दर कम क्यों बढ़ायी गयी है ? यह तो हम लोगों ने इनक्वायर किया, सपोर्ट किया। सब जगहों के मुकाबले में यहां दिल्ली जो कि कंपोटल है वाटर रेट कम है और इसको लेकर कम्प्लेंट्स की जा रही हैं कि यहां पानी की दर बहुत कम है। अब ऐसी तो कोई बात उठती नहीं है कि वाटर रेट कम होना चाहिए तो फिर यह रेट कम क्यों बढ़ाया गया है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ न हो इसलिये रेट थोड़ा कम बढ़ाया गया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पानी की दरों के बढ़ जाने से नई दिल्ली के रहने वाले लोगों को अपने पानी के खर्च को कम करना पड़ेगा और वह प्यासे भी मरें तो क्या मन्त्रिणी महोदया इस पर विचार करेंगी कि पानी का रेट न बढ़ाया जाय ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister has admitted that complaints come from different quarters that the services rendered in respect of water supply are not adequate. Should it not be that first the services are rendered properly and then the rates raised?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, पानी के लिए जो सर्विवेसज लगती हैं वह ट्रेड टेक्निकल स्टाफ है। वाटर वर्क्स के स्टाफ वाले एजुकेटेड न हों यह नहीं हो सकता। वह तो हाईली टेक्निकली ट्रेड लोग हैं जो कि पानी तैयार करते हैं लेकिन जो पानी इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोग हैं वह एजुकेटेड नहीं हैं और अनएजुकेटेड भी हैं और बहुत सा पानी वेस्ट भी होता है। नल चलते रहते हैं और शायद पाननीय सदस्यों के घरों में भी नल इस तौर पर चलते हैं तो कोई आश्चर्य न होगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transport of Goods by Roads

*1041. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government for starting transport of goods on the National Highways and on inter-State roads so that difficulties due to shortage of rail transport might be lessened; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). There is a mention in the Third Five Year Plan report, that in view of the great pressure on railway

transport and the need for coordinated development of the various forms of transport in the course of the Third Plan, it may be necessary for the public sector to extend its activities in the field of transport of goods by road. The various aspects of this suggestion, mit as the form of organisation and the scope of the programme etc., have, however, yet to be examined.

Water Supply to Endemic Cholera area in Calcutta

*1044. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 297 on the 30th April 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government are going to help financially the implementation of the W.H.O. Team's recommendations for greater water supply to endemic cholera areas in the greater Calcutta including 24 Parganas Municipalities;

(b) if so, the projects for which money has been sanctioned; and

(c) whether any work has begun?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The financial implications of the implementation of the W.H.O. Team's recommendations have not yet been worked out. The draft Plan of Operation for the purpose of engineering studies of the water supply resources of Greater Calcutta to be undertaken by the W.H.O. acting as the Executing Agency for the United Nations Special Fund is still under consideration. The questions relating to the estimates of cost and methods of financing the projects will be taken up after the engineering studies have been completed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

पशू

१०४६. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, १९६२ के अन्त तक

पिछले १० वर्षों में चाय, बैल, भैंस, बकरी, घोड़े तथा सूअरों आदि जानवरों की संख्या प्रत्येक राज्य में बढ़ी है ;

(ख) क्या इनकी बढ़ती हुई संख्या एक समस्या बन गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस समस्या को किस प्रकार इस हल करना चाहती है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) एक विवरण, जो कि अखिल भारतीय पशु-गणना १९५१ और १९६१ पर आधारित है, सभा की पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १७]

(ख) और (ग) सभा की पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १८]

Automatic Trunk System

*1051. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Madras with Bangalore, Hyderabad, Trivandrum and Coimbatore with automatic trunk system;

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, ultimately. As a first step, operator dialling will be introduced.

(b) Operator dialling has already been introduced between Madras and Bangalore and Madras and Coimbatore. Schemes for introducing operator dialling between Madras and Hyderabad are in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee

*1057. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a farmer's Advisory Panel to be associated with the Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee; and

(b) if so, when the Advisory Committee is likely to be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No final decision has yet been arrived at in this matter.

Beyport Port

- *1058. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
 } **Shri Koya:**
 } **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 } **Shri Umanath:**

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

(a) whether the National Council for Applied Economic Research has given the finding that there is no justification for the development of an all weather deep seaport at Beyport near Calicut in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to abandon the proposal for developing an all-weather sea-port at Beyport?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Trivandrum Airport

- *1060. { **Shri Warior:**
 } **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
 } **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
 } **Shri Ravindra Varma:**

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

(a) whether any proposal had been received by Central Government from Government of Kerala for the development of airport at Trivandrum as an international airport linking it with Colombo;

(b) whether any investigation was made in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The question of having a direct air service between Trivandrum and Colombo was examined and as the traffic potential was not considered adequate the matter has been postponed.

Rural University Colleges in Nainital District

*1061. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colleges to be established under the auspices of the Rural University in the State farm in the Tarai of U.P., District Nainital have been started; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The complete plan of U.P. Agricultural University provides for the establishment of the following constituent colleges:—

- (i) College of Agriculture.
- (ii) College of Veterinary Medicine.
- (iii) College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology.
- (iv) College of Home Science.
- (v) College of Post-Graduate Studies.

These colleges were to be established according to a phased programme. On account of limitation of funds during the Second Plan only the colleges referred to at Sl. Nos. (i), (ii) and (iii) have so far been sanctioned.

Out of these 3 colleges, the Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine started functioning with effect from July 1960 and the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology is scheduled to be started from July, 1962. The University has yet to submit plans for starting the other two colleges, but it is likely that these two may also be established during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Railway Zonal System

***1062. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which Railways were grouped into different Zonal systems and whether the same basis subsists;

(b) what was the work load when Railways were re-organised and what is the work load today of each zone; and

(c) how this increase has effected their working and efficiency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19].

Departmental Catering on Railways

***1063.** { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that departmental catering is still running at a loss;

(b) if so, the total annual loss during the last three years;

(c) the reasons of this loss;

(d) whether complaints of bad food and bad services have become usual feature; and

(e) whether any action has been taken on the complaints?

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

STATEMENT

Year.	Loss (in thousands of Rs.)
1958-59	Rs. 10.92
1959-60	Rs. 3.78
1960-61	Rs. 4.43
1961-62	Rs. 6.54 (Estimated).

The main reasons for losses in departmental catering are:—

(i) expenditure incurred on payment of salary and allowances to the staff with service conditions applicable to Central Government servants.

(ii) the sale of better quality of edibles; and

(iii) maintenance of better service.

(d) and (e). Some complaints in regard to quality of food and service have been received and appropriate action to remedy the defects pointed out in each case has been taken.

Accidents at Level Crossings on Railways

***1064.** { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many accidents took place on level crossing of railways since January, 1961 to-date; and

(b) the steps taken to minimise such accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) During the period from January, 1961 upto the end of April, 1962, 240 accidents took place at level crossings.

(b) (i) In cases where the Railway staff are found to blame, suitable action is taken against them;

(ii) On either side of the unmanned level crossings, whistle boards are displayed and drivers are required to whistle in order to warn the vehicular traffic of the approaching trains. Notice Boards warning the Road Traffic of the approaching unmanned level crossing are displayed by the Road authority.

(iii) Officers and other supervisory staff inspect manned level crossing gates frequently to ensure that the gates are properly equipped and the gatemen understand their duties.

Fire in Indian Cargo Liner

- *1065. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether an Indian Cargo liner caught fire at Suez on the 6th May, 1962;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened; and

(c) the loss of life and property caused thereby?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Fire broke out in No. 4 Hatch of the Indian Cargo liner "Indian Shipper" on the 6th May, 1962, while nearing Suez.

(b) and (c). No information is at present available regarding the cause of the fire as also the extent of damage to cargo or the ship. There was no loss of life. The ship has been declared seaworthy and has proceeded on her further voyage westward.

New First Class Coaches

- *1066. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
 { Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the new first-class coaches manufactured by Integral Coach Factory are most inconvenient and passengers have lodged complaints about the same; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-design the said coaches?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Some complaints of inconvenience in the new First Class coaches built by the Integral Coach Factory have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No Sir; however, those complaints received are being investigated and action will be taken as necessary and feasible.

Calcutta Postal Zones

*1067. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether North Dum Dum Municipality is included within the Calcutta postal area as one compact local area for purposes of transmission and delivery of letters and postcards;

(b) whether Nimta Sub-Post Office within North Dum Dum Municipality has received no Calcutta Zonal number as yet;

(c) whether Birati area in the same municipality is served by postal zone number of Calcutta area;

(d) if so, reasons for this discrimination; and

(e) when Nimta will also be given a Calcutta Zonal number?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan

Ram): (a). No, only ward Nos. 5 and 6 are included in the local delivery area of Calcutta.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Birati area was under the delivery jurisdiction of Dumdum post office and as soon as Dumdum post office was included in the local delivery area of Calcutta, this area automatically came within the Calcutta local delivery area under the rules framed in this regard.

(e) It is under examination why the entire North Dumdum municipality should not be included in the Calcutta local delivery area.

Free Mid Day Meals for New Delhi School Children

***1068. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether some arrangements have been made to provide free mid-day meals for 30,000 school children should be addressed to the Minister Schools; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). This question should be addressed to the Minister of Education.

Purchase of Diesel Locomotives from U.S.A.

***1069.** { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to purchase 40 diesel-electric locomotives from United States during this year;

(b) if so, details of the same along with terms;

(c) whether it is a fact that these locomotives will serve as models to be manufactured in India at Banaras workshop; and

(d) if so, details of this programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes; an order has been placed in November, 1961 on M/s. Overseas Diesel Corporation, New York, for 40 Broad gauge diesel electric locomotives for delivery in 1962 at a price of \$248.627 or Rs. 11.84 lakhs per locomotive F.A.S. (free alongside the vessel) to be financed from a DLF Loan.

(c) and (d). The firm on whom the order has been placed are those with whom a technical collaboration agreement has been signed for the manufacture of diesel locomotives in the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi. The 40 locomotives ordered are of a type that will be manufactured in the initial stages at Varanasi. In 1963-64, 10 to 15 broad gauge locomotives will be imported in knocked down condition and assembled at Varanasi. In 1964-65, 35 broad locomotives and in 1965-66, 70 broad gauge locomotives will be manufactured at Varanasi with maximum possible indigenous contents, importing components only to the extent necessary.

National Highway in Bikaner and Churu Districts

1939. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the National Highway in the Bikaner and Churu Districts of Rajasthan has been started;

(b) if so, when the work is scheduled to be completed; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when it is likely to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a). No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A programme of work to be undertaken during the current Plan is under discussion with the Government of Rajasthan. A decision will be taken soon and work on the approved projects will be started during the current year.

Wool and Sheep Research Institute

1940. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wool and Sheep Research Institute has been located in Rajasthan;

(b) whether all the proposed sites were visited by the Committee before a decision was taken on the subject; and

(c) whether Bikaner, the home of sheep, was also visited by the team?

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

(b) Yes. All the sites offered by the Rajasthan Government were visited by the Committee.

(c) The Rajasthan Government did not offer any site in Bikaner. However, the Liaison Officer (Sheep and Wool) in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and a Consultant of the United Nations Special Fund visited the Bikaner area.

New Shuttle Services by I.A.C.

**1941 { Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri V. K. Ramaswamy:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Lines Corporation is proposing to run new shuttle services; and

(b) if so, the number of new lines proposed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Corporation have reported that the possibility of expanding their services is under constant study. In so far as their regional networks are concerned, this question is now being examined by them in anticipation of the delivery of the second batch of five Friendship aircraft, which are due to be delivered between November, 1962 and March, 1963.

Improving Means of Communications in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan

1942. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time ago Madhya Pradesh Government had asked Central Government for additional money to improve means of communications in the bordering areas of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Proposals have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh from time to time for Central aid for the improvement of road communications in the bordering areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh only.

(b) An offer of grant-in-aid of Rs. 37 lakhs has been made to meet one-third of the cost of constructing permanent road bridges over the Chambal and the Yamuna on the Bind-Etawah road in the area.

Agricultural University in Kerala

1943. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted any proposal for establishing Agricultural University in the State;

(b) if so, the location of the University suggested by State Government; and

(c) whether the proposal has been approved?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Alignment of National Highway near Quilon

1944. Shri M. K. Kumaran. Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether alignment of the National Highway where it passes through the Quilon town-area has been decided upon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Heart Disease

**1945. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heart attacks are more frequent these days;

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted by Government to educate the people for preventing the same;

(c) whether there are any clinics provided for the general check up;

(d) if so, the number of such clinics opened in the country; and

(e) the number of persons who have availed of this facility?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Reliable data are not available. However, the incidence of heart diseases appears to be on the increase.

(b). The cause of increase in the incidence of coronar heart disease all over the world is being extensively investigated. There are several reasons believed to be the cause of such increase, namely (i) increased complexity and stresses and strains of modern ways of life, (ii) the nature of dietetic habits with special reference to fats in food, and (iii) the hereditary factors. Patients are generally advised in regard to their mode of life and dietetic habits but in the absence of exact knowledge, no specific preventive measures on a large scale are possible.

(c) to (e). Facilities for general check up and treatment of patients of heart diseases are available in most of the Districts Hospitals and in other bigger hospitals in the country and these are availed of by such persons as wish to use them. Health check up facilities are specially provided under the C.H.S. Scheme and 3664 persons have availed of this facility during the last twelve months.

Telephone Connections

1946. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of applications pending for grant of telephone connections in main cities, towns and villages in Salem District, Madras State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [See appendix III, annexure No. 20].

उत्तर प्रदेश में बीज फार्म

१९४७. श्री सरज पाण्डे : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में १९५८ से अब तक जिलेवार कुल कितने बीज फार्म खोले जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे कुल कितने फार्म खोले जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस तरह के फार्म प्रत्येक खण्ड में खोले जायेंगे और उनसे उस खण्ड के निवासी किसानों को अच्छा बीज दिया जायगा; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस तरह के फार्मों के लिये गरीबों की जमीनें छीनी जा रही हैं ?

साहू मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० धामस) : (क) से (घ) पूछी हुई जानकारी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बलिया-सिकन्दरपुर सड़क पर पुल

१९४८. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बलिया रेलवे स्टेशन (इलाहाबाद कटिहार लाइन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के निकट बलिया से सिकन्दरपुर जाने वाली सड़क कासिंग के रेलवे फाटक पर एक पुल बनाने की योजना विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बलिया के नागरिकों की तरफ से कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्य-वाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत योजनायें

१९४९. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के गंतक अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई तथा विद्युत की मुख्य-मुख्य योजनायें क्या थीं ।

(ख) इस अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि दी थी ;

(ग) क्या वे सब योजनायें पूरी हो गई ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अधूरी योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई तथा विद्युत की मुख्य-मुख्य योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(च) उन के लिये कुल कितनी धन-राशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(छ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र को किन योजनाओं का प्रयास प्रारूप भेजा है ; और

(ज) उनमें से कितनी योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेसन) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगा ।

National Institute of Community Development, Mussoorie

1951. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who took part in the Seminar which was held by the National Institute of Community Development at Mussoorie in April, 1962;

(b) the number of those persons who belong to Orissa; and

(c) what will be the Central assistance to Orissa Government in respect of Community Development and Panchayati Raj Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development Pan-

chayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

- (a) 32.
 (b) None.
 (c) For C.D. Programme in 3rd Five Year Plan period :

	Lakhs
Grant	793.04
Loan	525.38
TOTAL :	1318.42

The Government of Orissa will also be given Central assistance for the following training Schemes connected with Panchayati Raj.

(1) *Panchayati Raj Training Centres*

- (i) non-recurring expenditure Rs. 47,000/- per centre.
 (ii) recurring expenditure Rs. 2.25 per head per day for Institutional Training and Rs. 1.40 per head per day for peripatetic training.

(The State Government has been allotted 8 Panchayati Raj Training Centres during the 3rd Plan. Scheme has however not yet been taken up by the State Government).

(2) *Training of Panchayati Secretaries;*

The scheme was taken up from April, 1960, in 6 centres. Central Assistance will be available on a tapering scale as indicated below:

1961-62	50%	} of total recurring expenditure not exceeding Rs. 275/ per head for 3 months training
1962-63	33%	
1963-64	25%	
1964-65 & subsequent Nil years		

(3) *Sammelans for non-officials*

Rs. 6,000 as central contribution for the State level Sammelan for non-officials in Panchayati Raj held in March, 1962, at Bhubaneswar.

Mails between North and South Bihar

1952. Shri Shree Naryan Das:

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

(a) whether any and, if so, what changes in the transmission of mails between North and South Bihar regions have been effected after the opening of the rail-cum-road bridge on Ganga at Mokamah; and

(b) whether the opening of this bridge has led to any speedier transmission of mails between these two parts?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There has been a thorough change in the mail arrangements between North and South Bihar regions after opening of the Ganga bridge at Mokameh. The beat of P-2/P-38 sections working between Howrah and Kiul was extended to Samastipur providing a direct link between South and North Bihar regions. new section U-29 was opened between Samastipur and Mokameh to connect 6 Up/6 Dn. Amritsar Mail trains at Mokameh. Another section U-36 was opened between Samastipur and Darbhanga in connection with U-29 section. Besides, the timings of several sections, viz. U-2 Samastipur-Jaynagar), U-4 (Samastipur-Narkatiyaganj), U-8 (Muzaffarpur-Narkatiyaganj), U-9 (Samastipur-Narkatiyaganj), U-10 (Samastipur-Sonepur), U12 (Sonepur-Barauni), U-14 (Barauni-Katihar), N-35 (Samastipur-Muzaffarpur) and U-45 (Katihar-Gorakhpur) were changed so as to maintain connection with the broad gauge trains of South Bihar. In addition to these, a new section U-6 was opened between Mansi and Banmankhi and two mail offices were opened at Mansi and Narkatiyaganj for expediting the mails.

Yes, the changes detailed above have accelerated the transmission of mails between North and South Bihar regions.

Foodgrains

1953. Shri Shree Naryan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to stock, supply and demand of foodgrains in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that stocks have run short in Bihar, and food-grain shops are going without them in some parts of the State; and

(c) if so, whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No reliable information is available about the stock of foodgrains held by the traders and cultivators, but the Government are holding large stocks of foodgrains and are in a position to meet any contingency that may arise. Considering the crop prospects, latest price trends, stock position and heavy import programme, it can reasonably be stated that the food-grains supply position in the country is quite satisfactory at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कृषि आयोग

१९५४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक कृषि आयोग को नियुक्ति के बारे में कुछ समय से विचार किया जाता रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इस प्रश्न का कब तक निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक कृषि आयोग की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है। समस्त राज्य सरकारों के विचार प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा। दो राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक अपने उत्तर नहीं भेजे हैं।

भाखड़ा बांध

१९५५. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री ई० मधुसूदन राव :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा बांध के निर्माण-कार्य में अब तक और कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह बांध कब तक पूरा बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ;

(ग) बांध के दोनों ओर जो बिजली घर चालू होने थे क्या उनका निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(घ) कुल मिलाकर इस बांध के निर्माण में अब तक कितना धन व्यय हो चुका है और कितने व्यक्ति मृत्यु का श्रास हुए ; और

(ङ) भाखड़ा बांध के पूरा हो जाने पर वहां काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों को अन्यत्र काम में लगाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेसन) : (क) अप्रैल, १९६२ के अंत तक कन्क्रीट का ६६.४४ प्रतिशत काम हुआ था। १,६६६.५ फुट की ऊंचाई तक बांध बना, जो कि निचली-से-निचली नींव से ७३६.५ फुट की ऊंचाई है, जब कि बांध की कुल ऊंचाई ७४० फुट है।

(ख) अक्टूबर १९६२ के अंत तक।

(ग) बांध के दाएं बाजू का बिजला घर बन चुका है। बाएं बाजू का बिजलीघर अभी बनना शुरू हुआ है।

(घ) फरवरी १९६२ के अंत तक बांध पर ६०.४८ करोड़ रुपए खर्च उठा। बांध को बनाने में, २४२ व्यक्तियों का जानें गई।

(ङ) अतिरिक्त मजदूरों को, जहां तक संभव है, पंजाब सरकार व्यास परियोजना और दूसरे विभागों में दूसरे-दूसरे काम देती है।

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में नई रेल लाइनें

१९५६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में कुछ नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जायेंगी ;

(ख) क्या वहां चालू रेलवे लाइनों में किन्हीं को कुछ और बढ़ाने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या कुछ मीटरगेज और नरोगेज रेलवे लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की सूचना राज्यों के अनुसार नहीं, रेलों के अनुसार संकलित की जाती है। फिर भी, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर रेलवे में निर्माण के लिए जो लाइनें शामिल हैं, उनमें से नीचे दी गयी दो लाइनें समूची या आंशिक रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ती हैं :—

१. गाज़ियाबाद-तुगलकाबाद लाइन, जिसमें यमुना पर दूसरा पुल भी शामिल है।

२. सिंगरौली ओबरा।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं।

Kumbh Mela at Hardwar

1958. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of pilgrims who availed of the services of Railways during the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The number of tickets issued to and from Hardwar, by rail, during the Kumbh Mela there, were 2,44,000 and 3,60,000 respectively.

Delhi-Moscow Jet Flight Record

1959. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether Air India Jet airliner Dhaulagiri has established a new record flight from Delhi to Moscow in six hours and 30 minutes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): Yes, Sir. To our knowledge Air India International's Boeing Jet airliner VT-DNZ, 'Dhaultagiri' established a record for a commercial jet aircraft in flying Delhi-Moscow non-stop in 6 hours and 30 minutes on the 6th April, 1962 covering a distance of 2,841 nautical miles i.e. 3930 Kms.

उत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी (बीकानेर डिवीजन)

१९६०. श्री प० ला० बाबूराज : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे विभाग के बीकानेर डिवीजन के कर्मचारियों को ३० दिसम्बर, १९६१ तक सर्दी के बचाव के लिये गर्म कपड़े नहीं दिये गये थे ;

(ख) उक्त डिवीजन में कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनके पास अभी तक रेलवे क्वार्टर नहीं है ;

(ग) ऐसे लोगों को जिन्हें अभी तक क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं और जो प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों के मकानों में रहते हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक

को कितना मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) कितने ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनको मकान नहीं होने के बावजूद मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उयमंत्रो (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं । जर्सी, टोपी आदि सिलेसिलाये कुछ थोड़े से कपड़ों को छोड़कर जाड़े को वर्दियां ३१-१२-१९६१ से पहने दे दी गयी थीं ।

(ख) ५,८१३,१,

(ग) बीकानेर डिवीजन में केवल बीकानेर शहर में मकान-किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है । वहां नियुक्त कर्मचारियों में से जिन्हें क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं ; उन्हें निम्नलिखित दरों पर मकान-किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है : -

रेल कर्मचारियों का वेतन	मकान-किराया भत्ता
रुपये	रुपये
७५ से कम	५.००
७५ और इससे अधिक लेकिन १५० से कम	७.५०
१५० और इससे अधिक वेतन	१५६ रुपये ५० नये पैसे से जितना कम हो ।

(घ) २,७६० ।

Export of Rice

1961. Shri A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have given licence only to a selection of Traders for exporting 2,000 tons of sela rice to other States:

(b) if so, whether this discrimination has created agitation among the traders of that State; and

(c) what action Government is taking to remove this discrimination?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir, no such licence has yet been given, the Government of Punjab were permitted to export 2,000 tons of sela rice from such areas of the State as produce inferior quality of paddy which can be economically converted only into sela rice.

(b) and (c). Some representations against the proposal were received from the millers of other areas and these are being examined by the State Government.

Medical Officers in Tripura

1962. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical officers who resigned in the hospitals and dispensaries of Tripura during 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the reasons for their resignations; and

(c) steps taken to remove the grievances of the medical officers?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 1958-59—4

1959-60—3

1960-61—10

1961-62—9.

Total: 26

(b) (i) 13 for domestic reasons;

(ii) 6 because of ill health; and

(iii) 7 for improving their prospects.

(c) The question does not arise in view of answer to part (b).

Ryots of Tripura

1963. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner of Tripura made any verbal declaration to any deputation recently that

the ryots of Tripura shall have full rights over the forest products of their jote land;

(b) if so, whether such declarations have any legal validity; and

(c) if not, what was the purpose of making such a verbal declaration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) In February, 1962 when the Chief Commissioner was on tour to Udaipur some people met him with their complaints regarding the right to cut trees in Jote land. It was explained to them by the Chief Commissioner that they would have full right as soon as survey and settlement operation was over; and that in the meanwhile, it will be examined whether some arrangements could be made by which they could cut trees with the prior permission of Revenue/Forest authorities.

(b) No.

(c) To assure the representationists that the Administration was doing what it could.

Pan Merchants of Golanthara

1964. Shri A. T. Sarma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a standing order that two wooden floor wagons be supplied to the pan merchants of Golanthara in S.E.R. for export of pan to Gondia and Raipur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such wagons are not supplied but instead two iron floor wagons are being supplied which are not useful for exporting pan but on the other hand are harmful; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to supply of such wagons the pan merchants are not in a position to export pan and suffer financially?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

718 (Ai) LSD—3.

New Station Building at Allahabad

1965. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the new Station Building of Allahabad has cracked;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the crack;

(c) whether it came to the notice of the authorities after the completion of construction; and

(d) what steps Government have taken after its detection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir. No crack has developed in the new Station building of Allahabad.

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

Electricity Charges in U.P.

1966. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the electricity charges in U.P. are higher than in other States;

(b) whether the industrial units are suffering because of this; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to have uniform rates in all the States?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of uniform rates in all the States is not practicable under the existing circumstances.

Potato Research Sub-Station in J. & K.

1967. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Gopal Datt:
Bakhshi Abdul Rashid:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised their scheme regarding the estab-

blishment of a Potato Research Sub-station of the Central Potato Research Institute, Simla in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transport in Delhi

1968. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to survey the transport needs of Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise such routes of Delhi which are being run by private transport companies?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Traffic surveys are conducted by the Delhi Transport Undertaking from time to time with a view to assess the traffic requirements of the travelling public.

(b) Yes, gradually according to a phased programme.

Delhi Water Supply

1969. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a channel to connect the tail end of the Narwana branch of Bhakra canal with the Western Jamuna Canal to augment the supply of water to Delhi on permanent basis; and

(b) if so, what would be the cost of this scheme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Government of Punjab propose to execute this work not only to augment the supply of water to Delhi but also to irrigate areas in the Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) The original total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 256 lakhs, out of which the share of the Government of Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi are Rs. 161 lakhs, Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs, respectively. The revised estimated cost has not yet been determined by the Government of Punjab.

दिल्ली में पानी का रुकाव

१९७०. श्री वाल्मीकी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली राज्य में ऐसी कितनी जमीन है जहाँ पानी खड़ा रहता है ;

(ख) उसको बहाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह जमीन खेती के योग्य है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसको खेती योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भल्लगेसन) : (क) लगभग ५४,००० एकड़ ।

(ख) देहली प्रदेश में पानी की इकट्ठी और पानी-निकासी समस्या को निपटाने के लिए तीन पानी-निकासी स्कीमों का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है जिसका नाम यह है :

(१) नजफगढ़ पानी-निकासी स्कीम,

(२) कंझावाला ब्लॉक पानी-निकासी स्कीम; और

(३) अलीपुर ब्लॉक पानी-निकास स्कीम ।

(ग) पानी के इकट्ठे से ५४,००० एकड़ जमीन को नुक्सान पहुंचता है । इसमें से खेती-लायक जमीन ३८,००० एकड़ है ।

(घ) सवाल ही नहीं पैदा होता ।

दिल्ली में विकास मेले

१९७१. श्री बाल्मीकी क्या सामूदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज्य और सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में दिल्ली संघ-राज्य-क्षेत्र में कितने विकास मेले लगाये गये और कहाँ-कहाँ ;

(ख) इनका जन-जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ;

(ग) सरकार को इन मेलों पर कितना व्यय करना पड़ा ; और

(घ) इसमें किन-किन गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं का सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ ?

सामूदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज्य और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंसू मूर्ति) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में नीचे दिए गए नौ विकास मेले लगाए गए :—

१. नजफगढ़ (नजफगढ़ ब्लॉक)	२
२. महरोली (महरोली ब्लॉक)	१
३. गांव टिघी (महरोली ब्लॉक)	१
४. नांगलोई (नांगलोई ब्लॉक)	१
५. गांव खुरेजी खास (शहादरा ब्लॉक)	१
६. गांव शेरपुर (शहादरा ब्लॉक)	१
७. झलीपुर (झलीपुर ब्लॉक)	२
योग	९

(ख) विकास मेलों से कृषि के सुघरे तरोकों से सम्बन्धित जानकारी का प्रसार करने तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में सहायता मिली है। इसके अतिरिक्त इनसे लोगों में स्वस्थ प्रतियोगिता की भावना भर गई है जो कि उन्हें विकास कार्यक्रम में सक्रिय तथा रजामन्दी से भाग लेने के लिए प्रेरित करती है।

(ग) सरकारी निधि में से सभी नौ

विकास मेलों पर कुल ८३०० रुपए खर्च किए गए।

(घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [बैलिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २१]

Sugar Production

1972. Shri P. R. Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the difference in quantity and quality of production of sugarcane in Maharashtra as compared to that in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government advised State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to take to the method used in Maharashtra for accelerating production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The difference in quantity and quality of production of sugarcane in Maharashtra as compared to that in Bihar and U.P. is mostly due to the different conditions obtaining in these States. Sugarcane cultivation in Maharashtra has been very successful because of—

(i) tropical climate under which sugarcane crop grows much better;

(ii) well-organised large scale plantation;

(iii) about 1/3rd area being under Adsali planting which gives better acreage and better sugar recovery;

(iv) practically all the area under sugarcane being irrigated; and

(v) improved agricultural practices.

On the other hand, sugarcane crop in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has mostly to depend on uncertain Monsoons as the irrigated areas are small. Holdings being small, the cultivation, to a very great extent, is done by a culti-

vator of small means who is not in a position to provide full irrigation or the proper dose of manure and fertilizer.

(b) The Governments of U.P. and Bihar are already aware of the factors which contribute to improved production of sugarcane and are operating sugarcane development schemes in factory areas under which efforts are made to provide necessary where-withals to cultivators to improve sugarcane cultivation. Bihar has also taken up Adsali plantation but the area under Adsali is still insignificant. The question of adopting in north some of the cultural practices of the south is also actively engaging the attention of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

Wagons for Transporting Coal

1973. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of complaint of coal industry that the tempo of coal production was arrested by the shortage of transport;

(b) how many wagons are used daily by the Railways for the movement of coal required for their own consumption at Asansol, Ondal, Gomoh, Bhojudi, Pathari and Dhanbad; and

(c) whether Government feel it expedient to use motor transport for the purpose and release wagons for transporting low grade coal from Raniganj-Jharua area for brick-kilns and others?

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

(a) Movement of Coal takes place by rail, road and by rail-cum-sea. Rail movement capacity for the transport of coal has been provided on the basis of planned movement targets from each area according to pre-determined patterns. Actual availability of rail transport for Coal movement has been in accordance with the planned provision.

(b) 82 wagons are loaded daily for these sheds.

(c) It is not considered practicable to move coal to Loco Sheds by motor transport as there are no approach roads provided in most of the Loco yards and coal cannot therefore, be taken direct to the Coal stacking site.

Railway Line from Kalkalighat to Dharmanagar

1974. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction works of rail-lines from Kalkalighat to Dharmanagar (Tripura) have been held up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove the difficulties, if any?

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

(a) Yes, only in Dharmanagar proper and in Tilbhum Reserved Forest area in Assam.

(b) & (c). As land at Dharmanagar within Tripura State could not be obtained by amicable settlement, action under Section 17 (4) of the Land Acquisition Act, after issue of the notification under Section 9, is being taken. Notification under Sections 4 and 6 have been issued for all the areas in Tripura State and those under Section 9 are under issue. As regards Assam, although no notification has been issued so far under section 4, land in areas falling in the Assam State has been taken over by amicable settlement except the Tilbhum Reserved Forest area, where work is held up on account of non receipt of approval from the Conservator of Forests, Assam, with whom the matter has already been taken up.

Dispensaries without Qualified Doctors

1975. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many dispensaries in India are at present without a qualified doctor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information is being collected and will, on receipt, be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

गन्ना

१९७६. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों को यह निदेश दिया है कि चीनी मिलों को नेपाल के गन्ना उत्पादकों का गन्ना पेरना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मिलों के क्या नाम हैं और उनमें नेपाली कृषकों का कितना गन्ना पेटा गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसके फलस्वरूप बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादकों का गन्ना पेरने में देर हो गयी ;

(घ) सरकार नेपाली गन्ने से उत्पन्न चीनी दस प्रतिशत कटौती को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न मिलों द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी से उस का समायोजन किस प्रकार करेगी ; और

(ङ) सरकार की इस कार्यवाही से नेपाली गन्ना उत्पादकों पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उन्मंश्री (श्री प्र० म० बामस) : (क) जो हां, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों को मंत्रणा दी गई थी कि नेपाल स्थित चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को, गत वर्षों के समान, उस देश में उत्पन्न गन्ना खरीदने की अनुमति दे दें ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में आनन्द नगर और घुवती स्थित फैक्ट्रियों ने ६ मई तक नेपाल क्षेत्र से क्रमशः १,२७,४३८ मन और ४,१८५ मन गन्ना खरीदा । बिहार की चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के सम्बन्ध में विवरण प्राप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) इसका कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव नहीं है ।

(घ) फैक्ट्रियों को अतिरिक्त कोटा दे दिया गया है ।

(ङ) प्रतिक्रिया अच्छी प्रतीत होती है ।

रेलवे में कोयले की चोरी

१९७७. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में कोयले की चोरी बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) अप्रैल, १९५८ से अप्रैल, १९६२ तक कितने आदमियों पर केस चले हैं और कितनों को सजा हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उन्मंश्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता । इसकी रोक-थाम के लिए इस समय रेलों में जो उपाय करते जा रहे हैं, उनका व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

१. चोरियों के लिए बदनाम खण्डों में कोयला ढोने वाली गाड़ियों की विशेष जांच की जाती है ।

२. जिन खण्डों में चोरियां होती हैं, उनका पता लगाने और इस तरह के स्थानों पर सगातार निगरानी रखने के लिए रेलवे

सुरक्षा दल और सतर्कता संगठन आपस में मिल-जुल कर काम करते हैं।

३. कोयले के जो डिब्बे यार्ड में खड़े रहते हैं, उन पर आमतौर पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

४. कुछ स्थानों को बाड़ लगाकर घेर दिया गया है।

५. स्थानीय अपराधियों के गिरावों का पता लगाने और उनके बारे में खुफिया जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए समय-समय पर सादी वर्दी में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी घेनात किये जाते हैं।

६. कोयले के चिट्टों के पास यथा-सम्भव काफ़ी रोशनी की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

७. कोयले के ठेकेदारों और मजदूरों के पूर्ववृत्त (antecedents) की जांच की जाती है।

८. रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी इंजन-शेड, यार्ड आदि में अक्सर अचानक जांच करते रहते हैं।

९. जहाँ कोयला रखा जाता है, वहाँ अनधिकृत लोगों के आने-जाने पर रोक लगा दी जाती है।

(ग) इस अवधि में २१३०८ लोगों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और १७६४५ को सज़ा दी गयी। इस सूचना में उत्तर और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों में जितने लोगों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया और जितने लोगों को सज़ा दी गयी, उनके आंकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं।

ग्राम जल संभरण

१९७८. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांवों में स्वच्छ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) किन राज्यों में यह योजना सबसे अधिक सफल हुई है;

(ग) क्या तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक इस में पूर्ण सफलता मिल सकेगी; और

(घ) अब तक इस पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २२]

(ख) चार या पांच राज्यों में अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा अधिक स्पष्ट प्रगति हुई है।

(ग) तृतीय योजना अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय बजट में ग्राम जल-प्रदाय के लिये लगभग ६७ करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी उपलब्ध होगी। देश के प्रत्येक गांव में यथासंभव कम से कम समय में सुरक्षित पेय जल की उपलब्धि के लिये उचित उपाय आरम्भ करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

भूतपूर्व पश्चिमोत्तर रेलवे की उबार समितियां

१९७९. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान बनने से पहले कौन कौन सी रेलवे उबार समितियां पश्चिमोत्तर रेलवे में कार्य कर रही थीं;

(ख) इन संस्थाओं द्वारा कितना धन कर्ज के रूप में दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह धन उन कर्जदारों से पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद वसूल किया गया;

(घ) इन संस्थाओं के नाम और स्थान में क्या परिवर्तन किया गया; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक जिन व्यक्तियों ने संस्था को कर्ज दिया था, उनको संस्था से यह वापस नहीं मिला है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) एन० डब्ल्यू० आर० एम्पलाईज कोर्पोरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी, लाहौर ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी सदस्यों पर बकाया कर्ज की रकम का व्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि लाहौर स्थित सोसायटी ने इसका व्योरा नहीं दिया है । लेकिन बंटवारे से पहले वसूली को जो सूचियां सोसायटी ने भेजी थीं, उनमें कुछ सदस्यों के नाम बकाया कर्ज का व्योरा दिया गया था और उसी आधार पर रेल-प्रशासनों ने सम्बन्धित सदस्यों से कर्ज वसूल किया है ।

(घ) विस्थापित व्यक्ति (ऋण-समंजन) अधिनियम, १९५१ [Displaced Persons (Debt Adjustment) Act, 1951] के अधीन एन० डब्ल्यू० आर० एम्पलाईज कोर्पोरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी लिमिटेड, लाहौर के प्रतिरूप एक सोसायटी भारत में बनाई गयी थी और उसी नाम से दिल्ली सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार ने उसे २५-७-१९५३ को रजिस्टर किया था । अब दिल्ली सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार ने सोसायटी को समाप्त करने का आदेश दिया है और एक समापक (liquidator) नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(ङ) जी हाँ ।

Examination for Inspectors of Post Offices

1980. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several representations were received by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs to relax minimum standards both in aggregate and each subject in the Examination for Inspectors of Post Offices held in 1961;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the above-mentioned examination all

the 114 vacancies were reserved for the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and nine candidates belonging to scheduled castes tribes were selected; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to fill up the remaining 105 reserved vacancies?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, the reserved vacancies were 115.

(c) The unfilled reserved vacancies excluding those which have lapsed will be carried forward. It is also under examination to see what measures should be adopted for securing the full quota of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for the posts of Inspector of Post Offices.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe P. & T. Employees

1981. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that communal rosters are maintained for the confirmation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in all the P & T Circles;

(b) if so, the total number of postal clerks confirmed by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Chanda in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them in each of the years?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chanda Postal Division was constituted on the 27th

February, 1961 by bifurcating the Chanda and Bhandara Districts from the Nagpur Postal Division. A statement showing the details of clerks confirmed in the Nagpur Postal Division during the years 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961 (between the 1st January and 26th February, 1961) and in the Chanda Postal Division during the year 1961 (between the 27th February and 31st December, 1961) is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 23].

Acquisition of Agricultural Land

1983. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of land acquisition proceedings, on an increasingly large scale for numerous development projects, big and small, at the Central and State levels, agricultural land is shrinking, and a large number of agricultural families are being displaced with no alternative employment and are being reduced to temporary, landless unskilled labourers, specially in Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa industrial zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that afforestation policy of State Governments on big scales leaves no room for further agricultural expansion; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to give them alternative employment on permanent basis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The general policy of the Government is to avoid as far as possible acquisition of good agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes. When such acquisition for development projects becomes necessary, effort is made to provide alternative land to the persons affected and other ameliorative measures are also taken for their rehabilitation. The new projects also offer fresh opportunities for gainful employment to those who may be evicted from such lands.

There is no shrinkage of area under agriculture in consequence of acquisition. The area sown has shown a progressive increase since 1949-50.

(c) No. According to the National Forest Policy, 1/3rd of the total area of the country should be maintained under forests. However, efforts are also being made to utilise wastelands for agricultural production.

Agricultural and Livestock Produce

1984. { Shri K. N. Pande:
Shri Mulchand Dube:

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

(a) the action Government have taken for grading and standardisation of agricultural and livestock produce and regulation of market and marketing practices; and

(b) the result of steps taken by Government in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Grading and standardisation of agricultural and livestock produce is being done under Agmark since 1938, under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. This Act is of a permissive nature. For the purpose of export, however, compulsory grading of some of the commodities has been introduced by taking recourse to Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Regulated markets are being set up under the State Agricultural Produce Markets Acts. All States except U. P., Assam, West Bengal and Kerala have already enacted necessary legislation in this regard. The remaining States are also taking steps to pass necessary legislation in the near future.

(b) The grading under Agmark in the internal market has helped the producer to get a better return for the produce he sells and the consumer to get products of guaranteed purity. In

the field of export, grading has established foreign markets, helped to create new markets and also helped the country to earn more foreign exchange.

Out of about 2,000 important wholesale markets in the country, 730 Markets have already been brought under Regulation during the Second Five Year Plan. All the remaining markets are expected to be regulated by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Regulation of Markets have introduced rationalisation of market charges, correct weighments, immediate payments and settlements of disputes over quality.

तीसरी श्रेणी के सोने के डिब्बों का डिजायन तैयार करना

१९८५. श्री प० ला० बाबूराव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली-ब्रह्मदाबाद मेल में लगे तीसरी श्रेणी के सोने के डिब्बों में बैठ नहीं जा सकता;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोई इस डिब्बे में बिस्तर लेकर प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता और घन्दर दम घुटने लगता है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे डिब्बों में लगे सोने के तीन तख्तों में से बीच का तख्ता हटाने की कोई योजना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उन मंत्री (श्री शहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी नहीं । दिन में शयन-यान की केवल निचली शायिका बैठने के लिए बनायी गयी है । बीच की शायिका दिन में मोड़कर बन्द रखी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं ।

Types of Defects of Handicapped People

1986. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the steps Government are taking for the early detection of the various types of handicapped people with a view to prevention and early cure?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The Committee on Rehabilitation Centres at its meeting held on 21-8-1961 decided to carry out a survey by circulating a questionnaire to hospitals employing Occupational Therapists or having established departments, to ascertain the types of courses handled and the nature of services provided. The survey would include physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Vocational training, Social Services and Prosthetic Services available to the disabled at various places. Such a survey when completed would give information regarding the various types of handicapped people. The Committee also decided to establish Rehabilitation Centres attached to Medical Colleges with a view to provide comprehensive services to the major categories of physically handicapped persons commencing from medical rehabilitation and ending with remunerative employment. The views of the Principals/Deans of all the Medical Colleges and A.M.Os of the State were also ascertained in the matter and they have agreed that Rehabilitation Centres might be developed as adjuncts to Medical Colleges. How to implement the above proposal is under consideration of the Committee.

Running of Special Trains between Madras and Mangalore

1987. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government will consider the possibility of running a few holiday specials between Madras and Mangalore during Ramzan, Onam, Bakrid and Christmas festivals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Consistent with the availability of coaches, locomotives, line capacity room on existing trains, and the need for clearing goods traffic Railways generally endeavour to make satisfactory arrangements by augmenting existing trains and or running special trains as far as feasible and as the traffic offering may warrant.

However, it may be mentioned that in the past no holiday specials were run between Madras and Mangalore during any one of the festivals, in question as the traffic offering did not justify their running. During Onam and Christmas festivals, the loads of existing trains were augmented to the maximum capacity, as and when required and feasible.

बेतूल (मध्य प्रदेश) में चीनी का कारखाना

१९८८. श्री चांडक : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के पिछड़े हुए बेतूल जिले में गन्ना बहुतायत से पैदा होता है और वहाँ के गरीब लोगों की माली हालत सुधारने के लिये वहाँ चीनी का कारखाना स्थापित करने की नितांत आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वह चीनी का कारखाना खोलने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस प्रदेश के लोगों को बरसों से चली आ रही मांग पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अ० म० बोस) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योग निदेशक ने फरवरी १९६० में बेतूलजिले में सहकारी चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन दिया था और अप्रैल, १९६१ में उस आवेदन पत्र को वापिस ल लिया था ।

Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

1989. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the recurring and non-recurring grants given to the different Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62; and

(b) the grants that will be given to these colleges during 1962-63?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) (a) According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance to the States in respect of various Centrally aided/sponsored Health Schemes, allotment of funds is not made Scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned only at the end of each financial year for broad groups or categories of Schemes. Three-fourths of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lump sum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. A lump sum grant of Rs. 53.14 lakhs in respect of Centrally aided schemes including the schemes falling under 'Medical Education', was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1961-62. During the same period an ad hoc grant of Rs. 5,00,000 each was also sanctioned to the (i) Medical College, Warangal, and (ii) Sri Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada, which are private institutions.

(b) The question of payment of grants to the State Government for schemes included in the State Plan during 1962-63 will be considered towards the close of the current financial year on receipt of the figures of expenditure from the State.

National Health Scheme

1990. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have a National Health Scheme to provide the general public facilities on the lines of C.H.S. Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) While the objective of

the Government is to facilitate the development of medical care programmes leading to a National Health Service, there is no concrete proposal in this behalf under the consideration of the Government at present.

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

School of Catering in M.P.

1991. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have sanctioned a scheme of Madhya Pradesh Government for opening a School of Catering in the State;

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

(c) what assistance Government of India have agreed to give to Madhya Pradesh Government for this purpose; and

(d) when and where this school is likely to be opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). Excepting that there is a programme to set up in Madhya Pradesh a Food Science Craft Centre including Catering Science (which is in a preliminary stage of discussion) there is no other proposal. We have evinced interest in the setting up of such craft centres not only in Madhya Pradesh but in other States consistent with our policy of linking such centres with our own Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition.

Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway Line

1992. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made for construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway Line on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, when and the details of the survey;

(c) what is the delay in implementing the construction of this line; and

(d) when Government propose to start the construction of this line?

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

(b) & (c). A Traffic Survey for a B.G. line from Tarapore to Bhavnagar was carried out in 1953. Later, during 1956-57 a Preliminary Engineering and a fresh Traffic Survey were carried out for this line. According to the Survey Reports, the line would be 87.5 miles long and was estimated to cost Rs. 7.59 crores. The project was found unremunerative and was dropped.

(d) The proposed line is not included in the railway's programme for construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan. Also, the financial resources available for construction of new lines are extremely limited. Hence there is little prospect of the line being considered for construction in near future.

लखनऊ के उत्तर रेलवे अस्पताल की दाइयाँ

१९६३. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ के उत्तर रेलवे के अस्पताल में दाइयों के काम के घंटे आठ से बढ़ाकर बारह कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) लखनऊ के अस्पताल में दाइयाँ नहीं रखी गयी हैं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Claims for Goods Lost in Transit

1994. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and amount of claims for compensation for goods lost

and damaged in course of transit over the Railways which were received during the year ending December, 1961; and

(b) how many of them and in what way they were disposed of?

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

(a) No. of claims received	Amount claimed Rs. (In lakhs)
4,73,743	1575.30

(b) The number of claims disposed of during the year 1961 is as under :—

By Payment :	2,63,044
Otherwise (includes repudiated, withdrawn due to delivery etc.) :—	2,26,098
TOTAL :	4,89,142

These include disposal of cases outstanding on 1-1-61.

Quarters for P. & T. Employees of Kerala State

1995. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether residential quarters for the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department working in the high range regions (Deviculam and Piermedu Taluks) of Kerala State have been constructed; and

(b) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken for constructing the quarters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). 18 units departmental and 8 units of rented quarters have already been provided.

Schemes have also been sanctioned for construction of 9 more units—8 at Peermade and 1 at Vandiperiar.

Bombay-Vijayawada Janta Express

1996. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Janata Express between Bombay and Vijayawada via Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, when and whether this will be bi-weekly or tri-weekly train?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to introduce a Janata Express train between Bombay and Vijayawada via Hyderabad. The matter is in consideration stage and it is not possible to state what the final outcome will be.

Nandyal-Katpadi Rail Link

1997. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the decision arrived at by the Railway Board regarding the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for a rail link between Nandyal and Katpadi via Maiduker Pileru and Pakala;

(b) whether any estimate for this project has been prepared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The proposal is not included in the railway's programme of construction of new lines for the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) No.

(c) Any estimate prepared now will become out of date by the time the line is likely to be considered for construction in some distant future.

Broad Gauge Line from Nellore to Maidukur

1998. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended construction of a broad gauge line from Nellore to Maidukur;

(b) what are the results of Engineering and Traffic Surveys conducted; and

(c) whether there is any prospect of taking up this rail line during the Third Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) No. Engineering or Traffic Survey has been conducted for this line.

(c) No.

Constitution of Samitis and Parishads

1999. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any model legislation is being drafted for the constitution of Samitis and Parishads; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

House Sites for Landless Agricultural Workers

2000. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Government of Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period for securing house sites for landless agricultural workers and for assistance to Panchayats for improvement of streets and drains;

(b) whether any proposal for grant of such assistance for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 has been received from State Government; and

(c) if so, the amount given so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Pan-

chayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No funds have been allotted so far to the Andhra Pradesh Government (or any other State Government) for the Third Plan period, specifically for the purpose of securing house sites for landless agricultural workers or for assisting Panchayats for improvement of streets and drains. However, under the new pattern of central assistance to States under different schemes included in the State plans, 25 per cent of funds allocated under the Village Housing Project Scheme is available as grants for improvement of streets and drains in selected villages. Further, the entire expenditure that may be incurred by the State Governments in securing house sites for landless agricultural labour would be available to them as grant. However, these patterns of central assistance which are generally applicable would be subject to and governed by the detailed terms and conditions of assistance being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance, by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

(b) and (c). Central assistance of Rs. 11.43 lakhs during 1961-62 was allotted by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry to Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Village Housing Projects Schemes out of which a sum of Rs. 0.400 lakhs only has been actually drawn by the Andhra Pradesh Government in that year. During 1962-63 the amount of Rs. 10.67 lakhs is likely to be allotted by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Postal Facilities in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands

2001. Shri Nallakoya: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a sub-post office in the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the

Islanders due to lack of postal facilities; and

(c) if so, whether Government would take immediate action to introduce this facility in the Islands?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) There is no proposal to establish a sub-Post office in the Islands but seven seasonal Extra Departmental Branch Offices are already functioning there.

(b) and (c). There was a demand for provision of Money Order facilities in the Islands and necessary orders have since been issued.

Marketing Societies

2002. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary marketing societies set up under the Second Plan period, State-wise; and

(b) the number of societies that are to be set up during 1962-63, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to information available, 1858 primary marketing societies were organised/reorganised during the Second Plan as under:

Andhra Pradesh	170
Assam	133
Bihar	220
Maharashtra & Gujarat	267
Jammu & Kashmir	40
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	163
Madras	83
Mysore	161
Orissa	30
Punjab	136
Rajasthan	103
Uttar Pradesh	170
West Bengal	115
Delhi	4
Himachal Pradesh	17

Manipur	1
Tripura	6
Andamans	1
Pondichery	3
TOTAL :	1858

(b) The number of societies to be set up during 1962-63 State-wise is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	3
Assam	6
Bihar	10
Gujarat	5
Jammu & Kashmir	4
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	16
Madras	..
Maharashtra	11
Mysore	..
Orissa	4
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	10
Uttar Pradesh	20
West Bengal	10
Delhi	..
Himachal Pradesh	..
Manipur	2
Tripura	2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amini-divi Islands	3
TOTAL	111

Co-operative Farming

**2003. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:**

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

(a) the number of pilot projects on co-operative farming launched during 1961-62, State-wise;

(b) the number of cooperative farming wings that are to be established during the current financial year, State-wise; and

(c) the future plans of Government to make the work more popular?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development, Panchayati and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) During the year 1961-62, pilot projects have been launched in 64 districts where 255 societies have come into existence. State-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexe No. 24].

(b) Seven cooperative farming wings are to be established during the year 1962-63 at the rate of one per State in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The training wing for Madras State has already started functioning. In addition, seven cooperative farming wings started in other States in the year 1961-62 will continue to provide training facilities to the official and non-official workers during the year 1962-63.

(c) The programme for popularising cooperative farming includes the following important measures:—

(i) During the year 1962-63, new pilot projects will be started in 89 districts where 542 societies will be organised. In addition, a backlog of 244 societies in the pilot projects started in 1961-62 would be completed.

(ii) Besides societies in the pilot projects, 1015 farming societies are to be started in the non-pilot areas.

(iii) Study tours to successful cooperative farming societies are to be organised for members or prospective members of newly organised societies.

(iv) Village camps would be organised to propagate the idea of cooperative farming amongst the agriculturists. Popular pamphlets on the subject of cooperative farming including questions and answers will be made available to the farmers in their local language. Radio forums on various aspects of cooperative farming will

be arranged. Publication of flash cards, posters, films will be undertaken. A film on cooperative farming is nearing completion.

(v) Success stories of some co-operative farms will be published.

(vi) Procedure for sanctioning financial assistance will be decentralised. Technical assistance from the block and other staff is to be provided on a priority basis.

(vii) The Panchayati Raj institutions have been requested to help the development of cooperative farming by allotting lands vested in it to cooperative farming societies. The Panchayati Raj institutions are also to review the progress of cooperative farming, particularly at the level of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad once a quarter.

Third Class Air-Conditioned De-Luxe Coaches

2004. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of providing sleeper berths in Third Class air-conditioned De-Luxe coaches by re-designing them; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Madras-Delhi Janata Express

2005. { Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any constant demand from the public for providing more sleeping accommodation in Madras-Delhi Janata Express; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There have been requests for provision of more Third Class sleeping accommodation on this train.

(b) It is proposed to provide 2-tier sitting-cum-sleeper coach service on this train as soon as such coaches become available.

Construction of Overbridges

2006. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public for construction of overbridges at the following Railway level crossings, viz. (i) Shevapet (Salem), (ii) Morappur (Salem) and (iii) Karuppur (Salem) in Madras State; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal for construction of overbridges there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir—in respect of the level crossings at Shevapet and Karuppur only.

(b) Schemes for over/under-bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Governments. Broadly, the Railway constructs the bridge proper; and the sloping approaches are constructed by the State Government. The Government of Madras has not, so far, finalised their schemes for over/under bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings during the Third Plan period. The Southern Railway Administration has, however, provisionally included in their Annual Works Programme for 1962-63, the schemes for two road over-bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings—one at mile F. 218/18-19 west of Salem

Market Station and the other at mile 203/21-22 near Karuppur. These works will be planned for execution as soon as the State Government communicate their final decision indicating the year in which they would be able to provide funds towards their share of the cost of the works, as per extant rules.

Medical College at Salem

2007. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of Medical graduates in Madras State is far below the minimum requirements;

(b) whether it is proposed to establish a new medical college at Salem in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is a general dearth of doctors throughout the country including the Madras State but it is comparatively better served in relation to several other States.

(b) & (c). The Government of Madras have intimated to the Government of India that they have no proposal to open any new medical college during the Third Five Year Plan period on account of financial considerations and dearth of qualified teachers.

Madras-Delhi Morning Air Service

2008. Shri Rajaram: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation is going to start a morning Air Service from Madras to Delhi; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are going to connect all the four southern States capitals i.e. Trivandrum, Bangalore and Hyderabad with Madras by new Air Services?

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

(b) Under the present pattern of Air Services, Trivandrum, Bangalore

and Hyderabad are already connected by air with Madras and the Corporation at present have no plans for additional services.

Pathankot-Kulu Kaza Kausik Road

2009. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Punjab Government for the inclusion of Pathankot-Kulu Kaza Kausik Road in the list of National Highways; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. A major part of the road, which is a State road, is, however, being developed with Central financial assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Crimes on Railways

2010. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers murdered and injured in running trains by robbers during the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1962; and

(b) the investigations made in this regard by Police?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). During the period 1st January to 31st March, 1962 5 passengers were murdered and 17 were injured by robbers in running trains. This involved 12 cases, of which 2 cases have been challaned in the court, 9 are still under police investigation and 1 has remained untraced.

Rajpura Overbridge

2011. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1098 on the 4th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have since agreed to finance their portion of work for reconstruction of Rajpura overbridge; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No final decision has been received from the Punjab Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Colleges in Madras State

2012. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any representation from the Government of Madras to open a new Medical College in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Pay Commission

2013. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had finally considered the recommendations of the Second Central Pay Commission in respect of service conditions of railway workers; and

(b) when they propose to give effect to the following recommendations:

(i) higher rate of pay to the heavy manual labour;

(ii) setting up of an *ad hoc* committee for the Marine Staff over the Railway to go into the question of their service conditions etc.;

(iii) consideration of setting up of classification Tribunal for the Artisan staff; and

- (iv) implementation of the recommendation in respect of Wire-less Operators' Staff Allowance?

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

(b) (i) Presumably, the hon. Member has in mind the recommendation contained in Section III, Chapter XLVI of the Jagannadha Das Pay Commission's Report relating to casual labour in 'unscheduled employments'. Orders implementing this, have been issued on 20th March, 1961.

(ii) It has not been considered necessary to set up an *ad hoc* Committee as suggested by the Pay Commission.

(iii) No decision has yet been taken.

(iv) No such allowance has been recommended by the Pay Commission.

Locust Menace

2014. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the entomologists and their technical advisers was held in Jodhpur recently to work out their strategy to fight the locust menace emanating from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A meeting was held at Jodhpur on 10th May, 1962 between the Plant Protection Adviser and his Field Officers of the Locust Warning Organisation in Rajasthan. This was the usual routine departmental meeting which is held as and when considered necessary to discuss the current problems relating to the locust situation in the sche-

duled desert area of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat.

At this meeting it was decided to strengthen the Locust Warning Organisation by opening a number of new outposts in the desert area and ensuring the supply of additional quantity of pesticides and control operation equipment, in order to meet the expected heavy infiltration of locusts during coming months.

Ramagundam Thermal Station

2015. Shrimati Vimla Devi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no standing boiler at Ramagundam Thermal Station with the result that periodical overhaul of the boilers could not be undertaken;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to procure boilers; and

(c) when the same are likely to be received?

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

(b) The required boiler has been ordered.

(c) It is expected to be received and commissioned by October, 1963.

Mukerian-Talware Rail Link

2016. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1445 on the 7th December, 1961 and state the further progress made to connect Mukerian with Talware by rail link?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Reconnaissance, Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a rail line from Mukerian to Talware have been carried out during 1961-62 at the cost of the Punjab Government. Based on the Survey Report an abstract estimate amounting to Rs. 1.24 crores for the construction of

this line was sent to the Punjab Government on 20th December, 1961 for their acceptance. The matter is at present under consideration of the State Government.

P. & T. Facilities in Hilly Areas

2017. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to open branch and sub-post offices at a loss of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 yearly in the remote undeveloped hilly areas;

(b) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has rejected some of the applications to open branch and sub-post offices in Una tehsil of Hoshiarpur and in Kangra district; and

(c) if so, whether Government would reconsider those rejected applications in view of the decision at (a) above?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) It has been decided to open 200 post offices in the country during the Third Five Year Plan period within an enhanced limit of loss of Rs. 2,500 per annum per post office in areas declared 'very backward'.

(b) No application was rejected in respect of Una tehsil although 37 new branch post offices were opened in Kangra District in 1961-62, applications for establishing Branch Offices at six villages had to be rejected as local civil authorities did not recommend them.

(c) Yes, provided the proposals are recommended by the local civil authorities.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in Block Development Centres

2018. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to connect block development centres with cities by telephone and telegraph; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The facilities will be provided at such centres where they do not involve any loss to the Department.

Forest Development

2019. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart in 1962-63 for preservation and increasing the forest wealth of the country; and

(b) its distribution, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The amount provided during 1962-63 for the development of Forests in the States and Union Territories is as under:

States	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	21·000
2. Assam	17·000
3. Bihar	49·000
4. Gujarat	35·000
5. Kerala	45·000
6. Madhya Pradesh	102·000
7. Madras	33·000
8. Maharashtra	39·000
9. Mysore	49·000
10. Orissa	26·000
11. Punjab	53·000
12. Rajasthan	37·000
13. Uttar Pradesh	93·000
14. West Bengal	69·000
15. Jammu & Kashmir	10·000
TOTAL :—	678·000

Union Territories :		(Rs. in lakhs)
16. Andamans. . .	.	10.000
17. Himachal Pradesh . .	.	41.538
18. Manipur . . .	.	4.229
19. Tripura . . .	.	*9.630
20. Delhi . . .	.	3.610
21. NEFA . . .	.	7.408
22. Nagaland . . .	.	2.160
Grand Total —		78.575

Grand Total 756.575

*Includes provision for Soil Conservation.

Medium Irrigation Schemes in Madras State

2020. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amount given by way of grants and loans for Medium Irrigation Schemes to Madras State during the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Loans amounting to Rs. 667.66 lakhs and Rs. 880.36 lakhs were sanctioned to the Government of Madras for the year 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively for financing their approved Miscellaneous Development Schemes which *inter alia* included certain medium Irrigation Schemes as well. For the year 1962-63, no loan has been sanctioned so far.

No grant has been given to Madras specifically for Medium Irrigation Scheme during these years.

Minor Ports in Madras

2021. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the minor ports in Madras State for which money has been allotted in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount for each port?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a)

and (b). Provision has been included in the Third Five Year Plan in the Central Sector for the development of the following minor ports in Madras State:

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Cuddalore	50.00
2.	Nagapattinam .	10.00
3.	Tuticorin .	27.00*
4.	Colachal .	2.00
TOTAL		89.00

(*For improvement of the existing facilities as distinguished from the provision for development of this Port as a major port).

Family Planning Centres in Madras State

2022. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family planning centres opened in Madras State during Second Five Year Plan period (year-wise); and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). According to available information the number of family planning service centres, including those distributing contraceptives, and regular clinics upto March 1962 was 163 urban and 525 rural. The detailed information required is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Bus Routes in Himachal Pradesh

2023. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Motor and Bus routes which are common to Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) how the percentage for the plying of vehicles on the roads is fixed between Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Administration is running no buses or power wagons from Aut to Luhri; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this route belongs to Himachal Pradesh Administration?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected from the Government of Punjab and the Himachal Pradesh Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Linking of Hoshiarpur with Dasuya

2024. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Hoshiarpur and Dasuya by rail;

(b) whether a survey was undertaken long ago in this respect; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in its implementation?

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

(b) A Traffic Survey was carried out in 1931 for a rail line between Hoshiarpur and Tanda Urmur only.

(c) The project was not found financially justified. The line is also not included in the railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Five Year Plan.

Scheduled Castes Class IV Railway Employees in Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions

2025. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class IV employees appointed by the Divisional Superintendents Offices of Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions for Northern Railway during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes among them?

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

Division	Number appointed during 1960-61	Number appointed during 1961-62
Delhi	573	689
Ferozepur	76	145

(b) Division	No of Scheduled Castes appointed during 1960-61	No. of Scheduled Castes appointed during 1961-62
Delhi	159	263
Ferozepur	18	60

12:06 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Mr. Speaker: I have received three calling-attention-notice and one adjournment motion regarding the statement made by Shri B. K. Nehru, Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath may read out the Calling-attention-notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Before Shri Hari Vishnu

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Kamath reads out his calling-attention-notice, may I make a submission? I gave notice, along with some of my colleagues here, of the adjournment motion, and I am sure it is not your intention that every adjournment motion should be converted, if possible, into a calling-attention-notice. I say so because I gave notice of the adjournment motion not in order to call the attention of the Minister but to censure the Government on account of something which is reported by very reputable press agencies, and which represents something which is going against the dignity of this country. That is why I submit that you consider the question of the validity or otherwise of the adjournment motion first, and then if you consider that the adjournment motion need not be taken up as such but that a calling-attention-notice might be adequate, you may give a clear direction accordingly.

Mr. Speaker: It is right that the adjournment motion should be taken up first. But no facts are known as to whether there has been a failure or not, whether there has been a statement or not, and whether Government have any information or not. Unless I know some facts, I cannot decide. I have not said that I rule out the adjournment motion. I do not say that I shall not allow it or whether I shall give my consent or not. Therefore, I said that I had received calling-attention-notices as well as an adjournment motion.

Some press report has appeared, from where the Members have taken up this clue that some statement has been made. I want to know some facts before I can decide whether I can give my consent or not. I thought that if the Government could give some facts, then I might decide whether I should give my consent to the adjournment motion or not. That was my purpose, because beyond what has appeared in the papers, hon. Members also have no knowledge of the facts.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I make a submission? It is this namely that the matter of raising an adjournment motion is a right which no Opposition anywhere can discard. That is to say, this is a matter which on principle should be conceded, that on occasions which warrant the bringing in of adjournment motions, we should be permitted to bring them forward.

The procedure according to our rules is that when an adjournment motion is brought forward, the urgency of the matter has to be considered by the Chair and then the ruling is given. Now, if a calling-attention-notice is read out in the usual manner, and Government give some answers, and then some further questions are asked for purposes of elucidation, it detracts entirely from the entire procedure devised for purposes of adjournment motions.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, but in order to determine whether I should give my consent or not, I shall find out from the hon. Minister whether any facts are known to her.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The calling-attention-notice may be read out first. Otherwise, how will the hon. Minister know at all what the notice is about?

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us know whether there are any facts known to Government.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati papers and some of these facts seem the reports published in the newspapers and some of these facts seem to be torn out of the context. Therefore, we are waiting for the transcript from New York to find out what exactly our Ambassador said during the television interview.

Mr. Speaker: In such a case, all these Calling-attention-notices and the adjournment motion may be held over.

May we expect any reply by tomorrow?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I cannot very well say whether we shall get the reply by tomorrow. We have asked for it. As soon as the reply comes, we shall inform the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that our Ambassador is reported to have made a series of statements? I want to pin-point one particular statement, and on that the hon. Minister can say whether he made that statement or not.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is exactly the difficulty with me, because nothing is known so far. Therefore, I put that question to the hon. Minister whether she had got any facts within her knowledge which could help me to decide whether I should give my consent or not. She has said that she has asked for the information; for the present, she cannot say anything beyond what has appeared in the papers which she also has seen.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In that case, as soon as she is ready with the material, you may listen to her and then decide.

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly what I was going to say. If only the hon. Member had waited, he would have found that that was exactly what I was going to say, that we could wait till any information is received, and as soon as it is received, that information would be given to the House, and then I shall decide whether to admit it or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification. May I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to lay on the Table of the House or tell the House the full text of the television interview given by the Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A., or she is going to tell us only about the particular statement raised in the calling-attention-notice or in the adjournment

motion? Which one is she going to tell the House?

Mr. Speaker: All the information that she can get now has been asked for. Let that information come and then we will decide whether it relates only to one particular aspect or the whole of it.

We have asked for information about the statement made during the television interview by that envoy of ours. That would be transmitted here, and I think it will give us all the information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The full transcript of the interview may be called for.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi:

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose—

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I am not prepared to yield. Adjournment motion is the richest privilege of the Opposition, because thereby the Opposition can put forward what they want to say and the majority party in power also gets the benefit of being able to answer those questions so that no misunderstanding may be created. For this purpose, our rules permit adjournment motions. I would like you to consider this in consultation with Members of the Opposition and of the Treasury Benches and formulate some specific rules according to which the House may know under what conditions they are permitted. Our rules only refer to 'any matter of urgent public importance'. In that connection, is it open to the Chair to investigate before admitting it whether this is factual or not? May I submit that it is for the Treasury Benches to say that it is not factual? It is for us to reply. If there is any allegation, they want to come forward and censure the Government. We shall expose them. Now there are no means to expose . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him sufficiently. Our rules are very clear. The Speaker also decides

[Mr. Speaker]

on the facts that he can get from both sides. The Opposition has not got any information beyond what has appeared in the newspapers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Quite right.

Mr. Speaker: The Government have only said that **probably** it has been torn out of context. Where is the material on the basis of which I can decide whether I should give my consent or not? Unless some information is available either with the Opposition or with Government, I cannot give any decision. Both sides are still in the dark. There is no material before me.

Shri Tyagi: Quite right. That was not my point. What I was hinting at was that the question under consideration was whether this matter was relevant or not. If it is relevant, it can be taken up and the information had. The question is whether such type of information based on press reports can form the basis for giving notice of an adjournment motion or not. When you give your ruling, it will be our precedent for the future. The Government wanted time to get at all the facts. You have been pleased to give that time. But the ruling has not to be given on the basis of that information; ruling has to be given on the basis of the merits of the question raised.

Mr. Speaker: If there is no question raised, what should the ruling be? Unless there are facts, there cannot be any decision. No adjournment motion can be allowed and discussed unless some facts are there. At present we have absolutely no facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The facts are given here in the press report.

Mr. Speaker: Should I believe them and take them as true? Has he got any other information than that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is sufficient

Mr. Speaker: Not at all. I cannot proceed purely on the basis of newspaper reports. We must have some satisfaction. That was why I asked Government whether they had any information, and could say something about it. Government have said that they are trying to get some information. I will keep these things in abeyance and after some facts are known, then alone we can discuss them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister please give us the information tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: On Monday at least.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): On a point of order. When you asked Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to read out the calling notice, I do not know how it can be switched off. When Government accepts the calling attention notice, it clearly means that they have got information to give. Otherwise, they do not accept it. It is accepted on a day when they have got certain information. The very fact that Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath has tabled a calling attention notice and Government have accepted it proves that.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You had called Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath to read out the calling attention notice. You have not said that it should be switched off.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in that respect. There is no consent of Government necessary when a calling attention notice is given. I had made it clear on the very first day that because even on trivial matters also adjournment motions are given—I am not considering this particular adjournment motion—where no censure is intended, I would convert them. I get the notice in the morning and there is no question of Government agreeing or not.

I call upon the Minister to make a statement.

In this particular case, I read out that there were three calling attention notices and one adjournment motion as well. I wanted to know some facts in order to help me in coming to a decision whether I should give consent or not. I had made it clear already that, therefore, I call them calling attention notices so that facts might be known. When Shri Mukerjee raised the objection that he insists on his adjournment motion and that he would not agree to its being converted, then, I only wanted the facts to be known, and I made it clear to the House as well, if Government had any information. There is no question that Government has agreed to answer this calling attention notice. Even when it had been called, the answer would have been the same that there are no facts available yet and, therefore, the Government is trying to get that. That is what has been said even now and that was what was going to be said if the calling attention had been taken up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Can any definite date be fixed? As Shri Kamath said, Monday would be better.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that, probably, the information would be had by Monday.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RAILWAY COLLISION AT SIVARAMAPURAM

Mr. Speaker: There is another about the railway accident, by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Bishanchander Seth, Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav and some others. I will ask Shri Banerjee to read it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, under rule 197, I call the attention of

the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The Head-on collision between a Military Special Goods train and an ordinary goods train on 24.5.62 near Sivaramapuram in Southern Railway resulting in serious injury of 15 persons.”

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Sir, in reference to the Call Attention Notice given by the hon. Member, I have to inform the House that at 2:24 hours on 24-5-1962, a collision took place between a goods train No. 1590 Up Goods and a Military Vehicle Special No. V 414 at Sivaramapuram station on the Madras-Guntakal section.

The two trains were due to cross each other at Sivaramapuram station. The signals were lowered for the goods train to be received first. As the goods train was entering, the Military Vehicle Special, for which the signals had not been lowered, passed the Down Outer, Home and Starter Signals at Sivaramapuram station at danger and collided with the goods train between Up Home and Down Advanced Starter.

As a result of the collision, the leading engines of both the trains got derailed. One TLR of the Military Special next to the engine was partly smashed and derailed and thirteen KMs on the train derailed.

Ten of the military personnel escorting the train suffered injuries. One out of these sustained serious injuries and the others, simple injuries. In addition, five railway employees received simple injuries. Medical relief was rushed to the spot from Gooty and Nandalur. Nine of the injured military personnel were sent to the Cuddapah Government Hospital.

Through running of trains was obstructed. Permanent way was damaged for about six rail lengths. Transshipment of passengers was arranged.

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

at site. A diversion was laid and through communications were restored at about 21:30 hours on 24-5-1962. The Additional Commissioner of Railways (Safety) is holding an enquiry into the cause of the accident.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a special military goods train and the hon. Deputy Minister told us that it was carrying military vehicles. I want to know whether some of the vehicles had been damaged. What is the information that he has?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At present I do not have any specific information on the subject. But I presume that there has been no serious damage to any military vehicle.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 13 wagons have capasized.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, no. They have derailed. There is some difference between the two.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This statement is absolutely the same as the Press Statement; the Press has reported very well.

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to put any question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to know whether any wagon had capasized.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: None has capasized.

श्री राम सेवक्यादव (बाराबंकी) : रोजाना रेल दुर्घटनायें घट रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी के पास कोई प्रोग्राम है या हम समझ लें कि थोड़े समय के लिए कोई मोनम सा दुर्घटनाओं का घटा गया है? क्या इनकी कोई रोकथाम होगी?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जी हाँ। हर एक जो दुर्घटना होती है, उसके लिए कोई अलहदा वजह होती है। इस दुर्घटना के बारे में बताया गया है कि सिगनल खतरे के ऊपर था। देखते हुए कि यह डेंजर के ऊपर है, फिर भी गाड़ी आगे निकल गई...

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : क्या इनकवायरी हो गई है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : बिना इनकवायरी हुए यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है। It will have a bad effect on the enquiry . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister is speaking.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: He will be free to take disciplinary action against persons who are responsible. He will go round and check the station working rules and draw the attention of the station staff to the security rules. These are things which are constantly done.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON TRUNK TARIFFS

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a statement on the revision of concessional tariffs and periods for Trunk Calls.
- (ii) a statement on rationalisation of Trunk Tariffs. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-139/62].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

Shri Jagjivan Ram: On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(a) Notification No. 173/F. 68-120/60-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 30th August, 1961, containing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-140/62].

(b) Notification No. 25/20/60-1 (Tpt) published in Manipur Gazette dated the 5th September, 1961, making certain amendments to the Manipur Motor Vehicles Rules, 1951. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-141/62].

- (ii) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

(a) Notification No. F. 12/53 60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th November, 1961.

(b) Notification No. F. 21/2 60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th December, 1961.

(c) Notification No. F. 12/38/57]-61 Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th January, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-142/62].

12:23 hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES (1961-62)
—A REVIEW

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Financial Committees (1961-62)—A Review."

12:23½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs make his usual weekly statement?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow is a working day for us.

12:23½ hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. K. Patil, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause 3 (vi) of Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture) Resolution No. F. 43-11/48-Com., dated the 21st May, 1949, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause 3 (vi) of Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture) Resolution No. F. 43-11/48-Comm., dated the 21st May, 1949, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner, as the Speaker

[Mr. Speaker]

may direct, three members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN CENTRAL COCONUT COMMITTEE

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On behalf of Shri S. K. Patil, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12:26 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Shri K. C. Sharma will continue his speech.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was speaking about the necessity for the establishment of an institute of Indology with a view to bring together the systematic history and development of Indian thought and various philosophies of Indian culture and development. My point is that the larger aspects of culture all over the world have been taken from the ideational, idealistic and sensate truths. This has been the cultural phenomenon all over the world in different stages, and the number of great thinkers—you may call them prophets or seers—should be something between 200 and 300 in every great culture. If any attempt is made in this direction, it will be good. Indeed, very great efforts are needed to succeed in that attempt. It should be brought home to the people that it is not the privilege or the right of any section of the people to have exclusive claims to truth or to any system and say that they only know the truth in toto. So, a sort of catholic view of life should be developed, and then it might be possible to realise what is called the universal man.

Another point is that all countries, when they develop a new phase of their life, when that life comes into being, take resort to get possession of what already exists in the world. They take possession of all the views not of those who are privileged, the university professors or the big intellectuals, but of the common man. The common man lays claim to truth simply through his own language. So, I would like the hon. Minister to establish a good department of translation. The Turkish Education Minister himself was a great scholar, and he worked hard; he himself translated not less than 1,200 great classics. What I mean to say is that between 560 B.C. and the present age, something like 500 great thinkers or great prophets—whatever you may call them—have

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

contributed to the development of thought, and the development of thought should be available to the people, to the common man. It would also help in the integration of our society.

For instance, I may submit that we have got three or four distinctive features of the present social structure. One is secularism. But Secularism is misunderstood in that it is said that it is an accident to the present juncture of society. But then, it dates back to 2,000 years ago, the time of the Roman lawyers. They said that justice, reason, order and humanity should be above any religious system or any dogma whatsoever, and that these will hold the society together. Any social structure should be based on these four principles, that is, justice, order, reason and humanity. In the same way this non-alignment theory of our foreign policy dates back to the days of Buddhist thought, and so, socialism had its origin in the Indian systems of philosophy. In this way, it would be possible to appreciate the different ways of truth and what is called a catholic man or universal man may be the result of these great efforts.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भी वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान अब तक भारत में किया गया है, उस के द्वारा मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही कम काम किया गया है। जो भी अनुसन्धान हुए हैं उन से आम लोगों का कोई भी फायदा नहीं हो पाया है। जहाँ तक पुराने मन्दिरों की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है उस के बारे में भी मैं चन्द मुझाव मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि आज से १०० या २०० वर्ष कबल तक के जितने बड़े बड़े लोग हमारे भारतवर्ष में हो चुके हैं उन की जो जो सेइंस या कथन हैं, और उन के अलावा जिन लोगों ने हमारे मूवमेंट्स में हिस्सा लिया है और जो हमारे ऐतिहासिक व्यक्ति हो चुके हैं, उन का जो भी लिटरेचर ताड़ के पत्तों पर,

तांबे की शिलाओं पर या पत्थरों पर मुल्क के कोने कोने में पड़ा हुआ है उस को शायी किया जाये और उन की किताब बना कर दुनिया भर में उन का तेजी से प्रसार किया जाय।

इस के बाद मैं दक्षिण के उन मन्दिरों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चन्द मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जो कि मैसूर स्टेट के हम्पी और विजयनगर में हैं और बहुत मशहूर हैं। अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन को हाथ में ले कर कुछ काम शुरू किया है लेकिन वह बहुत नाकाफी है। वह जो मन्दिर नेस्त नाबूद होने वाले हैं उन को तेजी से दुरुस्त करने के लिये काफी पैसा भी मुहैया किया जाना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं मंत्री महोदय से आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में जितने सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र हैं उन में मैसूर स्टेट में पंचाक्षरी अन्धे गवैयों का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है विशेषकर सितार आदि के गायकों का। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय को पता है या नहीं, लेकिन वहाँ मुल्क के हर कोने से अन्धे लोग आ कर गायन सीखते हैं और वहाँ से खास तौर पर कर्नाटक संगीत का प्रसार किया जाता है। इस लिये कर्नाटक संगीत की रक्षा करना बहुत ही ग्रहम है और जो अन्धे वगैरह नाटकों आदि से अपना गुजारा करते हैं उस के लिये आप को चाहिये कि आप कुछ ग्रांट्स दें।

इस के बाद मैं चन्द बातें टेकनिकल कालेजों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इंजीनियरों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि मुल्क में उन की बहुत कमी पाई जाती है। लेकिन फिर भी जो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज वगैरह हैं उन की संख्या बहुत कम है और विद्यार्थियों को कालेजों में भरती होने में बड़ी तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस लिये देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेकनिकल कालेजेज खोले जायें ताकि जो लोग इंजीनियर बनना चाहें वे किसी तरह से सफर न करने पायें।

हमारे मंत्रालय को यह भी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि कुछ इन्वेन्शन्स के काम भी शुरू

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

किये जायें साइंटिस्ट्स के द्वारा । अगर वे लोग किसानों के लिये दियों में जलाने के लिये कोई चीज तेल जैसी निकाल सकें तो उस को जल्दी से जल्दी हाथ में ले कर गवर्नमेंट को निकालने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

मैं मंत्रालय से यह भी बतलाना चाहूंगा कि आज आम लोगों के पास और दूसरी जगहों पर लाखों किताबें पाई जाती हैं, खास तौर पर दक्षिण भारत में कन्नड़, तमिल और तेलगू आदि भाषाओं का लिटरेचर बहुत पड़ा हुआ है । हमारी सरकार को उन को जमा कर के, और अगर वहां से न मिले तो म्यूजियम आदि से ला कर जल्द से जल्द शायी करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये । इस के लिये सरकार को लिबरल ग्रान्ट्स देनी चाहिये । उन पुस्तकों में बहुत सी बातें हैं जो दुनियां में शान्ति को फैला सकती हैं और लोगों को सन्तोष प्रदान कर सकती हैं ।

कल हमारे श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री कह रहे थे कि भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति से सम्बन्धित चीजें दूसरे मुल्कों में पड़ी हुई हैं । लेकिन सिर्फ उन्हीं पर निर्भर न रह कर भारतीय संस्कृति को फैलाने वाले हमारे विवेकानन्द जी और उन की तरह से जो दूसरे ऋषि और मुनि हो चुके हैं उन के साहित्य के खजाने और पुरातन संस्कृति से सम्बन्धित चीजें हमारी किताबों में पड़ी हुई हैं । गुरु नानक, बस्वस्वर, शंकराचार्य और दूसरे लोगों ने जो रिलिजस बातें कही हैं उन को छोड़ कर उन्होंने जो आध्यात्मिक या दूसरे प्रकार की बातें कही हैं, या जो हमारे देश में सोशल रिफार्मर्स हुए हैं उन्होंने समाज की उन्नति के लिये जो कुछ कहा है या जो लिख कर छोड़ दिया है वह चीजें शायद आज हजारों की तादाद में पड़ी हैं । उन को आज कल की रोशनी में प्रकट करने की और आप की खास तौर से दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिये और उस के लिये आप को काफी पैसा भी खर्च करना चाहिये । इन चीजों का शायी होना

जरूरी है । इस से मैं समझता हूं कि दुनियां के अन्दर हमारी संस्कृति का जल्दी से जल्दी फैलाव होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua. I will request him to be brief.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I would be very happy if you could give me a little more time. I will try to be very brief.

The amelioration of the living conditions of the people from the state of medieval backwardness and poverty to a stage of economic growth and national development is a tough job, and so it is a very welcome thing that the Ministry is trying to improve the conditions through scientific research and technological research. But I would say that science and technology alone are not enough; they might bring material comforts, but material comforts would be meaningless as a barren desert unless and until they are imbued with a will and opportunity to draw sustenance from the living waters of a nation's greatness, and if the Ministry can achieve this purpose, I think the stirrings of the deeper waters of the nation's soul would be reflected in it, and that is why I say that the Ministry over which Professor Kabir, one of the best products of Modern India—my old professor also—presides has a very very responsible job.

Then there is the cultural aspect of it. The past is rich in its wealth, the future beckons to us with its inherent possibilities and the present is rich in the dynamics of its own. Now, to evolve a pattern out of these different aspects is a very serious job, and that is why I say that the Ministry is destined to a very great responsibility towards the reconstruction of this country. I do not have to quote Dr. Waterman, the Director of the Science Foundation in the United States of America, or I do not

have to quote, for instance, Mr. Arnold Toynbee—I do not have the necessary time at my disposal.

Mr. Speaker: But the Professor would be knowing what his pupil has in mind.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. He knows that.

Now I do not have to quote Mr. Arnold Toynbee either to establish what importance science and technology hold in the context of our economy, or in the context of the economy of under-developed countries. But then I will say that in the attempt to accelerate the speed, quality must not be sacrificed at the altar of speed. That is what I find. We have to keep pace with other countries of the world so far as education in science and research in science are concerned. If we fail to keep pace with the other nations so far as these things are concerned, we shall be washed back, or washed away rather, into the back eddies of intellectual progress and scientific growth. That is what I think.

What about our scientific education? The scientific education that is imparted in this country, whether it is in the universities or in the Council's laboratories, is a type of formalised sort of education. I would request the hon. Minister to see if the needs of our economy can be associated with this.

Besides, there is an impression with our people that scientific and technological education is a drab matter. But I would say that there is a scope even in scientific and technological education for stimulating curiosity. I remember Charles Lamb said—and the professor who taught us English literature in the University knows it—

“Credulity is a child's weakness but a man's strength.”

I would say that credulity is the basic ingredient of human growth. That is why I say that that spirit of credulity, that spirit to stimulate ideas and thoughts is to be generated in our laboratories. But I do not find any attempt to transmit the scientist's faith and vision to our people. If we do not transmit the scientist's faith and vision to our people, science is not bound to be popular with the people. In that case we might succeed in producing a few Thomas Alva Edisons, people who have devoted to the fruits of science so that those fruits might be utilised for the material benefit of the human family, but we shall not be able to produce an Einstein, a man who gave a vision to the world. I remember a very beautiful quotation from Einstein:

“The most incomprehensible thing is that the universe is comprehensible.”

That sort of basic idea or basic vision cannot be produced in the atmosphere of our laboratories. The atmosphere that prevails in our laboratories is far from encouraging. That is why I say that there should be a complete reorientation of the curriculum so that it might be fitted into our developing economy. At the same time, the quality of research has also to be improved. There should be a better climate of research in our national laboratories, or else original thinking would not be possible.

Now I come to another thing. We are on the escalator of economic development at the present moment. Since we are on the escalator of economic development India needs a group of well trained scientists, ardent and arduous people who devote themselves to the cause of science. What has happened in this country is this. There are some scientists, no doubt, who are still working in foreign countries and we want their services. Some time back, I remember, our hon. Prime Minister

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made an appeal to those scientists to come back and serve this country. But to that appeal—what should I say; what would be the better expression—only the echoes have responded.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Does it not add to our glory that our scientists are working all over the world?

Shri Hem Barua: It does add to our glory, but that is a false or borrowed glory.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not borrowed glory.

Shri Hem Barua: It is borrowed in the sense that when the country is suffering from want of the services of scientists and technologists and when the country complains of lack of development for want of scientists and technologists, it is a vain glory to send our scientists abroad.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If this is glory, why did the hon. Prime Minister want to deprive us of that glory?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister made an appeal like that and I say that he made that appeal rightly, but only the echoes have responded. On that suggestion perhaps Professor Kabir had thought of a scientists' pool. It was constituted in 1958 with 100 scientists, I suppose. Now its strength is 300. Then I do not know what happens to these scientists. They do not get an atmosphere. There are scientists in the pool who have been swimming in the pool for months and months without any hope of being placed anywhere. Yesterday morning, I would tell you, a scientist in the pool came to me with his pretty wife and told me, "I have to go back from this country not because I do not love this country but because this country does not offer any opportunity for work."

That is the type of thing that is happening in our country. I would request the hon. Minister to make a psychological approach to this problem and if such an approach is made I am quite sure that the scientists will come back. I say they should be given decent emoluments not only to starve off hunger but also to enable them to live a decent life without the worries of the world impinging on them. That is what I always feel.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Some scientists already here do not like these scientists from abroad coming here.

Shri Hem Barua: That is why there should be encouragement; as it is there is no encouragement.

But what about scientists working abroad? They say: we are better off abroad; we have better atmosphere here and the men under whom we work are men of eminence in science. But here what do we find in our national laboratories? I have come across cases where administrators at the top do not encourage the scientists at the bottom, who are young men. The tendency in this country is that the older generation stick on to all the powers they have, all the advantages they have and do not wish to transmit them to the younger generation. That is the trouble in this country.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): There is no decentralisation.

Shri Warior: Power without responsibility.

Shri Hem Barua: Then what about the fruits of scientific research and technological research? They are like Eve's fruits for the industrial Adams of our country. And what about our Adams, Sir? They are not inspired by

the fruits that are offered by the Eves in the laboratories. There should be healthy cooperation between industry and scientific research. As it is there is no healthy cooperation between the two. What we find in highly advanced countries is that there is healthy cooperation between the two. But that healthy cooperation between industry and scientific research is absent in this country—it is conspicuous by its absence. Therefore, I would ask the Minister to see if it is possible for him to generate a sense of social mobility among those who are working under him.

Now, Sir, scientific research in India is conducted in different places in the country—in the Defence Science laboratories, laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, at the universities and by the Atomic Energy Commission. Why is there no attempt to coordinate these efforts? Coordination is the *sine qua non* of science and without coordination what happens is that there is duplication of effort and duplication of effort results in loss of national resources. I can give many examples of this, but time is short and I find you are about to ring the bell.

What about the Third Plan? The Third Plan—let me quote from it—has definitely laid down “coordination of research work carried out in national laboratories, universities, technical institutions, laboratories of scientific associations and Government Departments.” May I know from Government whether there has been a blue-print in order to implement this recommendation of the Third Plan for coordination? There is nothing like that.

What about our National Laboratories? The original purpose with which these laboratories were established has defeated itself. These laboratories have become apothecary's shops for sampling out degrees.

People should be made to appreciate science more and more and that can be done only by two ways. The first is by harnessing the fruits of science and technology in order to improve the living conditions of our teeming millions; and, secondly, by blending science, if possible, with our culture.

And about our culture I would say that diversity is the destiny of India, and diversity is the beauty of India also. There must not be any attempt to obliterate this diversity. But there must be an attempt to weave a pattern out of these diversities. Just as the fragrance, the composite fragrance of a lotus lies in the fragrance of the individual petals that compose the lotus, the composite fragrance of Indian culture is dependent on the fragrance of the different cultural patterns that obtain in this country. If you take away or if you pull out the banks of a river, what remains of the river? If you pull out the petals of the lotus, the lotus dies. In the same way, if we want to obliterate the different cultural patterns in this country, Indian culture as a whole dies.

Therefore, I would say that there should be more attempts to acquaint people of different parts of this country with the culture obtaining in other parts. There is a programme no doubt, this Inter-State Cultural Exchange Programme. But it is not executed with the verve and clan that is necessary for it. I would say that for some time, if necessary, even our international cultural programmes might be given a respite, so that this programme might have a greater flip.

I congratulate the Ministry on organising the Tagore Celebrations on a vast scale. Tagore entered into every phase of our national life and gave best expressions to some of our highest aspirations. Tagore belonged to that grand line of poets to which Valmiki, Vyasa and Kalidasa be-

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longed. But what about the celebrations? Did they help the people to understand even an iota of Tagore? There was no attempt at any critical appraisal of Tagore, and these celebrations became ceremonies. I had the honour of attending the International Literary Conference, as a delegate. Even there I did not find an attempt at a critical analysis or a critical understanding of Tagore. I say that too much of adulations is as destructive of values as too much of abuses. That is what happened there.

And what about the conference that was opened by Dr. Radhakrishnan in the Vigyan Bhavan hall? Would you believe me, Sir, if I say that three-fourths of that hall was empty? At the same time, because of these celebrations, possibly, Tagore became a fashionable commodity with the 'U' section of our population. It was nice to see modern women, lip-sticked, very smart, I would say, with lips like Shri Jagjivan Ram's letter-boxes, accosting you—if they accosted you, Sir, or not, I do not know...

Mr. Speaker: It is rather an insult that he is offering to those fashionable ladies.

Shri Hem Barua: They will accost you and say—and some of them accosted me in this Anglo-Indian city of New Delhi and said, "Well, Mr. Barua, don't you think that Tagore was a wonderful man?" Tagore became Tajore to them and that's what the celebrations achieved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Did you try to correct them?

Shri Hem Barua: Why should I? As a gallant man I always welcome imperfections in women.

Sir, I will take only a few more minutes. There are three Academies, for instance. I would say this

much about these Academies that they must try to extricate themselves from the over-powering influence of Government, so that they might gain in vigour and strength. At the same time, Government must have a machinery of vigilance on the working of these Academies, because we give financial aid to them out of our public exchequer. This is heightened by the fact that one of these Academies landed itself in disgraceful financial irregularities, and our Professor knows it.

Then, this question of the India Office Library has been hanging fire for a long time. In 1858 the Government of the United Kingdom inherited from the East India Company this property, the archives, the records. And naturally enough, they belong to us now, because we have inherited India from Britain. But somehow or other Pakistan is behaving like an usurper. There was a talk, and there was a question here about micro-filming of these records, so that Pakistan might reap a benefit out of it. There was a positive question, because it was served by the newspapers in Britain. And we are not enlightened about that, we are still in hazy darkness.

And lastly I would say this. I do not know why there have been no cultural agreements with countries like Israel and East Germany. Should political considerations be allowed to outweigh cultural considerations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members of this House who have taken part in the discussion. Perhaps, because my Ministry deals with scientific research and cultural affairs, there was something of the spirit of science and culture in almost all the speeches. Even when hon. Members had certain criticisms to make I found that most of the criticisms were either on very

minor points, indicating a broad agreement on the fundamental approaches of this Government and this country towards the problems of science and culture, or the criticisms were generally made in a very friendly spirit. I welcome this atmosphere in the House, and I am grateful to the House for the treatment it has always given me, because I have found in the past three or four years, on every occasion when the Demands relating to my Ministry have been discussed, all sections of the House, including Members who normally consider it their duty to oppose the Government, have extended in many cases their helping hand and support.

Even yesterday my hon. friend from the Communist Group who opened the discussion started with a very handsome compliment to the work of this Ministry, but I was rather surprised to find that immediately after paying the compliment and saying that the work had been done in a most satisfactory manner, he suggested that the Ministry should be bifurcated. I did not quite see the connection between these two statements.

An Hon. Member: It was a left-handed compliment!

Shri Humayun Kabir: If you read the speech you will find that it was not a left-handed compliment. It was quite warm and sincere, and the language used left no doubt about it.

His suggestion was probably due to a superstition which we find not only in our country but in many parts of the world, that there is something incompatible between science and culture. There are people, not only in India but elsewhere also, who hold that science has some kind of a materialistic approach, that science means immediate practical gain with regard to various affairs of public administration or commerce or industry or the management of men,

whereas culture is something a little airy and vague and mysterious, very desirable, but also very intangible, and therefore rather difficult to reconcile with the requirements of science.

I think from many points of views the constitution of this Ministry some four years ago marks a landmark not only for our country, but it has also attracted notice in other countries of the world where many distinguished scientists and representatives of culture have said that they desire that some similar combination should be achieved in their countries as well.

13 hrs.

We must recognise that science is essentially a deep cultural activity. It is pursuit of truth unravelling the mysteries not only of the outside world, but also in course of time, the mysteries of the human heart and enabling us to organise human affairs in a way where many of the conflicts and discards may disappear. Unless we recognise this character of science, we shall have completely misunderstood its nature of science.

Reference was made by my hon. friend and former pupil Shri Hem Barua to Tagore. If I may for a moment quote Tagore, Tagore described the *Upnishads* as an expression of the deepest science which human genius has evolved. Tagore said that they were statements which are universal, binding and true from age to age and from generation to generation, universal truths which have application beyond all limits of race, religion, caste, community, country or age. This fact has to be recognised. Science is a deep cultural activity. Whenever we want to provide what we call culture, we cannot provide this without a basis in science. Every advance of human society has been based on increased knowledge about the resources which nature offers

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to us. If, in culture, we provide various kinds of services, utilities and values, and these can be based only on a deep understanding of the nature of reality. Science and culture have to be much more closely integrated than has been the case in the past. If we recognise this unity, perhaps, one of the major problems of the modern world will be resolved.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, in that connection, raised a question. What is the nature of Indian culture? He asked, if we were only sending out certain outward manifestations in the world of art as representative of Indian culture. He himself admitted that especially in the last year, there had been considerable expansion in the representation abroad of other types of Indian cultural activities the thought of India, the poetry of India, the literature of India. At the same time, he felt that perhaps, sometimes, we have not given sufficient attention to these other aspects, I think the reason for that is, if I may say so with all humility, that he did not read the report which has been submitted about the activities of this Ministry last year. In fact, a good deal of the criticism, especially by my hon. friend the Leader of the Swatantra group, most of the statements that he made, related to events which had taken place a few years ago and some of them discussed last year and answered. Those questions he raised again as a belated annual after the problem had been raised and the answers given.

Before I take up a detailed reply to the various points raised by hon. Members, I would with your permission, like to place before the House a very brief account of some of the achievements of this Ministry in the last four years. As hon. Members know, our work can be divided into four major responsibilities: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Technical Education, Cultural Activities and Administration and assistance

to scientific societies, associations and services. When the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was formed in 1958, there were 18 National Laboratories or Institutes, some of them only in a very preliminary state of development. I am sure, hon. Members who are familiar with the working of laboratories or, in fact, any major institution, know that you cannot expect results from the moment an institution is established. It takes a little time for the institution to get going. In the case of the National Laboratories, I would suggest that at least 4 or 5 years time is the period necessary for organising the various services, setting up equipment, gathering the various scientists together and building up teams. It is only after that period, perhaps, from the 7th or 8th year onwards that you can expect substantial results. To expect that scientific research will give results like magic is, I think, unjustified and unscientific. We find in the circus people who come and plant a seed before you. The next moment, they cover the seed with a pitcher or with a basket. You see a plant after a minute or two. Again, the plant is covered. After a minute or two, you get the flower. After another minute or two, you get the fruit. Then, the whole thing disappears. There is no reality about it. Where you have this kind of magic development from the planting of the seed to fruit within a period of about five minutes, the whole thing, in the end, proves to be illusory. Where you want substantial results from substantial plants, you will have to give time. Therefore, if all the National Laboratories, twenty-seven of which are functioning today, have not yet been able to give substantial results, we have to look at the time factor as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In 1950 they were established: 5 or 6 years?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In 1949 the National Physical Laboratory. As I

said, when this Ministry was established, there were only 16 Laboratories of which about half had been established only a few years before. Since that time, the number has risen to 28. There has also been a great expansion of work in research.

In addition, the last few years have seen a new development which, I think, we should all welcome. This is the establishment of co-operative research associations through the initiative of industry itself. Just now, my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua, and some other speakers earlier, said that there is not enough co-operation between industry and these research institutions. The fact that industry is coming forward today to establish research laboratories on their own, shows that they have started to recognise the value of research for industrial production and the utilisation techniques which are developed there. Seven such Research associations have already been established. Three or four more are in the process of establishment. I think hon. Members will be glad to have in regard to tea, which is one of our main foreign exchange earners, for which, till recently we were not able to do much in the field of research, very recently the Tea Research centres have agreed to come within the purview of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, so that we can pay far greater attention to the development of one of the prime foreign exchange earners of this country.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will it improve the flavour of tea?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Taste of one individual differs from another. My hon friend, I do not know, may like only very strong tea. I cannot drink tea if it is strong. We will give all kinds of tea, all varieties of tea. The major purpose of this Laboratory is to see that there is greater yield—per acre, that there is better utilisation and there is no wastage. Still more important, alternative uses are found of

materials which come from tea. One thing I might mention straightaway. Very recently, we have found that some of the caffeine which can be isolated from tea can be fixed. This experiment has been carried out only in the laboratory at this stage. But, the moment it is followed up in the pilot plant scale, it will not only save us a lot of foreign exchange, but may, in course of time, itself become a source of foreign exchange from abroad.

The Council has also, in the last three years, not only continued the work of maintaining the National Register, but has developed a Scientists pool. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua referred to the Scientists Pool and said, it was at first a hundred. We have 300 in the Scientists Pool now. I may tell the House, the Pool is never full. Our experience is that selection to the pool is regarded as such a high assessment of quality that the moment a person is selected to the pool, he finds employment somewhere other, either in public enterprises or in the Universities or in the Government. Though the pool has only 300,—I am speaking from memory—I believe about 1200 to 1400 scientists have passed through the pool in the course of the last three years. It is a continually shifting thing. All that we want in the pool is that a good scientist should not be thrown to the wolves. He should be provided a decent emolument; not a very high emolument. We pay a member of the Scientists pool anything from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600 and in certain cases a higher figure if their age, qualification and experience justify it, as retention fee. They are free to work anywhere they like. Just now, my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua said that some member of the Scientists pool came and told him that he was lying idle. If he is lying idle, it is his fault. Because, every member of the Scientists pool is free to work wherever he likes in India. There are the Universities; there are National laboratories; there are private organisations and Research associa-

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tions. If this gentleman, instead of coming and complaining to my hon. friend, had tried to find out a Laboratory where he could work this complaint would not have arisen at all. Then, about the question of emoluments. If we pay Rs. 600 to a young man of 28 or 30 merely as retention fee, I am sure nobody in this House will say that that is a small figure, considering our national income. We have been trying to encourage as far as possible young people, and I shall give an account of that a little later, when I take up some of the detailed criticisms made by my hon. friend Dr. K. L. Rao. But we have, I claim, done something in order to make it worth the while for young scientists to work in our country. There are, of course, differences and difficulties.

Mention was made of the fact that some scientists are abroad, and to that my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur gave an answer, which also requires consideration. If some of our scientists bring dignity and honour to India by working abroad, it is certainly not to the disadvantage of this country. What we want is that the bulk of our scientists must work here, but if a few stay abroad for one reason or another and bring added glory to this country, we should certainly not resent it, but welcome it.

We should not forget that Ramanujam about whom we are talking all the time, did his most outstanding work in Cambridge. If we had demanded at that time that he should be immediately brought back to India, perhaps, there would have been no 'Ramanujam mathematics' as it is very often called in modern science.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He died in poverty, of tuberculosis.

Shri Humayun Kabir: He died not because of poverty but because of certain food habit which he was not prepared to change.

Again, if we have a man like Professor Chandrasekhar abroad, who is recognised today as perhaps the leading astro-physicist in the world, if not the leading, one of the two or three leading astro-physicists of the world, does my hon. friend want that he should be dragged back here and denied those opportunities of which he is taking full advantage and bringing credit to this country? We certainly do not want that he should be dragged here. So, we should not make a fetish of this again and again.

We are always keen about export promotion, and that export promotion should also be there in the field of human personnel. Under the exchange programmes with different countries, we receive quite a large number of experts from many countries of the world, but it will surprise many hon. friends to know that in the exchange we are not losers but we are gainers. We send more experts out of this country than probably we import into this country. The UNESCO, the WHO and other United Nations and world organisations recognise that India is one of the major centres for the drafting of such people for various scientific, humanitarian and cultural purposes in different areas of the world.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Restrictions on import also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our supply of scientists is increasing very fast, as I shall be able to point out to my hon. friend in a moment. I do not like generally to give figures in terms of rupees, but often it helps us to have a vivid idea. Some idea of the expansion of the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research can be seen from them. Whereas in 1958, the figure was Rs. 3½ crores, in 1961-62 it was almost Rs. 9 crores; so, we have gone up, not quite three times, but certainly more than two times, and the number of research

schemes which we have started during this period has increased, I think, more than twofold.

In the field of technical education to which many hon. friends have referred, as I have said once before in this House, and as I shall in all humility repeat, perhaps, our expansion has no parallel in the world. The rate at which we have expanded during the last four years is perhaps without a parallel anywhere in the world.

On the event of the formation of this Ministry, there were 74 institutions giving the first degree course in engineering and technology, and 129 institutions for the diploma courses; the annual admissions were about 8700 at the degree level and about 15000 at the diploma level. By April 1962,—and the admissions in 1962 have not yet been made, and when they are made, there will be a further increase, but even in April 1962, on the basis of 1961 admissions—the number of institutions for degree course had increased to 111, and that for diploma courses to 210. The admission capacity increased to almost 16,000 for degree courses and to about 28,000 for diploma courses. In other words, the number of institutions at the degree level increased by 50 per cent in four years at the diploma level by almost 80 per cent, and the admissions almost twice in each case; the figure was almost doubled in four years. I think we can take some pride in this achievement, and we are trying to meet the requirements of the technical personnel of this country. I am sure that with the support of this House, this rate of progress can be maintained and perhaps even accelerated after some time. But we shall also have to keep constantly in view what the requirements of the country are. We do not want to create a glut, and we certainly do not want to lower the standards. At this rapid rate of expansion, I think hon. Members will agree that there is the risk of some lowering in standards

because the teachers—about whom Dr. K. L. Rao had a lot to say, and about which I shall also have certain observations to make—are the key to the situation, and increasing the number of teachers is not so easy as increasing the number of institutions or even the supply of equipment.

In addition to this, the original Second Plan had a provision for starting only one more higher technological institute during the Second Plan period. All the three had been established during the last four years. The number of post-graduate courses in engineering and technology has been expanded considerably. As against barely 100 post-graduate research students in these subjects in 1957-58, there are today over 500 students in the three higher technological institutions and other engineering and technological institutions. Especially in this field of research and higher studies, this fivefold increase in the number of students of engineering and technology is, I think an achievement for which this Ministry can claim a little credit.

You know, Sir, the demand for engineers today. Even before students have taken their degrees, the employers come to the better known institutions and interview candidates. We have had students who have been recruited during the third year, even though they were going to take the degree only at the end of the fourth year. Now, with the introduction of the five-year course, this tendency has not yet abated. In this, what we may call, the market for the engineering employee who commands very often his terms, we have to persuade people to take to research and further studies instead of taking up immediate employment. In fact, a lot of persuasion is required, but I think it must be maintained, because unless we get these higher personnel, there may be later some fall in the standards all along the line.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, who, I think, is ~~about~~ today,

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and two other Members also said that the Cultural Wing of this Ministry was neglected. I do not think that they have looked at the report which we have submitted. In fact, it was rather interesting that there were two contrary criticisms. Some hon. Members have said—and I know I have some very honoured and valuable friends among them who are continually saying it, that we pay too much attention to culture. There are some hon. Members here who would even like to abolish altogether the Departments like the Department of Archaeology, or Anthropology or some of the Akadamis. On the other extreme, we have some friends who that my hon. friends admit that I am right, and I hope that I shall justify their confidence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That shows that you are right.

Shri Hem Barua: That shows that you are right.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am glad that my hon. friends admit that I am right, and I hope that I shall justify their confidence.

I do not want to go into the details, but I do want to mention a few of the more important things which have been done during the last three or four years.

The first thing to which I would like to draw the special attention of the House is the introduction of a scheme of inter-State cultural exchange. Reference was made to this by a number of hon. friends. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also said that different parts of the country must get to know one another, but they can get to know one another more only if there is greater movement among them. In the year 1959, we introduced a scheme for inter-State cultural exchange. Till that time, cultural delegations were sent

only outside the country, but in 1959, we introduced this idea of cultural exchanges between one part of the country and another; and delegations came from Kerala to Bengal, or from Kashmir to Madras.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the composition of those delegations.

Shri Tyagi: What was their function? Was it merely sight-seeing or something else?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They gave performances in music, dance and drama, and writers also came.

Shri Tyagi: If it is music, then it is on *tabla* and *sarangi* only.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think my hon. friend should let me explain the position. If he would attend some of these cultural functions by the cultural delegations, I am sure that after that, probably, in this House, he would not come forward and make these remarks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why do you not invite people?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We do invite. One of the conditions for these cultural exchanges is that the tickets shall not cost more than one rupee each.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not less than one rupee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is sometimes four annas, and sometimes one rupee. In certain special cases where there are very distinguished and outstanding artistes performing, the ticket can go up to two or three rupees each. Under the normal programme these artistes perform on very much higher tickets. This was in order to give the ordinary man the opportunity of listening to the greatest exponents of music, dance or drama in this country.

There were three such exchanges in 1959; there were 23 in 1961-62. I am sure even my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, will not say that from 3 to 23 in 2½ years is very slow progress. This is in spite of the fact that one particular State, which I shall not mention, said that they did not want to participate in this programme till the elections were over. I personally did not see what connection there was between elections and this exchange of cultural programmes. But that particular State was perhaps engaged in electioneering work and did not have time or this.

An Hon. Member: Which State?

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Shri Humayun Kabir: There were outstanding artistes who performed outside their regions. This programme was initiated only in 1960-61, and yet we have been able to have 17 such performances in the last two years. These programmes and performances have to be also in the rural areas. We have also introduced another innovation in the last three years, that when foreign delegations come with their cultural troupes from abroad, some of these are also sent to rural areas so that some of our rural people have some idea of what are the cultural patterns in other countries of the world.

I come to a second programme. I consider this to be in a sense of more abiding and deeper importance. The first type is useful as it catches the public eye immediately. My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, complained: why do we send abroad troupes and delegations of dancers and musicians?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Only.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answer is very simple. They want them.

Then my hon. friend said that the number of such people sent had increased considerably in preference to other people. I can give the figures. We sent 14 delegations of dancers and troupes in 1961-62. Against that, we sent 28 delegations of lecturers in various fields of Indian culture. I am sure 28 is not a smaller number than 14; even according to the arithmetic of my hon. friend. He said that the number of delegations which were sent of musicians and dancers was much greater. The number of such delegations was 14 and the number of delegations of lecturers was 28.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The number of lecturers might be less.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The lecturer often goes alone. If you arrange for 5 lecturers to go on lecture simultaneously, then the only result would be pandemonium. Even if you have one speaker for every subject, very often there will be much more confusion. But here we have also to pay attention to what people abroad want. It is not only that we may send lecturers; we have to see if they will have audience. Suppose the audience does not come. I do not think sending a delegation will be of much value then. When you send a cultural troupe of musicians and dancers, you are certain that not only there will be audience, but very often hundreds, if not thousands, will be refused admission.

I remember in 1959 in Moscow, the Minister of Culture of the Soviet Union and a large number of critics, telling me: 'Why don't you send more of your dancers and musicians? This is the best way that India can win the heart of the Soviet people'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You earn foreign exchange also.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have kept in view two aspects of culture, one which is on the surface, which makes

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an immediate appeal, and the other which has a deep and abiding influence by influencing thought I would submit that the Tagore centenary celebrations last year have done India greater good in the field of international relations than many other things that we have done. Many important politicians, thinkers and philosophers in different parts of the world have openly admitted, said in speeches, press conferences or writings, that they understand India far better today, and even some aspects of India's foreign policy, as a result of their study of Tagore. Some of his deeper writings, the interpretation of Indian culture, the catholicity and universality which has always characterised the best expression of Indian culture have made an appeal to the finest minds of the world.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : क्या नाचना ही इंडियन कल्चर है ?

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (जंजगीर) :
उस के महत्व को देखिये ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend did not listen to what I was saying. If he thinks that the universality and catholicity which has been expressed by Tagore is the result of only dance and drama, I will only ask him to read Tagore again. I do not know if he has read Tagore. If he has not, he should first study Tagore and then come and speak about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You teach him.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This made a deep impact not only culturally but even on the political, plane. Many people have said and written that they understand some of the political decisions of India much more clearly in the background of what Tagore has written. Therefore, this suggestion that only dance troupes go or musicians go is, I think, to say the least, quite unjustified.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : डान्स आदि क्या कमी पूरी करेंगे देश की ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As regards the development of modern Indian languages, we have in the last four years turned almost a new leaf, since this Ministry was formed. In the Second Five Year Plan, there were Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the development of Indian languages other than Hindi, because for Hindi separate provision was made in the Ministry of Education. Only about Rs. 5,000 had been spent in about 15 months when this Ministry was formed. After that, in the very first year, Rs. 1 lakh were spent in helping the different Indian languages. In 1961-62, the amount spent was over Rs. 10 lakhs. We have provided in the Third Plan an amount of Rs. 99 lakhs for helping the development of other Indian languages.

My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a question yesterday: why should other languages be taken separately from Hindi? This is a matter of distribution of work. But I certainly agree with him that there should be co-ordination and co-operation among all the different Indian languages. Every Member of this House should develop the feeling that when any Indian language has been developed, it is the development of his culture, his heritage and of the outlook of the Indian people. Any narrow rivalry or jealousy between one languages and another in the Indian context is, I would say, not only un-Indian, but it is unethical and, one might go further and say, uncivilised. So when any hon. Member tries to exalt any one language at the cost of any other, he is not being true to the traditions of this country and he should better change his attitude and have equal respect and regard for all the languages of this country. I do claim that in the last three or four years we have pursued this policy as steadfastly and as vigorously as we could.

Shri Hem Barua: This could have been said in Hindi.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not interrupted any Member when he was speaking.

I am making statements on the basis of facts.

Shri Hem Barua: I only said that the hon. Minister could have said this in Hindi for the benefit of the Swamiji.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not go on interrupting like that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, in the last four years, we have paid special attention to the development of all the Indian languages. Today, we accept it as the responsibility of the Government of India to help develop every Indian language, which probably was not the case four or five years ago. I believe this has helped in real intellectual and national integration of the people by bringing them together. I would also add this in the modern world, unless all the fruits of knowledge, whether in the field of humanities or in the field of science, are available to all citizens of the country in their own language, a large proportion of the people will be denied the advantage of modern advance and development. That is why we would like that before the Third Plan is out, there should be at least one book in every major department of knowledge in humanities, in social sciences, in physical sciences, in every Indian language. Our only difficulty is the shortage of authors. If hon. Members themselves undertake to write books in their own languages, if every Indian who becomes a graduate considers it a moral obligation to give one book at least in his own language in any field of knowledge, either by translation or by writing an original book, Indian literature would be enriched at a rate of which all of us could be proud. I have been saying this again and again.

Shri Hem Barua: That is good.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would also mention that apart from the impact of the Tagore centenary celebrations outside India, inside India also the Tagore celebrations brought the thinkers and writers, the actors, the theatre supporters and musicians of India together in a way of which we have had very few parallels in our recent history.

Certain very interesting developments have also taken place. I may mention, for example, the marriage of Tagore music to *Bharata Natyam*. When this was originally suggested, there were many people who said it could not be done, and that *Bharata Natyam* could only be done with Carnatic music. But, when the experiment was made by one of the leading exponents of *Bharata Natyam* in India, Shrimati Rukmini Devi, the result was, every one said, I am quoting, 'marvellous'. It was one of the most successful fusions of two different traditions of Indian art which has taken place in recent times. Similarly, there were fusions of Tagore music with *Kathak* and *Kathakali*. That is only one example.

Most of the State capitals have suffered from the lack of a suitable auditorium where meetings could be held, where cultural functions could be held and where lectures could be organised, where the theatre movement could be properly encouraged. On the occasion of the Tagore Centenary, they have taken advantage of the centenary to see that every State capital secures a theatre of that type; and we already have in a number of State capitals magnificent Tagore theatres. And, in the course of the next year or 18 months, all these theatres will be completed. Here is a permanent contribution to the cultural life of every State. In this way, the Centenary celebrations have not only helped to strengthen Indian unity but have helped also in projecting India in the world outside.

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I may now refer to the development of museums. You are aware that the Salar Jung Museum has been recognised as a National Museum. The Indian Museum has been reorganised and we hope it will make still greater progress and become one of the richest museums which this country has. In fact, it has been described sometimes as, perhaps, one of the richest museums in Asia. We hope that under the new organisation it will make still more rapid progress.

Then, there is the National Museum at Delhi. It used to be a joke 4 or 5 years ago that Delhi is hardly a city. In fact, it has sometimes been said that it was a village; it had no national theatre, no national library, no national museum. It has a national museum today, a national museum which can compare favourably with the national museums of most countries in the world.

A national theatre is under process of implementation and we hope that before the end of the Third Five Year Plan we will have a National Theatre. And, for the National Library here, you are aware, Sir, that it has been decided to develop the library of Parliament itself as the National Library for this part of the country.

These cultural activities, especially the support to the different Indian languages, the exchange of cultural troupes among different regions and States and the co-ordinated development of the museums throughout the country have a special importance in the present context, when we have to strengthen the forces that help in the emotional, intellectual and cultural integration of the country. And, I would claim that the Ministry of Cultural Affairs is fully alive to this very important role it has to play in bringing together the nation as a whole, in evolving that rich and composite culture which has always been the pride of India.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, compared our culture to the lotus. I would probably differ from him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: rose. —

Shri Humayun Kabir: Our culture is a bouquet. There is a place for the rose; there is a place for the lotus there is a place for the camellia, there is a place for every known and unknown flower in that . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unknown flowers!

Shri Humayun Kabir: Many unknown flowers. I am sure that I can take my hon. friend to the field and point out to him many flowers which will be unknown.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unknown to you and me or unknown to all?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are some unknown flowers.

Shri Tyagi: Cactus. (*Interruption*).

Shri Humayun Kabir: If you have the louts you have only one kind of flower and one kind of perfume. The petals do not make different flowers; all the petals are of the same type. Therefore, Indian culture has to be compared to a bouquet in which there is not only a single flower, however rich it might be . . .

Shri Tyagi: Well said.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I now come to the fourth wing of my Ministry dealing with scientific societies and research. Here also, I would submit that there has been considerable development in the last 4 years. I will mention only a few. Summer schools formerly almost unknown in this country. Only in 1959 we had the first summer school in Physics and invited brilliant scientists, old and young. And, I think, this should please my hon. friend, Dr. Rao to know that half of the scientists were below 35.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In fact, a number of them were below 30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very good.

Shri K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Very good.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This first summer school was first organised; and since then we have had a number of summer schools. This year we have 4 summer schools. One started on geography a few days ago, one started yesterday on Bio-chemistry in Srinagar and we will have two more summer schools during the current year. This has caught on and we are starting other summer schools. The Atomic Energy Commission organised a summer school last year. The University Grants Commission also organised some schools this year. We hope to have more and more summer Schools in the Country.

In these summer schools young and old scientists come and live together in an atmosphere of science; and more work is done in the summer schools than in regular University curriculum. Some very noted scientists told me after the Summer School of 1959 and after the one of 1961 that they had themselves learnt more in those two or 3 weeks than they had learnt, probably, in the last 2 or 3 years and they had again got abreast of the developments of modern science. Everyone knows that science today is marching at a pace which is almost staggering. If you are out of touch with it even for 6 months, you often find it difficult to catch up. These summer schools provide a form for intellectual collaboration among young and old scientists.

I will give one other figure. In the Indian Science Congress in 1957, only 8 academies from abroad co-operated in scientific research. But, in the Indian Science Congress of 1961, 31 academies from abroad sent their

distinguished scientists. We have also recently introduced this change that the distinguished scientists who come from abroad go to certain institutions and give lectures there. We also encourage them to stay for about a week so that our younger scientists may come in contact with them and be inspired by their example and their inspiration.

The Survey of India has been strengthened; and, for the first time, uniformity of control on all border surveys and demarcation has been established by the creation of a Northern Directorate. I was, therefore astonished to hear my hon. friend, Shri S.M. Banerjee, who has made himself almost a specialist in the Survey of India affairs, making a remark which is not only reactionary, but if you will forgive my saying so, completely against the trend of scientific thinking on surveys all the world over. Everywhere they want to have united control, a united agency in order to ensure that the scientific surveys are properly carried out and the types of standards and techniques are used. My hon. friend here comes and says that what we have built up over 200 years—almost 200 years—one of the finest surveys in the world should be disrupted, and you should have two separate surveys, one military and the other civil just because there have been in the past, occasionally, some discrimination between civil and military surveyors. My hon. friend should also know that, for the first time in the history of the Survey of India, a civilian was appointed, as the Surveyor General last year. We have broken from old precedents. Therefore, if you now suggest that the Survey should be disrupted and that the Survey of India should be broken up into military and civil, it is a retrograde step, which, I am sure, on second thoughts and consideration, my hon. friends himself, will not press.

The Botanical Survey is also being reorganised. Here again, I take some pride in saying that what has been

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attempted for almost a hundred years unsuccessfully till now, has been brought about in the course of last year. We have, now, on the recommendation of a high-power committee of which the Chairman was Prof. Maheshwari, one of the greatest botanists in this country and a botanist who has received recognition throughout the world, secured control of the Sibpur Botanical Garden. He had recommended that the Government of India should try to secure from the West Bengal Government, the administration and control over the Sibpur Botanical Garden. The Government of India has been pressing this for almost 70 or 80 years till now. I am very happy to announce to the House that the West Bengal Government have now agreed to hand over the Sibpur Botanical Garden to the Survey of India. We will take care of many of points made by my hon. friend, the Leader of the Swatantra Party, who was very anxious about the Roxborough collections and several other collections and the National Herbarium. We have now decided that the National Herbarium, the National Botanical Laboratory and the headquarters of the Survey of India, all these three institutions will be located in or near the Botanical gardens of Sibpur. It is one of the finest botanical gardens anywhere in the world and it has reared specimens and trees which are not found anywhere else. Bringing the three units together will not only help scientific work but will also help in preserving the wonderful collection in the national herbarium and also looking after the botanical garden properly.

I may also mention that in the case of zoological survey it has a unique spirit collection and it is one of the richest in the world. It have always been in danger because there was no fireproof building. Here again discussions have been going on since 1931 for a fireproof building. It has been sanctioned again and gain but nothing

was done. I am again happy to announce to the House that we have started construction of that fireproof building so that this invaluable and precious collection could be safe. It was in the Indian Museum, Calcutta and it was taken out and placed in the Jabakusam house in a rather commercial area. After about 30 years of efforts we succeeded in starting the construction of that building.

Shri Tyagi: Everything goes to Calcutta.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Many things go to U.P. including the Prime Ministership of India . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): They have taken the capital away from Calcutta.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I made an appeal to the House a moment ago that we should not have linguistic jealousies. Should we now indulge in these territorial jealousies? Any part of India is my territory. We should develop that feeling . . . (*Interruptions.*) I referred to Prof. Maheshwari I apologise to the House if even by accident I have said anything which was in any way against this general principle that we must always think of the unity and union of India and recognise every part of India as something for which we should have love, admiration and affection.

I have already mentioned the need of popular literature in science in every language. An hon. Member said that unless the scientific spirit was disseminated among the masses, we could not get any great scientific advance. We have made a small beginning in that direction. There is this literature in the different Indian languages. The *Wonderland of Science* has already been published in eight languages and we are trying to get it in the other languages. We will try to see that more and more of scientific books are available in a popular form. But the difficulty is again writers. We

are translating wherever possible but translations are not always suitable. Standard text-books can be translated because they are dealing in general terms. But popular books try to bring science within the knowledge of the ordinary man and they have local references and local affiliations which it is very difficult to translate.

Another thing I may mention the establishment of vigyan mandirs. There were 18 established between 1953 and 1958 and between 1958 and 1962, twentythree more have been established. Here also the only limit is the lack of local enthusiasm. It is not possible and, you will agree, not even desirable that everything should be done from Delhi in these matters. Unless there is local initiative and local support, things may be started but they will not flourish. I have told the Chief Ministers of different States again and again to have Vigyan mandirs at the rate of at least one per district and that we shall be willing to give all possible help.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What are these vigyan mandirs doing?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is a small science museum with a science library and a science club in the rural area. They show film strips about the different scientific things, how diseases occur and how they could be eradicated. In addition, they undertake very simple soil analysis and help the cultivator in this way. They also undertake on a very rudimentary scale some clinical analysis. We do not encourage this very much because when you are concerned with the health of human being; and questions of life and death, people who are not fully qualified should not be given too great powers.

Some hon. friends raised the question of national integration; exchanges between north and south. I have dealt with it and spoken of exchange not only between north and south but also between east and west and north

and west and south and west and as many permutations and combinations you like. My hon. friend Shri Pottekkatt spoke with a certain amount of authority because he himself is a writer and is a member of the Kerala Sahitya Akademy; he spoke about the relationship between Sahitya Akademy and State akademies. This is a matter which the Akademy should take up. We want that it should have as great an autonomy as possible. My hon. friend yesterday used the phrase 'ridiculous' in describing the method by which the Sahitya Akademy makes the awards. 'The method of the Akademy is to consult leading writers of that particular language, leading critics of that particular language. If that is ridiculous, I shall have that ridiculous method and not adopt the non-ridiculous methods which my hon. friend would like to adopt.

It was also said that some book which had been given an award by the State Akademy did not get an award and therefore the Sahitya Akademy was wrong. Perhaps the standards were different. Every hon. Member knows that in the field of literature, it is very difficult to achieve unanimity. There will be difference of opinion. But we take the judgement of 12 or 15 or sometimes 20 persons who are wise and true at least according to our judgment and we go by their judgment. If a particular language in a particular year does not get a prize we are sorry for it but the Sahitya Akademy does not want to lower its standards.

My hon. friend also said that writing was not a paying proposition. I am very painfully aware of that fact. If writing were a completely paying proposition, perhaps I myself and many of my hon. friends would not have taken to any other avocation at all, I do not complain. Writing is a paying proposition but not as paying as we would like it to be. I have no complaints in the matter. But I do not know why suddenly he was so averse to our giv-

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ing grants to the Himalayan Expedition. Of course he prefaced it by saying that he did not grudge grants being given to such expeditions but he felt it was far more necessary that money should be given to the writers. There is no competition between the two. We want to help both. Today, as you know, the Mount Everest Party has already reached South Col. and within the next two or three days, before the 30th or 31st of May, an attempt will be made if weather permits. I am sure every Member of this House will wish success to the Members of that expedition and we hope that when we meet next month there will be an occasion for congratulation from this House to the leader and members of that expedition. Therefore, I was a little sorry that my hon. friend who is himself a literary man and therefore obviously a man of imagination and culture should be reluctant that assistance should be given to this Himalayan expedition.

My hon. friend referred to circus art. He wanted it to be in Tellicherry. I do not not know what is the special qualification of Tellicherry and I would not like to commit myself. I would like to tell him something which will probably please him. We are sending a circus item to the USSR this year. We are receiving a circus from the USSR. In addition we are also inviting a circus teacher from USSR in order to study some of our methods; and perhaps train some of our people also. There are also proposals for sending Indian circus item; to West Asian countries. My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may object and ask why should they be sent. After all, India has many aspects to show. I think we should show to the world our many face: in all its dignity. Some of the circus parties are very good. I think the hon. Members will be pleased to hear that we are sending to the Soviet Union a magician this year. He is the man with X-ray eyes, the famous P. C. Sircar. I hope his X-ray

eyes will see many kinds of things not only all over the Soviet Union but all over the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it in a circus?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It is not in a circus, but a circus item will be going to the USSR this year.

Shri Doji (Indore): Will there be a circus of Ministers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will invite my hon. friend to become a member of the circus when it goes there and take a lead; he may be the leader! I have no doubt he may be so if he qualifies by other tests. I have no objection.

Shri P. K. Deo referred to the study of Tibetology. I do not know if he is aware that we have already established the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology at Gangtok. That is working since the past four years. There is also a school of Buddhist studies at Leh for young Lamas. In addition, we are employing some of the old Lamas in universities and other institutions to see that Tibetology and many of the developments of Buddhism in that country are not lost to the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: China has destroyed all the manuscripts there.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I find that Shri S. M. Banerjee has suddenly transferred his allegiance from Kanpur to Calcutta, and he referred to the Sangeet Sammelan. I have found that he is generally informed up to a point but never fully informed. His brief is always incomplete. Here also, in this instance, his brief was incomplete. He knew that the Sangeet Sammelan had made an application for a grant, but he did not know that the Sammelan was asked to be recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and make a formal application. That request was in June, 1961. The Sangeet Sammelan has not considered it necessary to send any reply; and since there is no application in the

proper form, the request could not be considered.

I have referred to the point raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, namely if cultural affairs cover only song and dance. I have given the figures. I may repeat that as against 14 troupes of dancers and musicians, 28 lecturers—delegation went out last year. In the current year,—nine delegations which are going for music and dancing and 27 for lectures.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also spoke about more money being given to the Sahitya Akademi than for the Lalit Kala Akademi or the Sangeet Natak Akademi. I want to know why this partiality is there.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि यदि नृत्य को इस में से निकाल दिया जाये, तो देश की क्या हानि हो जायेगी ? उस से देश का क्या लाभ हो रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If he wants to join that Akademi, I have no objection. He can probably join the Dramatic Akademi.

I have already spoken about the development of modern Indian languages. In this connection, the hon. Member referred to the use of a common script. This was certainly discussed in the National Development Council and also in the National Integration Council. But, at the same time, all the Chief Ministers felt that this is a matter where one has to go slowly. The Sahitya Akademi has made a beginning by producing literature in other languages in the Devnagari script. But the other side of the picture should also be considered. If Hindi books are printed in the local script, in the script of the language which is used in that area, it would make Hindi far more popular.

I can tell the House something from my personal experience. I never had the opportunity to study Sanskrit

properly, and I am ashamed of it. But in West Bengal Sanskrit is written in the Bengali script, and I could not help studying a lot of Sanskrit in the Bengali script verses here and there and quotations, with the result that even though I never studied Sanskrit, I can understand a good deal of Sanskrit phrases and usages that are in ordinary use in Bengal. So, if Hindi is written in every one of the other Indian language scripts, it will help in the propagation of Hindi, and I think it is for the consideration of hon. Members of the House.

There was the question of literary pension to Shri Nirala and Shri Rahul Sankrityayan. The hon. Member obviously did not know that we had given a pension to Shri Nirala. After a certain period, the pension was returned to us, saying that he was no longer in need of funds. The District Collector or the Deputy Commissioner—whoever it was—sent back the money saying that it was not needed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: (Calcutta South West): What is the amount of the pension?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He got Rs. 200 from us, and an equal pension I hope from the State Government. I am subject to correction. As regards Rahul Sankrityayan, the moment we heard about his illness and he wanted to go to Vellore—we made a grant for immediate contingencies. We have said that if more money is required, it should be made available. So far, up to March, Rs. 3,800 have already been paid by Government, and we have not heard anything further. He was to have gone to Vellore for treatment, and we said we would be willing to share the expenses. But he went instead to Darjeeling. I do not know why. I am very fond of Darjeeling myself. I think it is a wonderful hill station.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Did you do anything for Nazrul Islam?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have been extending help to Nazrul Islam. If

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my hon. friend cares to enquire, he would know that for Nazrul Islam, the literary pension has been going on for a long time, and at least he and his family have no cause for complaint. I do not know what my hon. friend wants to do about it.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is getting too meagre a sum.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It may be a meagre sum. We have to distribute whatever we have to a very large number of persons. But we have also to recognise the limitation of the funds available to us. Parliament may vote the money, but even Parliament can only vote the money which exists. Unless money is there, voting by itself will not be adequate.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the history of freedom movement and said that there should be a Board of Representatives from different States. I do not know, again, why this State approach should be brought into this question. There has been a lot of discussion about the history of the freedom movement. But I might say that I am considering the question of associating some well-known historians with Dr. Tara Chand so that he can discuss with them before he prepares the final draft. I hope this will go a long way in meeting some of the criticisms and objections made in regard to this matter.

Shri K. C. Sharma spoke about non-alignment in culture. I entirely agree with him. We are non-aligned and yet we are aligned. We are non-aligned against sectarianism. I hope we are aligned with all the deepest human values of the world, and I hope that this will continue. He spoke about the historical aspects of Indian culture and said there were no books on Indian ethics. I think he was slightly mistaken there. There are a number of books on the history of Indian ethics. This Ministry had something to do with the History of philosophy—eastern and western.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I am sorry; I may be allowed to explain the position. I said there are books on Indian philosophy or the history of Indian philosophy, but there is no book worth the name on the history of Indian ethics. For instance, Rashdale's book of European Ethics is there. Like that, you have got no book.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about *Indian Heritage*—three volumes?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am afraid my hon. friend does not know that there are a number of very good standard books on Indian ethics which have won recognition not only in this country but abroad. From memory, I can give just one instance. S. K. Maitra's *Hindi Ethics* was published some 30 years or more ago, but it is even today recognised almost as a classic. Therefore, I think it would not be fair to say that there are no books on Indian ethics. In any history of Indian philosophy, ethics can never be ruled out. Ethics has always been an integral part of philosophy in all countries of the world, and in India in particular, philosophy has always had an ethical bias. Therefore, we have never had a situation where the history of philosophy excluded the history of ethics. If more books are to be written, if my hon. friend will himself come forward, I shall be most happy. If he brings the new approach—he spoke of three levels, sensate—I forget the other two levels—I am sure it will be of great interest to scholars in this country and abroad.

Then, he spoke about dissemination of the different Indian languages. I have already touched on that point. I completely agree with him that it will be good to develop a school of translators. We are trying in our Sahitya Akademi, the National Book Trust and in the Ministry itself—to find translators, but there again, there is great shortage, and we do not know how to overcome this, unless hon. Members of this House will also

co-operate in another way by becoming active writers themselves.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami spoke about Karnatic music, and literature in Karnatic languages. We are fully aware of the great wealth of Karnatic music and every effort is being made to preserve this heritage. The other points that he made were really repetitions.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन का भाषण तो हिन्दी में था। माननीय मंत्री हिन्दी नहीं समझते वह कैसे उस का समझ गये ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: If my hon. friend can understand me and interrupt me,—just as he can understand other hon. Members—he should not regard any other hon. Member as less qualified than himself. That would not be fair, I think.

My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua made some other points, but one statement which he made seems to be astonishing. He said that we “inherited India from Britain”. It was such a startling statement that I took it down lest I misunderstand him. It is certainly news to me. I never knew that we had inherited India from Britain. It is true for a little while the British were in occupation of this country, but that does not mean that we have inherited India from Britain. India has remained ours and it shall remain ours.

14 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua: I agree with him in his sentiment, but these are the words in his *History of the Freedom Movement*.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not written any history of the freedom movement and I do not know how they can be my words. Certainly nobody in this House will agree that we inherited India from Britain.

He also said that we should give far greater freedom to the Akademis

and at the same time, we must be far more vigilant and control their finances. How can we do it? If we give them complete freedom, how can we exercise vigilance? The two do not go together. Therefore, we are trying to strike a balance. We give them as much autonomy as possible and at the same time, we also try to see that public funds are utilised as effectively as possible.

I come to technical education, about which a number of interesting points were raised by Dr. K. L. Rao. He asked about a course for scientists with higher qualifications. As a member of the All India Council for Technical Education, he probably knows that what he was saying is something which is already being done. The All India Council for Technical Education has recommended that for first class science graduates, there will be a condensed three-year engineering course in which the emphasis will be on the fundamental principles of science and not so much on application. An expert committee is already working out the details of this.

Then, he referred to the question of standard in technical education and the very important problem of quantity versus quality. In India, we want both quantity and quality. We are in a position where we cannot afford to forego either. If we forego quality, the danger is obvious. But we cannot forego quantity either, because the demand for engineers is so great. As the country becomes more industrialised, the demand will increase. Therefore, we will have to go on increasing quantity and at the same time try to maintain quality as best as we could.

Dr. M. S. Aney: You are trying to have as many technical institutions as you can. Will not quality suffer?

Shri Humayun Kabir: At the same time, we are trying our best to see that quality does not deteriorate. For that a number of measures have been taken. My hon. friend is

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perhaps aware that for the last two or three years, we have instituted a special scheme of training for engineering teachers. Young brilliant graduates and MScs are taken and given 2 to 3 years' training either at Kharagpur or at the Indian Institute of Science and when they qualify, they are immediately given a higher start and placed in engineering colleges in order to improve the quality of teaching. Similarly, we are sending a large number of young teachers for training abroad. In this way, efforts are being made to improve the quantity of teachers.

We have also done something—not as much as I would like to; I confess I am myself sorry that we cannot go further—in improving the salary scales of teachers in technical institutions. The scales which we have introduced today are not unfavourable as compared to the IFS or IAS scales. My friend, Dr. Rao, said that they must be equated with IFS and IAS. Today they are almost in a sense equated. The only difference is, in the IAS and IFS, once a young man enters, he is sure to go up to Rs. 1800 without any break. In our case, there are a number of breaks. He starts at Rs. 410 if he is a trained graduate as against Rs. 400 in the IAS. Then, he can go up to Rs. 850. Then, there is another scale Rs. 600 to Rs. 1150, another scale Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500, another scale at Rs. 1600, another scale Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2000, another scale Rs. 2000 to Rs. 2500 and in certain special cases, there are scales of even Rs. 3,000. That is the range we have introduced, though it is not continuous. I think it is a matter for debate whether it should be continuous or we should make selections at certain stages, so that meritorious people can advance more rapidly.

In that connection, Dr. Rao also said that design and research should be encouraged. I have already given some figures to show how we are trying to see that research is encouraged. Now there are special design

courses and we hope to introduce more of them as the four institutes and other institutions develop.

Dr. Melkote referred to the great increase in numbers and at the same time he expressed a doubt if the increase is sufficient. He also suggested a staggering of the time-table, so that the same institution could look after a large number of pupils. He also probably remembers that under the scheme of special expansion of technical institutions sanctioned in 1955-56, this is being partly done. In 17 institutions, the capacity has been almost doubled with only nominal additions to laboratories and workshops by staggering. But there is a limit beyond which we cannot go. We are trying to see that this is used to the best possible effect.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the paradox that on the one hand there is shortage and on other hand there is a time lag in employment. There is shortage in one sense. If we analyse the time lag carefully, we will find that the time lag is only for a few months. Normally, no engineering graduate remains unemployed for more than, I think, two to six months. Within that period, he can find some kind of employment. What he complains and again with some justification is that the kind of employment he finds is not always commensurate with his qualifications and his quality. There is a certain under-employment. We cannot overcome this straightaway, but we are trying to do so. Dr. Melkote and Dr. Rao referred to the fact that many engineers make teaching institutions a kind of stepping stone in order to go somewhere else. This shows that there is movement of engineers. From the point of view of the teaching institutions, it is most undesirable and we are very sorry that they should do like this. We are trying to improve the conditions as far as we can and the science pool will ensure that brilliant graduates, whether they are trained in India or abroad, will be given the breathing

space, during which they can look for employment.

There are two or three other schemes also. There is a scholarship scheme and a scheme of linking up training abroad with teaching in institutions, by which we hope we will be able to keep a sufficient number of able people in the teaching profession. I am entirely at one with Dr. Melkote and Dr. Rao when they say that if there is any fall in the standard of teachers, we will have to pay a very catastrophic price for it later on.

There was also reference to the Training scheme initiated by the Defence Ministry. This scheme was started for training of defence services personnel. In the original proposal which came to us, against 1000 employees of the Defence Ministry, only about 75 or 80 outsiders were being taken. Now they have registered it into a society. Like any other private society, they can start these teaching institutions, subject to the control of the AICTE. We have taken good care to ensure that standards will not fall, by two provisions. Firstly, in the case of non-defence service personnel, some kind of approval will be necessary. Secondly, they should enrol for the membership of the Indian Institute of Engineers. Dr. Rao will be able to tell Dr. Melkote that in the Indian Institute of Engineers, nobody can be enrolled unless he is working in the industry and he has certain minimum professional qualifications. Further, he has to undergo a course. Examinations will also be conducted by the Institute of Engineers. Therefore, there will be a guarantee that there will be no fall in the standards. If within these limitations, the defence services can utilise some of their equipment and teaching potential for training a number of people, I think we should not grudge it. We should welcome it as an addition to the resources which we have in the country.

My friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, said 17 new engineering colleges were not enough. If the demand is felt, we

shall review the position at the appropriate time. But we do not want to create a glut in the engineering market. We know the position which has been created by the multiplication of graduates in arts, by the multiplication of graduates in commerce and multiplication of graduates even in science. That kind of situation should not occur in engineering and technology.

My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, spoke about the IIT, Kanpur. Again, as I said, he is not completely briefed. It is a fact that some people in Kanpur wanted this institution to be named after a great poet; it is equally a fact that some other people wanted it to be named after a great leader of Uttar Pradesh and the UP Government wanted to name it after another great leader of UP. We have made it a rule that these Indian Institutes of Technology, the four institutions established in the four parts of India, shall not be named after any individual, and that is a decision which Parliament has corroborated. Parliament has decided that and my hon. friend, as a Member of Parliament, as a member of this House, who is party to the same decision, has no right to come here and say that Parliament should now go back on that decision. Parliament has decided by enactment that these institutions shall be called the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. I do not know from where Shri Banerjee brought in the irrelevant question about assistance from this area or that area for these institutions. We have received very generous assistance from the Soviet Union for Bombay, from Germany for Madras and from USA for Kanpur, and we are equally grateful to all of them. They do not come into the picture at all in this context. We have decided that these institutions shall not be named after any individual, and if any individual has to be honoured, the town which wants to honour him

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should find its own method of honouring him.

My hon. friend also referred to the engineering college at Palghat. Again, he is incompletely briefed. He does not know that equipment worth about Rs. 3 lakhs were purchased last year. He talked of it as an engineering college with only black-boards. I do not know if Rs. 3 lakhs are required for purchasing only black-boards. I do not know if he has visited this institution and I do not know who has briefed him. I do not know if he is aware that during the current year they are going to acquire equipment to the extent of about Rs. 8.5 lakhs.

I know that there was a certain amount of jealousy about that college, and the party to which my hon. friend unofficially belongs, and some other party in Kerala had difference of opinion. We have nothing to do with the opinions of different parties; we went on the recommendation of the Government of Kerala. One Government of Kerala made a recommendation; we accepted it. Another Government changed that recommendation; we again accepted it, because the institution had not been started. But if the institution had been started, a subsequent recommendation of another Government could not be accepted. In the initial stages, because the whole matter was in a stage of negotiations, naturally, we accepted the revised recommendation of the Government of Kerala. So, party questions should not be brought into this question. I hope the college will do well and, I am sure, every member of this House will wish that the college should prosper and that this kind of aspersion should not be cast on the college.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, said that technical education should encourage curiosity. Certainly, I agree with him and, I am sure, nobody will disagree with him on this point about the ideals of technical education.

Coming to scientific surveys, a lot of reference was made to Kerala. My hon. friend probably knows that there have been eleven exploration tours of the botanical survey in Kerala and some 24,300 specimens were collected belonging to 3230 species. Not only that, a very big phyto-chemical plant is going to be established in Kerala with Soviet assistance and there will be more research in medicinal plants. Actually, in Kerala we have already started work on a number of plants like *Digitalis lanata*, *Datura innoxia*, *Hyoscyamus muticus* and *Rauwolfia serpentina*.

I have already dealt with the points raised by my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo. He referred to the Sibpur gardens and what was sent from there to the Kew gardens. He is probably not aware of the fact that the original set was retained here and only a duplicate set was sent there. An enquiry was made into this last year. Since we have the original here, there is no point in asking the duplicate set which exists elsewhere to be returned to us. We do not want that our enormous riches of flora and fauna should be confined only to this country; the museums in other countries also should get necessary advantage of it. I can assure the House that if there are any things in these collections which are not available here, we shall make every effort to get them and see that our collections are complete.

Though it is not quite relevant, he also talked about the Kohinoor Diamond. If my hon. friend will lead a delegation for that himself, we will give him non-official support.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Every facility?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, he will have to go on his own, I am afraid, in this matter. Kohinoor Diamond is not such an important thing that we should concern ourselves about it just at present. We are more

concerned with more important things, and I hope he will be content if the Kohinoor Diamond is admired from a distance by people in India.

Some reference was made to algae by both Dr. Melkote and also Shri Pottakkatt. They will be glad to know that work is already being done at the national laboratory in Bhavanagar. Some work is also done in the Research Institute at Mandapam.

Coming to the Survey of India, my hon. friend, Shri P. K. Deo will be glad to hear that arrangements for the installation of the photogrammetric plant are now being made. It is a 180 ton air-conditioning plant, and because it is a 180 ton plant, it had to be secured from abroad. There is general difficulty of foreign exchange and we could not, therefore, secure it at that time. Since then, steps have been taken to install it.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): How long will it take to complete it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The construction, I believe, has started, but I will have to make enquiries. But it has been sanctioned and there is no further hitch; foreign exchange has been sanctioned and, so far as we are concerned, all action has been taken.

Then he talked about the maps not being printed in time. I think he is wrong there, for no important maps are being held out. And when he talked about river valley projects, he is not correct. What is happening is something different. Sometimes, the State Governments or some of the project authorities come to us with requests for maps which are not the legitimate work of the Survey of India. The Survey of India is a highly qualified scientific and technical organisation, but for many ordinary types of survey, which can be done and should be done by the project engineers or people attached to the State Government or the project, the

Survey of India cannot be expected to undertake the assignment. But I can tell him that very recently we have taken action to increase the number of parties. Recently, four work parties have been added and now, on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee, we are planning to have additional parties on that job so that all leeway work is made up.

Then he talked about the National Atlas not being completed. I am afraid, I did not understand him. I think this House was very happy to hear some time back that the Hindi edition of the National Atlas was brought out almost in record time, and there were congratulations for it from geographers in Australia, in Europe and in America that almost in record time the Hindi version of the National Atlas has been brought out. So far as the English version is concerned, the target date is 1966. 200 plates will be published by 1966. Out of that, already 13 plates have been issued to the public and are now for sale—10 plates for population, two for physical maps and one for parliamentary constituencies, in which, I am sure, my hon. friend, is also interested. In addition, print orders have been given for 8 more and 31 are in different stages of proof. So, if within the first year and a half of the Third Plan we have already issued 13 and about 40 are in different stages of completion, I cannot see how he says it has not been done in time. The work will be done in time. Of course, there is the difficulty in printing. Some of the printing machinery is out of date and antiquated and so until we can get more modern machinery it will be difficult to proceed with the work as quickly as we desire. Here again, it is a question of priority in the matter of availability of foreign exchange. I would certainly desire the support of the House in asking for more foreign exchange. But here we have ourselves to consider that among the various competing claims for the national resources, we do not over-stress our own demand—we must

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try to meet the requirements of other Ministries as well.

I have already dealt with most of the points raised by Shri Banerjee, excepting two or three. He talked about differences in pay between the employees of the Survey of India and other departments. Unfortunately, this is true to some extent. But, then, I must also point out that neither the department, nor any of the representatives who claim to speak on behalf of the employees, made any representation whatsoever before the Pay Commission. They did not appear before the Pay Commission. We have had to take it up ourselves. The Ministry has taken it up and discussions are now in progress. As my hon. friend himself admitted, there has been some improvement in certain categories. I hope that before the next Budget comes I shall be in a position to say that many of the anomalies have been removed and the Survey of India employees get all that to which they are entitled and are not in a position of disadvantage compared to any other employee of the Government of India.

I may say one thing that so far as people who work at high altitudes are concerned, already improvements have been made. Shri Banerjee then referred to the question of consolidated pay, but he did not say that it was only for the period of training. As soon as the training was complete they went into the time scale. Now a consolidated pay during a training period has often been introduced and there is one very good reason for it. If you get only a consolidated pay during training, you will try to get the training in as short a time as possible. If you know that you are going to earn the increments whether you undertake the training or not, human nature being what it is, there is a risk that there may be a certain slackness among the trainees. However, we are looking into this question as well.

Similarly, regarding the question of avenues of promotion, with four more new parties and with more new parties in the offing, I hope, this will, to a large extent, be overcome.

Shri Banerjee referred to the question of seasonal employment. I do not know really how to meet my hon. friend. On the one hand, there must be reduction in the cost of administration and, on the other, the salary of everyone must be increased. Not only that, he wants that people who have no work to do must be given full salaries. From the nature of things, employment in the Survey of India is seasonal employment. In the high Himalayas nobody can work in the winter months. Nobody can work in the Himalayas except only for three or four months, I think from about July to September. Are we to have people on the pay roll for the whole year and still reduce administrative costs, and after paying them higher salary? If my hon. friend can ever perform that magic trick, I am sure, he will be in demand not only in this country but every country in the world will look for his services so that salaries will be raised, members of the staff will be increased tenfold in order to provide employment to everybody and at the same time administrative cost will go down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And then Parkinson will come into play.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would ask him to face facts. We pay them a retainer. After three years as soon as vacancies occur they are taken on the pay roll. I may say, in this respect at least the employees of the Survey of India are a little better off than the employees of the CPWD or of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

My hon. friend pointed out very rightly wherever the others had an advantage but he did not point out where the Survey people also have

the advantage. I think to be fair he should have referred to both.

There are only two points left. I think I have covered every point raised by every hon. Member except only two. Regarding scholarships on merit, my hon. friend, Shri Pottakatt said that scholarships were given to relations—probably of his, I do not know because so far as I am aware, scholarships are given on the advice of expert committees. There are one or two representatives of this Ministry or other Ministries. All the others are well known scientists from universities and independent organisations. Whenever a scholarship is given by a foreign country, there is a representative of that country also in the selection committee. We have never changed the recommendations of the selection committees. I say this with pride and with confidence. We accept almost blindly whatever these committees recommend. Therefore, if my hon. friend says that some scholarships have not been given on merit, I do not understand. We are giving a large number of scholarships every year and the very fact that no complaints ever come excepting a vague and general statement like the one made by my hon. friend is proof that as far as is humanly possible, these are being administered fairly and justly. We want to see that they go to the best available candidates. In fact, they do go to candidates all over the country. The lists are published and in the lists you will find that there are people from Kerala, Assam, Kashmir, Madras, Bengal, Gujarat—every State of India.

The last point is about the India Office Library. I have already referred to the Kohinoor Diamond. My hon. friend found a very simple solution of the India Office Library. He said that we should have all the originals and give copies to Pakistan. I suppose, the British Government would not be anywhere in the picture at all. He has forgotten that there are three parties in the dispute. He has also forgotten that this was practically a

frozen issue till 1959. In 1948 to some extent we ourselves froze it. Then in 1955 there was an attempt to revive the question but without any success. In 1959 for the first time we got Pakistan to agree and to present a joint demand. A joint memorandum was placed. My hon. friend talked about giving a few copies and rights to Pakistan. He forgets that the India Office Library belongs to undivided India and as one of the successor governments Pakistan is as much entitled to her share of the India Office Library as we are entitled to our share. Ours is, of course, by far the major share. But this House itself accepted the suggestion and approved of the proposal that I made last year in the House that we should not only be just but we should also be generous to Pakistan in respect of the India Office Library. That generosity here is also like the old English adage that honesty is the best policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can you partition books?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Unless there is an agreement with Pakistan, India will not get anything at all. After a good deal of negotiations an agreement has been reached and a joint demand has been placed. Certain steps have been taken which I cannot divulge at this stage. But obviously it cannot be solved unless there is agreement between the three governments. We are exploring methods for that. It is linked up with many other questions, the atmosphere in this country, the relations between our two countries etc. Obviously when you want to do something in a co-operative spirit and where you can do it only if you co-operate, we have to encourage the forces of friendship. From every point of view that is desirable because we do want that we should be friends with all neighbouring countries, particularly with a country which till very recently was a part of our own country. Therefore I request my hon. friend to be a little patient. We have waited a long time for many of these things. Negotiations go on for a long time. But

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I am sure that if we can carry out the negotiations in the proper spirit and if we can induce the necessary spirit of accommodation and co-operation in Pakistan and the UK Governments—and I am not entirely hopeless—perhaps we will be able to bring back the Library. But obviously I cannot give any date about it.

Sir, I am very grateful to you also for allowing me more time than you had originally allotted to me. But I felt that the House has always been very kind to me and therefore I must try to meet as far as I can every point raised by my hon. friends.

In conclusion, I would say that in this great country of ours, we have solved problems which have proved insuperable in other countries. We have occasional clashes and conflicts between different sections of the people but the vast life of India flows imperceptibly. That massive silent flow is peace'ul. We see on the surface little billows and eddies but the deep currents move on. They have moved on for the last 6,000 years. It is because these deep currents have moved unperturbed, with massiveness and strength and, shall I say, with sweetness that Indian life has not been soured at source. Many civilisations have disappeared. Many cultures have been transformed out of recognition, but in India we have a kind of continuity of culture of which there is no parallel anywhere in the world. I have often said and I am sure the House will agree . . .

Shri Hem Barua: You have written a book.

Shri Humayun Kabir: . . . that is the diversity of India, the heterogeneity of the Indian people, the great manifestations of life and its expression in so many different ways which have permitted us to survive. Biology tells us that where there is a single-cell animal, if that single cell is damaged, the animal disappears. But

where there is a multiplicity of cells and variations, every change in circumstances may bring about a different kind of mutation and the organism can survive. India has survived and will survive and, I hope, will also indicate to the world the way of survival.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does any hon. Member want me to put any cut motions separately?.... No. Then I shall put all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 79 to 85 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 79—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 80—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 81—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,72,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 82—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 83—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 84—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,88,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in

respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may send the numbers of cut motions which they wish to move. Three hours is the time allotted for the discussion of the Demands of this Ministry. There are a large number of Members who are desirous of speaking. So, we have to limit the time limit of speeches to ten minutes in the case of Members of the Congress Party and not more than fifteen minutes in the case of others.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): In view of our recent experience, does this include the time allotted to the Minister's reply also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted for the discussion of the Demands of this Ministry is three hours.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is a very new practice which we are introducing—ten minutes for Congress Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even yesterday the Speaker limited the time. I am not doing anything different. Shrimati Vimala Devi.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Is it not better to reduce the number of speakers, so that those who participate can express themselves?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not that I wish to participate, but I definitely resent the fixation of time-limit to ten minutes in the case of Congress Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter for hon. Members and the House to decide. I am only placing the facts before the House.

Shri Warrior: How much time will the hon. Minister take out of three hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has to answer all the points raised by hon. Members. Naturally she has to be given some extra time. If it is the desire of the House that the time of hon. Ministers also should be curtailed I have no objection.

Shri Thirumala Rao: My submission is that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is in charge of the business of the House and an important member of the Business Advisory Committee. Our recent experience is that Ministers are not able to reply in the time allotted to them. We should see that because of that a large number of hon. Members who want to air their grievances and who get an opportunity only once in a year should not be deprived of a chance.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We have consulted all the leaders of

Groups and also discussed the matter in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. We are already five hours behind schedule. We are taking extra time for each Ministry.

Shri Warrior: The House is already sitting one hour extra every day and that has not been taken into consideration.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Member should know that when we decided to allot 120 hours for Demands for Grants it was on the understanding that the House would sit one hour extra every day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House is willing to sit longer we have no objection.

An hon. Member: There should be some time-limit for Ministers as well. They cannot speak for hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Ministers will also take note of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a precedent. In the case of the Ministry of Transport and Communications' Demands, the Speaker extended the time from eight hours to ten hours.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is why we are behind schedule by five hours.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If interest is sufficiently maintained, we can see tomorrow if there is need for any extra time.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I wish to bring one point to your notice. I had sent my chit to the Secretariat before the Question Hour was over and I have been waiting all along to be called in the debate. I would like to know what is the procedure to catch your eye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may send a chit and also get up to catch the eye of the Chair. The

hon. Member may adopt any of the three methods I read out yesterday.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At least those hon. Members who are not present should be called. It is a derogatory thing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know the names of all Members.

DEMAND NO. 45—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 46—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,42,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 47—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if I am speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Health, it is not because I am an expert in technical matters of health, but because when I go round the villages and towns, I see people living in utter poverty and unhealthy conditions. They are at the mercy of nature. They do not get any medical advice. This prompts me to speak on health and put forward some suggestions. I am happy today that the Ministry of Health is in the hands of two eminent doctors.

Sir, the health of a nation depends on social and economic conditions of the people, the customs and superstition, housing, food and water supply, availability of medical aid to all the people of the community irrespective of their ability to pay for it. Within the short time at my disposal it is not possible for me to speak on all the topics of health. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the preventive aspect of medicine.

Every advanced country, and rightly so, gives much importance to preventive medicine because prevention is better than cure. Science has not developed as to prevent every disease. But effective preventives have been found out long back to many diseases which are the cause of premature deaths of so many people. It is true that we have not contributed much to modern medicine, but what prevents us from taking advantage of what others have found out? Can we be proud of claiming after fifteen years

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of independence that we have eradicated one single disease?

Let us start from pediatrics and proceed to geriatrics. In every village and every town children suffer from whooping cough. Some of them die due to the disease. Even though some may not die, they suffer for three or four months and they are reduced to skeletons. Childrens while playing sometimes wound themselves and are attacked by tetanus. Diphtheria also is causing many deaths among children. There is a very good preventive for these complaints namely triple-antigen. What steps have the Health Ministry taken to produce and supply this medicine cheaply?

Stray cases of polio were seen in our country from time immemorial. Last year there was an epidemic of polio in Andhra Pradesh. By the time Government reacted and got the vaccine the disease disappeared, leaving ravages behind it. Children who were able to walk before have become cripples and some of them died. What has Government done to prevent further epidemics in our country? Is it not the duty of the Government to manufacture this vaccine and supply it to all the States?

As the child grows to puberty new problems have to be faced. It is a phase of physical development and psychological adjustment. The feeling of security of childhood gives way to one of insecurity. It is the duty of the State to properly guide them. Otherwise, they do not fit into manhood or womanhood. Health education must be given to them.

During the next phase of life comes child-bearing age. If the expectant mothers are given good ante and post natal care and assistance at the child-births many diseases can be avoided. At the age of forty we find a new set of diseases affecting the human system, namely diabetes, hypertension and heart disease. I do not think we can claim one single institute

where proper advice on diets can be given to diabetics. I do not know whether insulin is being produced in our country.

Coming to hypertension, if the statistics of the hospitals can be taken as the guide, it is the common cause of diseases of heart. It is said that people who eat plenty of salt in their food get hypertension. A recent report from Bahama Islands said that people who eat salted fish get hypertension than those who don't eat. The main cause of heart disease is said to be privileged eating, lack of exercise, eating of yellow of the egg and animal fats, etc.

An hon. Member: And economic depression.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: My hon. friend says economic depression also. Heart disease is considered to be a preventable disease. People should be educated as to what measures they should take to prevent heart disease. In old age cancer is a horrible disease to be dreaded. The facilities to treat cancer are inadequate. Many cases are not even diagnosed early. But even if a few cases are diagnosed early, the patients have to wait for a long time to get admittance into the hospitals for getting deep X-ray therapy and radium treatment. By the time treatment is given, an early cancer has become a late cancer and is beyond treatment. In the olden times the doctors developed clinical sense to diagnose this disease, but in modern times there are machines to prove or disprove the diagnosis. In view of this, all the hospitals should be equipped with modern machinery for this purpose. The machines which we now have sometimes go out of order causing inordinate delay. Even now we depend on other countries for the supply of spare parts and machinery. And we are not using isotopes for the treatment as well as for research in our institutes. This must be done.

There are disease which attack every human being irrespective of age.

namely malaria, filaria, small-pox, cholera, typhoid, leprosy and tuberculosis. These are in endemic form causing so much destruction. So many times the necessity of eradicating these has been stressed. I am glad that the Government have planned to eradicate small-pox and malaria. I would suggest that the eradication of filaria might also be taken up along with the eradication of malaria, because both the diseases are caused by mosquitoes. In spite of our efforts to extinguish mosquitoes, the vibrations of mosquitoes can be heard in every home in India.

For eradication of small-pox there is a good vaccine. Monkey kidneys are used for producing this vaccine. We see in the railway platforms monkeys kept for being transported to America. I want to suggest that the exportation of monkeys must be stopped. The kidneys of the monkeys can be used for producing this vaccine.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Which vaccine is the hon. Member talking of?

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Vaccine for small-pox.

And it is said that cow pox vaccine is injected under the shell of the egg, and the virus grows there. These methods should be adopted by us to avoid the costly maintenance of calves for producing this vaccine.

Cholera and typhoid preventives should be given to the people, mostly to those who live in the slum areas, before the rainy season. But usually, if at all it is given, it is given after an epidemic breaks loose, with the result that it does not have the desired effect. Here I would like to suggest that Shri Asok Sen's report should be adopted. At least the programme relating to slum clearance, that is water supply, drainage facilities and all these things must be implemented immediately to control the epidemics.

More centres should be provided for lepers. They go on the roads for begging, causing anxiety to the lay

people. If you go to Lakshman Jhoola, a pilgrim centre, you can see on both sides of the road the lepers begging. Homes must be provided for them and useful work given to them.

We all know the role of tuberculosis in this country. It is alarmingly on the increase, causing great concern to the nation. Mainly, the disease is seen among the poor who are underfed. I have seen doctors advising these poor patients to go and take egg, milk, fruits and so on and to take good rest to check the disease. I can only say that these doctors are in other words asking the patients to go to hell and face death, because they know very well that these poor patients cannot afford to have all these things.

Here I would like to suggest that instead of spending money on the construction of big sanatoria, cheap cottages can be provided at healthy places in our country and the patients can be sent there.

Now, B.C.G. vaccination is given to small children. But has the Government got any statistics to show how many out of those children who are given the B.C.G. vaccination have escaped this disease?

Even those standards which we want to maintain in public health are hindered by the enormous growth of population. The population growth has caused alarm to everybody in the country. The statistics show that it has doubled itself in fifty years. So, the prevention of the growth of population also is very essential. This has been realised by our Government. But the methods adopted are very ineffective. In the third Plan great importance is given to family planning. But the jellies, tablets and contraceptives used for the purpose are ineffective because they are beyond the understanding of the common man and also beyond his purchasing capacity. So, research should be carried on to provide cheap oral contraceptives.

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It is true that to some extent the upper and rich classes have learnt to restrict their families. Because, they are afraid that their riches will get divided and they cannot maintain a high standard of living. But the nation's concern is not about the increasing population among the richer classes but among the common masses. The common man should realise the importance of family planning. But what is the incentive to the common man to restrict his family? On the contrary, he feels that the more children he has, every additional issue is a source of additional income to his family, because the children at the age of three, four or five years go to the streets without any clothing to collect cow dung, make cakes and sell them, or become servants to rich families. But if his economic condition is better, if he also feels that he can provide his children better clothing, better education, etc. and maintain a better standard of living if he has few children, than if he has a big family. And then he will restrict his family. Unless he realises this there is no salvation to our increasing population. What is it that we have done to promote this?

As it is, the measures taken to prevent diseases and the growth of population are inadequate. Even those measures that have been taken by the Government are not properly implemented. To make an Act is one thing and to implement it is another. Why is the common man against taking preventive measures to check diseases and prevent the growth of his family? Is it because he is very fond of diseases or he wants a big family? I do not think so. It is because of his ignorance and superstition. And even if he is not so, the non-availability of good medical advice and medicines to him, the lack of education, and all these things may make him averse to these preventive measures. A mother is afraid of restricting her family because she thinks that some epidemic will rob her of some of her children.

So she does not want to restrict her family. But with the good use of these preventive medicines and by protecting the children with these vaccines, the mother can be encouraged to restrict her family.

And here I want to suggest that there is such a great need for family planning that a special Minister must be there for Family Planning also.

Taking all these into consideration Government should consider how it is going to eradicate fear and superstition from people's minds. They can do it by extensive health education to the public. How to do it is the question. To some extent publicity in the papers and pamphlets can be done. But unfortunately our nation is an illiterate nation. So this method cannot be very effective for educating the masses. So this should be done by means of radio, films, mobile film vans, public meetings, group and street meetings. The Department should not take it as a routine but as a patriotic duty. We see one picture in the Parliament about public health and when we go to the villages we see an entirely different picture. That picture has not changed from what it was fifteen years back, that is before Independence.

Voluntary organisations should be encouraged in this respect. Times and again expert committees on health have advised that political parties should be taken into confidence to promote public health and they should be made to educate the public. But what has the Government done so far about that? It has not done anything. All the political parties, specially the Communist Party, realise the importance of preventive medicine and family planning. But unfortunately they have not been taken into the non-official bodies. The ruling party thinks that it is the only patriotic party and that all the other parties are imported from other foreign countries. So they do not take these par-

into the non non-official bodies. (An Hon Member: That is not correct). The workers of the ruling party get into all the committees and use them for their own selfish ends. The people who are to be benefited by our work stand by and look on as outsiders. They do not participate in all these things. Voluntary student organisations must be permitted to participate in health work.

As it is, the number of medical practitioners are inadequate in India. All advanced countries have one doctor for every 600 or 1000 of the population. We have got only one doctor for 6000 people. Even of these doctors, 60 or 70 percent are in private practice. Unless the doctors participate by educating the public and doing some social work, education of the public in health matters cannot be achieved fully. If the private practitioners are approached in a proper way by the Government, even if they are busy with their work, I do not think they would grudge a few hours of social work to promote public health.

As far as diseases are concerned, I have to lay special emphasis on an allied subject, that is the pharmaceutical industry, which is making enormous profit at the cost of human lives. Drugs should be manufactured by the Government and should be distributed cheaply. I know some foreign people who buy the medicines which we produce. We produce by little medicine. Even this little is purchased by foreigners. They label them under different trade marks and sell them at very high price to our own people. This should be considered as a criminal act and these persons should be punished properly. We should insist on the prohibition of the usage of antibiotics freely by all the people. Doctors of other medical systems should not use them. Because,

if they are used freely, these highly potent medicines won't act on the human body effectively when they are essentially needed. This is immediately followed by crises of the other doctors that allopathic doctors should not use medicines like Makaradhwaja. I have no objection to an Act being passed by which allopathic doctors are prohibited from using makaradhwaja.

This brings me to the various systems of medicine practised in the country. I am not against any system I am against any un-scientific system. I am sure, if Charka and Susruta were alive today, they would not have given up inventing new fields in medicine. Unfortunately, some think that like old monuments, our medicine should be preserved in its original form. By this attitude, we cannot progress. Science is advancing by leaps and bounds. Every year, the old conception is giving place to a new one. Science has no boundaries. Any advance in modern medicine, in whichever part of the world it is invented, is ours also. If we shun it, the loss will be ours. So, I pray that every one who advocates any system of medicine should carry on scientific research in that particular field and contribute to the promotion of it. There is no meaning in hating each other's system.

More Research institutes should be established. The standard of teaching in medical colleges has fallen considerably resulting in the falling of the standard of the medical graduates. The Government should create an All-India cadre of teachers for Medical colleges. The staff in the medical colleges should not be allowed to do private practices. They must be paid handsomely. The salary paid to medical officers are poor when compared with the Administrative officers. After five years of hard study, one year of internship and one year of house-surgeonship, how are they in-

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feriors to the Administrative officers? Is it because the administrative machinery is in the hands of the I.A.S. officers? The Government should take the advice of the Indian Medical Association in matters of health policies and its representatives should be included in the Planning Commission.

Before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to one point about the hospitals. We may not provide more hospitals because of lack of money, etc. But, the efficiency of the existing hospitals can be improved. People prefer private practitioners to Government hospitals because they do not get attention from the hospitals. So, they go to the private practitioners. Also, the medicines that we provide for the hospitals run away to the market. They are not distributed to the patients. They are actually sitting in the medical shops in the bazaar. We know definitely that these medicines are from the hospital. This should be considered a criminal act and this should be checked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would do.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: One point, Sir. The C.H.S. scheme should be extended to all the States.

Before I conclude, I want to draw the attention of the Health Ministry to the nationalisation of the health services. The only salvation for efficient health service to the people is a national health service. I would advise the Government to take a ballot of all the practitioners of modern medicine regarding nationalisation of health service as was done under the bold leadership of Aneurin Bevan. I have no doubt that they would welcome such a move. Most of advanced countries have a nationalised health service. We have nationalised life insurance. The next steps towards a welfare state is to nationalise our health service.

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in supporting the Demands of the Health Ministry, first of all, let me congratulate the Health Ministry composed of two medical men, one, Dr. Sushila Nayar and the other Dr. Raju. Of course, when I mention this, I have in mind that the Health Ministry headed by two medical personnel will be able to tackle the problems connected with health more efficiently. That is my consideration.

Coming to Medical colleges, have we touched the fringe of the problem? The rush for admission into the Medical colleges is very great. The rush is so great that one out of every ten only is selected. Therefore, there should be more medical colleges or more facilities should be given for admission into these colleges. In rural areas, there are some people who have not seen a medical man.

An Hon. Member: No.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Of course, my hon. friend says, no. As a medical man of 30 years standing. I have on some occasions gone to villages, and this is my personal view.

In the urban areas, the hospitals are there. How are they? If there is a sanctioned strength for 1000 patients, we have 2000 patients admitted. We are not able to attend to them. Is this the way in which it can be done? We cannot help. The Health Ministry should come to the rescue and seen that something is being done.

Then, I come to the question of malaria, filariasis, smallpox and other infectious diseases. Of course, the Health Ministry has taken note of it. Much improvement has been made. But, one thing which they have neglected or which is not known to them is the so-called bug nuisance. Of course, the bug nuisance is universal. I might mention to the Health Ministry that a species of bugs are the

cause of kalazar diseases. In Madras, kalazar is endemic. In the Madras city, in this hot weather, you will find all the people, whether in the roads or streets or lanes or bylanes or blind lanes will be sleeping outside because of bugs. Leaving alone the kalazar trouble, on account of the bug nuisance, how many people are kept awake the whole night and thereby how many of human labour are lost? Will the Health Ministry take note of it and do something for that I wish the Health Ministry has a branch for the bug nuisance.

Coming to family planning, on page 118 of the report, it is said:

"Public Health measures have led to decrease in death rates, especially infant mortality. Death rates have been lowered from 27.4 to 21.6. They will be still lowered. Expectation of life has increased."

Of course, I do agree with that. In foreign countries, the death rate is about 2 per cent. That should be the target. We have 20 per cent. The Health Ministry should devote much time to this and see that the mortality rate comes to a respectably lower level. Knowing as I do that I have been given only ten minutes to speak because I belong to the Congress Party, I shall now come to the one subject for which I have been waiting

15 hrs.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Member can come here and he can get 20 minutes.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: I thank you very much.

Shri A. S. Saigal: There is no necessity to go over to that side.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: The subject for which I have been waiting is water supply. I have been continuously waiting to come forward and speak on this on the Demands of the Health Ministry, because, as you know, Sir, I represent the North Madras Parliamentary constituency, or I may say, I represent the Madras city as a whole. In Madras city, the water problem is so acute that for about 20 lakhs of population, we get only 30 million gallons of filtered water by the so-called slow sand filters and mechanical filters. That works out to an average of about 15 gallons of water per head. Do you think that 15 gallons of water per head will be enough for drinking, for having bath and other things? I am sure the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister of Health will agree with me that at least 30 gallons must be the minimum. But we are denied of that.

In our city, the water supply problem is such that we have to depend on the monsoon. Whenever there is a failure of the monsoon, we just look at the skies and we just pray to the Gods, because nobody helps us. At least, the present Health Minister should come to our aid. The Ministry should come to our aid and give us certain alternative arrangements.

Only this morning I asked a starred question whether there was any proposal to take the Cauvery waters to the Madras city, which is the burning topic of the Madras State as a whole and the Madras city in particular, and I was expecting to get some results. But the hon. Minister has said in reply to parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the question, that the material is being collected. I must thank the hon. Minister for the answer that has been given. But let me also appeal to the Ministry that this being a burning question, they should see that water supply is made available to the Madras city, and posterity and the future generation

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of Madras city will be grateful to the Health Ministry at the Centre for this.

In this connection, I must also mention that the water supply is so bad in the tail-ends of the Madras city. Even the 15 gallons per head are not reaching the tail-ends of the Madras city. I am referring to the area of Tondiarpet in the north, Adyar in the south and Sembiam in the west; of course, we have the Bay of Bengal in the east. At these tail-end places, we do not get even a pot of water.

When I was elected as a councillor of the Madras Corporation in 1959, I thought that this problem should be tackled, and when I consulted the Water Works Engineer of the Corporation, he suggested the sinking of a well. When I sank the well at the cost of the corporation for Rs. 25,000, what did I get from it? I got water, no doubt, but it was saline water. I then sent this water to the Guindy Institute for examination. They said that the water was potable but saline. I requested the Commissioner and the Water Works Engineer that that water supply could be connected to the North Madras mains so that the people may get water. And we have been drinking only that saline water. But today what has happened? Owing to the advent of the summer, the water level in the well has gone down, and due to the pressure of these pumps, we get only saltish water, and we are drinking that saltish water. It is no exaggeration, but it is a fact pure and simple which I who represent North Madras am expressing in this House. Will the Health Ministry take this matter into consideration and see that something is done in this regard?

In the chapter on 'Health Plans' at page 151 of the report for 1961-62 of the Ministry of Health, we find that the provision made for hospitals and dispensaries is Rs. 41.52 crores, that

for public health units Rs. 16.68 crores, that for medical education and training programmes Rs. 38.54 crores, that for control of diseases Rs. 70.08 crores, and that for family planning is Rs. 6.97 crores, while the provision for water supply and sanitation (urban and rural) is Rs. 105 crores. For the whole of India, leaving alone the urban areas, will this sum of Rs. 105 crores be able to satisfy the rural areas? I have known places where cattle and men drink the same water. Is that not a fact? I say that it is a fact.

As for the urban areas, if we are to take the Cauvery waters to Madras city, then it is estimated to cost about Rs. 30 crores. But do you mean to say that the Central Government are going to give any substantial aid to the Madras Corporation and the Madras State for this purpose? I do not think so. But let the Health Ministry come forward, and let them have talks with the Planning Commission, so that this allocation could be doubled, and it may be increased from Rs. 105 crores to Rs. 210 crores, and the necessity of life which is called drinking water may be made available to the Madras city.

श्री मोहन नायक (भजनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड रिविज कर रहे हैं तो एक बात बराबर हमारे सामने आती है कि जो लोग अपना जीवन कुर्बान कर के दूसरों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करते हैं, उन लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये श्रम; तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। जब कभी हम मेहतारों की बात करते हैं तो एक मजक सा हो जाता है। अगर हेल्थ डिमांड के सम्बन्ध में उन के लिये बोल तो हेल्थ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का कंसर्न है, और अगर होम की डिमांड पर उन के लिये कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट का विषय है। मुझे बहुत

दुख होता है कि उन के बारे में न तो ल्यबे डिपार्टमेंट कुछ सोचता है और न हम डिपार्टमेंट ही कुछ सोचता है। दोनों ही उनकी गान को ठीक से नहीं सोचते हैं। मुझे बड़ा ख़ुश होती है यह देख कर कि इस समय हम को हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के रूप में एक ऐसा व्यक्ति मिला हुआ है जो बहुत दिन तक गांधी जी के साथ रहा था। इस समय गांधी जी मेहतारों के सम्बन्ध में बोलते थे उस को उन्होंने मुना होगा। इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेहतारों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

जब पहली बार मैं सन् १९५७ में दिल्ली आया था तब मैं ने घूम घूम कर जहाँ भी मेहतारों की बस्तियाँ हैं उनकी अवस्था को देखा। मैं ने तालकटोरा गार्डन देखा, रॉडिंग रोड देखा, मेहरोली देखा और पास के गांव चिराग दिल्ली को देखा। छः साल पहले वैसे उनकी अवस्था थी वैसे ही अवस्था उनकी आज भी है। उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जो लोग अपने जीवन को कुर्बान करके दूसरों के हेल्थ की रक्षा करते हैं, उन के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं एक बात और कहूँगा उड़ीसा के बारे में। आप लोग देखेंगे कि जो उड़ीसा की प्रांचलिक एरिया हैं उन में पंद्रह पंद्रह बीस बीस मील तक कोई अस्पताल नहीं है। मेरी कांस्टिट्यूट्स भंजनगर है जो कि एक शेड्यूल्ड एरिया है। वहाँ पर भी दस दस और पंद्रह पंद्रह मील के भीतर एक भी अस्पताल नहीं है। मैं ने एक बार एक आदमी को बुखार में देखा तो उसने कहा कि भाई तुमको बुखार है तुम अस्पताल जाओ। उसने कहा कि अस्पताल यहाँ से दस मील दूर है, अगर वहाँ जाऊँगा तो रास्ते में ही मर जाऊँगा। यह हालत है। आज हमारी स्वार्थी सरकार है, कोई विदेशी सरकार नहीं है कि हम उस पर दोष लगा दें कि विदेशी शासन है इसलिए हमारा खयाल

नहीं करता। अभी तो हमारा देशी शासन है। उसका फर्ज है लोगों की स्वास्थ्य रक्षा करना, उनको शिक्षा देना और उनके लिए मकानों का प्रबन्ध करना। इसलिए मैं बोलूँगा कि जो गरीब प्रांक्स हैं उबर के लोगों के लिए औषधि की व्यवस्था धरूर की जाये। दिल्ली में तो हजारों डाक्टर हैं। हमारा तरका यह हो गया है कि जहाँ शिक्षित लोग रहते हैं जो ज्यादा चिल्लाते हैं और प्रेस करते हैं, उबर तो पूरी सुविधा दी जाती है। मगर देहातों में जहाँ के लोग मुंह नहीं खोलते हैं उन लोगों की तरफ हम कुछ नहीं देखते। उबर दृष्टि भी नहीं डालते कि उन लोगों को क्या चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और बोलूँगा। पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में बहुत से चाइल्ड वेलफेयर और मैटरनिटी सेंटर खोले गये। मैं ने देखा है कि चाइल्ड वेलफेयर और मैटरनिटी सेंटर को बने हुए पांच सात साल हो गये, मगर उनमें अभी तक ताला लगा हुआ है। हमें प्लान करते वक्त देखना चाहिए कि जो चीज हम स्टार्ट करें उस पूरी तरह स्टार्ट करें। अगर इस काम के लिए मकान बनाया है तो मकान बनना खत्म होने के साथ उसमें डाक्टर और नर्स जो भी चाहिए उस भी वहाँ पहुँचा देना चाहिए। नहीं तो हमने रिपोर्ट में तो कह दिया कि इतने चाइल्ड वेलफेयर और मैटरनिटी सेंटर बनाये गये हैं, मगर बनाने के बाद वह कैसे चलेंगे इसकी कोई स्कैम नहीं दिखायी देती। मैं उड़ीसा की बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ बहुत से चाइल्ड वेलफेयर सेंटर और मैटरनिटी सेंटर बने हुए पांच सात साल हो गये। उनके लिए हम ने ५० परसेंट कांट्रिब्यूशन दिया मगर उनमें ताला लगा हुआ है।

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिस वक्त कालेरा या त्रिसूचिका का एपिडेमिक फैलता है तो मेहतार लोगों को उबर एंजेज किया जाता है। अगर कोई मेहतार कालरा से इन्फेस्टेड हो कर मर जाये तो उसको कोई कम्पेन्शन नहीं दिया जाता। यह बड़े दुःख

[श्री मोहन नाथन]

की बात है क्योंकि वह गवर्नमेंट की इयूटी पर मरा है। जिसकी मृत्यु इयूटी पर होती है उसकी फैमिली के मेन्टिनेन्स के लिए कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहिए। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी प्रबन्धना में मेहतरों को भी कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहिए।

एक बात आप और देखेंगे कि जो मेहतर अस्पतालों में और गन्दी बस्तियों में काम करते हैं उनको हाथों को साफ करने के लिए सोप भी नहीं दिया जाता और उनके लिए ठीक प्रकार का कपड़े का भी प्रबन्ध नहीं है।

मैं आपको एक बात और बोलूंगा। मेहतर की उन्नति के लिए चाहे होम डिपार्टमेंट भी कुछ काम करे लेकिन यह मुख्य समस्या हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट की है। हरिजन का टोटल प्राबलम तो होम डिपार्टमेंट देखेगा ही। पर मेहतर की समस्या केवल हैल्थ विभाग पर आ जाती है। जो मेहतर गांवों में और देहात में काम करते हैं उनकी समस्या सिर्फ हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट पर आती है।

मैं देखता हूँ कि मेहतरों के लड़के लड़कियाँ जो कि पढ़ने योग्य हैं वे पढ़ने नहीं जाते। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके माँ बाप काम पर चले जाते हैं और घर में जो छोटे बच्चे रहते हैं उनको देखने के लिए बड़े बच्चे रह जाते हैं। इसलिए वे पढ़ने नहीं जा सकते। मैं ने इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को भी एक सजेशन दिया था और यहाँ भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मेहतर जाति की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो जहाँ पर मेहतर बस्तियाँ हैं उधर एलीमेंटरी स्कूल बनाइए और उन स्कूलों के साथ साथ क्लेश भी बनाये जायें जिनमें छोटे बच्चों की देखभाल की जायें ताकि जो बड़े बच्चे उनको देखने के लिए घर पर रह जाते हैं वे स्कूल में जा सकें। इन क्लेश में एक दाई या नर्स रखी जायें तो छोटे बच्चों को देखभाल करे। ऐसा होगा तभी मेहतरों के बच्चे पढ़ सकेंगे।

मैं ने चार पांच म्युनिसिपैलिटियों में जाकर देखा। वहाँ एलीमेंटरी स्कूल हैं मगर मास्टर बोलते हैं कि इधर कोई मेहतर के लड़के लड़कियाँ पढ़ने नहीं आते। अगर आते हैं तो चार छः दिन के बाद नहीं आते या दस पांच दिन में एक बार आते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड है, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड नहीं है।

श्री मोहन नाथन : मैं बोलता हूँ कि मेहतर का सवाल तो सिर्फ हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री आगे आ रहा है।

श्री मोहन नाथन : मैं स्कूल की बात नहीं करता मैं तो कहता हूँ कि स्कूलों के साथ क्लेश खोले जायें। यह काम तो हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का है। इन क्लेश में छोटे बच्चों का लासन पालन किया जायें। यह चीज तो हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं यह काम एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री का है। आपका समय पूरा हो गया।

श्री मोहन नाथन : मैं वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में कुछ बोलूंगा। हमारे देश में सब लोगों को वाटर सप्लाई करना सरकार का काम है। उड़ीसा के लिए सेंट्रल प्लान यह है कि अगर कोई कुबों के लिए १००० रुपये चाहता है तो अगर वह ५०० रुपये दे सके तो बाकी ५०० सरकार दे देगी। मेरा गांवों का अनुभव है कि जहाँ घनी आबादी है वहाँ के लोग सहज में ५०० रुपये दे कर इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा लेते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब हैं उनके पास पांच रुपये भी देने के नहीं हैं वह पांच सौ कैसे दे सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ गरीब आदमी रहते हैं उस बस्ती के लिए पूरा एक हजार रुपये सरकार की तरफ

से दिया जाना चाहिए। वहां के लिए ५० पर सेंट कांट्रोब्यूशन का नियम हटा देना चाहिए। अभी यह होता है कि हरिजन बस्ती को एक कुवां देने का प्लान है लेकिन जब वह ५०० रुपया नहीं दे सकते तो वह कुवां उन लोगों को दे दिया जाता है जो दे सकते हैं और जो धनी हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजनों के लिए यह कांट्रोब्यूशन का नियम नहीं होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members way now move their motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Health subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Control of prices of specific and patent drugs.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1." (36).

Provision to provide more incentive to medicos to serve in rural areas.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1." (37).

Neglect of fundamental research into the origin, prevention, prevalence and cure of leprosy and leperdemetic diseases.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1." (38).

Establishment of more medical colleges.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1." (39).

Step-motherly attitude towards Ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1." (40).

Need for rural medical services through modern medicines.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (1).

Need to encourage Indian system of medicine.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (4).

Need to check malpractices in public hospitals.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (5).

Need to give liberal grants to private hospitals where free treatment is provided to patients.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (6).

Need to take more effective steps in the matter of family planning.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (7).

Need to have more effective measures to check T. B. cancer, leprosy, cholera, whooping cough, titanus, diphtheria.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (8).

Need to extend C. H. S. Scheme to other cities

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (9).

Need to have more medical colleges in the country.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (10).

Need to have effective measures to check abnormal rise in heart diseases

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (11).

Need for intensive drive to eradicate mosquito nuisance in Assam State

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (41).

Need for research in and eradication of diseases peculiar to tribal people.

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (42).

Need to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to other cities.

Shri R. Barua: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (43).

Need to stop unauthorised and unqualified persons from practising medicine in the rural parts of the country.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (44).

Need to establish a medical college at Palghat District in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (45).

Need to provide more funds for T. B. sanatoriums.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (46).

Need to provide more funds for treatment of filariasis.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (47).

Need to establish more research-cum training units to tackle wide-spread incidence of filariasis.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (48).

Need to provide suitable buildings to house the filariasis centre in Ernakulam to accommodate indoor-patients

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (49).

Need for more basic and sustained research in eradication of leprosy

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (50).

Steps taken to check spread of leprosy

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (51).

Need to provide more funds for the eradication of small-pox

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (52).

Need to arrest the deterioration of the health of children through mal-nutrition.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (53).

Need to take drastic steps against production and distribution of spurious food and drugs especially for children

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (54).

Need to provide more accommodation for the patients in hospitals.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (55).

Need to give financial assistance to State Governments and Medical Associations for organising refresher courses for General Medical practitioners.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (56).

Need for research in the treatment of cancer.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (57).

Need to start a Central Institute of Orthopaedics

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (58).

Need to construct a T.B. hospital and sanatorium at Mahe

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (59).

Need to provide sufficient funds to meet the cost of medicines and provision for qualified personnel in the rural health centres.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (60).

Need to provide every village with at least one qualified midwife.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100. (61).

National scheme of water supply for rural areas to prevent ill health and to raise health to higher standard.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (12).

Need for further research work in Ayurvedic and Unani medical systems

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Need to increase doctors and beds in hospitals especially in T.B. and other epidemic diseases hospitals.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (14).

Need to restore the cut in medicine for family planning purposes.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (16).

Rural Health Centre and need for adequate medical staff in Rural Health Centre to serve the public in Villages

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (17).

Need for grants-in-aid to co-operative health centres

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (18).

Need to intensify population control programme in Kerala.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (19).

Need to ensure more rigid control over the quality of drugs manufactured in the country.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (20).

Need to build up a strong pharmaceutical industry in the public sector in the country.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Need to give special assistance to Kerala for increasing the bed strength of T.B. Hospitals in the State.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (22).

Need for making a systematic and intensive survey of Kerala for underground drinking water.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (23).

Need for protected water supply in Manjeri Ponawi, Baliapatam, Badagara and Tanur in Kerala State.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (24).

Need for controlling and eradicating more vigorously the menace caused by filaria, elephantiasis, tuberculosis and cancer in Kerala State.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (25).

Need to allot more funds to Kerala State for vigorously expediting filaria control scheme in Kerala.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (26).

Need for supplying T.B. drugs and specifics to poor patients free of cost.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (27).

Need to establish a mental hospital at Imphal.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (29).

Need to increase the number of seats reserved in medical colleges for students from the Union Territories

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (30).

Need to eradicate Goitre from the Tamenglong Area of Manipur.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (31).

Need to improve and expand the T.B. clinic at Imphal.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (32).

Need to implement the National Smallpox Eradication Programme in Kerala, especially in rural areas.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (62).

Need to provide more T.B. clinics in the rural areas in Kerala.

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (63).

Need to set up a leprosy hospital in each District in Kerala

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (64)

Need to set up clinics for the treatment and control of filaria in Kerala

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (65)

Need to set up a mental hospital in each District in Kerala

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (66)

Failure to implement Family Planning Scheme in the rural areas in Kerala

Shri P. Kunhan: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (67).

Failure to implement Imphal Water Supply Scheme during the periods of the First and the Second Five Year Plans

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (34).

Need to include a scheme to supply drinking water to Ukhrul, the head quarters of the Hill sub-division in Manipur during Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100." (35).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री राम सिंह (बहराइच) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समाप्त होने के समय भारत में एक डाक्टर ४८०० व्यक्तियों पर होता था। हमारे पास कुल ८४ हजार डाक्टर थे जब कि योजना के अनुसार हमें ६० हजार डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता थी। हर बरस तीन हजार नये डाक्टर जो भारत की ५० मंडोल संस्थाओं से पास होते हैं इस व्यवसाय में आते हैं, और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार उनकी संख्या एक लाख हो जायेगी। परन्तु ३३ संस्था वृद्धि से ही कार्य नहीं बढ़ता।

सरकार ने जो बड़े बड़े दवाखाने तथा अस्पताल खोले हैं उनमें दवाओं की सप्लाई उस अंश में नहीं बढ़ायी जा रही है जिस अंश में जन संख्या बढ़ रही है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि डाक्टर मरीजों को देख कर मर्ज बता देता है परन्तु मरीजों को मुफ्त दवाएं नहीं मिल पातीं। बहुत से छोटे छोटे अस्पतालों में जो कुछ थोड़ा सा स्टॉक रहता भी है उसका भी दुरुपयोग होता है। उससे दवाइयां लोगों को नहीं मिल पातीं क्योंकि इसका अधिक से अधिक लाभ स्टॉफ के लोग उठाते हैं। इसलिए अस्पतालों में दवाओं का स्टॉक ज्यादा किया जाये और उसके वितरण के लिए उचित व्यवस्था रहे। बहुत सी छोटी छोटी जगहों पर जहां अस्पताल नहीं हैं आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सालय खोले जायें जिससे जो लोग ग्रंजेजो दवाओं में अधिक धन नहीं व्यय कर सकते हैं वह भी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का लाभ उठाये। बहुत से ऐसे असाध्य रोग हैं जो दवाओं से ठीक नहीं होते वह भी योगिक क्रियाओं से ठीक हो जाते हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि ऐसी योगिक क्रियाओं को भी प्रोत्साहन दे।

बाढ़ से या उन स्थानों पर जहां गन्दा पानी रुका रहता है तमाम बीमारियां फैलती हैं। ऐसे स्थानों पर पानी निकालने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और नलों का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये जिससे लोगों को पीने के लिए साफ पानी मिल सके।

बहुत से स्थानों पर गन्दे नाले तथा नालियां भी बीमारी फैलने का कारण हैं। उन स्थानों के सफाई की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ और खुला रखने का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

भोजन की भी उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए क्योंकि लोगों को खाने पीने की चीजों में मिलावट होने के कारण बहुत सी बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। अच्छा दूध व घी न मिलने के

कारण भी लोग स्वस्थ नहीं रहते^१। फल भी बहुत सी जगहों पर खराब और सड़े गले बिकते हैं। इनसे भी बीमारी फैलती है। इन सब को रोकने का सरकार को समुचित प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए।

मैं अब सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के उस अपने जिले की तरफ दिलाऊंगा, जो कि तराई का इलाका है। उधर तराई वाले स्थानों में ज्यादातर नदियों में बाढ़ आती हैं। बाढ़ वाले स्थानों पर अक्सर पानी जमा हो जाता है। वहां पर सरकार की तरफ से बाढ़ रोकने का प्रबन्ध किया गया था और वहां पर बंध वगैरह बांधे गये थे। बंधे बांधने की बात के सिलसिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तफर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आज से ६, ७ साल पहले इतनी बाढ़ें नहीं आती थीं जितनी कि इधर आ रही हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां पर पानी इतना अधिक रुका रहता है कि फरवरी तक वह पानी वहां पर सूखता नहीं है। उन बाढ़ के स्थानों में मलेरिया, फायलेरिया, चेचक और कौलरा जैसी बीमारियां अक्सर मौजूद रहती हैं। मलेरिया उन्मूलन के लिये पहले सरकार की तरफ से प्रबन्ध था। पहले दवाएं जो इस्तेमाल की गईं उनसे मलेरिया के रोग में कुछ कमी दिखाई पड़ी थी लेकिन इधर कुछ वर्षों से उन दवाओं का अच्छा असर होता नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। डी० डी० टी० का प्रयोग भी अब अच्छा काम नहीं करता है। सरकार को उस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। या तो औषधियों में कोई मिलावट है या वह औषधियां ही बदल दी गई हैं। सरकार को ऐसे स्थानों पर अच्छी दवाओं का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। उन तराई के इलाकों के अन्दर अस्पताल वगैरह नहीं हैं जहां पर कि गरीबों को दवाएं मिल सकें और उनका इलाज हो सके। वहां पर या तो अस्पताल खोले जायें या अगर इतना खर्चा बर्दाश्त नहीं हो सकता है तो देशी औषधियों का इन्तजाम

किया जाय जिससे कि उन गरीब लोगों को दवाएं मिल सकें।

मैं अपने जिले की तरफ फिर ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। वहां पर करीब १२ या १४ लाख रुपये की लागत से एक बड़ा अस्पताल खोला गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने इस वर्ष उसका उद्घाटन किया है। इतना बड़ा अस्पताल खुलने के बाद भी अभी तक उसमें वही पुरानी मंजूरी चल रही है जिसके कारण लोगों को ज्यादा तादाद में दवाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इतने बड़े अस्पताल के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कुछ न कुछ इन्तजाम जरूर होना चाहिए। ऐसी जगहों के लिए जहां पर अस्पताल वगैरह नहीं हैं वहां पर जरूर देसी या होम्योपैथिक दवाओं का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए।

मैं बस और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री श्री सिंह सहगल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के खर्च की जो मांगें इस समय सदन में प्रस्तुत हैं उन पर मैं अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूं।

हेल्थ सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि इस देश की जनता के स्वास्थ्य का स्तर दिनों दिन नीचे गिरता जा रहा है। नेशनल टी० बी० सर्वे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह नतीजा निकला है कि भारतवर्ष में शहरों में ४ से ५ फीसदी तक जनता क्षय रोग की शिकार है। संसार में सबसे अधिक टी० बी० के मरीज भारतवर्ष में पाये जाते हैं। यही नहीं अंधेपन और अन्य आंखों की बीमारियां भी भारत में बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। इस से साफ मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में जनता के स्वास्थ्य की कौसी बुरी हालत है।

यूनाइटेड किंगडम, कॅनाडा, रूस और चीन आदि मुल्कों की तरफ यदि आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि वहां ७ प्रतिशत से लगा कर १०

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

प्रतिशत रुपया जनता के स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च होता है

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) :
यह चीन की फीगर्स आप कहां से ले आये ?
इस का आप को कैसे पता चला ?

श्री अ० सिंह सहगल : शर्मा साहब यह किताब पढ़ेंगे तो उन्हें मालूम हो जायगा कि मैं यह फीगर्स कहां से लाया हूं।

जबकि उन देशों में इतना खर्च हो रहा है हमारे मुल्क में जहां पर कि ५ लाख गांव हैं हम देखते हैं कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मुल्क भर के लिए स्वास्थ्य की खातिर केवल ढाई प्रतिशत रुपया ही रखा गया है। पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो पसा स्वास्थ्य के लिए रखा गया था वह भी पूरे तरीके से काम में नहीं लाया गया है। सरकार को यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि स्वास्थ्य और चिकित्सा यह दो अलग अलग चीजें हैं। इसमें इसमें हम को दो काम करने हैं। एक तो यह कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य का स्तर इतना ऊंचा हो कि उन पर रोग के कीटाणुओं का असर न हो और दूसरे यह कि रोगी जनता को चिकित्सा द्वारा तन्दुबस्त बनाया जा सके। लेकिन अगर जनता के स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर बनाने के स्थान पर यदि हम यहाँ ख्याल करें कि हम बीमारों को ठीक करने में अपनी सारी ताकत लगा देंगे तो दिनों दिन रोगों को संख्या बढ़ती जायगी और हम अपने उद्देश्य में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will continue his speech tomorrow. We have to take up Private Members' Business.

15.28 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 7) by Shri D. C. Sharma

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up Private Members' Bills. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.28½ hrs.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BILL*

by Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for building up an up-to-date and a comprehensive Library for Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for building up an up-to-date and a comprehensive Library for Parliament."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15:29 hrs.

**CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Amendment of sections 2 and 3) by
Shri D. C. Sharma

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur):
Sir, I beg to move for leave to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the Child
Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Child Marriage Restraint Act,
1929."

The motion was adopted

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I introduce
the Bill.

15:29½ hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 12, 64, 66, 67,
70, 72C and 73) by Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Sir,
I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Mines Act,
1952.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I intro-
duce the Bill.

15:30 hrs.

**UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES)
AMENDMENT BILL***

(Amendment of sections 3 and 4) by
Shri Siddiah.

Shri Siddiah (Chamrajanagar): Sir,
I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to amend the Untouchability
(Offences) Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to amend the Un-
touchability (Offences) Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted

Shri Siddiah: Sir, I introduce the
Bill.

15:30½ hrs.

**CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL—con'd.**

(Amendment of sections 342 and 562)

by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House
will now take up the Code of Criminal
Procedure (Amendment) Bill moved
by Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
How much time remains, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 36 minutes
remain. Any Member wanting to
speak? No one. The hon. Minis er.

Shri Datar: Sir, this is not the first
time that a Bill of this nature was
sought to be introduced. On two for-
mer occasions and especially when
there was before the House a detailed
consideration of the exhaustive
amending Bill, a similar attempt was
made by an hon. Member, member
then in Lok Sabha but ultimately the
withdrew it. Subsequently, he brought
forward a Private Member's Bill
which was circulated for public
opinion. When it came up for consi-
deration on 18th April, 1959 after
full consideration the hon. Mover
withdrew it.

The question that arise; is very
clear. My hon. friend wh, so ably
moved this Bill found that there was
more opposition to the provisions of
this Bill than what he had bargained

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for. It is true that on theoretical considerations he desired that there ought to be no scope for what he said fought to be no scope for what he said 'false statements' on records of a case, as the ethical aspects are concerned. When a case has been launched against an accused person and when he comes before the court and when he is tried by a Magistrate, we have to take into account certain supreme considerations based on the law of criminal jurisprudence—the consideration that ought to weigh predominantly is the one of allowing him the fullest liberty of defending himself. The question of truth or otherwise has to be taken into account. But the question of defence that ought to be open to the accused person must assume priority as against other considerations. It is the reason why it has been made very clear that so far as such accused person is concerned he should have absolute liberty; he should not be under any sense of nervousness that whatever he speaks might be used against him in the particular proceedings or that he might even be punished therefor. The nervousness of being subjected to a punishment is a matter which is to be avoided or provided against. That is the reason why when the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill was before this House and when certain questions of a general nature were raised the recommendation of the Joint Committee was that nothing should be done to affect adversely the absolute right of an accused person to put any defence that he likes regardless of all other considerations. That is the reason why a commentator has clearly pointed out here that there was vehement opposition for the amendment on the ground that after the removal of the safeguard, examination in some cases on that ground would be of an inquisitional nature for the purpose of entrapping the accused. Therefore, that amendment was not accepted at all. It was laid down very clearly that accused's right to defend himself was absolute. If this principle is accepted, my hon.

friend will see what has been done is perfectly proper even after taking into account the needs for safeguarding the rights of the accused for defending himself as he likes.

The next question that arises is whether this particular immunity is absolute. Section 342(2) reads that the accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them. All that has been provided for is that even if it is found that the answer is false, he will not be liable to punishment in respect of that false statement. That is all that has been provided for.

So far as section 342(2) is concerned, some hon. Members also pointed out that there were other provisions according to which if an accused person makes a false defence or puts in a statement which is false, it can be taken into account. I am to invite the attention of the hon. Members to section 342(2):

"The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions or by giving false answers to them."

That is the most important provision. One hon. Member in the course of his speech pointed out that these words were there which would show that he is not completely immune otherwise; the immunity only relates only to the question of punishment by a criminal court. It says further:

"...but the Court and the jury (if any) may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just."

That is point No. 1 which takes away what my hon. friend called the absolute immunity.

There is a second place where the absolute immunity has been taken away—clause 342(3):

"The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such enquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into, or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed."

Therefore, you will find that the immunity against false statement relates in respect of one consideration: for safeguarding his defence if it becomes necessary for him to make a false statement, he will not be liable for punishment thereof. That is all the immunity granted to him. There are two weighty considerations which clearly point out that in case the accused were to make a false statement that would be taken into account. It means that there might be in a proper case if the trial court thinks and comes to the conclusion that he has made a deliberately false statement with a particular defence of his, that can be taken into account. These are judicial expressions which may be taken into account. But the court and the jury if any may draw such inference from such refusal as he thinks fit.

Secondly, there is no immunity in respect of any other proceeding or any other offence that might be started against him, provided there are other materials. Therefore, my submission is that the immunity is not complete or is not absolute, but it is only there to a limited extent, so far as the immunity from punishment in that particular proceeding is concerned.

The hon. Mover would agree with me that in this case, so far as the provisions are concerned, they do not necessarily encourage false statement. They do not necessarily encourage perjury but in order to place the right of the accused for his defence on an absolute footing, it has been made very clear in these expressions. Therefore, when the question of defence has to be taken into account,

we have to allow the defence the absolute right as against any other rights based on theoretical considerations or even on political considerations, because the man ought to have an absolute right to defend himself as he likes. That is the reason why after a full consideration these words have been put in.

I may point out that nothing has come out in the course of the various judicial decisions during the last century, because we are having a similar law during nearly one century. Nothing has come out by which my hon. friend can come to the conclusion that this section has the effect purposely of encouraging perjury. The real objects have to be taken into account. A comparative view has also to be kept before us. If, as we agree that there ought to be an absolute right of the accused person to defend himself or herself as he or she likes, that right ought to be supreme, and other considerations which might be important or might have some value ought to be subordinate to the main consideration. This is so far as the amendment that the hon. Mover has suggested to section 342.

In the Bill, there is also another amendment that he has introduced in respect of section 562. There also, the hon. Member's object is perfectly understandable. He desires that in case an accused person is entitled to the benefit of section 562—who is generally a first offender—he ought to be entitled to that benefit of getting out by way of probation, provided, as he has put it, he makes a completely true statement without concealing anything. So far as these expressions are concerned, I should like to point out that they are redundant in the first place, apart from the fact that such expressions are not entirely of the type in which legal expressions have to be put in. It may be very difficult in a particular case for a judge, in the course of his enquiry under section 562, to go into all these questions. The

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words that he has used are: "completely true statement." That means it should be true cent per cent in regard to details. So far as the details are concerned, some of them are likely to be important and some of them are of a minor character. But the hon. Mover wants that it ought to be a true statement, completely true, cent per cent. He has also tried to make this more specific and clear by stating "without concealing anything."

So far as these expressions are concerned, I should like to point out to the hon. House that section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code has used very wide expressions which would include what the hon. Member has in view. Three expressions have been used in this section. Regard is being had, firstly, to the age; then to the character; and then to the antecedents of the offender. Out of these three expressions, the character of the offender and his antecedents are there to embrace what the hon. Member has in view. The character includes also truth-telling and antecedents would include those cases where a man, even though there was a temptation to speak lies, did not speak lies. Therefore, the words "character and antecedents" are already there.

On the other hand, if we assume that these expressions are used in a particular case—these expressions are in the Act itself—and if in a particular case, on account of the advice or any other circumstance, the man does not make such a statement, then, even if the case is otherwise strong for a release on probation under section 562, he is likely to be placed at a disadvantage and a handicap. Therefore, in the interests of the accused, for the purpose of enabling the accused to get himself released on probation under section 562, I should like to point out to the hon. Mover that already there are two expressions, namely, character and antecedents, which would include

what he has in view, namely, the purpose of truth-telling, and there can be no greater safeguard. If, for example, a man purposely goes on telling lies, that would show an absence, so to say, of truth or correct character. Similarly also, if the man's antecedents have to be looked to, it would be open to the court to find out whether he withstood the temptation of telling lies. That also includes the expression "antecedents". Therefore, these two expressions are of a comprehensive nature. They include what the hon. Member has in view. Therefore, I would like to see that this matter should be left to judicial discretion. The courts would consider the question of truth-telling so far as they consider that it is relevant and they might find out as to whether the man was truthful or had been indulging in lies by amplifying the expressions which, under the law, they are entitled to, in the exercise of their judicial discretion. Therefore, while I appreciate the motive that the hon. Member has, in putting these things....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur):
Motive or intention?

Shri Datar: We need not quarrel about the words "intention" or "motive". The hon. Member's intention is to see that even an accused person does not tell lies. That is his point. In case he is a truthful person, it means that he has a good character and that his antecedents are good. Therefore he will be entitled, even in the light of the present wording of section 562, to the relief that he wants to be extended to the truly accused person or rather the truthfully-convicted person. Those circumstances will have to be taken into account. Therefore, I would submit that while the hon. Member's object is perfectly understandable, it is not necessary to pursue it in the interests of the accused himself.

In case he so desires to have this, I might point out that the Law Commission has now been examining the Code of Criminal Procedure. It is perfectly open to that body, in the light of the discussion that we had in this House, to consider this question, and give us valuable advice in this respect. I hope the hon. Member will accept this assurance and will not press this to a division.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने शायद मेरे इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य ठीक तरह से नहीं समझा है क्योंकि वे कहते हैं कि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अपराधी भी केवल सत्य बात ही लाये। मेरा उद्देश्य विधेयक लाने में यह नहीं है। विधेयक में यह स्पष्ट रूप से बतला दिया गया है कि मैं केवल उन शब्दों को निकालना चाहता हूँ जहाँ यह लिखा गया है कि वह झूठ बात भी बोल सकता है। कानून में जो आज्ञा दी गई है कि उसे झूठ बोलने का अधिकार है ही, मैं सिर्फ उसको निकालना चाहता हूँ। इस लिये यह कहना कि मैं केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि अपराधी झूठ न बोले, सत्य ही बोले, यह गलत है। मैं तो केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि कानून द्वारा उस को यह आज्ञा न मिली हो कि वह झूठ भी बोले। झूठ तो वह बोलता ही है, नित्य प्रति मैं देखता हूँ कि कचेहरियों में लोग झूठ बोलते हैं। वहाँ केवल झूठ का ही व्यापार पनपता है। जहाँ तक आपने कैरेक्टर या एन्टिसीडेन्स की बात कही, कितने हमारे देश में ऐसे सम्मानित वकील हैं, जो झूठ बोलने को प्रोत्साहित नहीं करते? उनका कितना ऊँचा कैरेक्टर है? मैं नहीं कहता कि जो उनका चरित्र है वह ऊँचा नहीं है लेकिन क्या आप समझते हैं वे लोग अपराधियों को झूठ बोलने के लिये प्रोत्साहित नहीं करते, गवाहों को झूठ नहीं सिखलाते? हम नित्य प्रति क्या देखते हैं? जिन के चरित्र ऊँचे हैं, जो साधारणतया झूठ बोलने की बात नहीं सोचते हैं वे भी क्या अपराधियों को झूठ बोलने के लिये नहीं कहते? हमारे मन्त्री महोदय स्वयं भी वकील रहे हैं, वे

भी समझते हैं कि कितने वकील ऐसे हैं जो गवाहों को झूठ बोलने के लिये प्रोत्साहित नहीं करते।

Shri Datar: Why should the hon. Member put it in such general manner? There are lawyers and advocates of the unfortunate type he has pointed out, but he cannot malign the whole class.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा मतलब पूरे क्लास से नहीं है। उन लोगों से है जो ऐसा करते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे ईमानदार लोग हैं जिन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। महात्मा गांधी ने भी वकालत को। उन्होंने कभी भी असत्य का सहारा नहीं लिया। उन को मैं ऐसे व्यक्तियों में शामिल नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन जो सत्य बात हो उसे कहना गलत बात नहीं है। अगर मैं सही बात नहीं कहता तो अपने देश के प्रति अपराधी होता हूँ। किसी देश के जूरिज् प्रूडेन्स का मतलब यह है कि ऐसा विधि विधान तैयार किया जाय जिससे लोगों को न्याय मिल सके और अपराधी को दण्ड मिल सके। जिस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि झूठ बोल कर भी अपराधी दण्ड से बच निकलने का अवसर पा जाता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ का विधि विधान और विधि विज्ञान पूरा नहीं है और वह देश न्याय देने में समर्थ नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ जितने न्यायालय हैं उनमें अधिकांश ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर गलत कार्रवाई होती है, झूठ के आधार पर निर्णय होते हैं और बहुत से अवसरों पर अपराधी छट जाते हैं या गलत लोगों को सजा मिल जाती है। इसलिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम शनैः शनैः अपने देश के विधि विज्ञान में और विधि विधान में, कानूनों में ऐसे संशोधन लायें जिससे कि सचमुच अपराधी पकड़ा जा सके और उसे दण्ड मिल सके, तथा झूठ बोल कर वह बचने का साधन न इकट्ठा कर सके। मेरा उद्देश्य यह है। मेरा कोई दूसरा उद्देश्य नहीं है।

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

झूठ तो हर अपराधी बोलता है लेकिन उसके लिये उस को सजा नहीं मिलती। अधिकांश गवाह झूठ बोलते हैं लेकिन उन्हें इसके लिये सजा नहीं दी जाती। इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम उस को इजाजत दें कानून के अन्दर कि वह झूठ बोले। मेरी मंशा है कि कि यदि उसे झूठ बोलना हो पड़े तो वह झूठ बोले, लेकिन कानून के अन्दर ऐसी आज्ञा न हो। मेरी यह भी इच्छा नहीं है कि झूठ बोलने को सजा दी जाय, लेकिन कानून द्वारा हम उसे ऐसा अधिकार न दें। इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय ने जो दलीलें दी हैं वे उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। हम इस देश में अंग्रेजी कानून को नकल करते आये हैं और हमारे सचिवालय में अंग्रेजी कानून की ही नकल की जाती है। इसलिये वहां पर जो कुछ बना हुआ है वह हम आज भी इस देश में संजोये रखना चाहते हैं। आज हमने स्वतन्त्रता अर्जित की है, हमारे देश का पुरातन इतिहास है, हमारे देश में अपनी सम्यता है। इस देश में अपना विधि विज्ञान था, हमारा अपना विधि विधान था। हमें आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने विधान को इस तरह से बनायें कि वह किसी विदेशी विधान के मातहत न हो। उसमें हम ऐसे संशोधन प्रस्तुत करें, हम उन को लकीर के फकीर न बने रहें। अंग्रेजी कानून नें दिया है कि मैजिस्ट्रेट प्रश्न नहीं कर सकता, आपने प्रश्न करने की व्यवस्था रखी लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी रखा कि अपराधी झूठ बोल कर अपना बचाव कर सकता है। आप की यह बात युक्तिसंगत नहीं है। वैसे आप मन्त्री हैं, जो कुछ आपको समझाया जाता है उसके मुताबिक आप उत्तर यहां पर दे देते हैं, क्यों कि आप को अपनी बचत में कुछ कहना है, लेकिन मैं जनता की बात कहता हूं, मैं ऐसी बात कहता हूं जिससे अपराधी को सजा मिल सके, मैं ऐसी बात कहता हूं जिससे हमारा विधि विधान न्याययुक्त बन सके। इसलिये जो उपाय इस विधेयक का था, उससे आगे मैं

और भी विधेयक लाना चाहता हूं और संसद् के सदस्यों से भी चाहता हूं कि वे इस तरह के विधेयक लायें। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि संसद् के सदस्य यह काम न करें, केवल न्यायालय पर छोड़ दें सब बलवाने का काम, तो ऐसी संसद् की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

कानून संसद् में बनते हैं और न्यायालय उनका पालन करते हैं। न्यायालयों पर उत्तरदायित्व इस बात का है कि जो विधि हम बनायें उसका वे पालन करें। संसद् का यह अधिकार आप नहीं छीन सकते कि हम विधियों को बना कर न्यायालयों के पास भेजें और वे उन को लागू करें। जब भी न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीश ऐसे किसी कानून का गलत मतलब निकालते हैं तब हम उस पर संशोधन लाते हैं और उन को ठीक तरह से रास्ते पर ले आते हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने जो जो दूसरी बात कही उससे मैं सहमत हूं। वे कहते हैं कि यदि इस विधेयक के मूवर, यानी मैं, चाहूं तो वे इस विधेयक को ला कमीशन के पास भेज सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जरूर ला कमीशन के पास भेजा जाय क्योंकि ला कमीशन में ऐसे लोग हैं जो सोच सकते हैं कि इस कानून में तरमोम करने की कहाँ तक गुंजाइश है, और यह कितनी अच्छी बात है। यदि वे इस नतीजे पर पहुंचें कि मेरा संशोधन उचित नहीं है और वे इस को तर्क कर दें तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन अगर वे स्वीकार कर लें तो मन्त्री महोदय को चाहिये कि वे यहां पर विधेयक प्रस्तुत करें और मेरे संशोधन को ज्यों का त्यों स्वीकार कर लें। अगर यह बात मन्त्री महोदय स्वीकार कर लेंगे तो मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उन की बात मानने के लिये तैयार हूं।

जहां तक दूसरे सदस्यों का सवाल है, दो, चार सदस्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विरोध भी किया है और मन्त्री महोदय ने भी कहा कि इस विधेयक का विरोध अधिक था। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने विरोध किया

वे एक पेशे के लोग थे। उनके ऊपर जो चोट की गई इस सदन में, उन्हें वह बुरी लगी और इसलिये उन्होंने जो इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है वह कोई तर्कसंगत विरोध नहीं था। उन्होंने दूसरी बातों में बहके बहके किया। पर ऐसा अवसर आया, अध्यक्ष महोदय जो उस समय बैठे थे उन्होंने प्रश्न किया और सब बातों को उन्होंने स्वीकार भी किया, और जो विरोध में बोलने वाले थे उन्होंने कहा कि "आई कंसोड"। जहां तक श्री डी० सी० शर्मा का सवाल है वह तो कहते हैं :

"There should be all avenues open to him so that he could get himself acquitted."

उनका निशान यह है कि वह ऐक्विट हो सके। चाहे उसका जुर्म कितना ही बड़ा हो लेकिन सब साधन दिये जायें जिससे वह ऐक्विट हो सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे सब साधन जुटाये जायें जिससे कि अपराधी को दण्ड मिल सके और वे चाहते हैं कि सब साधन जुटाये जायें कि अपराधी छूट जायें। तो अपराध की वृत्ति बढ़ाने की बात जो मन में है वह कहां तक तर्कसंगत है और आप इस विरोध को कहां तक सहो मानते हैं ? मैं नहीं समझता कि इसमें कोई विशेष विरोध था। जो विरोध था वह वास्तविकता पर आधारित नहीं था, वह केवल कल्पना पर आधारित था। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री शर्मा को इस देश के विधि विधान का, जूरिज्प्रैडेन्स का ज्ञान नहीं है, वरना वह जरूर समझते कि जिस देश में न्याय की व्यवस्था स्थापित करनी है वहां की न्याय विधि ऐसी बननी चाहिये कि वह अपराधी को दण्ड दिलाने में समर्थ हो न कि झूठ बोल कर बच निकलने में।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विधेयक को पुनः आपके सामने रखता हूँ। अब तो इसे पास किया जाय, लेकिन यदि मन्त्री महोदय इस को विधि आयोग के पास भेजना चाहें तो मैं इसको वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes...

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

15:58 hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL

(Amendment of section 5) by Shri J. B. S. Bist

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): So far as Shri J. B. S. Bist's Bill is concerned, it proceeds from one misunderstanding. The original Act was passed in 1957. He has been of the view that the five years' period mentioned therein is likely to expire this year. That is not correct. In the Act itself, it has been made clear that the period of five years is from the date of the notification. The notification was issued in 1959. So, it will continue in force till 1964 and there is sufficient time for us to consider this special savings so far as Himachal Pradesh and other places are concerned. What has been done by this Act is that the requirement about domicile ought to be maintained in certain cases. There is sufficient time. This aspect may be considered before the hon. Mover moves his Bill for consideration.

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): It is true I have said in my Bill that this Act is going to expire in 1962. When I checked up the rules, I found that the notification was issued in 1959.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to move the Bill?

Shri J. B. S. Bist: Yes, I will not take much time.

[Shri J. B. S. Bist]

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act was passed in the year 1957. This had the effect of providing equality of opportunity in employment in the country to all the citizens without any discrimination whatsoever including requirement of residence. We know that there were many States in which a rule existed that unless a person resided in that particular State for a certain number of years, he would not be eligible for service in the State. This Act, when it was passed, abolished all those rules, and brought into existence one rule which was applicable to all States. Previously, the period of residence qualification ran from three to fifteen years. This Act made it uniform in all States.

16 hrs.

At the same time, this Act also made certain exceptions. As a result of that, in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur, as well as Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh appointments to non-gazetted posts and tehsildars are made from amongst the local men as a sort of legal protection. But the Act, as the hon. Minister pointed out, gives protection only for a period of five years. The purpose of my amending Bill is to extend the period of operation of the Act from five years to ten years.

Here I would like to submit that these exceptions in the Act were not made in a hurry; they were the result of mature consideration. The States were consulted; the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission dealing with this matter was considered and a memorandum was issued on the subject by the Ministry of

Home Affairs was laid on the Table of House on 4th September 1956. I submit that the period of protection of only five years for appointments to subordinate services, including tehsildars, is very insufficient. Here I would like to remind the hon. Minister of his speech in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November 1957 during the consideration of the Bill when he said:

"Now, so far as the question of 5 years is concerned, oftentimes objections have been raised on two grounds. On one side it is contended that the period of five years is not sufficient, is highly inadequate."

Here I am not raising any new point. It was felt even then that five years would not be sufficient at all. We then thought that possibly the five year period was mentioned so that Government could watch the progress, as years passed on, and then frame the necessary rules. Anyhow, this Act was passed and put into force only in 1959. At that time (1957), the hon. Minister also stated:

"But there are other States like Himachal Pradesh, Manipur or Tripura which are comparatively backward. If something like this preference, for example, is kept up before them, then perhaps it would serve as an inducement to them to improve their educational or academic qualifications".

It is really difficult for me to consider or imagine how much education, according to his own statement, they will get within a period of five years. What improvement could these people make, as contemplated, in this inadequate period of five years? And if at all they make some progress, could they reap the benefit of such improvement in such a short time? Therefore, the argument of the hon. Minister that it is too early now to assess the progress so far made and pass a

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measure to extend the life of the Act is not very convincing.

I would say here that it is the duty of the Government to consider the circumstances which necessitated the passing of this Act at that time. At that time, it was felt that the people of those areas will not get the full benefit of the legislation unless there is some protection for them for a period of time. Even at that time five years seemed to be a very short time for people to come up to the level of other advanced areas. How many people have taken advantage of this Act? How many people were recruited to those posts in those areas after the coming into force of this Act. Though I tried my best, I was not able to get any figures, either about the number of such appointments, or the percentage. So, I would like him to tell me how many appointments were made to the subordinate services and to the post of tehsildar during these five years. The question that has to be considered by the hon. Minister is: have these people, who have been enjoying this protection come to a stage where they can stand on their own legs without the help of any prop. I think this was the only reason which prompted this House to incorporate section 3 in the main Act.

It is not a very lengthy Bill, nor are there any debatable points involved in it. I hope I have been able to make myself clear and I am sure the hon. Minister, who has been sympathetic enough in this matter before, will give the matter his full consideration and accept the amendment suggested by me.

I would like to know whether he has figures relating to this in his possession. I have not been able to trace them, though I tried my best. I want to know the percentage of local population appointed to the various posts, especially to the subordinate posts and as tehsildars. It may not be out of place to mention

here that in the case of Scheduled and backward classes we extended the time. So, I would again submit in the end that he should consider these points and accept the amendment to the Act which I have moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have a great deal of admiration and respect for Shri B. N. Datar, our Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, but today he has given a very good exhibition of the bureaucratic mentality against which we have been fighting all these years. One of the characteristics of that mentality is that they do not anticipate events and they do not try to forestall events but they try to wait upon them. What I mean to say is that they let sleeping dogs lie. Their motto is "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof". They say: "if this Act is good enough in 1964, why bother about it today; let us wait till 1964 and then we shall see what happens. Perhaps, there may be something different in India, something different in Manipur and Tripura or in some other place". This is not the way in which a Bill like this should be treated.

I believe that Shri J. B. S. Bist should have been congratulated by the Home Minister. He should have got his blessing for bringing forward a Bill which our Home Minister, for whom I have a lot of affection, would have brought in in 1963 or 1964. So, he should have welcomed this opportunity and he should have blessed this Bill. But, no, he will not do this; he thinks that 1964 is far off.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

1964 may be far off but human nature has one quality of foresight and we must exercise foresight not only in our own personal affairs but also in national affairs. Here is an instance of foresight to which exception has been taken by the hon. Minister. I am very sorry for that. I feel very unhappy. I had no mind to speak on this Bill but when I listened to the remarks made by the hon. Minister I felt distressed that he should have adopted this kind of an ostrich-in-the-sand attitude, that is, since there is no problem now, therefore the problem will not come up; since there is no problem today it will not be there tomorrow. No; that is not the way in which we should run our national affairs. Therefore, I think, Shri J. B. S. Bist, the hon. Member, has done the right thing in catching time by the forelock and in bringing forward this Bill.

Another thing to which I want to refer is that this Bill was passed in 1957 and the rules under this Bill were laid on the Table of the House and became effective in 1959. This is the other instance of the bureaucratic mentality. The time-lag between the passing of the Bill and the promulgation of the rules is two years. Was the Home Ministry sleeping for those two years? I have heard of Kumbhkaran who used to sleep for six months every year. But I think I never heard of any mythical god or goddess or of any mythical giant who could sleep for two years. But here is the Home Ministry going to sleep so far as the rule-making power is concerned. The Bill is passed in 1957 and the rules are framed in 1959; therefore the rules will be effective till 1964. I think there should be somebody to ask the Home Ministry why it took two years to frame the rules.

The third point that I want to make is that we have been talking on the floor of this House several times about backward areas and also

about backward classes. What are those backward areas? Everyone of us knows that.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Nobody knows.

Shri D. C. Sharma:....through our Planning Commission does not know it. This great Planning Commission of India which has the keeping of the soul, the body and the spirit of India with it does not know yet what backward areas are. That is what the hon. Minister of Planning said the other day. Of course, they have got criteria for that. It is good that they have evolved some criteria though they have not evolved the criteria for determining backward classes. Our Government has not done that all these years, but I am glad that they have been able to give us some criteria for determining what backward areas are, namely, that there should be low income there, there should be density of population there, there should be paucity of communications there, there should be paucity of employment there—all these things were given the other day by the hon. Minister of Planning. But there are some backward areas which are patent to anyone who is an Indian. Of course, I would say that there are backward areas in my constituency; for instance, Shahpur-Kandi area and Bungal area. There are so many other areas, of course, but we are not talking in terms of those areas which you will find in every constituency of Parliament, even in the constituency of Delhi which is such a big thing. There are *jhuggies* and *jhonpries* dwellers here. There are slum areas here. All those things are here. They are all backward areas, but there are certain backward territories or backward States. There were at one time the 'C' Class States. Now, Himachal Pradesh is there. That beautiful territory, Himachal Pradesh, is a backward area. What is the per capita income of those people of Himachal, Tripura and Manipur who are struggling for

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economic betterment and are making mighty efforts for that. Telangana is another area where the amenities of life have not been plentiful. To this I can add Nagaland. Why do you not extend this privilege to Nagaland? Why do you not extend this privilege to NEFA, the North-East Frontier and Tuensang area? Why do you not do all that because they are also backward areas? Therefore I would suggest very humbly to the hon. Mover and to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to add these areas. The hon. Minister has generally an open mind but today he gave an exhibition of a closed mind which almost shocked me though I should be shockproof at this time of the year. I would request the hon. Minister to add to these areas specified by my hon. friend, the hon. Member, Shri J. B. S. Bist, Nagaland and the NEFA area—there may be some other areas also so that this Act becomes more purposeful and more effective. But I wonder if he will do that.

It is a very wholesome provision. Of course, we think that all India is one and there should be no limitation about employment of any Indian in any part of India. We should eschew provincialism and regionalism. Of course, there are certain States which have not done that. We should also eschew communalism. We should get rid of all these things, but this is being done in order to upgrade these areas to that level to which most of the other areas have attained. Therefore I believe that this kind of legal protection is needed for these most backward areas of my country.

What is the legal protection? Give them non-gazetted posts. What are these non-gazetted posts? Make them *patwaris*; make them primary school teachers; make them village level workers; make them lower division clerks; make them upper division clerks; give them Class IV employment. These are the non-gazetted posts. What is the harm in

giving them these posts? After all, a man from the Punjab cannot work very effectively as a village level worker in Manipur and a man from the West of India cannot work as a *patwari* very effectively in Telungana. You need local men for these places because those local men understand the language and the way of living of those persons. Therefore what we are asking for is something very innocuous and very harmless.

Now, an objection may be taken to the word 'Tehsildar'. Why should a Tehsildar come in? Tehsildars generally are gazetted officers and why should you have these Tehsildars lumped together with these non-gazetted officers? I do not know. Of course, personally speaking I would not like to limit the appointment of Tehsildars to a particular area, but taking into account the economic and social conditions of these areas, I would say that they should have Tehsildars from their own areas because these Tehsildars are revenue officials. They are mostly revenue officials. Revenue officials have to deal with the tillers of the soil, with the farmers, with men who plough the land and who do all this kind of things. Therefore, they must understand their language, they must understand their customs and habits. In view of the fact that these areas have not been touched by what we call the progressive spirit of the times, in view of the fact that the wind of change has blown there, but blown there very sluggishly, very gently, I would say that the whole House should bless the Bill of Mr. Bist. I know the hon. Minister in the Home Ministry will ask him to withdraw it and being a loyal member of the Congress Party he will withdraw it. If he had asked me also I would have done the same thing. He will withdraw it. But I think that justice requires, fair play requires, that the hon. Minister in the Home Ministry should stand up and say to Rs. Bist: you are doing in 1962 what I wanted to do in 1964;

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

you have taken time by the forelock. I congratulate you upon it and I accept your Bill. But I wonder if Mr. Datar will rise to that occasion. He won't, I know, because he is a very cautious reformer. He is very conservative. Therefore, I bless this Bill and I wish that this Bill should go through and I am sure that Mr. Datar after the appeal that I have made to him will relent and will temper his justice with mercy so that this Bill does not die a natural death.

Shri Datar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am not accustomed to making personal references though unfortunately my hon. friend brings them in time and mostly out of time. I do not want his affection to me; I want his devoted study to the subject under consideration in all its aspects. That is the reason why he has to be pointed certain circumstances when the original Act was passed.

We have it in article 16 of our Constitution laid down that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment and appointment to any office in the whole of India. That was the reason why a very important principle based on what we can call national integration was laid down in the Constitution.

Then, Sir, certain circumstances were taken into account, namely, that at the time when the Constitution was inaugurated, there were certain Acts and rules in various parts of India where we had what we can call restrictions relating to domicile. Residential qualifications had made necessary in a number of States. Therefore, the Constitution while dealing with this question made it very clear in article 16(3): "Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing," etc. In article 35 it was laid down: that it would be open to the Parliament either to accept domiciliary restrictions or entirely to do

away with them and in article 35, clause (a) it was laid down that Parliament shall have and the legislature of a State shall not have power to make any laws with regard to article 16(3). That was the reason why after the Constitution came into force, while we accepted that there ought to be equality of opportunity for all the citizens of India in all the States of India, still we allowed some time to go and after consulting all the State Governments we brought forward a Bill in Parliament and that became law, namely the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957, Act 44 of 1957. It received the President's assent on 7th December 1957.

According to this Act it was laid down that all the laws in all the States in so far as they deal with domiciliary restrictions have to go, were abrogated by this Act, in the interests of national integration which my hon. friend on other occasions would fully support. But unfortunately, I should like to say with due deference to my hon. friend, that the professor is sometimes in a world of unreality; sometimes he lives in a vague world not understanding the purpose of the Act that was passed by the hon. Parliament in 1957 for the purpose of allowing opportunities to all the citizens of India in all the States of India. That was the reason why Parliament, in its wisdom,—let the hon. Professor know effected real national integration, so far as opportunities of services were concerned. Therefore, so far as this Act is concerned, my hon. friend would agree that it was a progressive Act and Parliament passed it in 1957.

The next question that arises is this. There were certain small pockets in many parts. One was the Telengana portion in Andhra State; the other was Himachal Pradesh; then there was Tripura and Manipur.

were parts of former States and the people there believed that in their interests, so far as subordinate services were concerned, these domiciliary qualifications or restrictions ought to be maintained for a certain time. That should be understood very clearly. Therefore, by way of a concession to the aspirations of these people so far as such sub-ordinate services were concerned, Parliament made an exception to the general rule and allowed a period of five years during which these restrictions might continue in respect of subordinate services only in three or four portions of India, not all the backward tracts as my hon. friend suggested.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Why should there be these restrictions for backward classes if there was equal opportunity for everybody who is a citizen of India?

Shri Datar: All this was perfectly relevant had these been raised when the original Bill was before Parliament. The original Bill laid down only three or four portions of India where such restrictions ought to continue for a short period. Here we are dealing with an amending Bill in so far as those three areas are concerned. It is not open now to go on amplifying or adding to these areas in an amending Bill which is of a limited nature. Therefore, I would not like to answer my hon. friends other point that all other backward tracts or areas as he calls them should also be included. It cannot be done and if there is such an amendment it would be out of order. Here all that we are dealing with is the question as to whether the period of five years fixed for the three or four specified areas should be increased to 10. That is all the question that we have.

Now my hon. friend made a complaint about the rules having been promulgated in 1959. The hon. Member will understand that we have to consult the State Governments. Here we have to consult three or four

State Governments and after the rules were made they were placed on the Table of the House and they came into force. They were promulgated in March 1959. Therefore, the period of five years has to be counted from 1959, and not from 1957 when the Act was passed. All that I pointed out was certainly not bureaucratic. But my hon. friend is given to using expressions without fully comprehending them. What I stated was that the period of five years has to go. This is an exception that we have made, and we must find out the effect of this exception. Therefore all that can be done is only on the eve of the impending expiry of this Act in 1964. What I wanted to tell my hon. friend was this that this is an exception to the general rule of national integration, of equality of opportunity. But inasmuch as the honourable Parliament has allowed it in its wisdom, we have to see to what extent it has been of use to the people concerned. And the proper time will be some time in 1963, to find out what the result has been during the last four years. Now it is premature, when only a few years have passed, to find out to the effect of this. There is still sufficient time.

I have not stated anything so far as the continuation or otherwise of this particular Act is concerned. In all probability the hon. the Mover must have brought forward this Bill on the supposition that it has expired or that it will expire immediately. It does not expire. There is sufficient time, and that time will be availed of for finding out what the exact advantage of this restriction or exception has been so far as the people of these areas are concerned. Government will consider the whole subject, and if Government finds that any further extension of time is necessary, after taking all the circumstances into account, Government will certainly consider this matter in all its aspects from the viewpoint of the benefits to the people concerned.

[Shri Datar]

All that I pointed out, with a view to shorten the discussion, was that we should not proceed on a misunderstanding and the discussion should not be premature and when any action has to be taken it should be on the basis of a full assessment of the situation. Now, at present it is not possible, when we are in the midst of that period, to understand to what extent it has been beneficial to them, or whether the time has come when the whole of India should be treated together as one for the purpose of equality of opportunities, to which, rightly, a reference has been made in article 16 of the Constitution.

I again say that there is no question of a closed mind at all. It is a question of studying the point, assessing the situation at the proper time and not prematurely. I would therefore request the hon. Member not to press it today. Government will certainly consider the whole question as sympathetically as possible.

Shri J. B. S. Bist: I only want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that he might have figures as to the action taken in those areas—that is, the percentage recruited each year in the number of services and so on. Though it is a subordinate service, Tehsildars somewhere are gazetted and in some places they are not gazetted. If we had a list it would help Government and also give us information as to how things are proceeding.

I thank the hon. Minister for saying that Government will look into the matter, and I am sure that when the time comes the hon. Minister will find that the circumstances are such that this may have to be extended. I was in fact thinking of getting it extending by ten years more. But I have no desire to tie the hands of Government. Because of the statement that if needed, it would be extended, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn

16.35 hrs.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (COMPOSITION) BILL

b Shri Shree Narayan Das

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, before I make my motion, I would like to have your permission to make a small change in the date that has been given in the motion. 30th September, I would like to make 31st December. More time should be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962.”

As at present, there are some States where there is provision for Legislative Councils. A number of small States have not been provided with Legislative Councils so far. Most of the major States have a Legislative Council. Some of the States which have no Legislative Council at present, I am told, would like to have one. The object of my Bill is to give representation in the Legislative Councils of the States to more interests than have been provided in the Constitution. The Constitution-makers, while making provision for this in article 171-(2) said:

“Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided as in clause (3).”

This clearly indicates that the Constitution-makers had it in mind that

when the elected Parliament will come into being, they will have the power to make certain more provisions with regard to representation in the Legislative Councils.

I have gone through the discussions that were held in the Constituent Assembly while discussing this article. Dr. Ambedkar was piloting the Drafting Committee's Proposals. This article which is now 171 was in the Draft, No. 150. It was said :

"The total number of Members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed twenty-five of the total number of members in the Assembly of that State".

Clause 2 reads like that:

"The allocation of seats in the Legislative Council of a State, the manner of choosing persons to fill these States, the qualifications to be possessed for being so chosen and the qualifications entitling persons to vote in the choice of any such persons shall be such as Parliament may by law prescribe."

The Drafting Committee had in mind, that the whole thing should be left over to Parliament that would come into being.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

As I find on going through the proceedings, there were a large number of amendments with regard to this clause. A large number of Members wanted representation of the various interests. Therefore, there was no unanimity. The Drafting Committee, after considering all these amendments, came to the conclusion that the whole matter should be left over to the Parliament that would come into being. A large number of Members, while participa-

ting in the discussion in the Constituent Assembly, suggested that the Constituent Assembly should lay down the provisions in detail. A large number of Members were not for that. There were diverse opinion. There was one school of thought in favour of the whole thing being left over to Parliament; there were Members who suggested that the details should be laid down. Subsequently, that is, after some time, the provision that exists in the Constitution at present in the form of article 171 was passed by the Constitution Assembly. In this connection, I would like to refer to clause (3) of article 171 and just give a gist of what is contained therein. That clause reads thus :

"Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State—

(a) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify;

(b) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India...".

Then, one twelfth representation has been given to teachers of secondary schools. I would like to emphasise here that the teachers of primary schools have not been given any representation. Then, about one-third of the members are to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.

From this, it is clear that at that time the members of the Constituent Assembly were able to make suggestions for representation with regard to only these three interests. The majority of the members, that is,

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

about one-third are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State by the principle of proportional representation by the single transeferable vote.

The object of my Bill is to provide for representation to a large number of institutions in the Legislative Council of the State. Since the Constitution was framed, in our country, there has been great development. A large number of new organisations have come into being. Under the process of democratic decentralisation, block samitis, panchayats etc. have come into being, and they are going to play a very important part in our social and political structure, as has been emphasised by the Planning Commission. Co-operative societies are also coming into existence in larger numbers. The whole country is now going to be covered by co-operative societies. Besides, there are the organisations of commerce, industry, business and trade. All these bodies play a very important role in the polity of our country.

Therefore, the time has now come when Parliament should consider the question of giving representation for such bodies as have some influence and as have got at present no representation in the Legislative Councils of the States.

From the provision in the Constitution, it is clear, that only graduates and teachers of secondary schools have been given representation, but the primary teachers have not been given any representation. I think that this is discrimination. The primary teachers are very large in number, no doubt, but when the secondary school teachers have been given representation, I do not see any reason why the primary school teachers should be denied representation.

Therefore, my Bill seeks to provide for representation to such organised interests as are functioning in the State, because, by such representation,

not only would the Councils become more representative, but the functioning of such organisations would also be encouraged and would get impetus, and their working will become beneficial to the community at large.

When the Constitution was framed, the Constitution-makers did have in mind the idea that a time will come when the Parliament would have to lay down more provisions for the representation of some more interests.

I would not take much time of the House, but I would only submit that this Bill is very important, because the other interests that have not so far been represented in the Council have been agitating for such representation, of course, not in the form of any great political agitation, but they think that their case had been neglected at the time when the Constitution was framed. So, it is now up to Parliament to consider those cases.

I have not given notice of a motion for consideration of this Bill but only for circulation of this Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon, because I feel that public opinion should be ascertained in this regard. The interests that have not been represented should make their representations and give their opinions, and those opinions when received can be considered by Parliament which is a much more representative body than the Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution. For, the Constituent Assembly was not constituted on the basis of adult franchise. They were representatives of the various Assemblies in various States. I think this Parliament is the most representative body because it has been elected on adult franchise and really represents the people. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that the provisions regarding composition of the Legislative Councils should be considered *de novo* and the principles on which representation was given to some interests should be considered and if

they apply to other interests also, they should come in.

I would now like to draw the attention of hon. Members to clause 3 dealing with composition of Legislative Councils. In sub-clause (2), I have given representation to Zila Parishads, block samitis and other local bodies as they come in course of time. That may be laid down by Parliament. I have also provided for representation to panchayats. So also representation is sought to be given to co-operative societies. As regards graduates, the representation proposed is one-twelfth of the strength of a Legislative Council. In item (f), I have given representation for teachers of secondary schools. In (g), provision is made for representation of primary school teachers in Legislative Councils. Item (h), seeks to give representation to bodies representing interests like commerce, industry, trade and business.

I confess I have not been able to make provision for labour representation. I would like that labour organisations like trade unions and others should also find representation in some way in these Councils.

Item (i) makes provision for representation of agriculturists.

In this way, I have given representation to as many interests as are important in our social life. I think those bodies and interests like district boards, panchayats, co-operatives and graduates are going to play a very important part in the future development of our country, and it is only in the fitness of things that they should be given representation in the Councils.

I will not take more time of the House. The Bill is for circulation for eliciting public opinion. There will be sufficient time for us to discuss the matter when opinions are received, when a motion is moved for consideration of the Bill at a later date. Therefore, I would request hon. Members

and the Hon. Minister to support this motion and let the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion by 31st December 1962.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the composition of the Legislative Councils of States and for matters connected therewith be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1962."

We might fix the time for this Bill. How much time is necessary?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): At least two hours. This is a very important Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is a very important Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I take it that is agreed. We will have two hours.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय हमारे मित्र श्री नारायण दास जी ने जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। मुख्य कारण यह है कि जो काउंसिलों का चुनाव हुआ है उसको देखते हुए हमें अपने विधान में कुछ संशोधन करना है। यह आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि जिस अफसर क्लास को हमने लोकल बाडीज में स्थान दिया है ज्यादातर चुनाव उसके इनीशिएटिव पर होने लगा है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। अन्तरिम जिला परिषद् में कहीं कहीं १२० और १३० सदस्य हैं। उनमें एक्स आफिशियो मेम्बर की हैसियत से आफिशियल क्लास की तादाद ८० है कहीं ७० है। यह जो आफिशियल क्लास है इसकी हिम्मत रूलिंग पार्टी के खिलाफ वोट देने की नहीं हो सकती।

केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा है कि हमने अधिकारियों को यह अधिकार दिये हैं कि वह राजनीतिक में भाग लें और राजनीति में हस्तक्षेप करें। एक तरफ यदि हम उनको वोट

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

देने का अधिकार देते हैं तो लोकतंत्र का यह तकाजा है कि अधिकारियों को भी हम अधिकार दें कि वह काउंसिलों के लिए खड़े हो सकें और वोट मांग सकें। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक चुनाव हुआ है काउंसिल का उस चुनाव में देखा गया है कि अधिकारी वर्ग ने, चूंकि उनको वोट का अधिकार दिया गया था, खुल कर किसी न किसी पार्टी का समर्थन किया। इस वास्ते सिद्धान्ततः मैं इस बिल का इसलिए स्वागत करता हूँ कि अधिकारियों को जो वोट देने का अधिकार दिया गया है यह लोकतंत्र की बुनियात पर एक कुठाराघात है और इसको अविलम्ब हटाना चाहिए।

हमारे मित्र श्री नारायण दास जी ने जो विवेक उपस्थित किया है उसको अगर देखा जाए तो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा १७१ के अनुसार पांच वर्गों को काउंसिल में मत देने का अधिकार दिया गया था। श्री नारायण दास जी के बिल का यह अर्थ लगता है कि असेम्बली से जो एक तिहाई सदस्य चुन कर काउंसिल में जाते थे उनको उन्होंने हटाया है और उसको हटा कर उन्होंने एक तिहाई सदस्यों का चार वर्गों के सदस्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया है। उनमें एक है पंचायत, दूसरा है कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी, तीसरा है कमर्स और इंडस्ट्री और चौथा है टिलर आफ दी साइल। ये चार कैटेगरीज आपने रखी हैं। एक तिहाई मेम्बर लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली काउंसिल में चुन कर भेजती थी, उनको अधिकार न देकर इन चार कैटेगरीज के लोगों को वह अधिकार दिया है। लोकल बाडीज और सैकिडरी स्कूल को आपने दो हिस्सों में कर दिया है। बारहवां हिस्सा आपने उन स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को दिया है जो सैकिडरी स्कूलों से छोटे स्कूल हैं। इसमें ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है। इसी तरह से आपने लोकल बाडीज को दो हिस्सों में कर दिया है, एक म्युनिसिपैलिटी और दूसरा अन्तरिम जिला परिषद्। एक प्रकार से देखा जाए तो यह भी कुछ अंशों में अच्छा है। लेकिन इस बिल

में मैं एक एक संशोधन चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने कहा है जो अधिकारी वर्ग है जो कि किसी न किसी रूप में सरकार के नीकर हैं, उनको काउंसिल के चुनाव में भाग नहीं लेने देना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि चूंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है इसलिए इसको जनता की राय जानने के लिए भेजा जाए, और जितनी दाय्य सरकारें हैं उनसे भी राय ले कर एक अच्छे रूप में यह विवेक उपस्थित किया जाए तो अच्छा हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may take the House back to the Objective Resolution of the Constituent Assembly. For the first time in this great land of ours, the right to choose their own Government was given to the people. Never before in this land of ours, throughout its history ranging from 4000 to 5000 years, was the common man, the man in the street, the man at the plough, ever given the right to have a say in the formation of government. In the Constitution Assembly, in the Objective Resolution, which the great Leader moved, it was settled emphatically that the sovereignty would be vested in the people. What does that mean? It means that every man in the street, who has attained the age of majority, would have the right. Therefore, there should be only one right and no other right. The giving of right to functional bodies was wrong in principle and it has not worked to the good of the people. Rather, it has adversely affected the progress of the people. Therefore, the establishment of councils was bad in principle: it has been bad in practice so far as the

result is concerned. Again, what does the Preamble to the Constitution say? Preamble drafted by the Leader of the people himself, the present Prime Minister says: We, the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic republic....There are two conceptions. We, the people of India means every man that has intelligence enough to make his voice heard. No man in the world gives lesser right to himself and greater right to his neighbour. Therefore, it is wrong in principle. Suppose a man is a lawyer; will he give lesser right to himself and greater right to his client, a member of the district board or a member of the corporation or a co-operative body. It is wrong in logic and it is wrong so far as the effectiveness and practice of the institution is concerned. Therefore, I submit that the formation of councils is wrong in principle and wrong in constitutional science and it has done no good to anybody. It is a useless institution; it has no significant functions to perform to the good of the people and has done also nothing good to the people themselves. Take the statistics; how many Bills have been changed? Negligible. Now, what have been the changes? Are they significant? The question of the formation of the Council of State is based on different principle because the people as such and the States as they are organised and established as a political entity have two different existences and functions to perform. A man pays income-tax in his individual capacity and is a different entity from the corporation which also pays the tax and of which he is a member. So, individual citizen has a different right from the right of the State. So, the establishment of the Council of State is justified in constitutional science. But the establishment of the councils is not justified because these local bodies have no right to create a separate existence of their own. So, the councils as they exist today have no basis in the constitutional law; they have proved use-

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less. They need not be allowed any longer, any life whatsoever. I think they have negative functions and have no utility and therefore, no right to existence. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

17.00 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I fully agree with my hon. Friend, Shri K. C. Sharma, when he said that these Councils have no utility. I hope it was the idea of the authorities to copy the British Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords. I am of the opinion that these Councils or the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha, should be abolished in the larger interests of the country. These have little function. Can we possibly have such a costly democracy in our country?

The other day, I was reading a publication by the Lok Sabha concerning the amount spent on the functions of the Lok Sabha itself. I can understand the direct elections from among the people; it has a meaning. But on the question of having Councils in every State and the Rajya Sabha at the Centre, I do not know what the utility of these bodies is.

But there are two sides of the problem. Once we pass this, that is a different matter. Supposing we take it as an unavoidable nuisance, and the Rajya Sabha or the Councils in the States do exist, and if they are going to exist in the country, I would surely support the Bill of my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, my hon. friend has stated as follows:

"It is not necessary that the members of Legislative Assemblies should have the right to elect one-

[Shri S. M. Banoorjee]

third of the total strength of the Councils."

The recent elections have shown that anybody who can possibly manage to get votes or can manipulate to get votes or manoeuvre to get votes through fair means or foul can become a member, either of the Councils or of the Rajya Sabha.

Without imputing any motive to anybody I should say that in the recent Rajya Sabha elections, all the big industrialists who could never have been elected had there been a direct election, have managed to come in. Now, after earning fabulous profits and after making so many crores, they want to change the policy of the Government; their only way is not to seek direct election but seek indirect election and come to the Councils or the Rajya Sabha and thus change the policy of the Government. That is the intention of those people who want to contest the elections like this.

I have said that I fully agree with Shri K. C. Sharma in his opinion that these Councils should be abolished. But taking it as it is, I surely feel that it is not necessary that the members of the Legislative Assemblies should have the right to elect one-third of the total strength of the Councils. Let there be elections, and I am hundred per cent in agreement with the hon. Mover of the Bill, Shri Shree Narayan Das, when he said that all shades of people, whether belonging to commerce or industry or trade or business or even the tillers of the soil should be represented. I am happy that he has realised that he has omitted one very strong and vocal section of the community—the labourers or the working people. The working class people should also be elected through their various organisations, may be the Indian National Trade Union Congress or the AITUC or any other trade union organisation. Then, really the Councils will be representing so many people, and they will have a good, representative character.

So, I think that this Bill, as it is, will be really something good. What is the present composition of the Councils? A few people are elected on the party basis. If the ruling party is in the majority, naturally the majority will be from the ruling party. If some other reactionary party had come into power, further reactionary elements can be shifted to the Upper House and to the Legislative Councils, had naturally all those people who truly represent the country may not find a place there. I do not say all members are like that, but a good number of those are trying to come in this indirect way, fighting in the indirect election, through the backdoor, and coming in like that. I think the House of Lords in Great Britain was meant for the descendants of so many Lords who were there. I do not think India should have such a House in this country. First of all, I totally oppose these Councils and I utilise this opportunity to say emphatically that in this country, where we are dependent much on the foreign resources, we are asking loan after loan from various countries, we want to augment our resources for our Five Year Plans by saving money and avoiding extravagance, I think the greatest extravagance is having the Rajya Sabha and so many Councils. First of all, I want that they should be abolished. But if they cannot be abolished, I accept the suggestion of my hon. friend, to have more real representatives of the people in the country.

I fully support this Bill. I hope that this Bill—at least the spirit of this Bill—will be accepted by the hon. Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, my ideas on this Bill are partly in consonance with the speaker who has just now preceded me and with some others who have spoken before him. I shall refer to an incident which will bring out what I feel about it. When the American Constitution was framed, after the attainment of independence, they

brought into existence two Houses—the Congress and the Senate. A friend of the first President, George Washington, came to see him and told him that he did not like the idea of having two Houses—the Upper House and the Lower House.—and the Upper House was not necessary at all. George Washington brought a very hot cup of tea and presented it to the friend. When the friend found the tea too hot to be taken immediately, he began to pour some of the tea from the cup to the saucer and began taking the tea from the saucer. While he was doing it, Washington said, “Now you understand the utility of two Houses. That is why I put in the Upper House.”

So, in a way the Upper House has a utility, but in the position where we are now, that utility, I believe, has disappeared, because now we are running a party Government. A party Government will be run on the basis that the same party will have majority in both the Houses and there can be no question of the Upper House and the Lower House coming into conflict with each other. Of course, some of my friends may remind me at once that we had a Joint Sitting of both the Houses, making a mountain of a mole hill, for passing the Dowry (Prohibition) Bill. That came about because of some bungling somewhere. Considering the position in which we are now, the same party having majority in both the Lower House and the Upper House, the utility of the Upper House that existed at the time when this system originated does not exist now. Taking that view, while this Bill is being put forward for eliciting public opinion, that broader question should also be allowed to be discussed, whether the Upper House has any utility in the present circumstances.

Now I come to the provisions of the Bill—clause 2 (f) and (g). In the present Constitution of the Upper Houses, so far as the States are concerned, functional representation is provided only for school teachers and for none else. My friend, Shri Shree

Narayan Das, has provided functional representation for commerce and industry, trade, and business and he just now told us that he wanted to add labour to it. Of course, if functional representation is to be there, labour should be brought in. But the Councils, as constituted, do not allow functional representation to any but school teachers. Shri Shree Narayan Das has modified that part and has brought in, I believe, primary school teachers, by stating “institutions not higher in standards than that of middle schools”. He is trying to allow them to come in that way. For the secondary school teachers there is a provision in sub-clause (f). But the larger part, the part with which I am concerned, has been left out in the present composition as well as in the composition proposed by this Bill; that is to say, college teachers and university teachers have been very unceremoniously left out. Neither the present composition of the Council allows them to have a representation by themselves, nor Shri Shree Narayan Das has made any provision for the college and university teachers. If teachers, as teachers, are allowed to come in, why should they be left out? Let the primary teachers come, let the secondary school teachers come, let the college teachers come and let the university teachers also come.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the editors of newspapers? Will they also come in?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am very glad that Shri Raghunath Singh has made that suggestion. Since the journalists have been chosen to be described as working journalists and are now under the kind patronage of the Labour Ministry. I believe they will come through labour, if they are brought in. It may be that Shri Shree Narayan Das, when he is replying to the Bill, may say that he has made provision for university and college teachers in sub-clause (e), where he has provided for graduates of three years' standing to be represented in

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the Council. I make a reply in anticipation that if teachers of colleges and universities are asked to come in as graduates, let the other teachers too be chosen as graduates. Let the functional representation for teachers be abolished altogether and let all of them be put on the same basis so that they can come in only as representatives from the graduates' constituency. That may be one way of doing it, as that would be dealing with the claims of different groups of teachers evenly. Or, if the teachers are to be given representation in different categories, all these three categories of teachers should be allowed to come in.

Here comes in the question of teachers taking part in politics. Both our Education Minister and our Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have stressed on many occasions in the university convocations that the students should not take part in politics. But if teachers, as teachers, could take part in elections, how could the students be kept out? So, if teachers are allowed to come in, the students will find their own way of taking part in politics, at least that part of them who have become major. So, that aspect should also be considered when we make this provision for election to the Council.

There is another point on which I would like to speak, and that is the proportions that have been worked out like one-twelfth, one-sixth and so on. These come upto eleven-twelfth of the total membership, being one twelfth for the Governor to nominate. So, it will fall to the lot of the Governor to decide while nominating as to what number will come to one-twelfth and in working out the actual figures the Governor may find himself in difficulties.

Shri Raghunath Singh: One-twelfth for the Governor.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Unless there is an even number that gives an easy working out of the one-twelfth proportion, he will find himself in difficulty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One-twelfth of the Governor.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In clause 4 regarding the categories of persons who could come under the Governor's nomination he has mentioned literature, science, art, co-operatives and social service. For co-operatives under sub-clause 2 (d), he has given representation 'by members of an electoral college chosen by members of co-operative societies'. So, co-operative societies have got representation both ways, by election as well as by Governor's nomination. I do not know whether Shri Shree Narayan Das is so very partial to the co-operatives as to give them nomination both ways.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He feels a day will come soon when co-operative societies will flood the entire country. He has anticipated that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It might be so, but the other groups might think that since the co-operative societies have got representation both ways why should they be denied similar representation both through election and through Governor's nomination. That question may arise and I suggest it to Shri Shree Narayan Das to think about it so that in his reply he may clear it and when this Bill goes for eliciting public opinion the whole thing may come to the public in a very clarified state.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it may not be possible for me to support the Bill just in the

form in which it has been presented, but surely I would welcome the initiation of a Bill of this nature and I congratulate Shri Shree Narayan Das on his taking up this matter.

The composition of the present Council if not its very existence, is almost an anachronism. The necessity for having a second chamber in the States is not very clear. All the States do not have a second Chamber. Only a few States have got a second chamber. If the other States can do without a second chamber, I cannot understand why the remaining eight or nine States also can not manage their affairs without a second chamber. But then the present composition of the second chamber in the States is defective from the social point of view and, I think, will be defective if not at present at least in the very near future from organisational point of view also.

The representation of teachers has really done harm to the educational system and to the society. When all functional representations were abolished in the Council, it was an act of unwisdom on the part of the Constituent Assembly to give functional representation only to the teachers. I think that is the only functional element which should be kept out of any politics. The chambers of commerce, labour and even the lawyers may have politics; journalists also. They all in a way deal with politics, but teachers are expected to keep themselves completely aloof from politics and education should be kept above all party politics. But by the introduction of teachers' representation in the Council, the entire educational system has become polluted by the unhappy and, I should say, unhealthy influence of politics. In this respect Shri Shree Narayan Das's amending Bill is no improvement, rather it has made the position worse by introducing even the primary teachers. Of course, logically I can understand that if secondary teachers have got representation why primary teachers should not. Logically the position is quite sound; but socially, I think,

all these should be abolished. Even on the present basis if certain harm is done at the higher level it is not proper that that harm should be allowed to permeate even to the lower level. So, the primary teachers' representation in the Council as proposed by Shri Shree Narayan Das I cannot accept even on the present basis. But I would suggest that teachers' representation should be altogether abolished. Functional representation as such should not be in any of our legislative bodies.

Sir, article 171(a) of the Constitution says that "as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify". I think under the democratic decentralisation scheme district boards are going to be abolished and in many places municipalities also will be a thing of the past. There is a Bill, or a proposal, already before the Bengal Government to abolish about one-third of the municipalities of Bengal near-about Calcutta. They are going to have one metropolitan body to manage the municipal affairs of the entire industrial and adjoining areas of Calcutta. That would cover about one-third of the municipalities now existing in West Bengal. That will make the composition of the legislative councils completely out of date.

Further, Sir, panchayats are being introduced. Under the Directive Principles (articles 40) we have to base our village administration on the basis of panchayats. The articles says:

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

Sir, there is an organisation which has published a booklet giving the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly

[Shri A. C. Guha].

about the enactment of this particular Article No. 340. I think it would be interesting for Members of the House to go through that booklet. It has been circulated by a voluntary organisation called Association of Voluntary Organisation for Rural Development, with which Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan is connected. During the course of the discussion in the Constituent Assembly, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar vehemently opposed the introduction of panchayat system, but inspite of his opposition the Constituent Assembly carried through the article. The object of that Article of Constitution is that we should base our administration on our village panchayats. So village panchayats should be the real basis on which, elections to the Upper House should be made.

In regard to cooperative organisations, I do not think it can claim a similar right as the village panchayat organisations. There will be three or four categories of panchayat organisations, three or four tiers. If there has to be an Upper House in the States, it should be based on the representation of the panchayats and no other body. Municipalities and district boards will be eliminated, on the full implementation of the decentralisation scheme. I think this Bill will give occasion to Government to consider the whole question from a radical point of view. They should see that if the Second Chamber is at all to be retained it should be composed on proper representation of the people and if any functional representation is to be given that should be given to all the functional sections of the country, like Chambers of Commerce, lawyers, journalists and many others. I think the functional representation should all be abolished—not only of the primary and university teachers, but also of secondary teachers. I hope Mr. Das will not press for the acceptance of this Bill. He has only asked for its circulation and Government should circulate it and this may provide an occasion for the country and for Government to

examine the utility, the proper functioning and composition of the Second Chamber not only in the States but also here.

Shri Bhattacharya has mentioned that the same party will be in a majority in both the Houses. That may not always be the position. We should also consider the situation that may arise when one of the two Houses may not have majority of the same party as it frequently happens in the United States.

So, the whole question should be considered *de novo* I think Shri Shree Narayan Das deserved our congratulation and thanks for giving us and Government this opportunity of examining this question of having Second Chambers at all and, if we should have a Second Chamber, what should be its proper function and composition. From that point of view I hope Government will accept this motion of my hon. friend that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Shri P. R. Chakravarti (Dhanabad): The Bill, as has been moved before the House, raises two questions. The first is whether the very concept of the retention of Upper Houses in the States as well as at the Centre has to be accepted in its present form or in any amended form. The very concept itself is based on a legacy of the past. One friend from the other side was mentioning the British system. The British also had it from some other system, and that came from the Roman system thousands of years ago. It was the concept of having an Upper House where the elder statesmen should be there so as to temper the mood exhibited by enthusiastic forces of the country and give it a final shape. That was the idea, namely, that the elderly statesmen should re-model everything with deliberate judgment and cool calculation, and thereby give it a sober character. But as, we find in U.K., it gave some importance on the hereditary basis to the feudal

rights. That is an anachronism. Nobody will follow it today.

Let us take the case of United States of America. They have so many States there, with differing interests. They wanted to have the interests of those regional areas represented, so that whether there was very heavy population or not in a State each of them would have same elected members in the Senate. There, the Upper House has only two members from each State who are elected directly by the people, and so they have the sanction of the will of the people.

But, if we have an other system, where the Upper House is brought into operation through some indirect method of election and give it a weightage, which only tries to safeguard the vested interests we must condemn it as such. And today the Upper Houses, both at the Centre and also in the States, have no useful purpose whatsoever. If they claim to represent the people, they claim it by an indirect from. And thereby all forms of pressures come into the force, so that some of them may utilise this election in favour of certain vested interests. As my friend Shri S. M. Banerjee was saying, some very important industrialists would try their mettle in the election to the Lower House, get themselves defeated, push themselves forward and then find a place in the Upper House. This is what is happening in the States also.

The present system of Upper House which are called Legislative Councils and which are functioning in the States, owes its origin to the Constituent Assembly where the members discussed everything and came to a conclusion that some States might have some additional representation because of certain factors which obtain there. But some States did not have Upper House. Madhya Pradesh, which is not a small State but a big State in India, has been denied the privilege of having an Upper House. So, also are

others, who are now intent on introducing the system on the analogy of the Upper Houses that exist in the different States. They think, why should they not also go with the others and be placed on the same level.

If the principle as such has to be discussed, it has to be discussed very thoroughly. If the circulation of this Bill brings that issue as well, I would endorse circulation because it gives us an opportunity to say that the Upper House, as it is today, even without the amendment or with the amendment, is an anachronism. The people have their rights of direct representation already in the Lower House. How does Upper House help? It is neither a revising authority, nor a body of elderly statesmen; nor is superior importance attached to it as it is done in the U.S.A. In the U.S.A. each State sends only two members to the Upper House. There, they have no Ministers responsible to Parliament. The Senators are very powerful people, more important than any Minister in any country in the world. That analogy does not come in here. I endorse fully the suggestions made by some Members, including one prominent journalist also, that we have to consider whether the Upper House as it is functioning in the different States should exist at all. If the issue is raised in the House, on that occasion, we shall have to express our mind. I am very definite in this matter that there must be no departure, no special privilege or no special consideration for the Upper House in the Centre or for the matter of that in West Bengal or in any other State. The very concept of retaining the Upper House has to be discussed in its entirety. I reserve my comments for suitable occasion.

So far as the Bill, as it is presented before us for circulation is concerned, it has mooted certain points of importance. It has brought into the picture democratic decentralisation, the new agency which is growing up in the country in form of

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

Panchayati Raj. So many tiers—already three tiers are working in the form or Village panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Paishads. In Mysore, it is called Taluk Board. These agencies are now coming into operation in the different States in different forms. But, the vital factor is that this new form of representative institutions which is now coming to function has a definite responsibility in building up a new society, in all its effulgence and grandeur. That particular institution,—you may call it by any name: Panchayati Raj, democratic decentralisation or Panchayat samitis or other—must have a say in the election of a second body or as you call it, the Legislative Council. Some direct representation through an electoral college formed by them will be a very important factor.

Shri A. C. Guha said that District Boards are going out. District Boards have to go out because Zilla Parishads are coming. Naturally, it is the concept of Panchayati Raj that will obliterate all the remnants of the past institutions, which have been functioning there—irresponsible and arbitrary. Today, Panchayati Raj is coming to the fore. To give it prominence, we must have some provision so that the persons connected with it may find their representation in any council if it at all exist, as, today, they are there. The attempt of Shri Shree Narayan Das to draw the attention of the country by circulation of this Bill is clearly a happy attempt and I, therefore, stand here to endorse it. But, the provisions of the Bill have to be examined in their entirety. After we receive the opinions of the different areas of the country and the different organisations also, we shall have to discuss again.

Only one point I shall have to mention because, connected as I have been with educational institutions, I am interested in the provision relating to representation of teachers. Our Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, who

happens to be connected also with Colleges, Syndicates and Senates raised the point, how is it that, with functional representation of the teaching class, the highest section in the class of that has been left out. Belonging to that particular section as I do, I would say, yes, if you bring in the concept of functional representation, the University teachers, College teachers and other teachers should also come into the picture. But the other question which has been raised by some hon. friends here is whether at all the teaching community or the teaching profession should have anything to do with politics is a very big question. But that question cannot be discussed as such here because we have already made provision for their representation in the Legislature Councils, which function today in the States. So, that question cannot come up here.

The other point which has been brought into prominence in the Bill is about the representation of commerce, industry and other organisations, and last but not the least which was cursorily mentioned by the Mover of the Bill the representation of labour. Labour is a very prominent factor in our Community life and everybody takes pride in calling himself a labourer, whether a skilled labourer or an unskilled labourer. Under that nomenclature, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya also comes, he being the 'head of the working journalists' organisation; yes, indeed, he is. So, labour must have it and representation and provision must be made for that purpose in this Bill. It may be that even in spite of his best intentions, it has been left out by the hon. Mover. So, when working out the provisions of this Bill, we must include labour along with the various classes that have been mentioned here, because if there is any particular class which has a claim for such representation by right of service then it is labour. Labour is very organised. They have their own organised unions all over

the country, and, they are also very vigilant and conscious of their rights, and they know how to exercise the same.

Naturally, we shall have to take all this up when public opinion is gathered from all over the country.

So, I endorse the idea of circulating the Bill, which will undoubtedly bring to the fore several aspects of social growth in the country.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I am very sorry that I find it very difficult to agree with the aims and objects of this Bill which has been brought forward by one of our senior legislators, namely Shri Sree Narayan Das. The reason for my opposing this Bill, even as a matter of academic interest, is that according to the Constitution itself, all the States have not got the Upper Houses. Some States only have got them. I do not know exactly what was the idea working in the minds of the Constitution-makers when they thought of this institution of an Upper House in India.

If it be that this idea has been copied from British history, then I may just refer to it and point out that the Upper House in England was not meant as a brake on the proceedings of the House of Commons; that was not the reason for its coming into existence. The reason was not that the people of England thought that the House of Commons was studded with all sorts of upstarts, and, therefore, it was thought necessary that wise men, old men, almost reaching the border of senility, must be there to act as wind-brakes. But the reason is something else. Actually, the power was with the plutocracy, and in the quarrel between plutocracy and the commoners, there was a long series of revolutions in Britain to wrest the power out of the hands of the plutocrats and place it into the hands of the commoners. And if I have understood correctly, after the Industrial Revolution, the commerce of British

extended to all the four corners of the earth, and when the commoners were able to wrest power from those unwilling hands, actually the process was just the reverse of what we normally understand it to be.

Actually, in our country, what has happened is this. The power is with the people. But there was certain interests in the country which did not like that all the power should be wielded by the common people and they thought that some brake should be applied. For that purpose, they found that they could utilise this outmoded British institution which even in Britain is a weight upon them, and which even Britain wanted to do away with as soon as possible. But there are very many difficulties, most of them historical, traditional and royal, this, that and the other. Also the colonial empire was still lingering, with the result that they did not escape from their own vicious circle. Otherwise, they would have done away with the House of Lords long ago. That is, as far as I understand, the present state of affairs even in Britain.

We have not put this as a plank in elections, namely, to do away with these Upper Houses which are unnecessary. The second thing is that this should not be done in the name of decentralisation, because decentralisation is something else. Decentralisation is the objective before us in a planned economy and planned society; it pre-supposes a more easy and more facile way of administering things in closer proximity to the people.

For instance, in panchayati raj, if we adopt decentralisation, ultimately the central secretariat of the State becomes only a small place with a few people, experts, whose responsibility will be, in the final analysis to prepare the State budget. The implementation part will come down from the district level to the panchayat level. The three tiers will be implementing the schemes and spend-

[Shri Warior]

ing the money allotted, the only exception being certain central subjects which cover areas beyond the boundaries of the districts. For instance, if there is a State transport system, it may not be controlled or directed or administered by a particular district. It may be done by a particular department in the central secretariat.

Now what has happened is that there is the utmost centralisation in the State secretariats without any responsibility on their part. They in the district implement all the schemes, but the smallest clerk sitting in the secretariat can throttle all the schemes. That is what is happening at present. Suppose I ask the District Collector why such and such scheme adopted at the Development Council meeting is not implemented. He will say that the secretariat at Trivandrum or Madras or whatever it is, has not sanctioned that. Who is there to sanction? Does the Secretary of the particular department actually examine the paper? No. An ordinary clerk writes a marginal note saying 'No, not yet' or 'Let us wait'. Then all the counter-signatures appear below *ipso facto*, without anybody looking into the file.

We call the secretariat in our place as 'Shri Kovil', which means the *sanctum sanctorum* of the deity. Even a peon who gets into the secretariat is most unwilling to get out. An engineer who is qualified in foreign countries may be there. But even he will not be able to do anything unless he satisfies a small fry in the secretariat. That is the anomalous position. We want to dethrone these small fries. We want that this centralisation must be done away with. The central secretariat must not function in that manner. They have got the authority, but not the responsibility which is with the district authorities. The district officer is taken to task at the Development Council meeting. He says: 'What can I do?' Here is a typical instance. A

district officer of the agriculture department was coming from Trivandrum; the jeep got punctured very near Alleppey on the road. Now he is empowered to spend only Rs. 25 (Maximum. So, he has to purchase a tyre for Rs. 75. He has to get the sanction of the Central Secretariat for that. All the time the jeep must be kept there on the main trunk road. He thought that instead of leaving the jeep there on the road, open for pilferage, he might purchase the tyre, a matter of Rs. 75. Down came the order, the *hukam* from above. 'Who asked you to spend this amount?'. A Rs. 16,000 worth of jeep can be allowed to lie on the trunk road day and night all through the weather, but the District Officer is not able to spend a mere sum of Rs. 75 to have a new tyre. This is the system which is working at present. This applies to all places more or less. This system was introduced by the British. It must be broken. People's participation must be there. This is, in essence, what is called decentralisation. For this the Council is unnecessary. It will not only be unnecessary, but it will be an impediment. It will be an irremovable brake, a stumbling block in the march of democracy.

Even academically thinking, I cannot agree with this idea of having these Councils remodelled. I am not attributing any motive to Shri Shree Narayan Das or any other member. What strikes me is this. Everybody is dissatisfied with the Council. There are only two ways; either to end or to mend it. Shri Shree Narayan Das in his goodness of heart, wants to see some of these old men still rejuvenated by some *soma kalpa* or *kaya kalpa*.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Provisions are there.

Shri Warior: He does not want to say that all these people who have almost become senile, in democracy

or imbecile in health should be sent away all of a sudden from the political and administrative field. Let them be there. They are venerable old men. There must be some place found. Which is the place? The place is the impotent Council. You must have, at the same time, some potency. So, take labour leaders and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and like that. Inject life into them. But this subterfuge may not work in our country when it is planned economy. When it is anarchic economy, there is every chance for it. But, anarchic economy in the wider context of the world has little chance to survive.

In a planned economy you must have a plan flowing from the nursery school upward which will be attuned to that planned economy. Social side, thought and everything, and Parliament also should be so. Then only there is a chance of survival. Otherwise, there is no chance. I think these Councils, even if you inject new elements and new blood and new vitality into them, cannot survive because it is an outmoded system copied and imitated from a place where now they themselves find it a stumbling block in their onward march. They are doing away with it bit by bit, not of course, in a revolutionary way.

When I mention that, to my mind comes the most recent controversy in Britain about the institution of Royalty. There is a huge controversy going on even now; Members of Parliament are taking part in it; and they say that this outmoded system of Royalty must be ended. It is in that world context that we here, think of having these Councils rejuvenated like this. I do not think it is necessary for decentralisation for representation of these functional organisations.

Here, in our country, that sort of functional life has not come as in

ordered, regimented socialist society. I can understand that. But, it is not like that. Here there is the Chamber of Commerce; there are 101 institutions and 301 associations. For instance, even at present, one Chamber of Commerce is not taking part in the international organisation. Therefore, the F.I.C.C. has been kept away. How can we get representation? In the working class organisations, there are four Central organisations and there are so many dissident groups. Society organised on functional life has not attained functional representation: it is all eye-wash. You may have a semblance of that in the upper house. With all that knowledge only I am speaking that it is all an eye-wash and a facade for certain other things. Let us not play with democracy like that. Each and every nerve must be tuned to the success of our Plan and national reconstruction. I hope ultimately Shri Shree Narayan Das realises that it is ineffective and imbecile. Of course one has to applaud his motive because he wants to rehabilitate these people somehow. So, I cannot support this Bill.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, आम आदमियों का ख्याल है और तमाम जनता का ख्याल यह है कि अगर हाउस जो भी रूलिंग पार्टी होती है उसका तोहफा होता है और जो भी पार्टी एनेक्शन में मदद करती है उसको रूलिंग पार्टी कहती है कि तुम्हें एम० एल० सी० बनवा देंगे। तुम्हें राज्य सभा में भिजवा देंगे और तुम्हें यह कर दिया जायगा और वह कर दिया जायगा। दरअसल यह अगर हाउस रूलिंग पार्टी ने अपनैउन मेम्बरों को खुश करने के लिए रक्खा है जिनको कि वह डाइरेक्टली नहीं ला सकी है। उनको जैसे ग्रंथों के वक्त में कह दिया जाता था कि जाओ तुम्हें मुरब्बे मिल जायेंगे, तुम्हें यह तोहफा मिल जायगा, उसी तरह

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

से जो कोई भी रूलिंग पार्टी होता है वह अपने आदमियों को जहाँ कहीं भी यह अपर हाउस है वहाँ पर इनको एकोमोडेट कर लेती है। दरअसल यह अपर हाउस रूलिंग पार्टी ने अपने आदमियों को एकोमोडेट करने के लिए ही बनाये हुए हैं। लेकिन आम जनता की आवाज का जहाँ तक तात्त्विक है जितनी भी असेम्बलीज है उसने हर एक मेम्बरीकी स्पीच आप उठा कर देख लें। हर एक सेशन में हर एक की यही डिमांड रहती है कि खुदा के वास्ते इस पर अपर हाउस को तोड़ दो। हमारे काफी डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स हैं और थर्ड फाइव उयर प्लान में कार्फः रुपया लगने वाला है और जिस पर कहते हैं कि सफेद हाथी बांध लो। अब इसका नतीजा क्या होता है? काफी खर्चा उस पर होता है। पबलिक रोती है। उस पर आये दिन टैक्स लगते हैं। अभी पंजाब में लगे हैं और अन्य जगहों में लगे। सब कहते हैं कि खुदा के वास्ते इस सफेद हाथी को हटा लिया जाय। अपर हाउस को एबोलिश करने की सब को मांग है और अगर इसको एबोलिश कर दिया जाता तो मैं तो इसे वैलकम करता ही पबलिक भी वैलकम करती और दूसरे लोग भी गैलकम वैलकम करते।

मैं श्री श्रीनारायण दास को इसके लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वह यह प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने लाये। रूलिंग पार्टी के होते हुए भी एम० एल० एज० को कौंसिल के बारे में जो राइट नहीं दिया है और उनसे उसको छीनना चाहा है उससे मैं बड़ा खुश हूँ और यह वाकई उन्होंने एक बड़ा कदम यह मुझाव देकर उठाया है। लेकिन मुझे अंदेशा है कि कहीं आखिरी वक्त में यह अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस न ले लें क्योंकि फैसला उन्हीं की पार्टी को करना है, फायदा उन्हीं को होना है, किसी अपोजीशन के आदमी का फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। यह जो उन्होंने कदम उठाया है कि इन के एम० ए० एज० जो कि हर एक सूबे में अक्सरियत में वह कौंसिल में एरेक्ट करके किसी को न भेज

सकें, यह वाकई बड़ा भारी कदम है और मैं इसके लिए उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि वह अपने कदम को पीछे न हटायें लेकिन मुझे अंदेशा है कि आखिरी वक्त में जब लीडर आफ दी हाउस उनको समझायेंगे तो मेरा खयाल यह है कि वह इसको वापिस ले लेंगे और अपना कदम पीछे हटा लेंगे।

तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कि जहाँ देखो बस एलेक्शन ही एलेक्शन है। देहातों और शहरों में सब जगह एलेक्शन की ही घूम मची हुई है। किसान खेती न करें, दुकानदार दुकानदारी न करे बस एलेक्शन के चक्कर में पड़े रहें। पहले तो पंचायतों के एलेक्शंस होंगे, और उसके बाद में कुछ दिनों में ब्लाक समितियों के एलेक्शंस होंगे। सारा देश चक्कर में हो जायगा। फिर ब्लाक समिति के बाद में जिला परिषद् का चुनाव होगा, जिला परिषद् के बाद विधान सभा का चुनाव होगा और उसके बाद में यह अपर हाउस का होगा। लोग कहते हैं कि भाई हर रोज एलेक्शन ही एलेक्शन है आखिर यह क्या गवर्नमेंट है।

जहाँ इतने इलेक्शंस रक्खे हैं तो जो सम्बन्धित क्लोजेज हैं उनको गौर से पढ़ा जाय। बी०सी० और डी० क्लोज इस बारे में हैं। बी० और सी० क्लोजेज तकरीबन एक हैं क्योंकि आजकल डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्डस तो रहे नहीं। जिला परिषद् भी हैं और ब्लाक समिति भी हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं अर्ज करूँ, अब मालूम नहीं कि हाउस के मेम्बर्स छिपा रहे हैं या इनके नोटिस में नहीं आया कि इस इनडायरेक्ट एलेक्शंस से कितनी रिस्वत बढ़ी है। इस इनडायरेक्ट एलेक्शंस से एम० एल० एज० का कितना एखलाक गिरा है। कम से कम मैं अपने सूबे के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने खुद कहा है कि मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि हमारे यहाँ जो चायतें बनीं ब्लाक समिति में जो आदमी बने वहाँ खुल्लमखुल्ला १०० रुपये की रिस्वत

देकर उनमें चले गये। उनसे कहा गया कि अगर ब्लाक समिति में आना चाहते हो तो १०० रुपये दो और रुपया मिलने पर राय दे दी। एक बड़ा भारी सेठ था। वहां से दिल्ली ले आया। होटल में ठहराया और अपनी राय दे गया। अब ग्राम जनता का यह स्थाल है कि रिश्वत ले ले कर इनडाइरेक्ट एलेक्शन से ब्लाक समिति बनी है।

एक बड़ी दिलचस्प मिसाल मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। एक आदमी ने कोशिश की खड़ा हुआ तो उसकी एक राय भी न हुई। लोगों ने पूछा कि तेरी राय अपनी तो थी तो वह कहने लगा कि लोगों ने मेरी तो हां भर रखी थी कि देंगे देंगे। मुझे ५०० रुपया मिल गया। कहता था कि ३०० रुपया मिल गया। मैं ने सोचा ३०० रुपया ले लो, राय तो मेरी हो जानी ही है तो उन्होंने दी नहीं और उसने भी अपनी खूद नहीं दी। यह फीचर इनडाइरेक्ट इलेक्शन का आ रहा है। इससे इस तरह करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। जिस बौड़ी को हम इतनी इज्जत देना चाहते हैं जिसको हम यह डिस्टेंलाइजेशन करके इतनी पावर देना चाहते हैं उसमें रिश्वत चले, वह रिश्वत मांगे और रिश्वत दिया करें। तो यह कितने अफसोस की बात है। जिला परिषदों में भी रुपये दिये गये। ब्लाक समितियों के इलेक्शन के लिए और एम० एल० सीज० के एलेक्शन के लिए खुले ग्राम पंचायत में और दूसरे सूबों में रिश्वत चली। अब क्या यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है? दरअसल वाक्या यह है कि जहां भी इनडाइरेक्ट इलेक्शन हैं वहां करप्शन का बाजार गर्म है और यह इनडाइरेक्ट इलेक्शन करप्शन को लीड करता है। वहां फेवरिटिज्म इस तौर पर बर्ती जा रही है कि न पार्टी का खयाल है और न आदमी का खयाल है वहां तो बस मेम्बरों के लिए कैश पेमेंट होता है और उसी के आधार पर यह इलेक्शन हो रहे हैं। अब लोग इसको देख कर हंस रहे हैं कि यह भी एक अजीब मजाक हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं तो अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अपर

हाउस बिलकुल रहना ही नहीं चाहिए और अगर रखना भी है तो इसका इलेक्शन सिर्फ पंचायतों तक ही महदूद रखिये लेकिन यह जो ट्रेड्स, कामर्स, इंडस्ट्रीज और साहूकारों को आप वहां ला रहे हैं तो यह तो बाबा रात रात में लोगों को खरीद लेंगे। इनकी ताकत तो इतनी है कि ज्यादा तादाद में न होते हुए भी यह एम० पीज० को विन ओवर कर लेते हैं, उनको रुपया दे देते हैं कि हमारा केस प्लीड करना। इसलिए आपको इन साहूकारों को इसमें नहीं लाना है। अगर कहीं आपने बिड़ला या टाटा को यहां पर बिठा दिया तो यह पैसे के बल पर और रोज दावतें खिला कर कभी मैडेंस होटल में तो कहीं किसी होटल में दावत खिला कर लोगों को खरीद लेंगे। इसलिए इसमें कामर्स, इंडस्ट्री और ट्रेड को बिल्कुल न आने दो। अब चैम्बर्स चेम्बर आफ कामर्स आदि में बड़े बड़े साहूकार हैं और यह बड़े बड़े कामों में अपना असर डालते हैं और इनका असर इतना है कि थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में इन की बहुत सी बातें मानी जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कामर्स, इंडस्ट्री और ट्रेड को इसके पास बिलकुल न फटकने देना चाहिए अन्यथा इसमें बड़ा भारी नुकसान होगा और मुल्क को बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुंचेगा। रिश्वत अगर पंचायत को दोगे तो पंचायतों के मेम्बर्स इतनी लम्बी तादाद में हैं कि वहां यह रिश्वत नहीं चल सकती। ब्लाक समिति में रिश्वत चलती है। रिश्वत जिला परिषदों में चल जायगी। जहां तादाद थोड़ी होगी वहां कम्पीटीशन होगा। इनडाइरेक्ट एलेक्शन से रिश्वततानी बढ़ेगी और आपका मुल्क बदनाम होगा। आपकी पब्लिक डिमोरेलाइज होगी। आज लोगों में इसको लेकर बड़ी भारी नुकताचीनी है। अब हमारे लीडर्स कहते हैं कि रिश्वत नीचे की तरफ है लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आप और चीजों को छोड़ दीजिये जो आपके पंचायत के मेम्बर्स हैं जो आपकी ब्लाक समिति के मेम्बर्स हैं वह रिश्वत में विक्रित हैं और जहां ऐसी हालत हो तो उस मुल्क का क्या हाल

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

होगा । इसलिए यह रिश्तसतानी और करप्शन की सारी लानत को जो कि इनडाइरेक्ट एलेक्सेंस की वजह से चल रही है उसको खत्म करने के लिए अगर हाउसेज को तोड़ दिया जाय । लेकिन अगर यह न टूटे तो कम से कम इतना तो कर ही दे कि सिवाय इन दो जमातों के यानी पंचायतों के और टीचर्स जो

कि पांचवीं जमात को पढ़ाते हैं, प्राइमरी को पढ़ाता हो या कालिज में पढ़ाता हो इन दो जमातों को हो यह इन्क्शन करने का हक देना चाहिए और बाकां लोगों को नहीं देना चाहिए ।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, May, 26, 1962/Jyaistha 5, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, May 25, 1962/Jyaishta 4, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS COLUMNS 6611—50

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1038	Public Call Offices in West Bengal	6611—13
1039	Bridges on National Highway No. 47	6613—15
1040	Shipping in Hoogly	6615—16
1042	Erosion by River Hooghly	6616—20
1043	Japanes assistance for Agricultural farm	6620—23
1045	Power Projects	6623—27
1047	Wheat Pact	6627—28
1048	Power supply to Rajasthan from Saipura Thermal Station	6628—30
1049	Dacoity at Tissua Railway Station	6630—34
1050	Sanctioning of Railway crossings	6634—36
1052	Cauvery waters to Madras City	6636—37
1053	Drinking water supply in rural areas	6637—41
1054	Joint pool of power for Punjab, Delhi and U.P.	6641—43
1055	Kothagudam Thermal Station	6643—44
1056	Fire in Timber Depot at Dhilwan	6644—45
1058	Transfer of open line staff of Calcutta to Bilaspur	6645—47

S.N.Q. No.

11	Enhancement of water rate in Delhi	6647—50
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS COLUMNS 6650—6716

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1041	Transport of goods by roads	6650—51
1044	Water supply to endemic cholera area in Calcutta	6651
1046	Livestock	6651—52
1051	Automatic trunk system	6652
1057	Agricultural Commodities Advisory Committee	6652—53
1059	Beyport Port	6653
1060	Trivandrum Airport	6653—54
1061	Rural University Colleges in Nainital District	6654—55

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1062.	Railway Zonal System	6655
1063	Departmental catering on railways	6655—56
1064	Accidents at level crossings on railways	6656—57
1065	Fire in Indian Cargo Liner	6657
1066	New first class coaches	6658
1067	Calcutta Postal Zones	6658—59
1068	Free mid-day meals for New Delhi School children	6659
1069	Purchase of diesel locomotives from U.S.A.	6659—60

U.S.Q. No.

1939	National Highway in Bikaner and Churu Districts	6660—61
1940	Wool and Sheep Research Institute	6661
1941	New shuttle services by I. A. C.	6661—62
1942	Improving means of communications in M.P., U.P. and Rajasthan	6662
1943	Agricultural University in Kerala	6662—63
1944	Alignment of National Highway near Quilon	6663
1945	Heart disease	6663—64
1946	Telephone connections	6664
1947	Seed farms in U.P.	6664—65
1948	Bridge over Ballia- Sikan- derpur Road	6665
1949	Irrigation and Power Schemes in U.P.	6665—66
1951	Nanional Institute of Community Development, Musoorie	6666—67
1952	Mails between North and and South Bihar	6668—69
1953	Foodgrains	6669
1954	Agriculture Commission	6669—70
1955	Bhakra Dam	6670—71
1956	New railway lines in U. P. and Punjab during Third Five Year Plan	6671
1958	Kumbh Mela at Hardwar	6672
1959	Delhi-Moscow Jet flight record	6672

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1960	Northern Railway Employees (Bikaner Division)	6672-73
1961	Export of rice	6673-74
1962	Medical Officers in Tripura	6674
1963	Ryots of Tripura	6674-75
1964	Pan merchants of Golanthara	6675
1965	New station building at Allahabad	6676
1966	Electricity charges in U.P.	6676
1967	Potato Research Sub-station in J. & K.	6676-77
1968	Transport in Delhi	6677
1969	Delhi water supply	6677-78
1970	Water-logging in Delhi	6678
1971	Vikas Melas in Delhi	6679-80
1972	Sugar production	6680-81
1973	Wagons for transporting coal	6681-82
1974	Railway line from Kalkalghat to Dharmanagar	6682
1975	Dispensaries without qualified doctors	6682-83
1976	Sugarcane	6683-84
1977	Theft of coal in railways	6684-85
1978	Rural water supply	6685-86
1979	Railway Credit Societies of the former N.W. Railway	6686-87
1980	Examination for Inspectors of Post Offices	6687-88
1981	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe P. & T. employees	6688-89
1983	Acquisition of agricultural land	6689-90
1984	Agricultural and livestock produce	6690-91
1985	Designing of third class sleeper coach	6691
1986	Types of defects of handicapped people	6691-92
1987	Running of special trains between Madras and Mangalore	6692-93
1988	Sugar factory at Betul (M.P.)	6693
1989	Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh	6693-94
1990	National Health Scheme	6694-95
1991	School of Catering in M. P.	6695

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1992	Bhavnagar-Tarapur Railway line	6695-96
1993	Midwives in Northern Railway Hospital at Lucknow	6696
1994	Claims for goods lost in transit	6696-97
1995	Quarters for P. & T. employees of Kerala State	6697
1996	Bombay-Vijayawada Janta Express	6697-98
1997	Nandyal-Katpadi rail link	6698
1998	Broad gauge line from Nellore to Maidukur	6698-99
1999	Constitution of Samitis and Parishads	6699
2000	House sites for landless agricultural workers	6699-6700
2001	Postal facilities in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands	6700-01
2002	Marketing Societies	6701-02
2003	Co-operating Farming	6702-04
2004	Third Class Air-conditioned De-Luxe coaches	6704
2005	Madras-Delhi Janta Express	6704-05
2006	Construction of overbridges	6705-06
2007	Medical College at Salem	6706
2008	Madras-Delhi morning Air Service	6706-07
2009	Pathankot-Kulu Kaza Kaushik Road	6707
2010	Crimes on railways	6707
2011	Rajpura overbridge	6707-08
2012	Medical colleges in Madras State	6708
2013	Implementation of recommendations of Second Pay Commission	6708-09
2014	Locust menace	6709-10
2015	Ramagundam Thermal Station	6710
2016	Mukerian-Talware rail link	6710-11
2017	P. & T. facilities in hilly areas	6711
2018	Telegraph and telephone facilities in Block Development Centres	6711-12
2019	Forest development	6712-13
2020	Medium Irrigation Schemes in Madras State	6713

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
	Minor ports in Madras	6713-14
	Family planning Centres in Madras State	6714
2023.	Bus routes in Himachal Pradesh	6714-15
2024.	Linking of Hoshiarpur with Dasuya	6715
2025.	Scheduled Caste Class IV Railway employees in Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions	6716

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 6723—26

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the collision between a goods train and a Military Vehicle Special at Sivaramapuram station on the Madras-Guntakal section

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . 6726—28

- (1) A statement on the revision of concessional tariffs and periods for Trunk Calls
- (2) A statement on rationalisation of Trunk Tariffs
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 . . .
 - (a) Notification No. 173/F. 68-120/60-Pub. published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 30th August, 1961, containing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Licensing of Conductors for Stage Carriages) Rules, 1961
 - (b) Notification No. 25/20/60-1 Tpt.) published in Manipur Gazette dated the 5th September, 1961, making certain amendments to the Manipur Motor Vehicles Rules, 1951

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 ;—
 - (a) Notification No. F. 12/53/60—Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th November, 1961.
 - (b) Notification No. F. 21/3/60—Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th December, 1961 &
 - (c) Notification No. F. 12/38/57-61 Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 18th January, 1962
- (5) A copy of "Financial Committees(1961-62)"—A Review

ELECTIONS TO COMMI- TEES :

6728-29

- (i) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) moved for election of three Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. The motion was adopted
- (ii) Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also moved for election of two Members of Lok Sabha to be members of the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The motion was adopted

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6729—6829

- (i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs concluded and the Demands were voted in full
- (ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED .

6830—32

- (1) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (Amendment of section 7) by Shri D. C. Sharma .

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
INTRODUCED—contd.

COLUMNS

- (2) The Parliament Library Bill, 1962 by Shri D. C. Sharma
- (3) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 2 and 3*) by Shri D. C. Sharma
- (4) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 12, 64, 66, 67, 70, 72C, and 73*) by Shri S. C. Samanta
- (5) The Untouchability (Offences) Amendment Bill, 1962 (*Amendment of sections 3 and 4*) by Shri Siddiah

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
WITHDRAWN—

6832—68

- (i) Further discussion on the motion to consider the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections 342 and 562*) moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on 11-5-62, continued. Shri M. L. Dwivedi replied to the

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
WITHDRAWN—contd.

COLUMNS

Debate. The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn

- (ii) Shri J. B. S. Bist moved for consideration of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, (*Amendment of section 5*). He also replied to the debate. The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn 6696

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL
UNDER CONSIDERATION 6858—94

Shri Shree Narayan Das moved that the Legislative Councils (Composition) Bill, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY,
MAY 26, 1962/JYAISTHA 5,
1884 (Saka)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Health. Also, discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education.